

LOKSABHA DEBATES
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DECEMBER, 7, 1993
EIGHTH SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA
LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[Tuesday, December 7, 1993/Agrahayana 16, 1915 (Saka)]

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

School Curriculum

*61. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL.† :

SHRI GEORGE FERANANDES :

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

(a) Whether any research for the improvement of school Curriculum has been undertaken;

(b) whether any expert group has been constituted for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made by the group, if any, and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :
(a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Development and improvement of curriculum is an ongoing process. One of the main objectives of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) at the national level and of the State Councils of Educational Research & Training (SCERTs) at the state level is to develop and continuously improve curriculum. At secondary level the Boards of School Education also attend to this work. As such it is not for any one expert group to do such work and no such group has been appointed.

Some of the notable initiatives in curriculum improvement in recent years have been :

- (i) Development of National Curricular Framework in 1988 by NCERT to reflect the concerns of National Policy on Education 1986.
- (ii) Developing and defining Minimum Levels of Competence for Primary level to ensure a certain minimum level in learning at that level.

- (iii) Report of the Yash Pal Committee in 1993 to assess whether the curriculum load on students is excessive.
- (iv) International Conference-Cum-Seminar by Council of Boards of School Education in India to discuss what curricular improvements or adjustments would be called for to prepare students for the society and environment of 21st Century.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR

BANSAL : Mr. Speaker Sir, the education system that we have pursued for decades is such that a student after years of education comes out of it as uneducated as he was when he entered it. The courses of study particularly in school continue to be unattractive, insipid, divorced from reality, or in any case not relevant to the needs of the changing society wherein moral sense and moral values are overwhelmed by material benefits of science and technology. The number of dropouts continues to increase and those students who cross the school level are not equipped to become employable or get a gainful employment anywhere and at the same time are not really able to ever lend a helping hand to the family like milking a cow or ploughing field.

In reply to the question the hon. Minister has stated that four major steps have been taken in the past to bring about improvement in the curriculum system. NCERT recently

came out with a new set of text books; but the students continue to slog and stoop under the burden of the text books. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what specific steps have been taken particularly after the submission of the Yas Pal Committee report.

KUMARI SELJA : We have always taken specific steps. It started with the preparation of the national curriculum framework in 1983. In that I might say the text books were revised by the NCERT and the revision process was complete in 1990. I may also say that this is a continuous process. The Yash Pal Committee was set up specifically to reduce the workload. It has also made some recommendations on the curriculum.

After that we have also held an international seminar by the COBSE which is the Council of Boards of School Education which was held this year in November. I might say that whenever any exercise is taking place, we always involve all the eminent educationists, curriculum specialists, subject experts, principals, teachers, legislators, MPs—they are all involved. This is a continuous process, as I said.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Outside the Government circles, that is the politicians and bureaucrats, there are men and women who have given a life time to the service of education ; there are men and women who in their own humble way have set path

breaking trends in school education. I would like to know whether such people have been associated with such exercises. If not, why not?

KUMARI SELJA : As I just said, we have been associating them in a number of ways—in seminars and in workshops.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the extent to which our education system has become meaningless can be gauged from a recent incident that took place in July last. In response to the Bombay Municipal Corporation's advertisement inviting applications for appointment of 71 workers on daily wages for killing rats, 32,000 applications were received and out of which 12,800 were graduates and double graduates.

The hon. Minister in the reply has already mentioned the initiatives taken to change the curriculum. His reply covered 4 things, the National Policy on Education, 1986, comments of NCERT in 1988, report of the Yash Pal Committee on curriculum in 1993 and also an international seminar held on education. But thrust is to be given to take education to villages. I do not give any importance to all these reports.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the following three recommendations of the commission constituted immediately after independence and headed by Dr. Radhakrishnan, an eminent

educationist will be accepted by the Government i.e. :—

1. doing away with graduation degree for Government jobs;
2. setting up of Rural Universities;
3. establishment of Lok Mahavidyalayas in rural areas on the lines of Folk High Schools of Denmark in which children on the basis of their capabilities could be trained for employment.

I would like to know whether the Government will implement these three recommendations and also whether the policy of the Janata Dal Government of Bihar to start 'Charwaha Schools' for small children which are similar to Folk High Schools will be implemented all over the country?

KUMARI SELJA : Right now I will not be able to comment on the recommendations of Dr. Radhakrishnan's Committee. However, I would like to submit that our approach is to make the education system child based, relating to the ground realities of the day and to the needs of the country at large; and specially the rural based.

[*English*]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, I want to put a categorical question and the Minister may reply. For the reform of the curriculum, the Yash Pal Committee has given ten recommendations. They deal with : (1) Preamble, (2) joyless learning, (3) examination, (4) text book

as the truth, (5) language text book, (6) observation discarded, (7) structure of syllabus, (8) teaching everything, (9) starting early, and (10) text is not an urban problem.

The Yash Pal Committee gave the report on the 15th of July, 1993. What steps have been taken by the Government sincerely? The Government is thinking of calling an international conference. There are so many conferences and there are so many reports of the committees. But the Government has to think sincerely to bring about the changes in the curriculum of the school boys. Otherwise, it would not be possible for any committee, for any conference to draw any conclusion.

What steps are being taken so far within the limited period after the submission of Yash Pal Committee report ?

KUMARI SELJA : The Yash Pal Committee report was discussed in the COBSE in the month of October. Everybody was there. It was decided by all the State Education Ministers and others that it needs a wider discussion. Hence, copies have been sent out to the different States for this kind of discussion. It will be taken up again at the COBSE. Then, of course, the NCERT will take a note of it.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : In 1993, when the Yash Pal Committee report was submitted, the Government decided to study whether it was workable, whether it was correlated to

ground realities. What is the decision of the Ministry about the workability of the Yash Pal Committee report submitted in 1993?

KUMARI SELJA : There were a number of recommendations by the Yash Pal Committee relating to different functions, like reducing the workload and changes in the curriculum. So, it will be a little difficult to comment.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : The reply by hon. Mr. Arjun Singh in last July was that they were studying whether it was workable. A lot of discussion took place in this House.

I would like to know whether the Ministry has decided about the workability of the Yash Pal Committee report.

KUMARI SELJA : The Ministry has also given its comments. As I just said, it has been discussed in the COBSE also. It has been given for wider discussion.

After that is over, it will come back to COBSE and more discussion will take place. Only then, the NCERT will take it up. Ultimately, it will be left to the State Governments to decide the workability.

[*Translation*]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the new education policy emphasis has been laid on the value based education. Society can survive without religion but in the absence of value based education it won't be possible to keep the society going. Some States have

started this type of education. However, I am sad to say that in the name of value based education in these States only biographies of a few politicians have been included in the curriculum. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would send to the States definite curricula of value based education to be introduced, and also whether a committee would be constituted to bring about uniformity in the curricula of value based education to be imparted to the children in all oall the States?

KUMARI SELJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree to the views of the hon. Member, NCERT has prepared a core curriculum which is being followed by most of the States. Core curriculum was prepared to reflect national values and national identity.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in the reply that it is a prolonged process and the Government is engaged in the task of expansion of education in the rural areas. Although till date a number of committees have been constituted but the Ministry of Human Resource Development have not partly or fully accepted any of their recommendations. The reason being absence of schools in the rural areas. I would like to know whether there is a provision for easy access to education and also whether there is an education policy to impart pinilar education to all.

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is an omnibus question. If you can reply, you can.

(*Translation*)

whether the Government proposes to provide similar education to all?

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : I would like to know whether the Government has made such a proposal or not? Curriculum can be introduced if infrastructure is available and at some places even buildings and teachers are not there.

(*English*)

KUMARI SELJA : We are trying to provide minimum facilities cverywhere.

(*Translation*)

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : What is the definition of minimum facilities?

(*English*)

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAM : Sir, I would like to know whether sports, at least, yoga will be included in the school curriculum from the next academic year onwards,; If so, I would like to collect the details.

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, we have formed a sub-committee of the COBE to enter sports, etc., in the curriculum.

(*Translation*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, students especially

school children are heavily burdened and carry heavy bags on their shoulders. I would like to know whether the Government intends to reduce the burden? *(English)*

You might call it load of ignorance or the load of unlearnt material that the child carries with him.

Similarly dual education system are in vogue at present in the country. On the one hand there are schools in villages being run by municipalities. They neither have buildings nor teachers and system of education is faulty too. On the other there are public schools having palatial buildings and big playgrounds, where large sums are being spent on education. I would like to know whether the Government will try to remove these disparities?

(Translation)

The child misses many things while learning and proceeds further. This is the load of ignorance towards which we are paying attention.

(English)

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Honourable Speaker Sir, I would to speak in three languages, i.e., in English, Oriya ...

MR. SPEAKER : If you start in English, then conclude in English.

In addition, whether efforts will also be made to remove distortions in history books included in curricula in many States? I would like to know whether the Government will consider including books containing details of national movements and struggle for independence in the curricula?

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : There are two Ministers in the Ministry of Education. Which hon. Minister is dealing with adivasi ashram school and sevashram school because the teachers are not getting their salary and the adivasi and harijan students are not getting their stipends? What is the planning of the Minister? Will the hon. Minister please state whether in the Eighth Five Year Plan, they will complete the number of adivasi ashram schools and others if the adivasis are to seek education in my State of Orissa? Will the Minister state the position there?

KUMARI SELJA : The point put forward by the hon. Member regarding heavy burden on children is basically being felt in urban areas and not in rural areas. The Yashpal Committee was constituted by the Government in this regard and it has given many recommendations. However, the Government is paying more attention towards load of ignorance instead of physical workload.

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, this is pertaining to the Welfare Ministry.

(Translation)

Excise Duty Concessions

*62. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIR AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government have recently held talks with the trade and industrial organisations for passing on to the consumers the benefits of the concessions in excise duty given to them;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has given a report regarding passing on these concessions to consumers;

(d) if, so, the extent of decrease registered in the prices of those consumer items on which concessions have been allowed in the excise duty in the budget of 1993-94 and;

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED)

(a) to (e) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Two meetings with major trade and industry
2560 LSS/94—2

organisations and representatives of Consumer organisations were taken by the Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on 20th April and 7th June, 1993. In the meetings, the need to respond positively to Government's policy and pass on the concessions given to the Consumers was brought out. The industry representatives claimed in the meetings that they have passed on the concessions to the Consumers; however the consumer organisations disputed their claim. This Ministry have no facility to ascertain the exact impact of the excise concessions and other components on price fixation considering the wide range of concessions given and large number of products involved. The issue was therefore, referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for making a quick study of 10 commonly used consumer articles and to submit a report to the Government.

(c) to (e) : The Ministry has received the report from the BICP. The report has pointed out that out of the 10 items taken up for study, 3 main industries, namely, the drugs, manmade fibres and cosmetics have not passed on the excise duty concession in full to the consumers. With regard to "PVC resin industry" and Tooth Powder the report indicated that only 2 companies provided the information and they had passed on the concessions. In respect of others no conclusion could be arrived at as the required information was not made available by the manufacturers. In respect of other 4
(Contd. on P. No. 43)

STATEMENT

Details of Maximum Retail Prices on various dates of Price Revisions

Company's Name	Product	Pack size	date	Pre-Budget	
				Price	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	Non-schedule Drugs				
	Alcizon 500 g	Vial			9-3-92
	Alcizon 1 g	vial	Data not furnished		9-3-92
	Ciprowin 250 mg	4 Tab			7-3-92
	Ciprowin 500 mg	4 Tab			7-3-92
	Ceprowin Inj	100 ML			7-3-92
	Hermin inj	200 ML			
	Kanuin inj	vial			7-3-92
	Kanuin inj	vial			7-3-92
	Norbid 400 mg	10 Tabs			7-3-92
	Omezol Caps	4 Caps			20-5-92
	Roxid 150 Mg	10 Tabs			7-3-92
	Termeg 60 Mg	10 Tabs			7-3-92
	Termeg 120 Mg	10 Tabs			7-3-92
	Termeg ORS	60 ML			
	Pefbid Tabs	4 Tabs			7-3-92
2. Rollers India Ltd.	Digeplex	450 ML	March-92	54.25	
	Digeplex	170 ML	March-92	28.05	
	Digeplex	100 ML	March-92	19.80	
	Digeplex Tabs	10x10's	March-92	90.73	Oct 93
	Fintal NS	20 ML	March-92	70.33	
	Healex spray	90 gms	March-92	66.32	Oct 93
	Fintal ED	10 ML	March-92	51.14	Oct 93
	Julax	10x10's	March-92	65.99	Oct 93
	DeSeplex DS	100 ML	March-92	23.92	
	3. Glaxo India Ltd.	Supacef inj	250 Mg		
Supacef inj		750 Mg			
Fortun		500 Mg			
Dilozyn Expect		120 ML			
Dilozyn Expect		450 ML	Data not furnished		
Dilozyn Syrup		120 ML			
Tricloryl Syrup		50 ML			
Dequadin Ioz		10's			
Dolisyn		10's			
Eltroxin Tab		100's			
Captum Tab					
250 Mg		4s			
Normadati Tab					
100 Mg		10's			
Scoline	10 ML				
Fortun	1000 ML				

COLUMNS

Price	Date	Price	Post-Budget		Remarks
			Date	Price	
7	8	7	10	11	12
45.15	10-3-93	44.50	No revision		
82.80	10-3-93	81.50			
50.95	10-3-93	46.00	Aug 93	28.00	
89.20	10-3-93	78.00			
45.00	10-3-93	44.50			
207.00	10-3-93	204.00	No revision		
13.90	10-3-93	13.70			
23.45	10-3-93	23.00			
62.50	10-3-93	61.50	Aug 93	45.00	
32.00	10-3-93	31.50			
150.00	10-3-93	145.00			
22.15	10-3-93	22.00	No revision		
40.25	10-3-93	40.00			
18.15	10-3-93	18.00			
42.50	10-3-93	42.00	Aug 93	46.00	
54.25	March 93	54.25	July 93	54.88	
28.05	March 93	28.05	July 93	28.60	
19.80	March 93	19.80	July 93	20.29	
100.00	March 93	100.00	July 93	103.52	
70.33	March 93	70.33	July 93	73.85	
70.00	March 93	70.00	July 93	73.52	
60.00	March 93	60.00	July 93	63.52	
86.00	March 93	86.00	July 93	91.63	
23.92	March 93	23.92	July 93	25.19	
63.90		63.01			
147.00		144.94			
182.61		180.25			
14.90		14.69			
33.00		32.54	Data not		
15.90		15.67	furnished		
25.00		24.65			
4.50		4.45			
5.90		5.82			
20.00		19.72			
165.01		162.70			
30.00		29.57			
25.00		24.65			
334.37		329.69			

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Geoffrey Manner's & Co. Ltd.	Preparation H	30 gms	1-3-92	16.50	1-3-93
	Preparation H	15 gms	1-3-92	11.00	1-3-93
5. Procter & Gamble	Ultra Clearasil	10 gms			
	Ultra Clearasil	20 gms			
	Mediker	10 ml			
	Mediker	50 ml	Data not furnished		
	Medikar	120 ml			
	Action 500	2 s			
6. India Ltd.	Claforam	250 mg	Dec. 92	45.50	No revision
	Claforam 1 gm	250 mg	Dec. 92	164.00	
	Claforam 2 gm		May 92	275.00	
7. Khart Ltd.	Pelox Tablet	4's	Data not furnished		16-3-92
	Surquin Tab	6 Tablets			16-3-92
	Surquin 500 Tab	6 Tablets			16-3-92
	Fudone PM 20 Tablets	10 Tablets			16-3-92
	Fudone PM	10 Tablets			16-3-92
8. Hoechst India Ltd.	Bengocaine IP	1 Kg	15-05-92	505.00	
	Batrafen Cream Dermal	15 gm	15-10-92	18.70	
	Festal Dragees	10's	15-10-92	25.00	data not furnished
	Haemaccl/Inf	500 ml	15-10-92	130.00	
	Homanatex Inj	1 gm	15-10-92	164.00	
	Trantel 400 ml	Ft 5 x 10	15-10-92	299.20	
9. Parke Davis	Benadryl Caps 25 mg	10's			—
	Benadryl Syp	114 ml			—
	Ponstan Kaps 250 mg	10's	Data not furnished		—
	Ponstan Kaps 500 mg	10's			—
	Ponstan Susp	60 ml			—
10. Roche Products	Valium 2 mg	10 Tab			June 92
	Valium 5 mg Tab	10 Tab	Data not furnished		June 92
	Valium 10 mg Tab	10 Tab			June 92
	Saridon Tab	10 Tab	Feb. 92	4.64	June 92
CELL BATTERIES					
11. Union Carbide India Ltd.	1R20 Paper	Per Unit	1-7-92	5.75	15-9-92

7	8	9	10	11	12
16.25	April-Aug.	16.25			
10.60	April-Aug.	10.80			
15.00		14.95			
25.00		24.90			
3.00		3.00			
20.00		19.65			
40.00		39.75			
1.24		1.22			
45.50	1-5-93	34.00			
164.00	1-5-93	126.00			
	1-5-93	230.00			
42.50			18-5-93	28.00	No further revision
68.36			22-4-93	43.50	
124.66	Data not furnished		22-4-93	76.80	
20.50			Apr to June	16.70	
39.00			Apr to June	31.20	
	15-3-93	505.00			
	01-3-93	18.70			
	01-3-93	25.00			No further revision
	01-3-93	137.00			
	01-3-73	164.00			
	01-3-93	299.20			
4.36	—	4.30			No further revision
12.15	—	12.00			
12.40	—	12.20			
18.75	—	18.50			
13.60	—	13.40			
4.05	—	4.01			No further revision
6.55	—	6.80			
9.75	—	9.68			
4.56	Feb. 93	4.84			
6.00	11-3-93	5.70			No Revision thereafter

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Lakhanpal National Ltd. BISCUIT	Dry Cell Batteries	1P 3O	Data not available		Jan 93 Jan 93
13. Britannia Industries	Milk Bikis (EWP) (Madras)	Per 100 gms	Apr 92	4.25	Jan 93
	TA-Root (MBT) (Calcutta)	Per Kg	Mar 92	35.00	Dec 92
	Marie Loose (Bombay)	Per Kg	Nov 92	37.00	Feb 93
	Glucose D (Delhi)	Pkt 75 gm	—	—	Apr 92
14. Parle Biscuits Products	Parle-G	100 g 150 g	Data not Furnished		26-2-93 26-2-93
	Krackjack	75 g			26-2-93
	Monaco	75 g			26-2-93
15. Kwality Biscuits Ltd.	Glucose OWP		25-5-92	159.00	16-11-92
	Golden 5 kg		25-5-92	110.00	16-11-92
	Zoological 4.5 kg		25-5-92	117.75	16-11-92
	Kwalivin 6 kg		25-5-92	140.25	16-11-92
	Marie 45 OWP		25-5-92	115.50	29-1-93
TEA					
16. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	Taj Mahal (500 gms)	Per Kg	7-2-93	92.00	28-2-93
	Red lable (250 gms)	Per kg	7-2-93	76.00	28-2-93
	3 Roses (100 gms)	-do-	7-2-93	96.00	28-2-92
	Super Dust (250 gms)	-do-	7-2-93	81.00	28-2-93
17. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd.	Double Diamond (500 gms)	Per Kg	1-2-93	86.00	19-2-93
	Double Diamond (100 gms)		1-2-93	89.00	19-2-93
	Sargam (250 gms)		1-2-93	84.00	19-2-93
	Sargam (500 gms)		1-2-93	83.50	19-2-93
	Pickup (250 gms)		1-2-93	76.00	19-2-93
18. Lipton India Ltd.	Green Label (500 gms)	Per Kg.	5-2-93	138.00	22-2-93
	Ruby Leaf (250 gms)	Per Kg.	5-2-93	76.00	22-2-93
	Ruby Dust (100 gms)	Per Kg.	5-2-93	82.00	22-2-93
	Taaja Ni-Leaf (250 gms)	Per Kg.	5-2-93	85.00	22-2-93
	Taaja grip Dust (500 gms)	Per Kg.	5-2-93	89.00	22-2-93

7	8	9	10	11	12
6.00	Mar 93	5.70	No Revision thereafter		
6.00	Mar 93	5.70			
4.50	Mar 93	4.35	No revision thereafter till August.		
36.00	Mar 93	35.00	-do-		
35.00	Mar 93	37.00	-do-		
2.50	Mar 93	2.30	-do-		
3.50	31-3-93	3.25	Data not available		
5.50	30-4-93	5.25			
4.95	31-3-93	4.75			
5.20	31-3-93	5.00			
172.00	1-3-92	167.10			
116.00	1-3-93	113.60			
122.00	1-3-93	119.65			
144.00	1-3-93	141.20			
131.75	1-3-93	128.25	1-7-83	128.25	
99.50	7-3-93	98.40	9-5-93	97.00	
87.00	7-3-93	85.80	-do-	63.00	
107.50	7-3-93	106.50	—	—	
93.00	7-3-93	91.80	18-4-93	86.00	
96.00	10-3-93	94.90	5-5-93	90.50	
99.00	10-3-93	98.00	5-5-93	94.00	
97.00	10-3-93	95.80	5-5-93	89.00	
96.00	10-3-93	95.20	5-4-93	88.50	
87.00	10-3-93	85.80	5-4-93	83.00	
138.00	4-3-93	136.90	7-5-93	136.90	
86.00	4-3-93	84.80	7-5-93	82.00	
94.00	4-3-93	93.00	7-5-93	87.50	
97.00	4-3-93	95.80	7-5-93	92.00	
96.00	4-3-93	94.90	7-5-93	93.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAN MADE FIBRES					
19. LML Fibres Ltd.	204/DP-24	per kg	Nov 92	233.53	Feb 93
	102/P/LM2	per kg	Nov 92	238.43	Feb 93
	40/1P/grey	per kg	Sept. 92	219.67	Jan 93
	20/1/MONO	per kg	Sept 92	201.79	Jan 93
20. Indian Poly	Fibres Ltd	per kg	Jan 93	82.44	Feb 93
21. Nirlon Ltd.	PFY	kg	Jan 93	184.11	Feb 93
	NFY	kg	Jan 93	196.75	Feb 93
22. Reliance Industries	Poy-126 D	kg	Sept 92	163.75	Feb 93
	POY-245 D	kg	Jan 93	153.75	Feb 93
23. Orkay Industries Ltd.	Polyster Yarn (poy) 115 D	Kgs	June 92	173.00	July 92
24. Petrofills Coop. Ltd.	Polyster Filament Yarn (PFY)	Kgs			
	30/12 flat SD				2-3-93
	50/30 flat PR		Data not furnished		2-3-93
	71/36 flat SD				2-3-93
	76/24 flat SD				2-3-93
25. Ahmedabad Mfg & Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	Polyster Staple Fibre				23-2-93
26. Alembic Chemical Work Co. Ltd.	Staple Fibre (Natural)		Data not furnished		92-93
	Staple Fibre (Coloured)				92-93
	Multifilament Yarn (Flat)				92-93
	Multifilament Yarn (Crimped)				92-93
COSMETICS					
27. Ponds India Ltd.	BS ² 25g	pkt			Feb 93
	CO 25 g	pkt	Data not furnished		Feb 93
	VC 25 g	pkt			Feb 93
	PMLS 80	pkt			Feb 93
	VICL 50	pkt			Feb 93
	VICHN 250	pkt			Feb 93
28. Lakme Ltd :	Face Powder (50 gms)	pkt	-10-92	24.00	3-2-93
	Face powder	pkt	2-1 - 2	16.00	293

7	8	9	10	11	12
234.24	Apr 93	237.12	May 93	228.56	
233.10	Apr 93	238.01	May 93	240.28	
207.60	Apr 93	206.15	May 93	210.59	
188.82	Apr 93	194.71	July 93	188.63	
78.65	Mar 93	69.87	July 93	73.77	
183.43	Mar 93	185.17	May 93	204.02	
198.14	Mar 93	195.89	May 93	207.81	
156.75	Mar 93	145.15	May-Jul 93	157.50	
145.75	Mar 93	134.15	May-Jul 93	141.50	
158.00	March 93	145.15	July 93	157.00	
195.07	15-3-93	201.95	16-8-93	239.00	
170.59	15-3-93	216.59		207.00	
155.93	15-3-93	167.80		171.00	
153.98	15-3-93	165.85		165.00	
79.00	Apr-Sep 93	72.74	7-9-93	85.00	
105.76	Apr 93	98.30	July 93	101.83	
102.52	Apr 93	105.16	July 93	96.75	
113.05	Apr 93	138.26	July 93	139.45	
152.00	Apr 93	146.11	July 93	151.93	
12.00	Mar 93	9.50			
16.50	Mar 93	13.00			
12.75	Mar 93	10.10			
30.00	Mar 93	23.60			
19.00	Mar 93	15.00			
26.25	Mar 93	20.60			
27.00	4-3-93	20.77	1-4-93	21.00	
17.00	4-3-93	12.09	1-4-93	13.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Lakme Ltd.	Moisturising make up (30 MI)		2-10-92	32.00	3-2-93
	Cream Blusher (6 Gms)	pkt	2-10-92	28.00	3,2-93
	Powder Blusher (50 Gms)	pkt	2-10-92	31.50	3-2-93
	Calamine (120 MI)	pkt	2-10-93	33.00	3-2-93
	Calamine (60 MI)	pkt	2-10-93	22.00	3-2-93
	Calamine (30 MI)	pkt	2-10-93	16.00	3-2-93
	Nail Enamel Remover (35 MI)		2-10-93	19.00	3-2-93
	Lipstick (4.5 Gms)	pkt	2-10-93	36.00	3-2-93
	Eye Liner with Brush (10 MI)	pkt	2-10-93	27.00	3-2-93
	Eye Shadow (4 gms)	pkt	2-10-92	39.50	3-2-93
	Root-on-Mascara (7 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	64.00	3-2-93
	Cleaning Milk (200 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	50.00	3-2-93
	Cleanising Milk (120 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	36.00	3-2-93
	Cleanising Milk (60 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	22.00	3-2-93
	Hand & Body Ltn. (200 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	55.00	3-2-93
	Hand & Body Ltn. (120 ml)	pkt	2-10-93	40.00	3-2-93
	Hand & Body Ltn. (60 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	24.00	3-2-93
	Winter Care Ltn. (120 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	43.00	3-2-93
	Hair Removing Ltn. (45 ml)	pkt	2-10-92	24.00	3-2-93
	Active Cleansor (120 ml)		2-10-92	36.00	3-2-93
29. Tomco	Tata Shampoo	400 mg 200 mg 100 gm		Data not Furnished	

7	8	9	10	11	12
30.00	4-3-93	23.11	1-4-93	23.50	
34.00	4-3-93	26.18	1-4-93	26.50	
30.00	4-3-93	23.12	1-4-93	23.50	
33.50	4-3-93	25.78	1-4-93	26.00	
37.00	4-3-93	28.50	1-4-93	29.00	
25.00	4-3-93	19.27	1-4-93	19.50	
16.00	4-3-93	12.33	1-4-93	12.50	
21.00	4-3-93	16.19	1-4-93	17.00	
39.00	4-3-93	30.05	1-4-93	30.50	
29.00	4-3-93	22.32	1-4-93	22.50	
41.50	4-3-93	31.98	1-4-93	32.50	
64.00	4-3-93	49.27	1-4-93	49.50	
53.00	4-3-93	40.83	1-4-93	41.00	
37.00	4-3-93	28.49	1-4-93	29.00	
23.00	4-3-93	17.72	1-4-93	18.00	
59.00	4-3-93	45.44	1-4-93	46.00	
42.00	4-3-93	32.35	1-4-93	32.50	
26.00	4-3-93	20.01	1-4-93	20.50	
45.00	4-3-93	34.66	1-4-93	35.50	
26.00	4-3-93	20.04	1-4-93	20.50	
36.00	4-3-93	28.50	1-4-93	29.00	
36.00		29.35	No further revision.		
21.00		16.25			
12.50		9.65			

1	2	3	4	5	6
30. Godrej	Soaps Ltd. Hair Dye BL	40 ml 20 ml		Data not Furnished	
	Hair Dye BR	40 ml			
	Power Hair Dye				
	Shaving Cream RF	70 gm 20 gm.			
	Shaving Cream MM	70 gm.			
	Shaving Cream IF	70 gm.			
	C.T. Powder	400 gm. 100 gm.			
31. Wipro	Santur Beauty	400 gm.			4-3-93
	Talcum	100 gm.			
	Talcum	50 gm.			
32. Colgate Pamolive	Tooth Powder	200 ml.			29-12-92
	Tooth Powder	100 ml.			11-11-92
	Tooth Powder	50 ml.			30-11-93
	PO Lemon Sh Cream	70 gm			15-1-93
	PO Lemon Sh Cream	30 gm.			15-1-93
	Charmis AP Cream	160 gm.			15-1-93
	Charmis AP Cream	100 gm.			15-1-93
	Charmis AP Cream	50 gm.			11-2-93
	Charmis AP Cream	35 gm.			1-2-93
	POEC	150 gm.			10-2-93
	POEC	75 gm.			1-12-92
33. Hindustan Lever	Clinic Special	60 ml.	Nov. 92	27.00	
	Fair & Lovely Crm	50 gms.	Aug. 92	35.00	
	Fair & Lovely Ltn	50 ml.	Aug. 92	29.00	
	Fair & Lovely Ltn	100 ml.	Aug. 92	51.00	
34. TVS Suzuki Ltd.	Mopeds	KL	3-11-92	8658.74	18-1-93
		Champ	3-11-92	9677.51	18-1-93
35. NOCIL	PVC Resin	Per mt	Nov 92	22550.00	Feb 93
MOULDED LUGGAGE					
36. H.E.B. Luggage Industries Ltd	SR--2000	Per piece	—	—	04-03-92
	M-2100	—	—	—	—
	M-2200	—	—	—	—
	M-2500	—	—	—	—
	M-2800	—	—	—	—

7	8	9	10	11	12
49.00		42.00	No further revision.		
32.00		28.00			
49.00		42.00			
32.00		29.00			
21.45		18.85			
10.50		45.00			
21.45		18.85			
21.45		18.85			
51.50		45.00			
20.45		17.75			
51.50	5-5-93	45.25			
20.75		18.25	No further revision		
13.00		11.25			
23.50			11-3-93	22.15	
13.50			11-3-93	12.70	
7.40			11-3-93	7.00	
24.50			11-3-93	18.85	
14.00			11-3-93	10.75	
71.00			11-3-93	58.00	
49.50			11-3-93	40.50	
29.25			11-3-93	22.75	
21.75			11-3-93	17.00	
16.00			11-3-93	15.00	
8.25			11-3-93	7.75	
	09-3-93	21.00	No revision there after.		
	09-3-93	27.00			
	09-3-93	22.50			
	09-3-93	39.50			
8901.19	Mar. 93	8940.03			
	No Revision thereafter.				
9919.96	Mar. 93	9963.11			
23250.00	Mar. 93	25500.00	Aug 93		
				30500.00	
342.06	15-03-93	342.06	No further		
415.54	---	366.54	revision		
417.25	---	388.14			
515.79	---	479.20			
596.00	---	554.26			

1	2	3	4	5	6
37. Universal luggage Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Space case XVL Legend 24 Disk Bonus Trav 21 Black Belt 11 21 Load Star Black Belt 2 Bonus—ss 20 TL Bonus—ss 22 TL Bonus Eco 20 Bonus Exe T.1				01-09-92
38. VIP Industries Ltd.	Avlon 700 AX 550 Tr 600 Trvlon 29 E OD 9 Venus E				09-09-92
39. Safari Indus- tries Ltd.	Galaxy FL Galaxy Arrow S2 Omega SX EI Omega SX EL Tourist				01-02-92

7	8	9	10	11	12
857.00	1-3-93	797.00	1-7-93	861.00	
667.00		620.00		651.00	
341.00		317.00		333.00	
469.00		436.00		458.00	
398.00		370.00		350.00	
286.00		266.00		279.00	
258.00		240.00		227.00	
304.00		283.00		267.00	
236.00		220.00		208.00	
208.00		194.00		184.00	
1140.00	15-3-93	1060.00	No further revision		
290.00		270.00			
595.00		553.00			
1556.00		1447.00			
570.00		530.00			
333.00		310.00			
490.58	02-04-93	456.18	No further revision		
		883.14			
949.74		411.71			
421.84		526.22			
555.65		905.22			
926.11		682.87			
734.79					

items, namely, the biscuits, mopeds, dry-cell batteries, and plastic moulded luggage, the BICP study team felt that more or less concessions have been passed on to the consumers. In respect of tea the position was not very clear as price of packed tea is linked to the auction price which keeps on fluctuating. As the industries referred to in the report come under the administrative control of various Ministries, copies of the Bureau of Indian Costs and Prices (BICP) report have been passed on to them with the request to analyse the report and take suitable action. A copy of the report has also been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for their investigation and necessary action. They have also been requested to take suitable action against the firms which have not co-operated with the Bureau of Indian Costs and Prices (BICP) study. A statement indicating the details of maximum price on various dates of price revision as given in the Bureau of Indian Costs and Prices (BICP) report is enclosed for information.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Sir, during the budgetary provision of 1992-93, there was an excise concession to the tune of Rs. 2249 crore and this was intended to give relief to the ultimate consumers and to generate demands in the market so that the industries may be pulled out of the morass of recession.

But it is a matter of great regret and consternation that the excise

concession benefits have not been passed on to the ultimate consumer, even marginally. In certain cases of commodities if some reliefs are passed on to the consumers, those were very marginal. These benefits have got diluted over a chain of various distributorships and wholesalers and retailers and finally these benefits are not reaching the ultimate consumers, particularly those who are located in the rural areas.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal in the mind of the hon. Minister to simplify, expedite and streamline the administrative set up in order to take action against the reluctant and recalcitrant industries which are not passing on the benefits of excise concessions to the ultimate consumers. I want to know whether such type of a proposal will be put to implementation in the near future or not.

**The Minister of Civil Supplies
Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**

(**SHRI A.K. ANTONY**): Government is very serious that the excise concessions announced in the last Budget should be passed on to the consumers. That is why, as I have stated in the main answer, I have convened two meetings of the industrialists and manufacturing organisations and also the consumer organisations in which the industries claimed that they have passed on the benefits to the consumers. The consumer organisations disputed it. Since we have no mecha-

nism with us to verify the truth, we have requested the BICP to go into the details and report to the Ministry. The BICP has taken up ten items of common usage for their sample study and they have completed the study and given the report. Since the administrative Ministries are different, we have given copies of the report to various Ministries and requested them to take action on the basis of the report of the BICP. We have also sent a copy of the BICP report to the Finance Ministry and requested them to take suitable action on the basis of the BICP report. As there are some manufacturers who did not reply to the BICP, we have also requested the Finance Ministry to take suitable action against those industries and manufacturing units which do not cooperate with the BICP. The Government is following up these things.

Dr. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has pointed out just now that there is helplessness on the part of the Ministry because of paucity of certain Machinery and absence of certain mechanism. That is why, they are not in a position to pass on the excise concession benefits to the ultimate consumer. At the same time, they say that the Government is very serious about passing on the benefits to the ultimate consumers. This is just a mockery....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

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Dr. MUMTAZ ANSARI: I am coming to the point. The hon. Minister has pointed out that ten items commonly used by people have been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and that their report has also been submitted. But now, there is complete helplessness on the part of the Government because even in the ten items selected, in the case of three items, the benefits have not been passed on to the consumers. Even in the case of drugs which are a very important commodity, the benefits have not been passed on to the ultimate consumer. In the case of four commodities including biscuits, the benefits have not been passed on.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not expected to make a speech. You are expected to put a question.

Dr. MUMTAZ ANSARI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal on the part of the Government to amend suitably the Consumers Protection Act and to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures (Package Commodity) Rules 1977 so that the benefits may be passed on to the consumers.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it there. It is a good question. Don't confuse yourself with other aspects.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: I would like to know whether there is any proposal to amend the relevant Acts in order to protect the interests of the ultimate consumers.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: In my answer I have not shown any helplessness in this matter. Our Ministry has taken the initiative and requested the BICP to go into the details. It has studied the matter and given a report. Now, it is for the various administrative ministries to take action. Immediately after we received the Report, we sent it to various administrative ministries to take follow up action. These administrative ministries are now considering the report. That is the latest stage.

Regarding other points, at the moment I can only say that we will consider them also.
(Translation)

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: I would like to know whether the Government has instructed the industries as well as trade organisations to provide proof that the benefits of Rs. 12 crore excise duty concessions being given by the Government have been passed on to the consumers and also whether a time limit has been set in this regard? I would like to know the number of industries which have not passed on the benefits to the consumers and have also not furnished any information to Government in this regard along with the details of the action taken by the Government against these industries?
(English)

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: After the announcement was made in the Budget, the Government convened a meeting of the traders and manufacturers. Now, it is their duty to

respond. They have to pass on the benefits to the Consumers. When we received complaints from the consumers and consumer organisations that manufacturers are not repending postively, we sought the help of BICP. I am sure various administrative ministries will take strong action against those manufacturers who have not passed on the benefits to the consumers. Regarding those industries which have not cooperated with the BICP, we have brought it to the notice of the administrative ministries for taking necessary action.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply it is clear that the Ministry has no facility to ascertain the exact impact of the excise concession and other components on the price fixation. After the consumer organisation pursued this matter, the Government referred it to BICP. There also the tragic situation that some of the them did not cooperate and in some cases it is clear that they have not at all passed on these concessions to the consumers.

My first question is, if this was the position why did the Government hastily give these concessions without making any preparation to see that it will be passed on to the consumers? And, secondly, time and again these statements have been made. For example a Statement was made on the 7th June by the Minister of Civil Supplies warning the traders that if they fail to pass on the benefit of excise duty, stern

action will be taken. The Finance Minister also made a statement that Government will withdraw the relief if the benefits are not passed on to the consumers.

In this situation, instead of passing on these reports to various departments for further action, will the Government consider to withdraw these concessions and take some such stern action by which it will be effectively passed on to the consumers?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Regarding the last part of his question, only the Finance Minister can answer. The only thing that I can say is, Government is serious about passing on these concessions to the consumers. For the first time the Government took serious steps to follow it up and that is why we took the help of BICP. We got the report and that report is under consideration of various administrative Ministries. They will take action against those manufacturers who are not passing on the benefits to the consumers. I am sure the administrative Ministries will also take action against those companies which are not cooperating with BICP in this regard.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the whole thing is very contradictory. As Mr. Dighe has correctly referred to it, the Finance Ministry threatens that the concessions on excise duty would be withdrawn. Is there any case, when it had been withdrawn?

Secondly, supposing within an industry, one or two units comply with it and the rest of them do not, how do you punish them? Will you withdraw the concessions wholesale?

And thirdly, is it not a contradiction of your own Economic Policy that you let the market decide and not impose any restrictions?

So, how will you get out of this contradiction of saying that you will punish, if the concession on excise duty is not passed on to the consumers and as far as this case is concerned let the market decide?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I have already stated that as far as withdrawal of concessions is concerned, I am not in a position to say anything.

As far as other aspects are concerned, the Government is very serious. That is why the Government is studying these things.

Regarding market forces, I would request the hon. Members that let us work together to discipline market forces. The Government had studied this aspect for the first time. Now, the consumer organisations and the consumer movements, have got some rapport and unless the consumers themselves organise, we will not be able to control this. From our side, whatever is legally possible, we will do it.

— As per the advice given by the Finance Ministry, our Ministry had sent the Report to the BICP for

their study. So, we are working in coordination. Now, the Report is with us. We had sent that Report to various Ministries, including the Finance Ministry. I am sure that they will take proper action on the basis of this Report.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, they are coordinating in order not to act!

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, concerns had been expressed in the House at the very introduction of this concession that this would not be implemented. We are very happy and thankful to the Minister for promptly convening a Conference. We feel that the Minister had done his part, but, Sir, the industries had not responded to the Civil Supplies Ministry. They had also not responded to the BICP.

According to the existing laws, the BICP or the Civil Supplies Ministry do not have any power to take action. We want a specific assurance from the hon. Minister whether the Civil Supplies Ministry will make a recommendation to the Finance Ministry that those industries which had not extended this concession to the consumers, from them, this concession should be withdrawn. This is a simple thing, there is no other remedy available.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Our Ministry had already recommended to the Finance Ministry and the administrative Ministry that action should be taken against those manufacturers who had not passed on the

concessions to the consumers. We had also recommended that action should be taken against those manufacturers who did not cooperate with BICP.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Excise Duty is not charged manufacturer-wise. It is charged product-wise. How will you punish them?

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am very happy that the Minister is very serious! I only hope that the Government is very very serious! I want to know, after the Minister submitted his Report to the Finance Ministry, is there any feedback of the action taken by the Finance Ministry and if there is no feedback from the Finance Ministry, what the Minister proposes to do about it?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Had received a reply from the Finance Ministry that they will seriously scrutinise this Report and take action against them as per the Report.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The Minister must know whether he has received any feedback from the Finance Ministry. He must say whether there was any feedback or not.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I got a reply from the Finance Ministry that they will immediately scrutinise the BICP report; and on the basis of this report, they will take action.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the House has expressed its view very clearly and not only the Government

but the Ministry also should take note of it. They are very clear on this point.

SHRI RAM NAIK: We want an assurance from the Minister

MR. SPEAKER: He has noted it down.

RASHTRIYA SAKSHARTA MISSION

*63. **SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual budget allocated to the Rashtriya Saksharta Mission during 1993-94;
- (b) the amount released so far by the Government till date to this Mission; and
- (c) the details of new proposals if any, with the Government for furthering this cause?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA)

(a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

- (a) The provision for all programmes of Adult Literacy under the National Literacy Mission during 1993-94 is Rs. 177.97 crores.
- (b) The expenditure incurred since 1988 on all the schemes of the Mission amounts to Rs. 543.00 crores.

(c) The dominant strategy under the Mission is the Total Literacy Campaigns. At present 240 districts have been covered either partially or fully by these campaigns. It is proposed to cover 345 districts fully by the end of the Eighth Plan.

(Translation)

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I visit Gujarat, I find large hoardings with captions "Totally Literate District". I visited ten villages and asked the people if their village had achieved total literacy. They said it was a big fraud. Who are the people who benefit from these campaigns no one knows. Literacy campaigning is confined to papers and not run in villages. Is the expenditure on publicity through press and T.V. also included in the total expenditure incurred on the campaigns? Is there any monitoring machinery to keep a watch over the total expenditure and the outdated loan of Rs. 177 crore? Which are the institutes in different states that work in villages? Do they keep any record? Is there any machinery to check whether the expenditure was proper?

[English]

KUMARI SELJA: I would like to inform the House that it was Dave Committee which was to tell us the modality of total literacy declaration. According to that, only 80 per cent of the learned and in the identified target group at least 70 per cent marks on the aggregate and at least 50 per cent marks in each of the three competencies—reading

writing and numeracy—the district would be declared totally literate.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have a machinery to find out whether the amount given by you is properly spent or not?

KUMARI SELJA: It is done by the District Magistrate. It is under the overall competence of the District Magistrate. Our team goes from the National Literacy Mission also to evaluate it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : The reply is not satisfactory. All that is being spent is going waste. Now I would ask my second supplementary. I am an MP since 1977. During the tenure of Morarji Bhai in 1978, the issue of educating the old people was repeatedly raised. There are no class-rooms and black-beards for the poor, the Harijans and the Adivasis. And the new generation that is capable of being educated, do not have these facilities. Instead of spending for these people it has been stated that in the 8th Five Year Plan. Rs. 543 crore has been spent on this campaign. Is there any deadline for the expenditure? Will the expenditure be made only on educating the old people or will it also be spent for the new generation. Will there be a deadline for this scheme or the literacy campaign would be completed after 5—7 years?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of spending that money on adult education, will it be spent on the education of children?

KUMARI SELJA: For adult education, in the Eighth Plan, we have earmarked Rs. 1400 crore; and for elementary education, we have earmarked Rs. 2880 crore.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government will formulate a policy so as to educate members of backward classes, the SC/ST, in our villages by appointing persons belonging to these classes as teachers, so that these people are educated properly. Otherwise, the situation today is such that no-one educates these classes properly and only forged bills are submitted. The concerned district magistrate also gives his approval stating that appointments were made because of unemployment. I want to know whether persons belonging to these castes would be employed for educating their brethren?

MR. SPEAKER: Your query does not originate from the main questions.

SHRI CHOTE SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government gives money to non-Governmental organisations and autonomous bodies for Adult Education they run such centres. But there is no monitoring agency to check as to how that huge

amount is being utilised. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when it involved huge funds will the Government set up any agency to monitor whether these funds are being utilised properly?

[English]

KUMARI SELJA: May I say that to check this we have evaluation committees at all levels, at the district, village and block levels?

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: The Adult Education Department has already been criticised to the maximum extent. I would just like to ask the Government whether it will stop giving step motherly treatment to the Adult Education Department first; it is because, many times an Education Officer who is not wanted or who has to be punished is posted to the Adult Education Department and so the work of that Department is suffering.

Secondly, I would like to ask whether the Government is thinking of a proposal of 'Each one teach one', that is, if a graduate is getting a degree will the Government make it compulsory for the graduate to teach at least one hundred adults under this literacy programme?

KUMARI SELJA: That is not under consideration at the moment. But may I say, that this question relates to the National Literacy Mission? In fact, we need the support of the whole House for this.

We are quite excited about this programme and we are getting quite a good measure of support for this programme all over the country. Since we have achieved some success in the South, now we are progressing in the North, especially the Hindi belt where there is a very low rate of literacy. This programme is totally volunteer-based and we need volunteers to come up from every community and every walk of life to contribute to the success of this programme.

[English]

Production of Coaches

*64. **SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:** Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present production capacity of each coach factory in the country;

(b) whether due to large scale conversion of old narrow and metre gauge lines to broad gauge lines requirement of coaches in the country is likely to increase;

(c) If so, whether the Government propose to modernise these coach factories with a view to increase their production capacity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial assistance being provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) Presently installed manufacturing capacity

of each coach factory in the country is as follows:

RAILWAY SECTOR

1. Rail Coach Factory	1,000
2. Integral Coach Factory	1,000 (including Electric Multiple Units)

PUBLIC SECTOR

1. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	400
2. JESSOPS & CO. Ltd.	180 MC Coaches 72 Electric Multiple Units.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The earlier production capacity has already been augmented in recent years. The present production capacity in the country is adequate.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no improvement has been made during the past several years in providing more facilities in the passenger coaches manufactured in the country. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Railway Coach Factory has sent any proposal to the Railway Board regarding manufacture of new and different types of coaches, which would have more facilities and space compared to the present ones? If, so, when the Government is going to approve that scheme.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATERJEE : JESSOPS belongs to my constituency, Sir.

SHRI K.C. LENKA : We have to achieve a major development in this regard. We have modernised the coaches now. At the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, we have implemented a modernisation scheme.

We have improved the installed capacity. And said by side we are improving the modernisation of the coach factories. [Interruptions] During the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have invested Rs. 68 crores for modernisation and execution of the installed capacity at ICF. [Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my question. My question was very specific. Has the Government accepted the proposals sent by the Railway Coach Factory?

MR. SPEAKER : He has given reply to your question in the very first sentence. Perhaps, you did not listen.

SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard the reply carefully. My question has not been answered. I had asked whether the Railway Board has accepted the proposal of change in design of new coaches?

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask another supplementary.

[Interruptions]

SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : I would only like to know whether the Ministry would approve the proposal of the Railway Coach Factory for improvement of coaches. [Interruptions]

[English]

SHRI K. C. LENKA : Sir, I have clearly explained in my written answer that there is now adequate capacity in the country to manufacture the coaches. [Interruptions] There is no proposal to modernise any of the coach factories. [Interruptions]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, the upgradation of technology and modernisation are a continuous process. Now, in Kapurthala factory, we have designed a new three tier AC sleeper coach, which is already under trial run. We are likely to introduce the new three-tier AC sleeper compartments in Rajdhani and other type of trains. We are also manufacturing them in the coach factories.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several ancillary units associated with Railways. Their contribution is very important from the point of view of providing employment. I would like to know as to what is the contribution of these ancillary units to the Railway Coach Factories in terms of percentage? Is there any possibility of increasing the number of such ancillary units in order to provide more

opportunities of employment. If so, when will it be implemented?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what actually happens is that in all the railway factories.....[Interruptions]....

MR. SPEAKER : No, you have already asked. If you ask more it would get confused.

SHRI K. C. LENKA : For this, I need a separate question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Minister has evaded to reply to the thrust of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question. Do not comment on his reply.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I am coming to the question. I would like to know, because of massive gauge conversion from metre gauge and narrow gauge to broad gauge, whether there will be additional requirement of broad gauge coaches. There are two production units of Railways, ICF and RCF.

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked a good question now. Do not expand.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In addition to these two production units, there are other two coach manufacturing units under public sector—one is Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the other is JESSOPS Ltd. This year, Railways have reduced the order for Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. from 400 coaches to 250 coaches and for JESSOPS—it is used to manufacture metre gauge Railways—Railways have not placed any order.

Its capacity is 180 metre gauge coaches per year as stated by the hon. Minister. As there is an additional requirement of 1500 coaches

because of massive conversion, will the Minister consider giving to both Bharat Earth Movers Limited, the capacity of which is 400 coaches and to Jessops and Co. Ltd. on which railways have not placed any order so far?

SHRI K.C. LENKA : The additional requirement of the coaches as a result of gauge conversion will be 1500 coaches during the Eighth Plan period. As far as Jessops and Co. Ltd. is concerned, they were manufacturing coaches for metre gauge lines and they are being converted into broad gauge lines.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Are you converting them?

SHRI K.C. LENKA : Yes. Due to the conversion, we need 1500 coaches. So, we have given Bharat Earth Movers Limited our requirement of coaches. We are also taking steps to discuss with Bharat Earth Movers Limited to bring 417 coaches on lease basis. Besides these, we have given an advance order for 150 coaches to them. So far as the JESSOPS is concerned, there is problem. We are advising them to change their technology to manufacture the coaches for the broad gauge.

Train Accident

165*. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents during 1993 till date in each zone;

(b) the main causes of these accidents;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured and the total loss suffered by the Railways, zone-wise;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the victims; and

(e) the concrete measures proposed to be taken to check the increasing trend of accidents and derailments?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) The details of number of consequential train accidents, number of persons killed and inju-

red therein, zone-wise from January of these accidents and the loss to to November, 1993, the broad causes Railway property are as under :

Sl. Railway No.	No. of Accidents	No. of Killed	Casualties injured	Cost of damage to Railway property (in lacs of Rs.)*
1. Central	46	27	154	1006.71
2. Eastern	41	4	21	239.78
3. Northern	67	40	73	1109.26
4. North Eastern	29	55	95	81.00
5. Northeast Frontier	35	3	4	407.84
6. Southern	52	34	78	304.95
7. South Central	55	8	21	338.63
8. South Eastern	97	36	129	782.49
9. Western	55	104	218	472.32
	477	311	793	4742.98

*Figures for the period January—September, 93.

BROAD CAUSES OF TRAIN ACCIDENTS

1. Railway Staff Failure	284
2. Mechanical Equipment Failure	30
3. Track Equipment Failure	20
4. Other Than Railway Staff	65
5. Sabotage	20
6. Combination of factors	1
7. Incidental	5
8. Under Investigation	52
Total	477

(d) An amount of Rs. 78.36 lakhs has been paid as compensation to the kith of deceased and to the injured.

(e) The trend of accidents is on decline. Some of the safety measures taken to avoid accidents include :—

(i) Renewal and rehabilitation of over-aged assets like track, bridges, rolling stock, etc.

(ii) Intensive inspections are carried out for signalling and telecom gears.

(iii) Staff in operational categories are given intensive training and their performance is monitored.

(iv) Inspection of track and examination of coaches, wagons and locomotives has been intensified.

(v) Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles is resorted to identify fractures.

(vi) Drivers are monitored and counselled with regard to their driving techniques.

(vii) Induction and extension of technical aids such as Auxiliary Warning Systems, Axle Counters, Route Relay Interlocking and Track Circuiting, etc.

(viii) Surprise checks against carriage of inflammable and explosive material in passenger carrying trains.

(ix) Provision of whistle boards, speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossings and improving visibility for road users and train drivers.

(x) Publicity through various audio-visual means to educate the travelling public and road users to negotiate level crossings.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister, through you, that traffic jams are caused at several places and accidents occur due to non-availability of over-bridges or under bridges. I would like to know whether the Railway Ministry has any proposal for the construction of level crossings. If so, the number thereof and the time by which these are likely to be constructed ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There are level crossings and overbridges. I do appreciate his concern about the growth of traffic both in the rural and urban areas. This is not being done by the Railway Ministry itself. There is a sharing of costs between the State Governments and the Railways Ministry. So, the State Governments based on their traffic pattern in the rural and urban areas approach the Railway Ministry with a commitment that they would be spending the other 50 per cent on the related work. It is their responsibility.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: In my written question, I had asked about a pit line laid near Jamnagar, which was broken during testing itself. Whether any such pit line

has been broken? If so, the loss incurred therein and the persons responsible for that? I have no information in this regard....
(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Such questions are not asked. In place of a specific question you are asking a general question. The hon. Minister should have requisite information.

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: The pit line has broken there....
(*Interruptions*)....

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall disallow this question if you continue like that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: I was told that the pit line was not broken. So the question of enquiry does not arise. I have a specific question. Many people are killed in accidents. I would like to know about the total loss incurred and who are guilty for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Thousands of questions are asked. If you do not ask a specific question, how will he reply. If the hon. Minister has the information, he may reply.

(*English*)

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Sir, for this specific question we have no information at the moment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, recently two train accidents had occurred in Lucknow and Barauni divisions of North Eastern railway, in which some passengers inspite of having valid tickets were travelling on the roof of the trains, they were killed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any compensation is being paid to such passengers who travel on the roofs of trains because of shortage of space in the coaches and meet with accidents. If not, the reasons therefor

(*English*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, it does not becomce the responsibility of the Railways. The passengers who might have even taken the ticket, are not supposed to travel on the roof. There are very specific guidelines that those who come within the purview of the Railways responsibility, are entitled to compensation.

[*Translations*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, maximum accidents occur in Western Railway and particulary in Ratlam division. Have you enquired about the reasons behind the accidents? If so, the outcome thereof and action taken thereon.

(*English*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, there are various factors responsible for accidents. We have very clearly indicated those factors. The accidents take place because of the human failure and also some-

times there is a failure of equipment or there is sabotage or there is combination of factors. So, like that, there are various reasons for accidents, human failure being the highest. But I am glad to inform you that these days, compared to what it used to be, even accidents due to human failure have profusely come down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has asked for additional funds in the supplementary budget of the Railway Ministry. Additional Fund were demanded for reaching the site of accident at the earliest by aircrafts. Is there any likelihood of more railway accident taking place in future in this country?

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Recently, several women died in a train accident in Bombay, but the Ministry do not have the capacity to pay them compensation. They are only enacting laws and issuing notifications. I would like to know as to what compensation has been provided to women, who died in a train accident in Bombay.

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir basically it is not a railway

accident because it was purely a women's train. Unfortunately there appears to have been a rumour about some smoke. Out of scare the women seems to have jumped down from the running train and were overrun by the other running train which was passing by in the other track. (*Interruptions*) The Railways generally do not pay compensation for the accident in which the Railways have no responsibility. However, since this is a train meant for women and since working women are involved in this, the Railway Ministry is considering to give some compensation out of the Railway Minister's Fund.

Written Answers to Questions

[*English*]

KOTHARI COMMISSION

*66. **SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made by the Kothari Commission on Education ;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to implement them;

(c) whether all the recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by which these will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH)

(a) to (d) : The Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari was appointed by the Govt. of India in July 1964 and

it submitted its report in June 1966. The Report of the Commission was laid on the Table of the House in August 1966. The Kothari Commission made 230 recommendations. The main recommendations made by the Commission were :—

- (i) Science and Mathematics should be taught on a compulsory basis to all pupils during the first 10 years of schooling. Work experience should be integrated as an integrated part of all education;
- (ii) An appropriate policy for teaching languages in schools should be evolved. The Commission recommended a scheme of teaching languages at various levels;
- (iii) The common school system of public education should be adopted as a national goal and it should be implemented as a phased programme spread over 20 years;
- (iv) Social and national service should be made obligatory for all students at all stages;
- (v) Structure of education should be changed to provide for 10 years of general education followed by 2 years of higher secondary and 3 years of first degree course;
- (vi) The number of instructional days in a year should be increased to about 39 weeks for schools and 36 weeks for colleges;

- (vii) To facilitate implementation of pay-scales of University level, the Central Government should provide 80% assistance and the States should meet 20% of the liability;
- (viii) The employment of women teachers should be encouraged at all stages;
- (ix) The UGC should select, as soon as possible, from amongst the existing Universities, about 6 Universities or for development as major Universities. A cluster of advanced centres should be developed in major universities;
- (x) All institutions of engineering education should be improved;
- (xi) Every possible effort should be made to eradicate illiteracy from the country as early as possible and in no part of the country it should take more than 29 years;
- (xii) Total expenditure on education should be increased, to reach 6% of the GNP in 1985-86.

The recommendations made by the Kothari Commission have been pursued with a great deal of emphasis by the government. The National Policy on Education 1968 drew heavily from the report of the Kothari Commission. The analysis forming the basis of the Kothari Commission Report and its recommendations formed a large input in the National Policy on Education 1986 which has been revised on 1992.

The recommendation nos. (i), (ii), (v), (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x) listed above have been implemented. The common school system has not got implemented, particularly in the urban areas, because of the educational rights of the beneficiaries and the institutions. The requirement of social service at all levels of education can be implemented effectively only when the credit system for assessment replaces the present examination system. This has not become possible yet. The Universities and the States which are the authorities responsible for making decision in regard to teaching days have been repeatedly advised about the need to ensure the teaching days as recommended by Kothari Commission. The effort to increase the number of teaching days has been continuing. While it has not been possible for the UGC to select six universities and develop them as institutions of excellence because of the inherent difficulty in making such selection, the UGC has tried to maximise assistance to universities. The UGC has also been successful in implementing a large and effective programme of assistance to university departments for advanced research and teaching in cases where the department has initially distinguished itself. The country has mounted a large programme for eradication of illiteracy. A National Literacy Mission has been set up in 1988 and the strategy of total area coverage for literacy has been successfully evolved. Such total literacy campaigns are currently under implementation in

240 districts of the country. While illiteracy has not been totally eradicated by 1985-86, as envisaged by the Kothari Commission, there has been a notable success in achieving literacy in large parts of the country lately. The expenditure on education has consistently increased and while the goal of spending 6% of GNP has not yet been achieved, the expenditure on education has increased from 2.9% at the time of Kothari Commission report to 3.9% as per recent estimates.

CAPITATION FEES

*67. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

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

(a) the rate of capitation fees for admission in Engineering (B.E.) courses in private professional institutes, category-wise as fixed by Supreme Court ;

(b) whether the Government have noticed that some private institutions are charging capitation fees more than the fixed limit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government to check such exploitation of students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) to (d): The Supreme Court has not fixed the rate of capitation fees for admission in Engineering

(B.E.) courses in private professional institutions. On the contrary, the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Unnikrishnan case is for effectively abolishing the evil of capitation fee.

The scheme for regulating admissions and fees* in private, unaided technical institutions spelled out by the Supreme Court in the judgement is expected to ensure that no capitation fee is demanded and paid.

Konkan Railway

*68. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:
SHRIMATI CHANDRA
PRABHA URS:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to settle the dispute on the Goa sector of the Konkan Railway has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the dispute has been resolved and the work on this sector resumed; and

(d) the time by which the work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) †

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) March, 1995 subject to availability of resources.

Statement

(b) Brief details of the Proceedings and Recommendations of
2560 LSS/94

the Justice Oza Committee on KRC alignment in Goa.

The Committee in its final report has recommended that “the approved alignment of the Konkan Railway would be the most useful for the service to the people both for passenger and good traffic” and that “it could not be doubted that the present alignment is the best alignment from ‘environment impact, angle.’” The Committee has further stated—“looking to all these circumstances, cost, convenience and minimum damage to environment and forests, the present route appears to be the best and the only route.”

However, considering the need to avoid environmental damage and to take care of the sentiments of the people, the Committee has recommended certain improvements in the scheme which are briefly listed below:

(a) To provide viaducts on Dewar island and Zuari approach wherever the embankment is higher than 10 mtrs.

(b) The hillock on Dewar island damaged by earthwork should be terraced.

(c) Anti vibration measures should be taken in the tunnel near the Chapel on the hill to prevent any damage.

(d) Additional water-ways be provided in the Khazan lands wherever fishing boats have to pass.

(e) Fencing/boundary wall be provided where the railway track is passing through settlement areas.

Necessary foot over bridge be provided where school children have to cross.

The effect of the above improvements would be an additional expenditure of Rs. 18 crores.

Thefts in Railways

*69 SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :

SHRI VILASRAO NAGN-
ATERAO GUNDEWAR :

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there has been an increase in cases of thefts of Railway Property and booked consignments;

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith the value of railway property and booked consignments stolen during 1992-93 and till date, zonewise; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to control such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) Yes, Sir. There is a marginal increase in the number of cases pertaining to theft of railway material during the financial year 1992-93 as compared to the previous financial year. But there is substantial decrease in the number of cases pertaining to theft of booked consignments during the year 1992-93 when compared to the previous financial year. Further during the period from April to September, 1993 there has been substantial decrease in the number of cases pertaining to railway material as well as booked consignments when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The number of thefts cases of booked consignments and railway material along with the value of property stolen during the period 1992-93 and April to September, 1993 zone wise is as under :

Railways	Year	Booked Consignments Railway Materials.			
		No. of cases	Value of stolen property (In Rs.)	No. of cases	Value of stolen property. (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	1992-93	1001	40,26,391	3612	62,99,306
	April to Sep. 93	344	17,51,342	1373	21,74,712
Eastern	1992-93	5253	1,71,76,132	23619	1,36,70,351
	April to Sep. 93	2116	83,68,937	13557	58,64,114
Northern	1992-93	1780	71,55,586	42042	95,68,637
	April to Sep. 93	582	38,91,686	15784	40,83,011

1	2	3	4	5	6
North . . .	1992-93	1163	59,56,200	1439	24,77,467
Eastern . . .	April to Sep. 93	339	12,98,589	618	11,21,539
North-east . . .	1992-93	1698	73,20,495	520	23,16,566
Frontier. . .	April to Sep. 93	587	68,28,208	249	7,92,545
Southern . . .	1992-93	2089	63,47,682	5662	43,11,727
	April to Sep. 93	972	22,39,074	3157	12,34,016
South Central	1992-93	647	16,96,061	1179	28,57,763
	April to Sep. 93	241	6,99,225	528	8,52,568
South Eastern	1992-93	1927	1,36,86,462	7003	87,80,735
	April to Sep. 93	964	51,56,516	2947	30,71,316
Western	1992-93	997	47,37,093	2428	22,60,460
	April to Sep. 93	359	22,71,969	1088	18,02,734
Total . . .	1992-93	16555	6,81,02,102	87504	5,25,43,012
	April to Sep. 93	6504	3,24,95,546	39301	2,09,96,555

(c) The following preventive measures are being taken to control such thefts :—

- Escorting of trains carrying valuables and important consignments as far as possible.
- Intensive beat patrolling in yards and other vulnerable areas/sections
- Joint checking at interchange points to take stock of the condition of wagons/seals carrying consignments vulnerable to theft etc.
- RPF armed pickets are posted/ deployed in vulnerable sections as far as possible.
- Plain clothed RPF personnel are also deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down the criminals.
- Dog squads are deployed for patrolling in vulnerable yards and areas as per their availability.
- Close coordination between the RPF, the GRP and the local police is maintained at various levels to deal with criminals and receivers of stolen property.
- Based on the crime intelligence, raids and searches are conducted on the dens of the criminals/receivers of the stolen property in order to bring them to book.

Copra

***70. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :**
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have declared minimum support price of Copra for the year 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Coconut growers get adequate support price of their produce

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Minimum Support Price for Copra for the 1993 season has been fixed at Rs. 2150 per quintal for Milling Copra and Rs. 2350 per quintal for Ball Copra.

(d) In order to ensure that coconut growers get adequate support price for their produce, the Government has designated National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (NAFED) to undertake the price support operations in case prices of copra fall below the minimum support prices.

National Agricultural Extension Project

***71. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:** Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects for which the Government of Rajasthan has received financial assistance from the World Bank under the National Agricultural Extension Project indicating the amount received for the purpose during the last three years;

(b) the details of the work performed with the said assistance during the above period;

(c) whether agricultural production in the State has increased as a result of implementation of the National Agricultural Extension Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):
 (a) The Government of Rajasthan had implemented a National Agricultural Extension Project with the World Bank assistance from 1984-85 to 1991-92 to strengthen extension services in the State at a total cost of Rs. 37 crores. The State Government received Rs. 12.88 crores on reimbursement basis during last three years. Details are given below in the Statement-I.

(b) The objective of the project was to strengthen extension/training infrastructure through positioning of incremental extension staff, training of extension personnel at various

levels, civil works comprising staff quarters, offices and training halls and vehicles for mobility of field staff. The details of cumulative physical targets and achievements including last three years are given below in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Agricultural extension is one of the several contributing factors responsible for increase in agricultural production along with other inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, etc. The crop production levels during the period project was implemented were generally higher than the period before project was started. The details are given below in Statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

	Price	Date
Details of Financial Assistance Reimbursement received by Rajasthan during last three years under NAEP-I		
(Rs. in Crores)		
Year	Reimbursement received	
1990-91	2.99	
1991-92	6.66	
1992-93	3.23	
Total	12.88	

STATEMENT-II

Detail of cumulative Physical Targets and Achievements under the Rajasthan Component of National Agricultural Extension Project.

Sl. Project Component No.	Target	Cumulative Achievements
1. Positioning of Incremental Staff at various levels	1128 (persons)	1241
2. Civil Works	1596 (Nos.)	1164
3. Vehicles	993 (Nos.)	947
4. Training	8179 (individuals)	11767
	5230 (courses)	14797

STATEMENT-III
DETAILS OF PRODUCTION DATA FOR MAJOR CROPS IN THE
STATE OF RAJASTHAN

S. N.	Crop	Production levels (lakh tonnes/bales)			
		Before project	At the end of project period.		
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Foodgrains	79.94	85.32	109.74	79.45
2.	Oilseeds	7.97	18.45	23.54	27.00
3.	Cotton	4.77	9.86	9.18	8.45
AVERAGE YIELD (KG/HA)					
1.	Foodgrains	634.00	732.00	864.00	705.00
2.	Oilseeds	537.00	732.00	766.00	761.00
3.	Cotton	215.00	386.00	343.00	303.00

*Source : Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan.

Food in Trains

*72. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government in regard to the supply of poor quality food to commuters in railways during the last six months;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into these complaints;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the quality of food ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) to (c) 176 complaints were received. These have been taken up for requisite scrutiny, 'enquiry and for necessary action against the defaulting staff/contractors. Arising

out of complaints and inspections conducted approximately 1068 Contractors were warned and fined and in nearly 387 cases departmental staff were also warned and action under DAR proceedings initiated during this period.

(d) Improvement in catering is an on-going process. Railways have inter-alia initiated measures such as introduction of pantry car service, modernisation of base kitchens, introduction of casserele service, intensive inspections, supply of cooked food on trains by reputed caterers, crash training programmes for cooks and direct induction of cooks from market, etc. in this direction.

Tobacco Cultivation

*73. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the production of

tobacco in view of its high commercial value;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring India at par with United States of America and China in the cultivation of tobacco ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c) The production of tobacco is dependent on area and productivity. The Government has no proposal to increase the area under tobacco. However, the Tobacco Board in the Ministry of Commerce has been implementing Schemes for increasing productivity of virginia tobacco in the country. Under these schemes, farmers are assisted for balanced use of fertiliser pest control, sprinkler sets, topping/suckercides, insulation of curing barns etc.

Financial Crisis in Universities

*74. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:**
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the Central Universities, State Universities and deemed Universities are facing severe financial crunch and are unable to pay even the salaries to their teaching and non-teaching staff;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Central Universities are set up by Acts of Parliament and their entire maintenance and development expenditure is met by the Government through UGC. In the case of State Universities, the maintenance grants are fully provided by the respective State Governments. UGC provides only development grants to the State Universities, in accordance with the prescribed norms, and that too only for a part of their requirements. It is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government to provide reasonable level of plan and Non-plan grants to the universities established by them. The plan and Non-Plan expenditure of institutions of higher learning, which are declared as Deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act, is met by the Trust Agency which has established the concerned institution. However, UGC is providing maintenance as well as development grants to some of the Deemed Universities, as in the case of Central Universities.

Non-Plan grants provided by the Government to UGC have been steadily increasing over the years. UGC has constituted a High-Powered Committee to evolve rational norms for providing development and maintenance grants to the Central Universities, Deemed Universities

and Delhi Colleges. Meanwhile, Chairman, UGC, has advised the Central Universities, Deemed Universities and Delhi Colleges to make efforts to reduce unavoidable expenditure and augment their internal income, wherever possible. UGC has also liberalised the scale of plan assistance to the Universities in the 8th plan.

Ivory Trade

*75. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL :

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

(a) whether the Government have imposed a total ban on the sale/trade of ivory and items made of ivory throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sale of ivory items in some States is continuing despite of the ban;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMALNATH) : (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The trade in Indian ivory was banned w.e.f. 1986 and the export of imported ivory was banned w.e.f. 1-4-1990. Internal sale of imported ivory was allowed upto 2-4-1992. However, due to stay orders from

the Court, the trade continued upto 26-5-1992 in case of Mammoth Ivory and upto 22-5-1992 in case of African Ivory. Thereafter the stay has been vacated and total ban in the trade of ivory/ivory items is operative from the above dates.

(c) to (e) : No report from the State Governments have been received about trade in ivory/ivory items after the ban was made effective.

Eradication of Illiteracy

*76. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE :
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL :

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

(a) whether there is any plan to eradicate illiteracy from backward areas of Gujarat particularly in Kachchh-Bhuj, Banaskantha, Sabar-kantha, Panchmahal and Dang districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed for 1993-94 ;

(c) the number of adult and non-formal education centres being run by recognised voluntary organisations in these areas of the State; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance provided to each organisation during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Under its principal strategy of

Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC), the National Literacy Mission (NLM) has launched total literacy campaigns in all the 19 districts of the State of

Gujarat. The details in respect of the districts of Kuchchh-Bhuj Banas-kantha, Sabharkantha, Panchmahal and Dang are as given below :

Sl. No.	Project Area (District etc.)	Projected learner coverage (in lakhs)	Target Age-group	Timespan	Total budget (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kuchchh-Bhuj	1.93	15-35	6/92— 6/94	145.33
2.	Sabarkantha	1.39	15-35	6/92—12/93	97.00
3.	Dangs	0.26	15-35	7/92—12/93	25.47

4. *Panchmahal* proposal has been approved in November 1993 and the detailed sanction is under issue.

5. *Banaskantha* proposal has been given ad hoc approval with a Central grant of Rs. 15 lakhs. Revised action plan is awaited from the implementing agency.

The projects are under different stages of implementation.

(c) and (d) No adulte education centres by voluntary agencies are functioning in Kachchh-Bhuj,

Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and Dang districts. The number of non-formal education centres sanctioned to voluntary organisations in these districts is as follows :

Name of district	No. of NFE centres	Grants released during	
		1991-92	1992-93
(Amount in Rs.)			
Kuchchh-Bhuj	100	4,45,099	2,22,900
Banaskantha	Nil	—	—
Sabarkantha	150	3,15,758	92.976
Panchmahal	100	1,03,541	—
Dang	Nil	—	—

LESSONS VIA SATELLITE

*77. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

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(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University has recently started the innovative scheme of beaming lessons to students via satellite through its ten regional centres in collaboration with the Indian Space Research Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of centres and time fixed for the purpose;

(c) the manner in which the new experiment is likely to revolutionise the concept of distance education and benefit a large number of post-graduate and higher education students, especially in the technological fields;

(d) whether IGNOU plans to start such a scheme in more regional centres in the uncovered States; and

(e) if so, the location of these centres in each state ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH : (a) and (b) : The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has conducted a Tele-conferencing experiment for 10 days from 4-10-1993 to 13-10-1993 in collaboration with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The main purpose of the experiment was to examine the effectiveness of satellite based interactive (one-way video and two-way audio) network system and gain insights into the organisational, managerial and technical constraints and problems in operationalising such an inter-active system on a large scale. In this experiment, ten Regional Centres namely, Ahmedabad, Pune, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Jaipur, Shillong, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras and Hyderabad were involved as receiving ends while Headquarters IGNOU functioned as a teaching end. During the experiment which lasted for 50 hours (5

hours a day), limited interaction was accomplished with students registered for Post-graduate Diploma in Higher Education, the academic counsellors associated with programmes in Management and Commerce and functionaries at the Regional Centres.

(c) : The methodology of teleconferencing enables interaction between the teachers/institutions and different groups of learners spread all over the country simultaneously. Such interactive processes ensure wider access to specialised pedagogical inputs for higher education including science & technology to a larger number of students.

(d) and (e) : Introduction of a scheme of teleconferencing would be considered at the appropriate time on the basis of the findings of the experiment.

“River Pollution”

*78. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the pollution caused in the rivers by harmful effluents released by factories and firms is monitored under the National water quality monitoring Network;

(b) if so, the results achieved so far; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such pollution?

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

(b) Based on the results of National Water Quality Monitoring data, 13 heavily polluted and 26 medium polluted river stretches have been identified.

(c) Government had launched the Ganga Action Plan in 1985 and the Yamuna Action Plan in 1992 to clean the polluted stretches of the river Ganga & Yamuna. Schemes are also under formulation for cleaning the polluted stretches of other major rivers in the country as part of the proposed National River Action Plan, which is in the final stages of formulation, in consultation with the State Governments.

FCI Godowns

*79. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft cases reported from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India during 1992-93;

(b) the loss suffered by F.C.I. as a result thereof;

(c) the measures adopted by the Government to check these thefts; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) 25

(b) Approx. Rs. 8.15 lakhs.

(c) FCI watch & ward staff, State Armed Police and Central Industrial Security Force are deployed to guard the FCI godowns keeping in view the storage capacity and prevailing local conditions. Regular checks of outgoing and in-coming vehicles are done to tally stores with gatepasses. A procedure for locking, sealing and opening of godowns has been laid down, physical verification of stocks and surprise inspections of godowns are also conducted on regular basis.

(d) The theft cases are normally referred to the police authorities for investigation and prosecutions are launched wherever necessary. In addition to that, departmental action is taken against the delinquents.

Stock Limits of Oil Seeds

*80. SHRI D.VENKATESWARA
RAO :

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have allowed fifty eight per cent reduction in the stock limits of oil seeds with the traders;

(b) if so, the objective behind prescribing such a limit;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce such restrictions on other agricultural produce also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) : Government have allowed 50% reduction in the stock limits of oilseeds with traders with effect from 25-9-93 with the objective of contain the prices of edible oil seeds and edible oils.

(c) and (d) : The stock limits of essential commodities including agriculture produce are reviewed on regular basis. As and when the need arise, the Government will take a view on the introduction of restrictions on essential commodities.

Nutrition Panel

611. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the **MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Nutrition Panel to ensure minimum nutrition supplies to all children upto six years has been set up under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the estimated number of children forming the focus group of this panel; and

(c) the criteria fixed for identification of beneficiaries to the scheme and the details of its modus operandi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: (a) The proposal to constitute National Nutrition Council in the Planning Commission is under consideration of the Planning Commission at present. As envisaged under National Nutrition Policy (NNP), this Council will be the highest body for overseeing the implementation of the NNP.

(b) and (c): The National Nutrition Policy addresses itself to population suffering from various degree of under-nutrition and malnutrition. The Policy contains a comprehensive approach to tackle the problems of malnutrition and under-nutrition in the country through a set of direct interventions and indirect policy instruments involving long term institutional and structural changes. The direct interventions identified are expanding the Social Safety Net, Fortification of essential foods, popularisation of low cost nutritious food and Control of Micro-Nutrient deficiencies amongst vulnerable groups. The indirect policy instruments are mainly aimed at providing food security, improving the dietary pattern through production and demonstration, improving the purchasing power and Public Distribution System, improving the status of women, ensuring enhanced community participation and developing the nutritional surveillance system.

It may be mentioned that the beneficiaries will actually get covered

under different Sectoral Schemes consistent with the objectives of the National Nutrition Policy.

Kapurthala Coach Factory

612. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have not so far been able to find out a technical collaborator for the Kapurthala Coach Factory even after the lapse of seven years;

(b) if so, how far the delay in technology selection has resulted in cost escalation of the project as compared to the original estimate;

(c) the amount spent by the Railways so far on this project;

(d) the details of the original commissioning schedule and the fresh commissioning date fixed at present; and

(e) how the Railways propose to tackle the technological partner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-
WAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):

(a) Yes Sir. It was decided in 1988 to enter into a contract with M/s. BREL/UK. A letter of intent was also placed. However M/s. BREL resiled from their commitment.

(b) There has been no cost escalation of the project on this account, as factory went into production with indigenous design and achieved its full rated capacity during 1992-93

(c) Rs. 322.46 crores has been spent upto Sept, '93.

(d) The project was commissioned, as scheduled, in March, 1988. The project has achieved its targeted production of 1000 coaches per annum.

(e) Fresh bids have been invited from international builders of repute.

Procurement of Paddy

613. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
Will the MINISTER OF FOOD
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to procure Pusa-44 paddy as 'fine' and to pay an additional ad hoc bonus of rupees twenty per quintal to farmers during the current procurement season; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD
(SHRI KALP NATH RAI)

(a) and (b): The Government have decided that the farmers who sell their PUSA-44 variety of paddy in Punjab during 1993-94 kharif marketing season at a price less than Rs. 350/- per quintal will be paid the differential between the actual price at which they sold their paddy Pusa-44 to the FCI, State agencies and also the rice millers and Rs. 350/- per quintal as a one-time ad-hoc bonus for

1993-94 kharif season. The payment to the farmers will be initially made by the Government of Punjab after due verification and will thereafter be reimbursed from Food Corporation of India.

A quantity of 12.00 lakh tonnes of Pusa-44 paddy has been procured so far by the public procuring agencies in Punjab.

“Forestry Pact with U.K.”

614. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have entered into any pact with Great Britain on forestry recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to implement the pact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) India and the United Kingdom have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for the promotion of international understanding and progress in the Conservation, Management and Sustainable Development of Forests on 13-9-1993.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding states that our two countries will work together for the rapid implementation of the non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for

a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests which was adopted by the UN Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992. It further calls for a strengthening of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, for cooperation to ensure progress in forestry matters before the review of such matters by the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1995, for enhancing the performance of National Forestry Action Plans and for the promotion of research and other bilateral activities.

The MOU also affirms the importance of the Delhi Declaration on Forests which was adopted by several developing countries on 3-9-93 and which expresses commitment to the Forest Principles adopted by the UNCED.

(c) India and the United Kingdom have constituted an official level Joint Task Force to monitor the implementation of the MOU. An international workshop is planned, where the approach to the review in 1995 by the Commission on Sustainable Development will be decided upon.

Catering Licences

615. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines framed for awarding catering/vending licences in Railways; and

(b) the number of applications received for catering/venting licences from Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

(a) As per extant policy, applications are invited from reputed and professional caterers for managing catering/venting facilities, through Press Notifications. Applications received in response thereto are scrutinised by a Screening Committee of Officers. Selection Committee selects the most suitable candidates, on merits and the licence is awarded with the approval of the competent authority.

(b) State-wise record of applications is not maintained.

Leasing out of Bandra Station

616. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Railway has leased out the Bandra Station to a private party for maintenance, beautification and generating additional revenue;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the above lease;

(c) the terms and conditions of the above lease; and

(d) the names of the lessee and the method by which the party of the lease was determined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-

WAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

(a) to (d) With the objective of better beautification/cleanliness and increasing revenue from commercial advertisement, on a proposal received from M/s. Creative Products and Marketing Services, a contract has been entered into by Western Railway with the said party. The salient features of the terms and conditions of the contract are as under:—

- (i) The period of contract is 3 years with effect from 15-11-92 renewable for another two years on the same conditions.
- (ii) The contractor had been given sole right for exhibiting Prescribed number of commercial advertisements at Bandra Station, with the prior approval of the competent authority.
- (iii) The contractor will beautify Bandra Station by painting platform/roof, main building, ticket window area etc.
- (iv) The contractor will undertake cleaning of the area of Bandra Station comprising station platforms, tracks adjacent to platforms, portico portion of circulating area, Foot Over Bridges, Dustbins concourses, walls and ceiling of station building, doors, window panes and panels, walls and ceiling of booking office.

- (v) The contractor will pay a lumpsum fee of Rs. 2.87 lakhs for the first year with an escalation of 10% per year.
- (vi) The contractor will construct and maintain a garden at his cost on West side outside the station building as per the plan.
- checkings covered the territory of National Capital Territory Delhi. 344 irregularities were detected. As a result of this, 8 FIRS were lodged and Departmental action has been taken against 336 fair price shops.

The assurance given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 307 dated 27-7-93 was fulfilled on 28-10-1993.

Surprise visit of fair price shops

617. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR
Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given on July. 27. 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 307 and state :

(a) whether the information in regard to surprise inspection of Fair Price Shops in Delhi New Delhi has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has reported that during the last six months, 11,207 visits and 525 special checkings/raids were conducted by Food and Supplies Department. These visits and

Forest Cover

618. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of land under forests, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of forest cover at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the decrease, if any; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Statewise details of land under forest cover, as reported in the State of Forest Report 1991, based on visual interpretation of satellite imagery of the year 1987-89 are as under:

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Forest Cover.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47,911
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68,518
3.	Assam	25,977
4.	Bihar	26,934
5.	Goa (including Daman & Diu)	1,302
6.	Gujarat	11,656
7.	Haryana	563
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13,377
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20,424
10.	Karnataka	32,195
11.	Kerala	10,149
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133,191
13.	Maharashtra	44,058
14.	Manipur	17,885
15.	Meghalaya	15,920
16.	Mizoram	18,861
17.	Nagaland	14,278
18.	Orissa	47,115
19.	Punjab	1,166
20.	Rajasthan	12,971
21.	Sikkim	1,124
22.	Tamilnadu	17,715
23.	Tripura	5,325
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33,826
25.	West Bengal	8,394
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7,62
27.	Chandigarh	8
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	205
29.	Delhi	22
30.	Lakshadweep	—
31.	Pondicherry	—
Total		640,654

(b) Statewise details of land under forest cover, as reported in the State of Forest Report 1989, based on visual interpretation of

satellite imagery for the period of 1985-97 (i.e. at the beginning Seventh Plan) are as under :—

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	(Sq. Kms.)	Forest cover	Forest cover as % of Geog. Area.
1.	Andhra Pradesh		47,911	17.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		68,763	82.30
3.	Assam		26,058	33.20
4.	Bihar		26,934	15.40
5.	Goa (including Daman & Diu)		1,302	35.70
6.	Gujarat		11,670	6.00
7.	Haryana		563	1.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh		13,377	24.03
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		20,424	9.10
10.	Karnataka		32,100	16.74
11.	Kerala		10,149	26.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh		133,191	30.10
13.	Maharashtra		44,058	14.32
14.	Manipur		17,885	80.00
15.	Meghalaya		15,690	69.80
16.	Mizoram		18,178	86.20
17.	Nagaland		14,356	86.80
18.	Orissa		47,137	30.30
19.	Punjab		1,161	2.30
20.	Rajasthan		12,966	3.80
21.	Sikkim		3,123	42.80
22.	Tamil nadu		17,715	13.62
23.	Tripura		5,325	50.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh		33,844	11.50
25.	West Bengal		8,394	9.60
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		7,624	91.96
27.	Chandigarh		8	7.02
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		205	41.84
29.	Delhi		22	1.48
30.	Lakshadweep		—	—
31.	Pondicherry		—	—
Total			640,134	

(c) As can be seen, there has been a net increase of 560 sq. kms. in the forest cover of the country.

(d) The increase registered in the forest cover is on account of a number of steps taken by the Government during the last decade. These include

improved protection measures, conservation and development of forests, rehabilitation of degraded forests, social forestry schemes, participatory forest management programmes etc. These activities continue to get increased attention from the Government.

Renovation of Super Bazar Branches

619. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS and PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Super Bazar has spent lakhs of rupees on the renovation of its branches in the recent past without inviting tenders;

(b) if so, the estimated amount spent on renovation during the last 18 months;

(c) whether the proper procedure for inviting the tenders has been followed;

(d) whether the Super Bazar has also privatised some of its departments; and

(e) If so, the details with procedure to privatise the departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c) : Super Bazar has reported that they have spent an amount of about Rs. 13 lakhs on renovation of 35 branches in the last 2 years. They have further mentioned that there is an Engineering Cell in Super Bazar which undertakes all such works of the Store. The Cell is headed by Engineer and follows all laid down procedures and the work is awarded on com-

petitive rates after inviting proper tender/quotations through contractors registered with the Store.

Estimates are prepared on the basis of the Delhi Schedule of rates and market justification or no scheduled items. The budgetary provisions are approved by the Managing Committee. Some of the Schemes/works are undertaken from the financial assistance provided by the Ministry under the Plan Budget.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Divisional Offices in U.P.

620. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Divisional Offices set up in Uttar Pradesh, location-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down to set up a Divisional Office;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some additional Divisional Offices in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1993 and 1994; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) There are eight Divisions whose headquarters are located in the State of Uttar Pradesh; namely, Jhansi on Central Railway

Mughalsarai on Eastern Railway, Allahabad, Lucknow and Moradabad on Northern Railway and Izatnagar, Lucknow and Varanasi on North Eastern Railway.

(b) Railway Divisions are set-up taking into consideration the size, workload, growth and pattern of traffic and other operational and administrative requirements consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency.

(c) and (d) : In view of severe resource constraints, the Railways are not considering creation of any new Division for the present.

Railway Over-Bridge in Patna

621. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of the construction of Railway over-bridge in Patna;

(b) whether the Government have chalked out any time-bound scheme to complete it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) to (c) Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 79 at Km. 544/16-17 at Yarpur (Patna) has been commissioned in Nov. 92. Work on one more leg of South end approach being carried out by the State Government is in progress.

Railway Protection Force

622. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need to strengthen the Railway Protection Force; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) Various measures are being taken from time to time to modernise and strengthen the Force and to make it more efficient by equipping it with modern equipments, vehicles, arms and ammunition and training aids.

Cyclone protection shelter

623. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1178 on August 3, 1993 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding cyclone protection shelters in coastal States has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) : The information is still awaited from the State Government of West Bengal.

The State Government is collecting information from all concerned agencies.

Educational Institutions

624. SHRI SYED SHAHA-BUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Persian, Arabic and Pali educational institutions which are receiving financial assistance from the Government;

(b) the total amount released, language-wise, during 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(c) the total number of applications pending, language-wise as on April 1, 1993, the number of additional applications received during April-September, 1993 and the number of institutions granted financial assistance during the current year and the total amount sanctioned language-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA)

(a) Statement of Arabic & Persian institutions is annexed. No grant is given to Pali educational institutions.

(b) The total amount released for Arabic and Persian institutions is as follows :—

1991-92	Rs. 17,78 lakhs
1992-93	Rs. 15.00 lakhs

No amount has been released to Pali institutions during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(c) No applications were pending as on 1st April, 1993. About 20 applications were received during 1st April, 93 to September, 93. During current financial year the grant will be released to about 175 institutions. The total budget provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made for the Arabic & Persian institutions.

STATEMENT

VOLUNTRY ARABIC & PERSIAN INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution
1	2

ASSAM

- The Secretary,
Jamuna Mukh Amtola Ahmadiya Madarsa Committee,
P.O.—Jamuna Mukha,
Distt.—Nowgaon,
Assam,

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- 1
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- 2
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2. The Secretary,
Paschim Dampur Samaj Kalyan Sangha,
Vill & PO—Bardampur,
Via—Hajo, Distt.—Kamrup,
Assam—782 182.
 3. The Secretary,
Bechamari Asarful uloom Madarsa,
PO—Bechamari,
Distt.—Nowgaon,
Assam—782 001.
 4. The Principal/Secretary,
Madinatul uloom Begbari Madarsa,
PO—Kaliganj Bazar,
Distt.—Karimganj,
Assam—788 720.
 5. The Secretary,
North East India Nadwatu Tammer,
PO—Badarpur,
Distt.—Karimganj,
Assam—783 806.
 6. The Secretary,
Bangalpara Islamia Madarsa,
PO—Bhikar Bazar, Via—Hajo,
Distt.—Kamrup,
Assam—781 102.
 7. The Secretary,
Baragua Bilasipara Balika Prathamick
Arabic Vidyalaya,
Vill—Baragua PO—Bilasipara,
PO—Bilasipara Bazar,
Assam—781 301.
 8. The Secretary,
Dampur Islamia Madarsa,
Vill. & PO—Dampur,
Via—Hajo, Distt.—Kamrup,
Assam—781 002.
 9. The Secretary,
Khandikar Dini Talim Madarsa,
PO—Deulkuchi, Via—Rangia,
Distt.—Kamrup.
Assam.
 10. The Secretary,
Darul Salam Hafizee Kariana
Islamia Madarsa Committee,
Vill—Erabari, PO—Dagaon,
Distt.—Nagaon,
Assam.
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11. The Secretary,
Laharighat Islamia Madarsa,
PO—Laharighat, Distt.—Nowgaon,
Assam-782 001.
12. The Secretary,
Khatirtary Ahmedia Madarsa Chandamama,
Via—Nainbari, Distt.—Barpeta.
Assam-781 321.
13. The Secretary,
Islamia Maktab Islamsupa Nalbari,
PO—Nalbari,
Assam.
14. The Secretary,
Goaimari Muzaharul uloom Islamia,
Kaomia Madarsa Committee,
PO—Carimari, Distt.—Morigaon,
Assam.
15. The Secretary,
Udaji Rahmania Madarsa Committee.
PO—Udali Bazar,
Distt.—Nowgaon,
Assam-782 446.
16. The Secretary,
Dampur Bar Masjid Maktab,
Vill. & PO— Dampur,
Via— Haje, Distt — Kamrup,
Assam-781 102.
17. The Secretary,
Buraburi Ahmedia Madarsa Committee,
Vill/PO—Buraburi,
Distt.—Nowgoan.
Assam.
18. The Secretary,
Telahi Islamia Madarsa,
Committee Bangladhara,
Vill—Telahi Charali,
Distt.—Nowgaon,
Assam.
19. The Secretary,
Pub—Dampur Amrajyoti Sangha,
PO—Dampur, Distt.—Kamrup,
Assam-781 102.

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20. The Secretary,
Abdul Gaffar Prathamick Arabic Vidyalaya,
Uttar Shojaman Mainbari,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam-781 321.
 21. The Secretary,
Anawarul uloom Madarsa Committee Jalaguti,
Vill/PO—Jalaguti, Distt.—Nawgaon,
Assam.
 22. The Secretary,
Islamia Arabic Maktab,
Vill—Malanpur Bhadraboinga,
PO—Khtikuchi,
Via—Ghogapur, Distt.—Malbari,
Assam.
 23. The Secretary,
Dwarakuchi Bahrul uloom Madarsa,
PO—Dwarakuchi,
Assam-781 376.
 24. The Secretary,
West Mohanpur Samaj Unnayan Club,
PO—Mohanpur, PS—Algapur,
Distt.—Cachar,
Assam-799 211.
 25. The Secretary,
Dakshin Chandamama Prathamick,
Arabic Vidyalaya,
PO—Chandamama, Via—Mainabri,
Distt.—Barpeta.
Assam.
 26. The Secretary,
Assam Darul Hadis Jaynagar,
Alia Rafikia Kariana Madarsa,
PO—Jaynagar, Distt.—Nowgong,
Assam-782 001.
 27. The Secretary,
Mairajhar Baharul uloom Madarsa,
PO—Mainrajhar Gagon,
Via—Barpeta Road,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam.
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28. The Secretary,
Chaulabari Islamia Madarsa,
PO—Kadamtala, Via—Sarupeta,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam-781 318.
29. The Secretary,
Ghoga Baharu uloom Islamia Madarsa,
Vill. & PO—Lowtala,
Via—Mukalmua,
Distt.—Kamrup,
Assam-781 126.
30. The Secretary,
Ghoga Maffasul uloom Islamia Madarsa,
Vill.—Ghoga, PO—Lowtala,
Via—Mukaluma, Distt.—Nalbari,
Assam.
31. The Secretary,
Dakshin Bilasipara Prathmick
Arabic Vidyalaya Bilasipara Bazar,
Via—Barpeta Road,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam-781 301.
32. The Secretary,
Pub—Gandharipara Prathmik Arabia Maktab,
PO—Mespapa, Via—Barpeta,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam-781 315.
33. The Secretary,
Ahsanul uloom Madarsa Chikibika,
PO—Bidyapur, Via—Basangaon,
Distt.—Kakrajhar,
Assam.
34. The Secretary,
Darul uloom Mathigaon Madarsa Committee,
PO—Mathigaon Nijbagan,
Distt.—Nowgaon,
Assam.
35. The Secretary,
Awalia Darul uloom Bhagnamari Madarsa,
PO—Chuliakta, Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam.

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36. The Secretary,
Public Welfare Committee Katagaon,
Via-Jaffurband,
Distt.—Cachar,
Assam-783 160.
 37. The Secretary,
Chapabari Islamia Madarsa Chaparbari,
Barpeta,
Assam-781 301.
 38. The Secretary,
Darul Uloom Chapar Balajani,
PO—Chapar, Distt.—Dhubri,
Assam.
 39. The Secretary,
Batbari Barbala Darul Uloom Madarsa,
PO—Baroala, Via—Howly,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam-781 301.
 40. The Secretary,
Uzirarchar Islamia Nasiria,
Ahmedia Madarsa Goalpara,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam.
 41. The Secretary,
Dandua Hafijia Kariana Madarsa Committee,
Vill.—Dandua, PO—Niz Dandua,
Distt.—Nowgong,
Assam-782 001.
 42. The Secretary,
Hatizana Kandakpara Baharul Uloom Madarsa,
Via—Howly, PO—Jashatipara,
Distt.—Barpeta,
Assam.
 43. The Secretary,
Asarful ulum Madarsa Kalakuchi,
PO—Dehar Kalakuchi,
Distt.—Nalbari,
Assam-781 310.
 44. The General Secretary,
East Hailakandi BSS Club,
PO—Ratanpur,
Distt.—Hailakandi,
Assam.
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ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Secretary,
Quaint High School,
20-3-140/1/1 Devdi,
Khursheed Jaha Shah Ganj,
Hyderabad,
A.P.-500 002.
2. The Secretary/Correspondent,
Gems U.P. School Dood,
Bowli, Hyderabad,
A.P.
3. The Secretary,
Jaweed Model Oriental U.P. School,
H. No. 25-1-728,
Moghalpura,
Hyderabad,
A.P.
4. The Secretary,
Diasy Arabic Oriental U.P. School,
H. No. 19-3-712, Ghazi Buda,
Hyderabad,
A.P.
5. President,
Hanifia Arabic Institute,
16-3-3, Farhat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
A.P.-505 468.
6. The Secretary,
New Model Oriental School,
Ho. No. 21-4-1130, Mossa Bowli,
Hyderabad,
A.P.-505463.
7. The Correspondent,
Islamia Arabic College,
MPL, No. 11-6, Kurnool,
A.P.
8. The Secretary,
Khaja Boys Town Oriental School, Qazipura,
Hyderabad,
A.P.-505 469.
9. The Honorary Secretary,
Tanvir-E-Niswan Arabic College,
11-2-980, Bazar Guard,
Hyderabad,
A.P.

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DELHI

1. The Secretary,
Anujman-E-Farsi,
1343, Ballimaran,
Delhi.

KERALA

1. The Secretary,
Islamiya Association Channa Mangalur,
Via—Makane,
Kerala-673 001.
2. The General Secretary,
Aliya Arabic College, Darul Islam,
PO—Parvana Olkam-671 817,
Chemned Kasaragod,
Kerala,.

PUNJAB

1. The Registrar,
Jamia Darus Salam,
Delhi Gate, Malerkotla,
Punjab-148 023.

TAMIL NADU

1. Hon. Correspondent,
Murthuza, Via—Educational & Cultural
Foundations of South India,
186, Big Street,
Triplicane,
Madras-600 005.
(T.N.)

BIHAR

1. The Secretary,
Madarsa Flahul Banat,
Vill.—Philakhwara,
PO—Chotaipathi,
Darbhanga,
Bihar-840 004.
2. The Principal,
Madarsa Flahul Musalmeen,
Via-Goa Pokhar,
PO—Bhowada, Distt.—Madhubani,
Bihar-847 211.

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3. The Secretary,
Madarsa Rahmania Talia Pokhar,
PO—Dumri, Distt.—Madhubani,
Bihar-847 211.
4. The Secretary,
Madarsa Hussainia Tajweedul Quran,
At & PO—Dighi, Via—Ekchari,
Distt.—Santhal Pargana,
Bihar-814 133.
5. The Secretary,
Madarsa Islamia,
Vill.—Ragho Nagar,
Bhowan, Distt.—Madhubani,
Bihar-847 211.
6. The Secretary,
Madarsa Rahmania,
Vill. & PO—Ekhata,
Distt.—Madhubani,
Bihar-847 211.
7. The Secretary,
Madarsa Basartiya,
Vill—Kuirma Pathar, PO—Khirma,
Via—Kontai Ranway, Distt.—Darbhanga,
Bihar.
8. The Secretary,
Madarsa Mohmadia Rahika,
Vill. & PO—Rahika,
Distt.—Madhubani
Bihar.
9. The Secretary,
Madarsa Talim-E-Niswan,
Choura Sainpur, Hussainpur,
Via-Rahika, Madhubani,
Bihar-847 211.
10. The Secretary,
Madarsa Rashidia Bela Khap,
PO—Andouli, Via-Parihar,
Distt.—Sitamari,
Bihar.
11. The Secretary,
Madarsa Rahmania Andouli Parwah,
PO—Andouli Sitamari,
Bihar-843 301.

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12. The Secretary,
Madarsa Islamia Tajiwidul Quran,
At & PO—Bariyarpur,
Distt.—Sitamari,
Bihar.
13. The Principal,
Madarsa Islahul Momnna,
Al-Bhowara Ragho Nagar,
Distt.—Madhubani,
Bihar-847211.
14. The Manager,
Madarsa Ahmadi Hanifa,
Vill.—Kazichack,
PO—Kurnoul Muzzaffarpur,
Bihar-842001.
15. The Secretary,
Madarsa Faize-A-Aam Sayeedi
PO—Hussainpur, Via-Rahika,
Distt.—Madhubani,
Bihar-847211.
16. The Manager,
Madarsa Islamia Deenia Mishudha,
PO—Fibrahi, Distt.—Sitamari,
Bihar.
17. The Secretary, Madarsa Karimia,
PO—Dhaka, Distt.—Purbi Champaran,
Bihar-845418.
18. The Secretary,
Madarsa Ahmadi Bairojania,
Distt.—Sitamari,
Bihar-843301.
19. The Secretary,
Madarsa Islamia Arabia Dumri,
PO—Bhorahan, Via-Sheohar,
Distt.—Sitamari,
Bihar.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Manager,
Madarsa Islamia Ahle Sunnat Hasantul uloom,
PO/Via-Rampur, Katra,
Barabanki,
U.P.-225001.
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2. The Manager,
Madarsa Rizvia Ahle Sunnat,
PO—Sanichar Bazar,
Distt.—Basti,
U.P.
 3. The Manager,
Jamia Asaria Darul Hadis,
Post Box-3, Maunath Bhanjan,
Distt.—Azamgarh,
U.P.
 4. The Manager,
Darul uloom Ahle Sunnat Anawarool uloom,
Mahadev Nankoor,
PO—Bourbyas, Distt.—Basti,
U.P.
 5. The Manager,
Madarsa Jamia Arabia Indadul uloom,
Zaidpur, Distt.—Barabanki,
U.P.
 6. The Manager,
Madarsa Faize-A-Aam Maunath Bhanjan,
Azamgarh,
U.P.
 7. The Manager,
Madarsa Hanifia Gauvastia Bajardiha,
Via—Varanasi,
U.P.
 8. The Manager,
Madarsa Firdosul Islam (Niswan),
559, Bahadurganj,
Allahabad,
U.P.
 9. The Manager,
Madarsa Darakshna (Niswan),
School 42/105,
Makhania Bazar,
Kanpur,
U.P.
 10. The Manager,
Madarsa Hanifia Hidaitul uloom,
Vill.—Holapur Qazi Nawab Ganj,
Distt.—Gonda,
U.P.—271001.
-

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11. The Principal,
Madarsa Arabia Millia
(Millia Arabic Insitute),
Kaziara Sitapur,
U.P.— 261001.
 12. The Manager,
Madarsa Norool Islam,
Vill. & PO— Iltefat Ganj,
Distt.— Faizabad,
U.P.
 13. The Manager,
Darul uloom Bahar Shah Hasnukatra,
Faizabad,
U.P.
 14. The Manager,
Madarsa Subhania Jama,
Masjid Chowk,
Allahabad,
U.P.
 15. The Manager,
Darul uloom Ahle Sunnat Madarsa
Shamsul uloom,
PO— Ghosi, Distt.— Azamgarh,
U.P.— 276001.
 16. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Darusalam,
Adri, Distt. Azamgarh,
U.P.— 276001.
 17. The General Secretary,
Bhasha Sangam,
C/o Tularam Ka Bagh,
Allahabad,
U.P.— 271001.
 18. The Manager,
Madarsa Talimul Quran,
Salahapur,
Allahabad,
U.P.— 212208.
 19. The Manager,
Madarsa Talimat-E-Arabia Niswan,
3/160, Dithorit Mahala,
Varanasi Cantt.,
U.P.— 221002.
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20. The Manager,
 Jamia Ghazia Faizul Uloom
 Mohalla Bakshipura,
 P.O. Bakshipura,
 (Bahraich), Dargah Road,
 U.P.— 271801.
21. The Manager,
 Baharul uloom Oriental College,
 Baharabad,
 Distt.— Gajipur,
 U.P.
22. The Manager,
 Madarsa Arabia Madinatul Uloom
 Souranji Buzurg
 Distt.— Allahabad
 U.P.— 211001.
23. The Manager,
 Hesamulloom Kasiya Purb,
 Distt. Allahabad,
 U.P.— 211001.
24. The Manager,
 Madarsa Faroghe Urdu Arabic (Niswan),
 C-19/4, Lallapur Fatman,
 Varanasi,
 U.P.— 221001.
25. The Manager,
 Madarsa Mohammadia Khedupura
 Maunath Bhanjan.
 Azamgarh,
 U.P.— 276001.
26. The Manager,
 Madarsa Jamia Darusalam Sekhpur,
 Gopalpur, Jounpur,
 U.P.— 222001.
27. The Secretary
 Madarsa Darul uloom Ahle Sunnat
 Baharul uloom
 Kasba Nand Nagar, Chouri,
 Distt.— Basti,
 U.P.— 272001.

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28. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asarful uloom (Sakha-Malikpur),
C/o Vill- Dilawarpur,
PO- Balraj Nagar,
Allahabad,
U.P.
29. The Manager,
Madarsa Wasiyetul uloom,
PO- Kopa Ganj,
Distt. Azamgarh,
U.P.- 276001.
30. The Manager,
Madarsa Kurania Bakshi Mocha,
PO- Karailee,
Allahabad,
U.P.- 211001.
31. The Manager,
Jamia Rizvia Notool uloom
Vill/PO- Maharaj Ganj,
Distt.- Gorakhpur,
U.P.
32. The Manager,
Madarsa Aljamatul Islamia,
Kasba- Rounahi,
Distt.- Faizabad,
U.P.
33. The Manager,
Madarsa Hanifia Ahle Sunnat Baharul uloom,
Mounath Bhanian,
Distt. Azamgarh,
U.P.- 276001.
34. The Manager,
Darul uloom Marudam Asrab Oriental College,
Dargah Mohalla Rasoolpur,
(Branch Office- Dargah),
PO- Dargah, Distt.- Faizabad,
U.P.- 224001.
35. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asarfa] Uloom (Sakha-Bailee),
C/o- Vill- Dilawarpur, .
PO- Balraj Nagar,
Allahabad,
U.P.
-

1 2

36. The Manager,
Madarsa Danishgah (Niswan),
Mohisenpur Munath,
Distt.—Azamgarh,
U.P.—276001.
37. The Manager,
Anjuman Madarsa Anawaru Uloom,
Ram Nagar,
Barabanki,
U.P.—276001.
38. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asharful uloom
(Sakha-Sadiyabad),
C/o—Vill—Dilawarpur,
PO—Balraj Nagar,
Allahabad,
U.P.
39. The Secretary,
Darululoom Maunth Bhanjan,
Azamgarh,
U.P.—276001.
40. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asarful uloom (Niswan),
Vill—Akbarpur Ganga Ganj,
(Dilawarpur)
PO—Balraj Nagar,
Distt.—Allahabad,
U.P.
41. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asarful
uloom (Sakha-Ruderpur),
C/o—Vill—Dilawarpur,
PO—Balraj Nagar,
Allahabad,
U.P.
42. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asarful uloom,
Vill—Akbarpur Ganga Ganj,
(Dilawarpur),
PO—Balraj Nagar,
Allahabad,
U.P.
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43. The Manager,
Madarsa Islahul Musalmeen,
Vill—Daulatpur,
Alipurjeeta,
Distt.—Allahabad,
U.P.—211001.
44. The Manager,
Madarsa Darul uloom (Niswan),
Maunath Bhanjan,
Azamgarh,
U.P.—276001.
45. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asarful uloom
(Sakha-Mubarakpur),
PO—Balraj Na .
Allahabad,
U.P.
46. The Manager,
Madarsa Darul uloom Kadiria Daria Shah Ahmed,
Gajipur,
U.P.
47. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Asharful uloom
(Sacha-Chaffri),
C/o—Vill.—Dijawarpur,
PO—Baraj Nagar,
Allahabad,
U.P.—221001.
48. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Ahle Sunnat Bahrul uloom
Kasba, Khalilabad,
Distt.—Basti,
U.P.—272175.
49. The Manager,
Madarsa Sayeedia uloom,
Vill—Bekha, PO—Purana Mufti,
Tehsil—Chail,
Distt.—Allahabad,
U.P.
50. The General Secretary,
Madarsa Mohammadia,
485, Bahadur Ganj,
Darshah Mohi Billa,
Allahabad,
U.P. 211001.
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51. The Manager
Madarsa Arabia Kasimul uloom,
Vill—Mangraw,
Distt.—Azamgarh,
U.P.—276001.
 52. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Azizia,
Majahrul Bazar,
Maharaj Ganj,
Gorakhpur,
U.P.
 53. The Manager,
Madarsa Habibia (Boys)
Islamia, Lal Gopal Ganj,
Allahabad,
U.P.
 54. The Manager,
Madarsa Habibia Islamia
(Niswan),
Lal Gopal Ganj,
Distt.—Allahabad,
U.P.
 55. The Manager,
Madarsa Rahmania School
Yakubpur,
Distt.—Etawa,
U.P.—206001.
 56. The Manager,
Darul uloom Arabic College,
Moulana Ismail Nagar,
(Mainshaikhan),
Meerut City,
U.P.—250001.
 57. The Manager,
Madarsa Darul Uloom
Arabia Zaidpur,
Distt. Barabanki, U.P.
 58. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Najeebul Uloom,
Bazar Gyanpur, Varanasi-221001 (UP).
 59. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Madinatul uloom,
Zalalipura,
Varanasi, U.P.
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60. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Kashiya,
Kashim Nagar, Adri, Mau,
U.P.—275102.
 61. The Manager,
Madarsa Madaristul Bhahadur Ganj,
Gazipur—275201 (UP).
 62. The Manager,
Islamia Garoundi Adalhat,
Aharora Road,
Mirzapur, U.P.
 63. The Secretary,
Madarsa Faizul uloom,
Lohata,
Varanasi, (UP).
 64. The Manager,
Gaul uloom Sayeedia
Khaniria, Varanasi (UP).
 65. The Manager,
Jamia Rahmania Madanpura,
Varanasi, UP.—221001.
 66. The Manager,
Madarsa Zea-ul-uloom
Puramaroof,
PO : Kurthi,
Distt. Azamgarh, U.P.—276001.
 67. The Manager,
Madarsa Chasmia-E-Hayat,
Vill : Rohit, PO: Trilochan,
Baragaon,
Distt. Jaunpur, U.P.
 68. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Faizul uloom,
Bahadur Ganj,
Gajeepur, U.P.
 69. The Manager,
Madarsa Chasma-A-Faiz,
PO: Adri,
Distt. Azamgarh,
U.P.—276001.
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70. The Manager,
Darul uloom Sarkar Assi,
Domanpura, Sikandarpur,
Distt. Balia, U.P.
71. The Secretary,
Madarsa Islamia Arabia
Baharul Uloom Kasba,
PO: Sidhour,
Distt. Barabanki,
U.P.—225001.
72. The Manager,
Madarsa Darul Taleem Nai Masjid,
Khedupura,
Distt. Azamgarh, U.P.
73. The Manager,
Madarsa Darul Uloom
Nurool Haq,
Vill. Chirra Mohammadpur,
Jalalabad,
Distt. Faizabad (UP).
74. The Manager,
Madarsa Arabia Faiz-A-Aam School,
Triwa Ganj,
Farukhabad, U.P.

Improvement of Secondary Education

625. SHRI MANIKRAO
HODLYA GAVIT :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES :

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

(a) whether an International
Conference on improvement of
quality of secondary education or-
ganised by the Council of Boards of
School Education in India was held
in New Delhi in November, 1993

(b) if so, the details thereof along
with the names of participants in the
conference; and

(c) the reaction of the Govern-
ment thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-
TURE) (Kumari SELJA) : (a) to
(c) : Yes, Sir. The Council of
Boards of School Education in India
(COBSE) had organised an Inter-
national Conference on 'Improvin

Quality of Secondary Education : Preparing for the 21st Century' on 6-8 November, 1993 in New Delhi. The conference was attended by representatives of 28 Boards of School Education as well as 24 foreign participants from 12 countries. Principals of Schools and some eminent educationists and nominees from the World Bank, UNFPA and Commonwealth of Learning also participated in the conference. In the conference, discussions were held on major themes like School Curriculum, Examinations and Teacher training. The report of the Conference and the recommendations made therein have not yet been received by the Government from the COBSE.

Inclusion of Subject on Environment

626. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the environmentalists within the country and abroad have suggested to introduce environment as a subject in Indian Universities and Colleges;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to include it in the syllabus;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER
IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE & DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (Kumari SELJA) (a) to (d) : The University Grants Commission is aware of the need to promote environmental education, research and extension in the university system. According to information furnished by the Commission, 60 universities are teaching Environmental Science as a distinct subject or as part of other subjects. Some universities also offer short-term courses. A number of Universities are also providing facilities for research in the field of environmental sciences.

University Grants Commission is taking necessary steps for introduction of a compulsory subject on environment at higher education level.

Damodar-Ganga Express

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to run 3329 UP/3330 DN Damodar-Ganga Express between Asansol and Patna;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational & Resource constraints.

Sports As Compulsory Subject

628. DR. SUDHIR RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce sports as a compulsory subject in schools;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced, and

(c) the funds allowed for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Department of Education and Department of Culture)

(KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No Sir,

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

Samastipur-Darbhanga Section of North Eastern Railway

629. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which gauge conversion work, the construction of bridges, earthwork and laying of new railway lines on Samastipur-Darbhanga section of North Eastern Railway are likely to be undertaken;

(b) the total amount to be spent thereon; and

(c) the time by which trains will be introduced ?

2560 LSS.9/-11

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) : As per present planning, Samastipur-Darbhanga MG section is proposed to be converted into BG at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.43 crore by June 1995, subject to availability of resources during 1994-95 and 1995-96

(c) Trains on BG will be introduced shortly thereafter.

Loss to Railways

630. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss suffered by Railways as a result of Jharkhand agitation during each of the last three years ;

(b) the extent to which train services were paralysed due to this agitation;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation and to save the railway property ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The loss suffered by Railways as a Result of Jharkhand agitation during each of the last three years is as under :

(In Rs. approx.)	
Year	Loss suffered (In Rs. approx.)
1991	5.16 Lakhs
1992	0.47 Lakhs
1993 (upto Nov.)	40.85 Lakhs

(b) The number of cases are as under :

Year	Sabotage & Arson	Derailment	Obstruction	Total
991	8	5	8	21
1992	6	3	19	23
1993 (Upto Nov.)	38	8	57	103

(c) and (d) This being a law and order problem, close liaison is maintained with the State Police authorities to deal with the situation and to prevent damage to railway property. Guarding of vulnerable points and vital installation, patrolling of track, armed picketing in between two stations by the side of railway lines round the clock are undertaken. In addition, pilot engines under armed guards are sent ahead of important trains. Patrolling by trollies, motor trollies and tower wagons is also taken up extensively.

Divisional Railway Consultative Committees

631. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the divisional railway consultative committees has been constituted in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
SHRI K. C. LENKA

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees at Rajkot, Vadodara and Bhavnagar Divisions of Western Railway which serve the Gujarat state are functioning for a two years term from 1-4-1992 to 31-3-1994.

Requirement of Wheat

632. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have assessed the requirement of wheat in the country for the year 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any target for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts proposed to be made to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) The demand of wheat is influenced by several factors like increase in population, income, private consumption and its expenditure elasticity. According to the 44th Round of National Sample Survey Organisation on Private Consumption Expenditure (1988-89), the average monthly per capita consumption of wheat has been estimated for rural and urban India at 4.73 kgs. and 4.81 kgs. respectively for 1988-89.

(c) and (d) For the year 1993-94 the Government have fixed a target of 58.5 million tonnes for wheat production in the country.

(e) In order to increase production and productivity of wheat a Central Sector Special Foodgrains Production Programme of Wheat (SFPP-Wheat) is being implemented in 7 Major wheat growing States viz., Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Metre-Gauge Diesel Engines

633. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the utilisation is being made of the diesel engines rendered useless on the conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge;

(b) whether these engines are being utilized in any other field by Railways;

(c) if so, whether these engines have been provided to the North-Eastern Railway to be used there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Metre gauge diesel locos released on account of gauge conversion, are being redeployed for replacing services run by steam locos.

(c) Yes, Sir. Released as well as new diesel locomotives have been made available to North Eastern Railway in the current year.

(d) Does not arise.

Pending Projects of Maharashtra

634. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether approval has been granted by his Ministry for the Taluka, Mhonadwadi, Leogad, Gadagadi now irrigation projects as also airport at Kasal and Kunde and other development projects of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, since when these are pending and the income for delay in clearing the projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to clear these projects early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c) No Proposal seeking approval for the Taluka, Mhonadwadi, Leogad, Gadagadi irrigation projects have yet been received from the State Government. Regarding

other projects a statement is enclosed.

(d) Projects can be assessed and processed only after receipt of complete data. Interaction is maintained with the project authorities/ State Governments to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases.

Statement

PROJECTS PENDING FROM MAHARASHTRA

r. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for Pendency/Present Status
2		3	4
A. Projects Awaiting			
Environmental Clearance			
1.	Melamine Plant of RCF, Thal.	Feb., 1993	Recommended by the Expert Committee and under process for final decision.
2.	Bombay-Manmad Pipeline of BPCL.	April, 1993	Environmental assessment completed but further processing linked to forest land clearance.
3.	Expansion of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	March, 1993	Additional information awaited from project authority.
4.	Nagothane CCGT 820 MW MSEB	Feb., 1993	Clarifications sought by the Ministry are still awaited.
5.	Dabhol Gas based project 2000 MM.	July, 1993	Additional information is awaited.
6.	Mirur/Chincholi Underground project of WCL.	October, 1993	Received recently.
7.	Construction of airport at Kasalhunde, Taluka Kudal, District Sindhudurg.	July, 1992	Additional information awaited.
8.	Construction of airport at Shirdi Taluka Kopergaon, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Feb. 1993	Additional Information awaited.
9.	Construction of Worli-Bandra Link Road in Bombay.	July, 1993	Clarification sought are awaited.

1	2	3	4
10.	Port and Harbour Project at Dabhol of M/s. Dabhol Power Company, Bombay.	August, 1993	Clarification sought for received recently.
11.	Construction of a ramp and platform for hovercraft service and Gateway of India, Bombay.	Oct., 1993	Received recently.
12.	Construction of a Telephone Exchange Building at Cuffe Parade, Bombay.	October, 1993	Received recently.
13.	Construction of School Building at Cuffe Parade, Bombay.	November, 1993	Received recently.
14.	Bombay Sewage disposal scheme.	January, 1993	Recommended by Appraisal Committee and under process for final decision.

B Project awaiting

Clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act.

1.	Palandur Minor Irrigation Tank	September, 1992	Site Inspection Report is awaited.
2.	Extension of Deolali Field Firing Ranges.	October, 1992	Site Inspection Report is awaited.
3.	Pendhatri Nalla Irrigation Project.	November, 1992	Site Inspection Report is awaited.
4.	Constt. of Tank at Sindwawahi.	January, 1993	Under process.
5.	Chargarh M.T. Tank.	January, 1993	Site Inspection Report is awaited.
6.	Upper Fenganga Project.	April, 1993	Linked to environment clearance.
7.	Non-forestry use of restored land of private forest in Raigad.	June, 1993	Site Inspection Report is awaited.
8.	Widening of Bombay-Ahmedabad R.H. No. 8.	June, 1993	Under process.
9.	Forest Land to Revenue Department.	June, 1993	Under process.

Statement—Contd.

1	2	3	4
10.	Utawali Irrigation Project.	July, 1993	Site Inspection Report is awaited.
11.	Road Constt. Paturuced from Morani.	August, 1993	Under process.
12.	Percolation Tank at Ghai.	August, 1993	Under process.
13.	Constt. of M.I. Tank Rozwa.	Sept., 1993	Under process.
14.	Percolation Tank at Waghizira.	Sept., 1993	Under process.
15.	M.I. Tank Khadipur.	Sept., 1993	Under process.
16.	New M.I. Tank. Bhandara.	September, 1993	Under process.
17.	Purada M.I. Tank.	September, 1993	Additional details sought from the State Government.
18.	Minor I. Tank Rampur.	October, 1993.	Under process.
19.	Constt. of VOR under Bombay Airport Modernisation.	October, 1993	Under process.
20.	Gondakhari Tank Project.	October, 1993	Under process.
21.	Mogra Tank Project	October, 1993	Under process.
22.	Mendipada Tank	October, 1993	Under process.
23.	Moramba Tank.	October, 1993	Under process.
24.	Renewal of Stone Quarry.	October, 1993	Under process.
25.	Renewal of Tulinj Quarry lease.	October, 1993	Under process.
26.	Constt. of Kusumdhara Percolation Tank.	October, 1993	Under process.
27.	Khoksa Minor Irrigation Tank Project.	October, 1993	Under process.
28.	Constt. of Thana Minor Irrigation Tank.	October, 1993	Under process.
29.	Punad Minor Irrigation Tank.	October, 1993	Under process.
30.	Arunawati Minor Irrigation Tank.	October, 1993	Under process.
31.	Mor River Project.	October, 1993	Under process.

Violation of Environment Laws

635. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have noticed violation of environmental laws by some State Governments by issuing licences to various polluting industries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated by the Government to prevent such violation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c) The Central Government has not noticed any violation of laws made by the State Governments by issuing licence to polluting industries. The State Pollution Control Boards after examination issue consent to operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

[*Translation*]

Hindi and English Standards

636. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of standards published in English by the Indian Standard Bureau every year;

(b) the number of standards published simultaneously in English and Hindi in the same cover;

(c) whether the Government have started any scheme to publish these standards in both Hindi and English simultaneously ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government are considering to publish all the standards in Hindi and English Simultaneously ?

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

(a) About 800.

(b) 207 Indian Standards have been published both in Hindi and English so far. 11 bilingual standards have been printed during the year and 7 standards in Hindi would be printed during December, 1993.

(c) and (d) There is no scheme for simultaneously publication of all standards bilingually. However, standards of consumer interest are published bilingually on selective basis. Measures are being taken to publish Hindi translation of standards in a phased manner.

Hindi medium in Kendriya Vidyalaya

637. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether there is an option of Hindi medium of instruction in

Science and Mathematics in Kendriya Vidyalayas:

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow Hindi as a medium for these subjects; and

(d) if so, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Department of Culture) (KUMARI SELJA)

(a) and (b): The medium of instruction in Kendriya Vidyalayas for Science and Mathematics from Class I to XII is English. However students who are not adequately proficient in English are given the option of answering Science question papers in Hindi on year to year basis till they acquire the required proficiency in English.

(c) and (d): There is no such proposal under consideration.

Kanyakumari Cape Express

638. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE. SHRI A CHARLES will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation for extension of Kanyakumari-Madras Cape Express upto Trivandrum; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri K.C. Lenka)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue was examined. But it was not found feasible for implementation due to operational constraints.

Dairy Technology

639. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) the beginning year of the Technology Mission on Dairy Developments and its main objective;

(b) the States in which it has been launched especially in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the achievements made under the programme during each of the 1st three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) The technology Mission on Dairy Development (TMDD) was launched in August, 1988.

The main objectives of the Technology Mission are;

(i) To accelerate the pace of increasing Rural Employment and Income through Dairy Development on Cooperative lines;

(ii) To accelerate the pace of application and adoption of Modern technology to improve overall dairy productivity;

(iii) To ensure greater availability of milk and dairy products;

(iv) To dovetail State Government Programmes in Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Poverty alleviation, IRDP etc. with that of the Dairy Cooperatives; and

(v) To dovetail research programmes of the Central Government Research Institutes, Agricultural Universities and NDDB for optimum results.

(b) Technology Mission covers all the States and Districts as covered by the Operation Flood. However,

emphasis is given to following 16 States which contribute maximum to achieving the Mission's objectives and targets:

Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Bihar, Kerala Himachal Pradesh.

(c) Cumulative Statewise achievements in respect of some of the key components of the Technology Mission on Dairy Development as on March, 1992, March, 1993 and September, 1993 are given below statements I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise Progress

(March, 1992)

State/Union Territory	No. of Unions	No. of Distts.	DCS in of Areas	Average Milk Procurement (TK-GPD)	Rural Milk Marketing (TLPD)	Processing Rural (TLPD)	Capacity Metro (TLPD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	16	16	10337	2774	1113	3985	
Maharashtra	20	20	4712	1847	504	2115	
Madhya Pradesh	7	31	3926	196	252	1000	
Goa	1	1	138	16	39	30	
Sub-Total-West	44	68	19113	4833	1908	7130	1500
Karnataka	13	19	5891	907	911	1090	
Tamil Nadu	13	13	7238	1074	421	1021	
Andhra Pradesh	11	16	4979	797	606	1699	
Kerala	2	8	1161	194	225	426	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pondicherry	1	1	73	24	26	30	
Sub-Total—South	40	57	19342	2996	2188	4266	475
Punjab	11	12	5975	480	170	1235	
Rajasthan	16	27	4849	300	142	900	
Uttar Pradesh	28	30	8044	445	307	780	
Haryana	5	13	2002	110	85	350	
Himachal Pradesh	2	6	175	15	19	20	
Jammu & Kashmir	1	6	105	1	1	10	
Sub-Total—North	63	94	21150	1349	724	3295	1150
Bihar	8	20	2134	88	107	416	
West Bengal	6	11	1211	18	25	160	
Orissa	5	5	790	40	67	100	
Sikkim	1	3	104	5	4	15	
Tripura	1	2	73	2	0	10	
Assam	1	4	118	4	10	60	
Nagaland	1	1	22	2	2		
Sub-Total—East	23	46	4452	187	221	761	750
Total Operation Flood	170	265	64057	9366	5042	15452	3875

Milk Marketing (Metro) 3316 TLPD

Total Milk Marketing 8368 „

Total Milk Production (Lakh Tonne/year) 563.2

Per Capita Availability 183 gms/day

Statement-II

State wise Progress

(March 1993)

Gujarat	16	16	10631	3101	1078	4185	
Maharashtra	20	20	4852	1866	520	2215	
Madhya Pradesh	7	31	3892	213	209	1000	
Goa	1	1	145	18	42	30	
Sub-Total—West	44	68	19520	5198	1850	7430	1500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	13	13	7825	1109	439	1041	
Andhra Pradesh	11	16	5143	907	661	1737	
Kerala	2	8	1263	249	245	386	
Pondicherry	1	1	74	25	25	30	
Sub-Total—South	40	57	20589	3386	2283	4304	475
Punjab	11	12	5752	665	187	1410	
Rajasthan	16	27	4780	333	165	900	
Uttar Pradesh	28	30	7776	501	313	700	
Haryana	5	13	2189	131	55	350	
Himachal Pradesh	2	6	185	17	18	70	
Jammu & Kashmir	1	6	105	1	2	10	
Sub-Total—North	63	94	20787	1723	740	3470	1150
Bihar	8	20	2184	105	106	416	
West Bengal	6	11	1227	95	23	160	
Orissa	5	5	841	47	72	115	
Sikkim	1	3	104	4	4	15	
Tripura	1	2	73	2	5	10	
Assam	1	4	122	4	6	60	
Nagaland	1	1	22	1	1		
Sub-Total—East	23	46	4573	259	217	776	750
Total Operation Flood	170	265	65469	10567	5009	15900	3875
Milk Marketing (Metro)			3320	TLPD			
Total Milk Marketing			8409	„		Provsional	
Total Milk Production (Lakh Tonne/year)			586.8				
Per Capita Availability (Grams/Day)			186				

Statement—III

State wise Progress

April-September 1993

State/Union Territory	No. of Unions	No. of Distts.	DCS in of areas	Average Milk Procurement (TK-GPD)	Rural Milk Marketing (TLPD)	Pro-cessing Rural (TLPD)	Capa-city Metro (TLPD)
Gujarat	16	16	10697	2742	1216	4455	
Maharashtra	20	20	4909	1757	523	2215	
Madhya Pradesh	7	31	3934	211	195	1000	
Goa	1	1	146	17	43	30	
Sub-Total—West	44	68	19686	4727	1977	7700	1500
Karnataka	13	19	6422	1155	981	1210	
Tamil Nadu	13	13	7736	1336	444	1041	
Andhra Pradesh	11	16	5154	747	685	1737	
Kerala	2	8	1280	275	268	386	
Pondicherry	1	1	74	31	26	30	
Sub-Total—South	40	57	20666	3544	2403	4404	475
Punjab	11	12	5810	498	212	1410	
Rajasthan	16	27	4816	327	173	900	
Uttar Pradesh	28	30	7867	464	373	780	
Haryana	5	13	2170	83	56	350	
Himachal Pradesh	2	6	186	14	15	30	
Jammu & Kashmir	1	6	105	6	7	10	
Sub-Total—North	63	94	20954	1392	836	3480	1150
Bihar	8	20	2245	99	125	416	
West Bengal	6	11	1260	133	19	160	
Orissa	5	5	839	64	74	115	
Sikkim	1	3	104	6	4	15	
Tripura	1	2	74	3	4	10	
Assam	1	4	122	4	3	60	
Nagaland	1	1	22	1	1		
Sub-Total—East	23	46	4666	309	229	776	750
Total Operation Flood	170	265	65972	9972	5446	16360	3875
Milk Marketing (Metro)		3200	TLPD				
Total Milk Marketing		8646	„				

Model Station in Madhya Pradesh

640. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: SHRI RAM BADAN: will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have selected some railway stations in Madhya Pradesh to be developed as model railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the development of these stations;

(d) the progress of development worked undertaken at these stations; and

(e) the number of passenger trains likely to be halted on these ideal stations, station-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):

(a) to (d): 7 Railway stations in the state of Madhya Pradesh were selected to be developed as Model Stations in 1986. Details in respect of these are as under:

Station	Cost (lakh of Rupees)	Progress
Bhopal	211.99	Completed
Bilaspur	108.85	Completed
Durg	75.38	50%
Gwalior	331.43	Completed
Indore	63.79	Completed
Jabalpur	120.92	Completed
Raipur	65.97	52%

(e): All trains running on the respective routes are already scheduled to stop at these stations except Gwalior where also all trains, other than the weekly Bangalore and Madras Rajdhani Expresses, stop.

(b) if so, whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed the syllabus for the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

AGRO ECOLOGY

641. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2872 on March, 16, 1993 and state:

(a) whether Agro-Ecology has been included in the curriculum for degree programmes in Agriculture from the academic year 1993-94;

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri S. Krishna Kumar)

(a) The course contents for various degree programmes in Agriculture are framed and decided by the Board of Studies and Academic Council in respect of Agricultural Universities and Agro-Ecology generally forms an integral part of the

existing curriculum of B.Sc. (Ag.) courses.

(b) and (c): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research gives only general guidelines on the course content/syllabus for each degree programme in agriculture and undertakes periodical review of the same. An exercise, on these lines is already under process through the Dean's Curriculum Committee of the I.C. A.R.

Accident near Ratlam and Gujarat

642. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a train accident occurred on November, 26, 1993 on Western Railway near Ratlam and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the persons killed and injured therein;

(c) the details of the preliminary reports of the enquiry and the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the compensation paid to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 26-11-93, at 03.45 hrs., on Ratlam-Godhra section of Ratlam Division on Western Railway, 1269 Dn. Rajkot Bhopal Express train collided with the derailed wagons of Up Bajwa empty tank special goods train between Panchppli and Bajranggarh stations, resulting in the derailment of the train

engine and 7 coaches of the Express train. In this accident, 1 person was grievously injured and 11 others sustained simple injuries.

(c) This accident is being enquired into by an Enquiry Committee of Administrative Officers whose report is awaited. Based on the findings of the Enquiry Committee, follow-up action will be taken.

(d) No compensation has been paid so far. Claimants have to prefer and appeal in the Railway Claims Tribunal and compensation will be paid as and when cases are decided by the Tribunal. However, an ex-gratia of Rs. 3.000/- has already been paid.

Child Development Centres

643. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Child Development Centres functioning at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of centres out of them which are being operated by private and Government agencies, separately;

(c) the total amount being allocated by the Government every year to each such centre; and

(d) whether the Government propose to set up new such centres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN
AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT)
(SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI) :

(a) At present, 2.76 lakh anganwadi centres in 2766 integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects are in operation in the country. The State-wise distribution of ICDS Projects and anganwadi centres, as on 30-9-1993, is given in the attached statement I.

(b) Out of 2.76 lakh anganwadi centres, in 2766 operational ICDS Projects only 2595 anganwadi

centres are being managed by Non-Governmental Organisations. In respect of the remaining anganwadi centres, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented by the State Governments/UTs directly.

(c) As per the schematic pattern of assistance under ICDS Scheme, funds are released at the rate of Rs. 14.56 lakhs per ICDS Project subject to actual expenditure.

(d) The proposal to sanction 200 new ICDS Projects during the current year has already been approved (Details are given in the attached statement II).

STATEMENT-I

Number of Operational ICDS projects and number of Operational Anganwadis as on 30th September 1993

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of Operational	
		Projects	Anganwadis
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192	21407
2.	Arunhchal Pradesh	38	1161
3.	Assam	62	6854
4.	Bihar	245	19066
5.	Goa	11	1062
6.	Gujarat	124	17660
7.	Haryana	97	10379
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34	3803
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	65	4539
10.	Karnataka	148	25533
11.	Kerala	90	10101
12.	Madhya Pradesh	231	24206
13.	Maharashtra	175	25516
14.	Manipur	25	1568
15.	Meghalaya	28	1373
16.	Mizoram	21	1188
17.	Nagaland	26	1299

1	2	3	4
18.	Orissa	218	15427
19.	Punjab	62	6876
20.	Rajasthan	136	12038
21.	Sikkim	4	384
22.	Tamil Nadu	111	9323
23.	Tripura	19	1675
24.	Uttar Praderh	361	26663
25.	West Bengal	201	23222
26.	A & N Islands	4	219
27.	Chandigarh	2	212
28.	Delhi	27	3177
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	125
30.	Daman & Diu	2	84
31.	Lakshadweep	1	71
32.	Pondicherry	5	536
	All India	2766	276747

STATEMENT II**State-wise allocation of 200 Centrally Sponsored ICDS projects for 1993-94**

S. No.	Name of State	No. of projects
1.	Assam	7
2.	Gujarat	11
3.	Haryana	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Karnataka	18
7.	Kerala	9
8.	Maharashtra	30
9.	Manipur	1
10.	Punjab	3
11.	Rajasthan	19
12.	Uttar Pradesh	69
13.	West Bengal	29
14.	Tamil NNU	1
	TOTAL	200

Education for Handicapped

644. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether handicapped students in Kendriya Vidyalayas are imparted education free of cost;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to extend free education to these students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)(KUMARI SELJA) (a) According to information furnished by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, no tuition fee is charged from students of Classes I to VIII. Nominal tuition fee is charged only from boy students of Class IX to XII without exemption to handicapped.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic Fertilizers

646. SHRI D. VENKETESWARA RAO :

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has not favoured the decision of the

Indian Government for withdrawing subsidies on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) Subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilisers was withdrawn at the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertiliser. The Ministry of Finance have conveyed that World Bank have not criticised the decision.

Participation of Private Sector in Railways

647. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering participation of private sector in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An "Own Your Wagon" Scheme has been introduced to encourage private sector participation in rail transport infrastructure through ownership of wagons in units of train loads. Further, the new catering policy envisages management of new catering units by reputed/professional caterers selected after following the prescribed procedure and guidelines.

Railway Network in Maharashtra

648. SHRI DHARAMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals of expansion and development of railway network in Maharashtra targetted for 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) the progress made till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) The details of proposals of expansion and development of railway network in Maharashtra targetted for 1993-94 and 1994-95 and the progress made till date thereto are as under :—

- (i) 382 kms long stretch of Konkan Railway line in Maharashtra is under construction out of which Dasgaon Roha Section (45 kms) has already been completed and commissioned. The project is expected to be completed by 1995, subject to availability of resources.
 - (ii) Preliminary work for construction of new line from Amravati to Narkher (138 kms) has already been started.
 - (iii) Gauge conversion of Jalna-Parbhani (116 kms) sector of Manmad-Aurangabad-Prabhani-Parli Vajjnath section (354 kms) is targetted for completion in 1993-94. This will be completed and
- make available an alternate route.
 - (iv) Gauge conversion of Parbhani Purna-Mudkhed-Adilabad (162 kms) is targetted for completion in a phased manner during the Eight Five Year Plan. Of this Parbhani-Purna will be completed in 1994-95.
 - (v) Conversion of Gondia-Chanda Fort section (242 kms) is targetted for completion by 1995-96. Of this the sub-section Gondia to Wadasa will be completed in 1993-94 itself.
 - (vi) Miraj-Londa section (partly in Maharashtra) (188 kms) gauge conversion is targetted to be completed during 1994-95.
 - (vii) Gauge conversion of Miraj-Latur section and its extension from Latur to Latur Road (359 kms) has also been taken up and would be completed in the coming years as per availability of resources.
 - (viii) Gauge conversion of Daund-Baramati section (42 kms) is expected to be completed during this year itself.
 - (ix) Gauge conversion of Sholapur-Gadag section (300 kms) will be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, subject to clearance by Planning Commis-

sion and availability of resources in the coming years.

(x) Mankhurd-Belapur project (18 kms) length is being executed at an estimated cost of Rs. 435 crores. The project involves construction of a double track electrified line with a railway bridge across the Thane Creek. The line has been opened and commercial services upto Belapur have been running since 16-6-1993. Remnant works of the project are under execution. 67% cost of this project is being shared by the State Government, the remaining 33% being borne by the Railways.

(xi) Provision of an additional pair of lines, 7.2 kms long between Bandra and Andheri, at an estimated cost of Rs. 97.15 crores is presently in progress in the State of Maharashtra. Subject to availability of funds, the project is targetted for completion by 1995.

Book-Sellers as Railway Employees

649. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the book-sellers of Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express are not Railway employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the same book-sellers of Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani Express are being treated as Railway employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) to (d) On Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express, books magazines etc. are sold through a private licence wheras on Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani/August Kranti Express trains, books, magazines etc. are sold to the Passengers by Railway Catering Staff accompanying the train.

EMU Trains

650. SHRI BASUDEB

ACHARYA :

SHRI HARADHAN ROY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to run EMU trains between Asansol and Bardhaman section of Eastern Railway from 1st January, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such trains to be provided to cater to the traffic volume of this section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) to (c) One prototype rake of 10' 8" wide EMU coaches to be

manufactured towards the end of 1993-94 is proposed to be put on trials on Bardhaman-Asansol section. Further development will depend on the results of the trials.

Computers in Zoos

651. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN

SHARAN SINGH :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to install computers in all zoological parks in order to obtain complete information about the wild animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost involved therein; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Crop Insurance Scheme

652. SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the assistance provided to the Government of

Gujarat under the Crop Insurance Scheme during 1992-93; and

(b) the targets fixed for the next financial year on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Claims amounting to Rs. 8060.29 lakhs were disbursed under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) to Gujarat State during the financial year 1992-93.

(b) Targets are not fixed State-wise for disbursement of claims under the CCIS as the claims are paid on the basis of shortfall in the crop yield as compared to the threshold yield. The shortfall in the yield in any year, cannot be estimated in advance.

Barren Land

653. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of barren land in the country at present, State-wise; and

(b) the effort being made to convert the barrenland of Uttar Pradesh into fertile land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Statewise information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Statewise statistics compiled by Ministry of Agriculture defines barren land and unculturable lands as those lands such as mountain, deserts etc. which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at a high cost. There is therefore no specific programme for conversion of such barren lands into fertile land in Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Details of State-wise Barren and Unculturable land in India during the year 1990-91 (Provisional)

(Thousand hectares)

State/Union Territory	1990-91
Andhra Pradesh	2096
Arunachal Pradesh	48
Assam*	1541
Bihar	1016
Goa	13
Gujarat*	2667
Haryana	97
Himachal Pradesh	184
Jammu & Kashmir	295
Karnataka	798
Kerala	58
Madhya Pradesh	2078
Maharashtra	1717
Manipur*	1419
Meghalaya	142
Mizoram*	201
Nagaland	..
Orissa	499
Punjab	83
Rajasthan	2790
Sikkim*	173
Tamil Nadu	509
Tripura	..
Uttar Pradesh	1035
West Bengal*	187
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
Chandigarh	(a)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(a)
Daman & Diu	2
Delhi	10
Lahshadweep	..
Pondicherry	(a)
ALL INDIA	19660

*In the absence of data for the year 1990-91 latest available information has been utilised.

(a) Below 500 hectares.

Cashew Production

654. SHRI RAM KAPSE :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the yield of cashew per hectare in the country during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of cashew ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) State-wise rough estimates of yield of cashew per hectare in the country during the last three years is given below:—

State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Kerala	914	921	974
Karnataka	348	359	419
Goa	316	321	941
Maharashtra	1297	1398	936
Tamil Nadu	130	132	199
Andhra Pradesh	531	566	626
Orissa	485	530	650
West Bengal	505	530	546
Others	222	228	228

(b) Following measures are proposed, under Centrally Sponsored Integrated Development Programmes of Cashew, for increasing production and productivity of cashew during 8th Plan :—

- (i) Development of new plantation with clones conforming to export qualities and maintenance of cashew plantations raised in previous years;
- (ii) Replanting/rejuvenation of old uneconomical cashew gardens;

(iii) Adoption of comprehensive production technology;

(iv) Adoption of intensive pest control measures;

(v) Establishment of regional nurseries;

(vi) Pilot demonstration of clonal cultivation; and

(vii) Transfer of scientific technology to farming community.

**CLOSING OF GOODS
SHEDS**

655. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether North-Frontier Railway has taken decision to close down several goods sheds between Malda Town and New Jalpaiguri ; and

(b) If so, whether the Government propose to reconsider their decision and keep these goods sheds open in the interests of the mango growers and jute producers of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Four stations viz. Bhaluka Road, Aluabari Road, Sudhani and Dal-kolha located on Malda Town-New Jalpaiguri section were closed for goods traffic with effect from 1-10-93 due to meagre goods earnings and operational reasons.

(b) A review was done. Dal-kolha station has since been reopened for goods traffic with effect from 25-11-93. The remaining three stations are also open for parcel traffic where mango traffic is booked as parcels.

Earthquake

656. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

PROF. PREM DHUMAL :

SHRI ARVIND TULSHI-
RAM KAMBLE :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEM-
WAR :

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN

PANDEYA :

SHRIMATI CHANDRA

PRABHA URS :

SHRI MULLAPPALLI

RAMCHANDRAN :

SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI SHRAVAN

KUMAR PATEL :

SHRI CHETAN P.S.

CHAUHAN :

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :

SHRI MOHAN SINGH

(DEORIA) :

SHRI CHINMAYANAND

SWAMI :

SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :

SHRI DEVI BUX

SINGH :

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA ;

SHRI C.P. MUDALA-

GIRIYAPPA :

SHRI RAJENDRA

AGNIHOTRI :

DR. RAMESH CHAND

TOMAR :

SHRI GURDAS KAMAT :

SHRI VILASRAO

NAGNATHRAO

GUNDEWAR :

SHRI M. RAMANNA

RAI :

SHRI DHARMANNA

MONDAYYA SADUL :

SHRI RAM BADAN :

(b) whether any Central Team visited the earthquake hit areas of the States to make an assessment on the spot and if so, the details of its findings;

(c) the extent of Central assistance given to rehabilitate the affected people and progress made in this regard so far;

(d) the percentage by which the Central assistance falls short of the demand of the States;

(e) whether the Government have since formulated any long term plan for rehabilitation of victims; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) to (f) The State Governments have reported the following loss of lives and damage to property in the wake of earthquake on 30th September, 1993.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) the extent of loss caused to human lives, livestock, houses, crops and property including roads and bridges due to the unprecedented earthquake which hits several districts in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in September, 1993.

Damage	Maharashtra	Karnataka
1. Loss of human lives	7601	10
2. Cattle heads lost	2100	26
3. Houses damaged :		
(a) Fully	18797	216
(b) partially	217319	27748
4. Damage to property (Rs. in crores)	300.00	9.25

No report of any damage due to this earthquake has been received from Andhra Pradesh.

2. A number of teams from Government of India including medical teams visited the earthquake-affected areas to assess the requirements of relief and rehabilitation in various sectors and to provide assistance.

3. Govt. have released 5 instalments amounting to Rs. 41.25 crores towards the States Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to assist the State Government in relief and rehabilitation measures. The Government of India have not received any memorandum from the State Government detailing the extent of damage and requirements of relief and rehabilitation for assistance over and above the provisions of CRF.

4. The Government of Maharashtra have prepared a Comprehensive Rehabilitation Package costing Rs. 1088.60 crores involving housing and infrastructure, economic and social rehabilitation and other related programmes in the affected areas, which has been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

Guidelines For Superfast Trains

657. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to issue fresh guidelines for Superfast trains keeping in mind factors such as average speed, number of stops, punctuality etc; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) It has been decided that average speed of trains will be taken into consideration to categories a train as superfast for the purpose of levy of supplementary charge. For this purpose, the average speed will be 55 KMPH or more for BG trains and 45 KMPH or more for MG trains. The average speed will be calculated by dividing the end-to-end distance by the total journey time taken.

Railway Projects in Assam

658. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of on-going railway projects in Assam which are likely to be completed as per schedule or likely to be delayed due to financial constraints; and

(b) the names of projects the completion of which had been extended earlier also or whose construction work affected due to financial constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) The following projects in Assam are likely to be completed as per schedule :

(i) Gawahati-Lumding gauge conversion project in 1993-94, and

(ii) Jogighopa-Guwahati new line in 1996-97.

No project in Assam is likely to be delayed due to financial constraints.

(b) The competition time of none of the projects in Assam has been affected by financial constraints so far.

Sale of Fake Tickets

659. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of sale of fake railway tickets detected during 1992-93 in each zone particularly at Bhagalpur-Sahibganj Section and the amount of loss suffered by railways as a result thereof;

(b) the action taken against the persons apprehended in this regard; and

(c) the effective measures being taken to check such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :
(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Extensive checks are being conducted by Commercial and Vigilance staff at the stations and in the trains to detect sale and use of fake tickets.

Gujaral Committee on Urdu

660. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD
ALI ASHRAF FATMI :

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

(a) the date on which the report of Gujaral Committee for promotion of Urdu was received by the Government;

(b) the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the recommendations given by Shri Ali Sardar Jafri Committee set up to examine the recommendations of Gujaral Committee has been examined ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) to (e) The Committee for promotion of Urdu, popularly known as Gujral Committee for promotion of Urdu, submitted its Report to the Government on 8th May, 1975. The Report was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 21st February, 1979 and copies of this Report are available in the Parliament Library (Index No. 491.42 R/L 5.)

2. The Committee to examine the implementation of recommendations of Gujral Committee for Promotion of Urdu, under the Chairmanship of Shri Ali Sardar Jafri (Jafri Committee), submitted its report to the Government on 18th September, 1990. This Report has been examined. As the Jafri Committee Report relates to various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and a coordinated view in the matter has to be taken in consultation with them, it is not possible for the Government to indicate a firm date for final decision in this regard.

Introduction of Trains

661. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :
SHRI P.C. THOMAS :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV :

SHRI THAYIL JOHN

ANJALOSE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new trains introduced during 1992 and 1993;

(b) the details of the rail routes on which the aforesaid trains have been introduced;

(c) the number of additional new trains likely to be introduced during the year 1993-94; and

(d) the details of the rail routes on which these trains are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :
(a) to (d) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Nutrition Policy

662. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Nutrition Policy has been implemented;

(b) if so, the results achieved so far; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) :

(a) to (c) The National Nutrition Policy has been approved by the Cabinet on 20 April 1993. The copies of the Policy have also been laid on the Table of Houses of Parliament during the last monsoon session.

Currently, action is being taken for setting up of a National Nutrition Council in the Planning Commission with Prime Minister as its

President. Special Working Group shall be set up soon in the related Ministries for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy.

An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee has already been constituted in the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development with Secretary, Women and Child Development as the Chairperson and representatives of related Central Ministries and experts on Nutrition as Members to oversee and review the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy.

The objectives of the National Nutrition Policy are to be kept in view while formulating strategies under various sectoral schemes.

Ragging in Colleges

663. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
DR. S.P. YADAV :

SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-
DWAJ :

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :
Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether despite various measures taken to check primitive ragging in the colleges, there is no appreciable reform in the ragging system which is causing physical & mental harm;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring appropriate legislation empowering college

authorities to put an end to the system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF EDU-
CATION AND DEPARTMENT
OF CULTURE) :

KUMARI SELJA : (a) to
(d) Government has drawn the attention of Vice-Chancellors of all universities, Directors of IITs, Principals of Regional Engineering Colleges and Education Secretaries of all States/Union Territories to incidents of ragging and requested them to take immediate steps to put an end to ragging and to provide new students conditions in which they feel welcome and comfortable. Delhi University has passed an Ordinance strictly prohibiting ragging within the premises of all colleges and Departments of University as well as on public transport. Similar steps can be taken by other universities where the practice of ragging prevails. As the practice of ragging is, reprehensible, it is for the universities and college authorities and the students themselves to ensure that ragging does not take place.

Maintenance of Compartments

664. SHRI JITENDRA NATH
DAS : Will the MINISTER OF
RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to

the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2339 on 10 August, 1993 regarding maintenance of compartments and state :

(a) what sorts of special drives have been made thereto; and

(b) the details of impovement made so far in such drives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :

(a) Drives were carried out for improved availability of passenger Amenity fittings and cleanliness of coaches. Checks at Officers level were also organised.

(b) These have resulted in improvements in the availability of passenger amenity fittings and cleanliness of coaches.

Environmental Improvement in Gujarat

665. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rivers in Gujarat to be taken up for cleanin with a view to brining about environmental improvement in cities of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Two polluted stretches of river

Sabarmati, that is, immediately upstream of Ahmedabad city upto Sabarmati Ashram and Sabarmati Ashram to Veutha, are under consideration of the Govt. for inclusion in the proposed National River Action Plan. Details in this regard are being worked out.

Floods in Southern States

666. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN :

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any study on the extent of damage caused by floods in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other Southern States during the current year;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have submitted any report on the flood s and sought any assistance therefor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) and (b) The Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry were affected by floods/cyclones in varying degree during the current year.

Complete details of the extent of damage have not yet been compiled as floods are still continuing in some parts of these States.

(c) and (d) The Govt. of Karnataka have submitted a detailed memorandum seeking Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 201.87 crores for relief and rehabilitation measures in the area affected by floods/cyclones.

(e) Two instalments of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for the year 1994-95 amounting to Rs. 10.125 crores have been released to the Karnataka Government in advance in addition to the entire Central share of CRF for the year 1993-94. A Central Team will be visiting the affected areas in Karnataka shortly to assess the situation.

Pattas to SCs/STs

667. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the National Forest Policy on the forest land occupied by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community in the hilly areas; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide pattas to the people of these communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The National

Forest Policy, 1988 does not envisage allotment of forest land to any one including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities.

(b) Government of India has directed all State/Union Territory Governments that the pattas and leases granted by the State Government Departments to Scheduled Tribes and rural poor, either individually or collectively, in the past should be honoured by resolving interdepartmental dispute about the status of the land.

Wheat Production

668. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

SHRI MANIKARO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will be MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has achieved a record wheat production during 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Agricultural scientists in the country have found first man-made cereal 'triticale'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of wheat in the country during 1992-93 was 56.76 million tonnes as against earlier record level of 55.69 million tonnes in 1991-92.

(c) and (d) A 'triticale' (wheat X Rye) variety DT 46(T) has been identified for the areas under Northern Hills Zone. The variety is suitable for rainfed and timely sowing conditions.

Starvation Deaths in Orissa

669. **SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA**
Will the **MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Kalahandi's fate awaits Kasipur" appearing in the Telegraph dated October 28, 1993;

(b) whether several fresh cases of starvation deaths and malnutrition have been reported from various districts of Orissa, particularly from Kasipur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :
(a) to (d) Information is being collected from the Government of Orissa.

Foodgrain Production

670. **SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :**
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN :

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the **MINISTER**

OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of foodgrains in the country during the year 1993-94;

(b) the target fixed for the production of foodgrains during the above period; and

(c) the estimated production of kharif crops during the year 1993-94, crop-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) The requirement of foodgrains at a given point of time depends on a number of variable factors like population, production, availability, income distribution, price behaviour, consumption habits, availability of substitutes and other related matters. As such, it is difficult to indicate the exact requirement of foodgrains in the country for 1993-94. However, the total net availability of foodgrains in the country during 1993 has been estimated at 149.17 million tonnes.

(b) The target of production of foodgrains for 1993-94 is fixed at 188.0 million tonnes.

(c) As per the present assessment the crop-wise production

prospects of kharif foodgrains for 1993-94 is as follows:—

	(Million Tonnes)
Rice	65.47
Jowar	8.31
Bajra	5.76
Maize	9.92
Ragi	2.79
Small Millets	1.10
Tur	3.04
Other Kharif pulses	3.15
Total kharif foodgrains	<hr/> 99.54 <hr/>

Extension of Sealdah Station

671. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to enlarge some platforms of Sealdah station for starting long distance trains from there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and

(b) A comprehensive scheme has been developed for providing additional platform facilities at Sealdah which inter alia includes provision of large platforms (22 bogie) and lengthening of existing platforms. The work would be taken up in phases subject to availability of funds.

TAJ ENTRANCE FEE

672. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) :

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Taj entrance fee has been enhanced to Rs. 100;

(b) whether entrance fees to the historical monuments are regulated by an Act of Parliament;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government with regard to enhancement of the Taj entrance fee; and

(d) whether this step is likely to discourage the tourists resulting in decline of revenue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA)

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that a fee of Rs. 100 on each visitor as Toll Tax and not entrance fee has been levied by the Agra Development Authority. The entrance fee to the Taj collected by the Archaeological Survey of India continues to remain 50 paise per visitor.

(b) Yes, Sir. The entrance fee to the historical monuments including Taj Mahal in the country is regulated by an Act of Parliament.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has protested against this enhanced levy. The entrance fee to a centrally protected monument can only be charged by the Archaeological Survey of India and the same is 50 paise only.

(d) Yes, Sir. This enhanced levy has been imposed for all those tourists who visit Taj between 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. It will discourage visitors, especially the poor and those who do not have sufficient time to view the Taj between 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SUPPORT PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

673. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI :

Will the **MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the support prices of Wheat, Ground-nut and other Rabi crops for the year 1993-94;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the enhanced support price of the above items would be given to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) and (b) : The Government have announced the Minimum Support Prices of Rabi Crops of 1993-94 to be marketed in 1994-95 as under :

Commodity	(Rs. per quintal)	
	Minimum support Price	Increase over last season
1. Wheat	350	20
2. Barley	275	15
3. Gram	640	40
4. Rapeseed/Mustard	810	50
5. Safflower	760	40
6. Toria	780	55

2. The Minimum Support Price of Groundnut-in-shell (Kharif crop) has been fixed at Rs. 800 per quintal for 1993-94 marketing season, marking an increase of Rs. 50 per quintal over the last year.

Agricultural Loans to Gujarat

674. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
Will the **MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(c) : The Minimum Support Prices fixed for Rabi crops 1993-94 to be marketed in 1994-95 are applicable w.e.f. 1-4-94. The Minimum Support Prices fixed for Kharif crops 1993-94 are applicable from 1-10-1993.

(a) whether the Government have provided any assistance to Gujarat for providing agricultural loans to farmers in the State during the year 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided for this purpose during the last two years and during the Eighth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) and (b) : Short term loans are provided to the State Governments, including Gujarat, for Kharif and Rabi seasons separately every year. Loan sanctioned to Gujarat during the last two years and during the Eighth Five Year Plan period are given below :—

Year	Plan Period	Loan sanctioned to Gujarat (Rs. in crores)
1991-92	Annual Plan	14.65
1992-93	1st year of the VIIIth Plan	12.70
1993-94	2nd year of the VIIIth Plan	6.85

These loans are provided to help State Government to purchase agricultural inputs namely, fertilisers, seeds and pesticides and make it available to farmers in time.

Artificial Rains

675. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY :
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to take special measures for making artificial rains;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a separate department in the Agriculture Ministry to implement this scheme immediately; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said department is likely to start functioning and the benefits of this department likely to be accrued to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) to (c) : Govt. have not taken any decision about making artificial rains in the Country or setting up of any separate organisation for this purpose.

Railway Zones

676. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Railway Zones created during the last three years and the basis thereof;

(b) the present annual turn over of the existing zones, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate S.E. Zone into two, with a new zone in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-

WAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):
(a) No new Railway Zone has been created in the past three years.

(b) The turnover (Traffic Earnings) of the various Zonal Railways in the last three years is as under:—

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Railways	1990-91	199-92	1992-93
Central	2105.70	2416.40	2700.04
Eastern	1404.43	1538.47	1862.33
Northern	1785.79	2270.79	2702.92
North Eastern	373.47	418.58	428.29
Northeast Frontier	302.83	327.89	347.15
Southern	822.93	918.93	1024.18
South Central	1135.64	1351.08	1528.44
South Eastern	2145.96	2499.95	2930.36
Western	1853.76	2102.22	2485.08

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Docs not arise.

Beach Resort Project

677. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a number of letters from Members of Parliament on the Beach Resort Project on the Puri-Konark Coastline in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE
OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two Members of Parliament have represented on the adverse environmental impacts of the proposal for setting up of beach resort in the Puri-Konark Coastal stretch.

(c) The State Government has been advised to submit a revised proposal keeping in view the environmental sensitivity of the area.

Performance of Railway

678. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of Railways against the budgetary target during the current financial year is poor resulting in a loss of Rs. 508 crores; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard without giving any additional burden to common man?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) The short-fall in earnings, with reference to budget proportions, was Rs. 482 crores by the end of September, 1993. Efforts are being made to achieve the target of revenue earning traffic and to contain expendi-

ture through man-power planning, energy conservation and better asset utilisation. Intensive ticket checking is being done to curb ticketless travel and to augment earnings.

Railway Projects in Orissa

679. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme for the completion of various ongoing Railway projects in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount allocated for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) The target date of completion and the allocation for 1993-94 as decided for the various new railway line and doubling projects in Orissa are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Target date of completion	Allocation for 93-94 (Rs. in Crs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
New Lines				
1.	Koraput-Rayagada (164 kms)	6/94	26.11	
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur (172 kms)	12/95	30.00	
3.	Daitari-Banspani (147 kms).	12/97*	9.50	*Subject to Environment Clearance
4.	Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh (54 kms)	12/97	0.50 66.11	

1	2	3	4	5
Doublings				
1.	Ambedala-Bissamcuttack and Therubali-Gumda (100 Kms)	90 kms by 3/94, 10 Kms in 94-95	0.35	
2.	Joranda Road-Hindol Road (28 kms)	1994-95 (9 Kms from Joranda Road to Dhenkanal opened).	1.41	
3.	Talcher-Hindol Road (32 Kms)	1994-95	22.24	
			24.00	

Inland Fisheries in Kerala

680. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: will the Minister OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for Inland Fisheries development projects for starting fish farms in every village;

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

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) : NO. Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAIN SERVICES

681. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum travelling speed of a train in India and how does it compare with the trains in other Asian countries ;

(b) the reasons for lagging behind in competing with other Asian countries in the matter of speed of trains, security of travelling public from

accidents, thefts, dacoities and looting ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the train services in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Performance of Indian Hockey

682. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of Indian Hockey Team has deteriorated at national and international level during the past few decades ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for bringing improvement in the game ?

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) :

(a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. Government have, at various times, indentified the following factors which may have contributed to present situation :—

- (i) Diminishing playing base, especially at the school and university levels.

- (ii) Increasing attractiveness of alternative sports such as cricket and tennis.

- (iii) Improving standards amongst other countries in the world.

- (iv) Major changes in playing conditions, particularly at the international level, which have had a fundamental impact on the style and techniques of the game, and to which we have been unable to fully adjust.

(c) The Government have taken the following steps to improve hockey standards, in close co-ordination with the Indian Hockey Federation and the Indian Women's Hockey Federation :—

- (i) Installation of artificial surfaces.

- (ii) Establishment of Hockey academies to train juniors.

- (iii) Increased international exposures at both the senior and junior levels.

- (iv) Encouragement of international level tournaments in India.

- (v) Specialised schemes of the Sports Authority of India for training juniors and sub-juniors.

- (vi) Various measures taken to encourage schools and universities to include sports, including Hockey, as an integral part of the education process.

Dual Public Distribution System

683. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES,

CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foodgrain off take from **Public Distribution System** has plummeted during the last few months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government have since decided to introduce dual system for distribution of **Public distribution system** articles ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) The Offtake of foodgrains through the **Public Distribution System (PDS)** in 1993 is lower than earlier years. From January, 1993 to October, 1993, the total offtake of wheat was 55.6% and that of rice about 69% against their respective allocations.

(b) **Offtake of foodgrains through PDS** depends on a number of factors such as production, procurement, open market prices, purchasing power of people and availability of commodities in the open market. Since the availability and prices of foodgrains in the open market have been ruling easy, the offtake of foodgrains from **PDS** has declined during this year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cases Pending Under Consumer Protection Act

684. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL** : Will the Minister of **CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases under **Consumer Protection Act** pending in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) the minimum time proposed for their disposal and further steps being contemplated for their quick disposal ?

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

(a) A Statement showing the state-wise position of number of cases filed, disposed of and pending is enclosed.

(b) **Consumer Protection Rules** framed by the Central Government and the State Governments, provide for deciding a complaint within 3 months as far as possible if it does not require testing/analysis and within 5 months if it requires testing analysis. The time taken in deciding the cases depends upon number of factor such as the nature of case, work load with the redressal agencies, eac. Recently, **Consumer Protection Act, 1986** has been amended empowering the State Governments and **UT Administrations** to establish more than one **District Forum** in a district, wherever considered necessary, depending upon the workload. The responsibility for setting up additional **District Forum** rests exclusively with the State Governments, **UT Administrations**.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT FORUMS

STATE COMMISSION

State/UT	No. of Complaints				No. of Appeals				Period ending	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	876	121	755	1507	349	1158	43688	32512	11176	30/6/93
Andhra Pradesh	4	—	45	1	—	1	53	45	8	30/9/93
Arunachal Pradesh	215	22	93	51	18	33	867	214	662	31/3/93
Assam	603	305	298	759	295	455	11667	6142	5525	30/6/93
Bihar	90	52	450	142	109	33	878	701	177	31/12/92
Goa	1352	670	682	776	520	256	20926	10307	10619	30/6/93
Gujarat	216	179	37	974	864	110	14864	10688	4176	30/9/93
Haryana	205	78	127	443	73	370	3651	1936	1715	30/6/93
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	875	394	31	976	445	531	14411	5067	5244	30/6/93
Karnataka	1135	582	553	1148	213	935	32393	18073	4320	30/6/93
Kerala	271	69	202	790	472	318	15538	8732	6806	30/6/93
Madhya Pradesh	1606	597	1009	1645	682	963	26062	16337	9725	30/6/93
Maharashtra	2	1	1	9	4	5	395	373	22	30/6/93
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	96	76	20	96	76	20	30/9/93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	1046	525	419	689	189	500	6458	3831	2627	30/6/93
Punjab	265	82	183	192	135	57	7487	3975	35121	31/3/93
Rajasthan	720	516	204	1934	1126	808	39326	27557	11763	30/9/93
Skkim	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	30/9/93
Tamil Nadu	592	123	469	340	186	1645	5959	1405	4554	30/6/93
Tripura	24	13	11	32	25	7	151	63	58	31/3/93
Uttar Pradesh	1178	541	637	3439	1884	1559	43277	25179	18048	31/3/93
West Bengal	1179	169	1010	294	137	152	10472	1547	4137	31/3/93
A & N Islands	3	1	2	2	—	2	62	63	-1	30/6/93
Chandigarh	501	198	303	205	130	76	4212	1615	2597	30/9/93
D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	10	30/6/93
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	8	31/12/92
Delhi	1824	887	937	1039	555	45845	18061	11161	6900	30/9/93
Lakshadweep	—	—	1	1	1	—	13	11	2	30/9/93
Pondicherry	37	36	—	125	95	30	634	555	79	30/9/93

Oil Mills in Tamil Nadu

685. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Oil mills functioning in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has sent a proposal for setting up more Oil mills in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Consequent upon de-licensing w.e.f. 25th July, 1991, no information about the number of Oil mills functioning at present in Tamil Nadu is available.

(b) No such proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu has been received in this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

VOCATIONAL COURSES

686. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-ACHARYA :

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE :

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

(a) whether the expert Committee appointed by UGC for vocational courses at under-graduate level has submitted its report;

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

(c) whether the University Grants Commission proposes to introduce vocational courses at the under-graduate level from 1994;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any infrastructural facilities are being provided to colleges, selected for this purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures being taken to make vocational courses more attractive to students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) to (g) : Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of the Core Committee of UGC in regard to the vocationalisation of first degree education are as follows :—

—100 institutions that is 30 Universities and 70 colleges including autonomous colleges are to be allowed to introduce vocational subjects as part of their first degree programme.

—Practical work should be undertaken in institutions and employing establishments which have laboratory/work-shop facilities.

—On-the-job training should be provided during vacations after every semester so that other academic activities of the concerned institution are not disturbed.

—There must be provision for regular modification of subject content and introduction of new subjects for newly emerging skills which are likely to change in the light of scientific and the technological advancements.

—The selection of institutions should be on the basis of well-defined criteria.

- Each institution should sign a Memorandum of Understanding with local training institution and the employing establishments detailing out the support that the latter can give to the institution for effective implementation of the programme.
- Lead institutions, possessing necessary infrastructure and staff competencies, should be identified and entrusted with the responsibility of preparation and production of textual and non-textual teaching-learning materials and faculty development before the introduction of vocational subjects.
- The Apprenticeship Training Act should provide for payment of stipends to students during their on-the-job training.
- Appropriate mechanism for monitoring and evaluation should be established.
- Work-shops of the representatives of institutions selected for the programme, lead institutions and employing establishments should be organised to orient the personnel to the requirements of the programme.
- Guidance and counselling services should be established in institutions to assist students to make informed educational and vocational choices, for establishment of liaison with employing establishments and for undertaking follow-up studies of students.
- The University Grants Commission (UGC) intends to implement the Programme in the 8th Plan subject to the availability of financial resources.

KOLHAPUR-RATNAGIRI RAILWAY LINE

687. SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to construel new railway line between Kolhapur and Ratnagiri is still pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA)

(a) There is no proposal with the Government for such a line at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

PRICES OF OIL SEEDS AND EDIBLE OIL

688. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : (a) whether there has been bumper production of soya crops during the current season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of the edible oils have gone down as a result of good harvest of soya crops;

(d) if so, the extent to which the prices have decreased; and

(e) to what extent it will be helpful in reducing the oil seeds prices in the country,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Soyabean for the country as a whole is tentatively assessed to be about 46.5 lakh tonnes during the current season as against 31.06 lakh tonnes in 1992-93.

(c) The prices of edible oils have declined due to the record harvest of soya and other major oilseeds crops.

(d) The prices of different edible oils had declined by 12-25% from April '92—March '93. Thereafter, a slow and steady rise was noticed.

(e) The country has achieved self-sufficiency in edible oils due to concerned efforts of Government and farmers. In order to safeguard the interests of farmers, minimum price is also given through price support operations so that there is no undue decline in prices.

SUSPENSION OF TRAINS FROM BARAK VALLEY

689. SHRI KABINDRA PURKA-YASTHA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Rail Services from Barak Valley of Assam to Guwahati or other places will remain suspended on account of the construction of broad gauge from Guwahati to Lumding;

(b) If so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government have made other arrangement for carrying buffer stock of essential commodities for Barak Valley, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur and North Cachar Hill District and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) The passenger train services on Guwahati-Lumding section have been suspended w.e.f. 20-11-1993 due to conversion of this section from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.

(c) and (d) Railways gave all assistance to Food Corporation of India for movement of foodgrains, sugar, etc. to build up buffer stocks in this region. During October & November, 1993, 0.70 lakh tonnes and 1.07 lakh tonnes respectively of foodgrains were unloaded in this region.

The total induction by rail in N.E. States of essential commodities like Foodgrains, Sugar, Salt, Pulses, Cement, etc. was 3.13 lakh tonnes in Oct. '93 & 3.50 lakh tonnes in Nov. '93. against normal monthly induction of 2.40 lakh tonnes.

RAILWAY PROJECTS WITH IRAN

690. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state : (a) whether the Government have entered into an agreement with Iran for Railway projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) No agreement has been signed, but a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been signed.]

(b) The memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed in Iran between Minister of Railways of India and Minister of Roads and Transportations of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The MOU mentions about possible co-operation for projects in Railway Sectors.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROJECT IN GUJARAT

691. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of World Bank assistance provided to Gujarat under the National Agriculture Extension Project during the year 1973-94; and

(b) the achievement made under the project during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No World Bank assistance has been provided in 1993-94 as the project has been closed in March, 93. The National Agriculture Extension Project-II (NAEP) was in operation in Gujarat since April, 1985 with World Bank assistance for strengthening extension services. Assistance is not provided directly but on a reimbursement basis.

The cumulative reimbursement provided to the State Government under the project is Rs. 227.850 million upto July, 1993.

(b) The cumulative achievement made under the project including last two years is given in the attached Statement.

**STATEMENT
CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT MADE UNDER THE PROJECT**

(Rs. in million)

(a) FINANCIAL

Project	SAR* Cost	MTR**	Advance Expend. provided 1991-92	Central assistance 1992-93	Cumulative provided	Cumu- lative Reimbur- sement
NAEP-II (Cr. No 1569-IN)	385.3	260.8	5.00	5.00	278.86	227.850

(b) PHYSICAL

Project Component	Target	Cumulative achievement ending March, 1993
1. Civil Works	398	370
2. Staff	4774	4127
3. Vehicle	211	204
4. Training	32873	24458

*SAR = Staff Appraisal Report

**MTR = Mid Term Review

COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE

692 SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) the main objectives of the Council for Child Welfare and Research;

(b) the innovations achieved so far by the Council since its inception in the field of child education;

(c) whether the Council is collecting money from the students for conducting scholarship examination;

(d) if so, the total amount collected by the Council from the students during the last three years;

(e) the amount disbursed by the Council in the form of scholarship during the above period;

(f) whether the Government have received complaints of irregularities in disbursement of scholarship; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (Kumari SELJA) (a) to (g) : A complaint about the cancellation of a scholarship examination by a boy named in the complaint as Council

for Child Welfare and Research. 13, Defence Enclave, Vikas Marg, Delhi-92, was received in October, 1993. However, no such Council at the address given has been set up or aided by the Government. Hence, no information regarding the objectives or working of this organisation in the field of child education or scholarship to students is required or available.

DROUGHT AND FLOOD IN BIHAR AND U.P.

693. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought and flood problem has become a regular phenomena in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the drought and flood prone areas of these States; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are often affected by floods and droughts owing to the aberrant nature of monsoon.

(b) An area of 42.6 lakh hectares in Bihar and 73.36 lakh hectares in Uttar Pradesh have been identified as flood prone. 54 blocks in 5 districts of Bihar and 87 blocks in 17 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been identified as drought prone.

(c) Structural measures such as construction of reservoirs, embankments, channel improvements, town protection and river training works are undertaken to control floods. A Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented in the identified areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in order to minimise the adverse affects of drought on production of crops, livestock and productivity of land, and to

conserve, develop, and harness land, water and other natural resources.

MONUMENTS IN GUJARAT

694. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) the number of historical monuments in Gujarat maintenance by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the allocation made for the maintenance and protection of these monuments during 1991-92, 1992-93 and during the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken for providing more funds for this purpose and also for providing all necessary facilities at these monuments to make them more attractive tourist centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Department of Education and Department of Culture) (Kumari SELJA) (a) There are 235 monuments in Gujarat maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) The allocation made for the maintenance and preservation of the centrally protected monuments are as under:

1991-92	Rs. 24,09,598.00
1992-93	Rs. 22,64,333.00
1993-94	Rs. 30,20,000.00

(c) Funds are allocated for the centrally protected monuments for maintenance, preservation and environmental development as per their actual need and availability of funds. Normally, the tourist facilities at the monuments to make them attractive tourist centres are provided by the State Government. The Central Government in general makes necessary provision for public conveniences depending upon the requirements.

NATIONAL LAND USE AND CONSERVATION BOARD

695. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government are considering any proposal to strengthen the National Landuse and Conservation Board during the Eighth Plan period ;

(b) whether any proposal has been finalised so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Shri ARVIND NETAM.—(a) to (c) : The National Landuse and Conservation Board (NLCB) is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme which has been approved for implementation during 8th Plan period at an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores. No additional posts have been created under the Board during the 8th Plan period.

FACILITIES AT INDORE RAILWAY STATION

696. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN

Will the MINISTER of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations from commuters for providing passengers facilities like electricity and sanitation at Indore Railway Station, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) and (b) : No, Sir, Indore Station is already provided with adequate Nos. of light fitting and fans. As far as sanitation at Indore Station is concerned, the staff concerned have been advised to improve the sanitation at Indore.

RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION PART-II

697. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Diploma in Education Part-II of Haryana Education Department is recognised in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether candidates, who have qualified the said Diploma are also eligible for the recruitment to the post of Assistant Teacher (General) in the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Department of Education and Department of Culture). (Kumari SELJA). (a) according to the information furnished by Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the Diploma in Education part II of the Haryana Education Department is recognised.

(b) and (c) : According to information furnished by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, as per its Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Teacher (General), candidates holding only a Diploma in Education part II of Haryana Education Department are not eligible for the post.

BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS

698. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains buffer-stock with the Government as on 30th November, 1993; and

(b) the steps taken to maintain the buffer stock of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI). (a) The stock of foodgrains (wheat & rice) with the Government in the Central Pool as on 30th November 1993 is estimated to be 249.79 lakh tonnes.

(b) To maintain adequate buffer stock of foodgrains, the Government undertakes procurement operations under Price Support Scheme through the Food Corporation of India and State Governments and their agencies on behalf of Food Corporation of India. The Government keeps on reviewing the stock position of foodgrains with it and as and when necessary, takes necessary steps to augment stocks, including import of foodgrains.

GAUGE CONVERSION BAREILLY TO IJJAT NAGAR

699. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GAN-
GWAR, Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for the gaugey conversion of the railway line from Bareill junction to the north eastern rail coach improvement factory located at Ijjatnagar is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed and the cost thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

DENOTIFICATION OF NARAYANA SAROVAR SANCTUARY

700. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBLY:
SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA :

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

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the denotification of the Narayana Sarovar Sanctuary in the Kutch region of Gujarat in violation of the norms;

(b) whether the mandatory legislative sanction under the Wildlife (Protection) Act and Centre's clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act had been obtained before denotifying the sanctuary; and

(c) If not, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat have cancelled its Notification of the Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department No. AKH/62/81/WLP/1080/110872/P2 dated the 14th April, 1981 vide its Gazette Notification No. GVN-16(93) WLP/1092/2156/V2 dated the 27th July, 1993, thereby denotifying 765.79 sq. kms of area of Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary and also declared 94.87 sq. km. of reserve forest as Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary vide its Notification No. GVN-17 (73) WLP/1092-2156 V2, dated 27th the July, 1993.

(b) and (c): The Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Gujarat.

STOPPAGE OF VANCHINAD EXPRESS

701. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received representations for the stoppage of Vanchinad Express on few stations between Quilon and Kottayam touching at least one district; and

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

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

(b) This was examined. It was not found feasible due to operational exigencies.

ACTION PLAN ON CHILDREN

702. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister
of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are keen on enforcing and promoting various programmes for convention on Rights of Children; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction and results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI) (a) and (b) The Government of India has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Appropriate legislative and administrative measures are being taken for implementing the Convention by the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

A National Plan of Action on Children has been adopted under which goals have been fixed for the decade 1990-2000. The Plan seeks to cover the programmes in the areas of Child and Maternal Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Education, Children in difficult circumstances and adolescent girls. All sectors have reviewed their programmes for strengthening, keeping in view the goals set in National Plan of Action on Children.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

703. **SHRI N. DENNIS** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of animal husbandry have not been given encouragement in some states;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to promote animal husbandry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) : No such instance has come to the notice of Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to promote animal husbandry in the country a number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented in the field of breeding,

feeding and health. The State Governments also implement a number of schemes in these areas. These include strengthening of infrastructure, training and education, transfer of technology, improvement of breeds, increasing production of feed and fodder, disease surveillance and control, assistance in processing and marketing of livestock products etc.

OWN YOUR WAGON SCHEME

704 : **SHRI G. MADEGOWDA** : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched Own Your Wagon Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of orders received for wagons so far ;

(c) the value of these orders; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 890.

(c) Rs. 188 crores.

(d) The order for 262 BTPGL wagons has been placed. The orders in respect of the other wagons are in the process of being placed on the Wagon Building Units in the public and private sectors.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN DELHI

705 **SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD** :

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

(a) the annual targets, if any, fixed for the enrolment particularly of girls and socially discarded children in primary schools in Delhi;

(b) the percentage of actual enrolment against the targets fixed and the reasons for shortfall therein; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the various difficulties faced by the primary schools in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Department of Education and Department of Culture (Kumari SELJA): (a) In Delhi, most of the Primary Schools are run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. According to information furnished by MCD, the total enrolment in the primary schools was about 7.55 lakhs in August, 1992 against which the enrolment in the current year is about 7.66 lakhs giving an additional enrolment of 11,000 children. The MCD expected to enroll additional 30,000 children including girls and socially discarded children in 1993-94. There is thus a short-fall of about 63% in the anticipated additional enrolment.

(b) and (c) The MCD has informed that a good number of children in the relevant age group have got admissions in private schools recognised by MCD/Delhi Administration as well as in primary sections of Composite schools. MCD has already launched special enrolment drive by conducting Pocket-wise surveys detect the non-school going children to get enrolled in Primary Schools.

[Translations]

MIRAJ-KURDUWADI LATUR-LATUR ROAD RAILWAY LINE

706. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVI-SINGH PATIL:

SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Miraj-Kurduwadi Latur-Latur Road Railway Line into broad gauge

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) to (d) Final Location Survey for gauge conversion of Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur Section (326 kms.) from narrow gauge to broad gauge alongwith construction of a new line from Latur to Latur Road (33 kms.) is in progress.

(ii) Field work for Miraj-Kurduwadi sub-sector (189 kms.) has been completed and preparation of report is being taken up. Surveys for Kurduwadi-Latur and Latur—Latur Road are targetted for completion by March, 1994.

(iii) Actual conversion work will be taken up after approval of Planning Commission, subject to availability of resources.

SUGAR MILLS

707. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSA-HEBTOPE : Will the Ministry of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals for setting up new Sugar Mills in cooperative sector are under consideration of the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals sent by the Government of Maharashtra and the time by when these are likely to be cleared;

(c) whether the Government provide loans for construction of Sugar Mills under the Co-operative Sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether the term lending institutions are also likely to help sugar factories in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) (a) State-wise number of applications under consideration for

new sugar mills in co-operative sector, as on 31-8-93 is as under :—

1. Uttar Pradesh	10
2. Maharashtra	225
3. Punjab	11
4. Haryana	5
5. Gujarat	13
6. Bihar	6
7. Tamil Nadu	3
8. Karnataka	8
9. Assam	1
Total	<hr/> 282 <hr/>

(b) In all 225 proposals have been received from Maharashtra (all are in the co-operative sector) through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar factories as on 31-8-93. These applications have been scrutinised by the Screening Committee. After examination, recommendations of the Ministry of Food will be sent to the Ministry of Industry where they would be considered by the Licensing Committee, after which letters of intent would be issued by that Ministry.

(c) and (d) The National Cooperative Development Corporation and other financial institutions provide loans to factories in the co-operative sector for construction of sugar mills. However, the Government through the Sugar Development Fund, does provide soft loans for expansion and modernisation of plant and machinery of existing sugar mills.

(e) The term lending institutions have indicated that the applications of sugar units in the co-operative sector for term loans would be considered only after the respective State Governments arrange for clearance/defaults committed by all the existing sugar and textile co-operative units whose loans had been guaranteed by the State Governments.

TICKETS FOR TINSUKHIA MAIL AND FARAKKA EXPRESS

708. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether at the Barharwa station of the Eastern Railway neither the tickets for the Tinsukhia Mail and Farakka Express trains are issued nor the reservation facility is available ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIF): (a) and (c) Tickets are issued at Barharwa Station for travelling by 4055 Up/4056 Dn. Brahmaputra Mail and by 3413 Up/3414 Dn, 3483 Up/3484 Dn. Farakka Express Trains subject to distance restriction applicable to these trains.

Reservation quotas are also available at this station by 4055 Up Tinsukhia Mail and 3413 Up/3414 Dn. Farakka Express.

SUPERFAST TRAINS FROM CALCUT TO COCHIN

709. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to start new superfast trains from Calicut to Cochin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIF): (a) and (b) With the introduction of a new Coimbatore-Mangalore Fast Passenger w.e.f. 15-11-93 with very convenient connection at Shoranur for Ernakulam direction trains, there is no proposal at present to start any

new superfast train between Cochin/Ernakulam and Calcut.

DEATHS IN MAHARASHTRA

710. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have received any report from the Government of Maharashtra in regard to malnutrition and starvation deaths in the State especially in Vidarbha region ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether similar tragedies had struck the area in 1989 and 1991; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to avert the serious situation this year in the light of the past experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that a number of children died in the Vidarbha region due to reasons such as malnutrition, low resistance to infectious diseases, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The steps taken by the State Government to prevent malnutrition and low resistance to infectious diseases among children include strengthening of supplementary nutrition programme and the deployment of special medical squads etc.

Vocational Training and Technical Education Projects

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

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the implementation of vocational training and technical education projects in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof including the allocations made therefor and the number of beneficiaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Deptt. of Education and department of Culture) (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) In pursuance of the priorities accorded in the National Policy on Education—1986, a Centrally Sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started with effect from 1988.

The Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh has been implementing the Vocational Education Programme from 1988-89 onwards. On the basis of the proposals received from the UT Administration, an amount of Rs. 41.76 lakhs was sanctioned in last three years. During this period 12 vocational sections were sanctioned in 5 schools. In accordance with the norms of the Scheme, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are expected to enrol 25 students in each vocational section (Classes XI and XII respectively).

An amount of Rs. 112.00 lakhs has been released to Punjab Engineering College and Punjab University, Chandigarh during last three years to support projects in Technical Education under the Schemes, namely, Thrust Areas in Technical Education and Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence.

Land Development Scheme of Calcutta Port Trust

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

(a) whether the Environmental Appraisal Committee of his Ministry has cleared the river front land development scheme proposed by the Calcutta Port Trust;

(b) If so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Clearances of schemes from environmental angle are given by Ministry of Environment and Forests based *inter alia* on technical advice of the Environmental Appraisal Committees. The riverfront land development scheme of Calcutta Port Trust has not been cleared.

Research Centres in Rajasthan

713. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state.

(a) the names and locations of Research Councils, Research Centres and projects under the Indian Council of Agriculture Research in Rajasthan and their objectives.

(b) the amount spent on the said centre and projects, separately during the last three years; and

(c) the impact of these research work on agriculture production in Rajasthan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The names, locations of the Research Institutes, Centres and Projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Rajasthan alongwith their objectives is given below in Statement-I

(b) Rs 998.84 lakhs have been spent for these Centres and Projects during the last 3 years, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93. The details are given below in Statement-II.

(c) There has been significant increase in production of major crops in Rajasthan. The yield of food grains increased from over 3.3 MT in 1952-53 to over 10.9 MT in 1991-92 which is more than 300% increase. The increase in production of cotton has been spectacular. It increased from 103 lakh bale in 1952-53 to 920 lakh bale in 1991-92. The oilseed has also shown a similar trend. Research efforts in developping high yielding varieties and improved package of practices over years has contributed greatly to this increase.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. Name of the Project No.	Location	Objective
1. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.	Jodhpur	To evolve location specific technologies for optimising production of the arid lands based on ecological principals for judicious utilisation of natural resources, and to train and educate the masses for adopting newer technologies for enhancing the per capita income and quality of life of desert dwellers.

1	2	3	4
2.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute.	Avika Nagar	To conduct research work for improving sheep for apparel wool carpet wool, mutton, pelt and fur animals for meat fur, wool, and on technological aspects of animal fibres and meat and conduct training and extension. education programmes
3.	National Research Centre on Camel	Bikaner	Considering the importance of camel in dryland agriculture, the Centre conducts research for improving and developing camel for work, production, management, health care and undertakes training and extension and education programmes.
4.	All India Coordinated Research Project on Rodent Control	Jodhpur	To conduct basic and strategic research on rodent population biology, ecology and crop loss assessment under different 'agro-ecosystems' and to coordinate multi-location programme on testing the efficiency of new technology, integrated management of rodents, and impart practical training for undertaking rodent control operations at Community level.
5.	All India Coordinated Research Project on White Grub	Durgapur	Research on biology, behaviour, physiology and ecology of the major and key species of white grub, evolve effective economical and practicable technology for the management of white grub in different cropping systems and regions, and undertake coordinated trials.

1	2	3	4
6.	Centres of All India Coordinated Research Projects operating in the State.	Different District of Rajasthan	Need based research on Cotton, Sugarcane sugarbeet, Pulse Crops, Oilseed Crops, Arid Legumes, Arid Fruits, Sub-tropical fruits, Potato, Vegetables, Spices, Mushrooms, Floriculture, Post-harvest technology, Cropping Systems Research, Water Management, Salt Affected Soils to develop high yielding superior varieties/hybrids and package of practices including plant protection technology.

STATEMENT-II

Name of ICAR Institutes Research Centres/Project	Expenditure in Rs. lakhs		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	32.00	44.51	60.16
2. Central Sheep Wool Research Institute, Bikaner	37.00	74.79	85.49
3. National Research Centre on Camel, Jobner	36.00	46.16	40.00
4. All India Coordinated Research Project on Rodent Control Jodhpur	22.00	19.03	18.62
5. All India Coordinated Research Project on white Grub	14.00	13.77	16.10
6. Centres of All India Coordinated Project Operating in the State	126.67	143.99	168.55
TOTAL	267.67	342.25	388.92
Grand Total for 3 years	998.84 lakhs.		

Consumer Welfare Fund

714. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1272 on August 3, 1993 regarding Consumer Welfare Fund and state :

(a) the salient features of the guideline to utilize the Consumer Welfare Fund; and

(b) the priority areas for considering applications and procedure to be followed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b) : The Government has framed the Consumer Welfare Fund Rules, 1992 for utilising the Consumer Welfare Fund. These rules came into force w.e.f. 25th November, 1992. Under the individuals, trade and industry and consumer organisations are entitled to apply for financial assistance from the fund. The applications will be considered by a High Power Committee as prescribed in the Rules. The areas for funding as laid down in the Rules/guidelines are :

- (i) to make available grant to an applicant for undertaking a project in the field of consumer protection.
- (ii) to make available grant for activities relating to standards mark which may be considered essential by the Central Government for the welfare of the consumers.
- (iii) to make available grants for any other purposes recommended by the Central Consumer Protection Council.
- (iv) to make available grant for reimbursing legal expenses incurred by

a complainant or class of complainants in a consumer disputes, after the final disposal etc.

Rail link between Jammu and Udhampur

715. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has prepared any new time-frame and revised estimate for the completion of the Jammu-Udhampur rail track;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite completion of the above rail project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work is planned to be completed in the 8th Five Year Plan. Jammu-Bajalta (12 kms) has been opened in 1992-93 and Bajalta-Sanger (12 kms) is targetted for completion in 1994-95. The revised estimate is under discussion for sanction.

(c) In 1993-94 the outlay was increased to Rs. 10 crores against Rs. 5 crores in 1992-93. Efforts are being made to provide even more funds in 1994-95.

Double line at Dhaka Chittagang Section

716. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have examined the proposal of Bangladesh for laying double line on Dhaka-Chittagang Section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Bangladesh is providing financial assistance for this project of the expenditure is to be borne by the Union Government.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) and (b) Bangladesh Government had requested during the visit of Bangladesh Communications Minister in May, 1993 for providing assistance in construction of double line railway track of 132 Kms between Chinki Astana-Akhaura of Chittagaon-Dhaka Section as a token of friendship with Indian assistance.

(c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Appointment IN I.I.T.

717. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : (a) whether Guides have been provided to the students doing projects at B.Tech. and M.Tech. in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi from the Department concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the basic qualification of the Guides;

(c) whether students of Civil Engineering Department have been provided with the Guides who do not belong to the concerned Department and nor possess requisite qualification; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Department of Education and department of Culture) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, in a few cases. Such cases are in interdisciplinary areas in Civil Engineering Department. But the Guides possess the requisite qualification.

STATEMENT

CE 490 : UG PROJECT

Mid-term Project Evaluation) Schedule

Sl. No.	Project Title	Students	Guide
1.	Development of Software for 3-D Analysis and Design for Circular Building	Abhijeet Singh 89001 23, 9 A.M.	Prof. K.K. Nayar B.Tech/M.Sc. Engg.
2.	Management Information System for Farmer Managed Irrigation System	Aditya Agarwal 89002 23, 9A.M.	Dr. A.K. Gosain B.S.c. Engg /M Tech./ Ph.D.
3.	Optimal Utilisation of Water Supply for A Campus	Ajay Kumar Balani 89005 23, 11 A.M.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rama Devi B.Sc.Engg./M.Sc. Engg./Ph.D
4.	Computer Aided Design of R.C. Components	Ajitabh Sharma 89006 23, 11 A.M.	Dr. A.K. Nagpal B.Tech/M.Tech/Ph.D.
5.	Water Quality of Yamuna River	Akhil Kumar 89007 24, 9 A.M.	Dr. Shahi Mathur B.Tech/M.Tech/Ph.D.

1	2	3	4
6.	Characterization and Design of Treatment for Waste Water from Food Industry	Anik Ajmeta 89009 23, 2 P.M.	Dr. M. Khare B.E./M.E./Ph.D.
7.	Active Control of Seismic Forces in Buildings	Anuj Gupta 89010 23, 9 A.M.	Prof. T.K. Datta B.E./M.E./Ph.D.
8.	Study and Design of Treatment Processes for Dairy Industry	Anshuman Singh 89011 23, 2 P.M.	Dr. M. Khare B.E./M.E./Ph.D.
9.	Planning for Water Supply for a Campus	Anupam Verma 89012 23, 11 A.M.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rama Devi B.Sc. Engg/M.Sc. Engg/ Ph.D.
10.	Computer Aided Analysis and Design of Buildings	Arbind Kumar Singh 89013 23, 11 A.M.	Dr. A.K. Nagpa B.Tech./M.Tech./Ph.D.
11.	Analysis and Design of Administrative Cum Training Block for NCDC	Ashish Agarwal 89014 23, 9 A.M.	Prof. K.K. Nayar B.Tech./M.Sc./Engg.
12.	Design of Pile Foundation for Offshore Structures	Ashish B, Singh 89015 24, 11 A.M	Dr. M. Datta B.Tech/Ph.D.
13.	Analysis and Design of Cable Stayed Bridge	Ashutosh Kumar 89016 24, 9 A.M.	Prof. R.P. Singh B.Sc. Engg/M.B./Ph.D.
14.	Study of Modelling and Design Aspects for Hetrogeneous Traffic in Urban Areas	Ashvini Kumar Singh 89017 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. Geetam Tiwari B. Arch., M. UPP, Ph. D.
15.	Development of Software for Analysis and Design of MTNL Building at Minto Road	Ashish Das 89297 23, 9 A.M.	Prof. K.K. Nayer B Sc., B.Sc. Tech (Hons) (Civil) M.Sc. (Struc)
16.	Applications of Goal Programming to Civil Engineering	B. Kishore Reddy 89018 23, 2 P.M.	Dr. V.B. Deshpande B. Sc. Engg/M.E. (Civil) Ph. D.
17.	Treatment of Hazardous Dyeing Industry Waste Water	Dharamendra Kumar 89019 23, 2 P.M.	Dr. M. Khare B.E. (Civil), M.E. (Civil) Ph. D.
18.	Water Quality Studies of Yamuna River using Remotely Sensed Data	Guruvandra Tomar 89020 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. N. Patel B.Sc. (Hons.)/M. Tech./Ph. D.

1	2	3	4
19.	Analytical modelling of cyclic stress-strain curve of masonry under compressive loading	K.V.L. Subramaniam 89022 24, 9 A.M.	Prof. S.N. Sinha, B.Sc. (Engg.) (Civil) M.Tech (Stru) Ph.D.
20.	Computer Aided Design of Canal System	K.C. Jain 89023 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. N.K. Garg, B.E./M. Tech./ Ph.D.
21.	Stability Analysis of Earth-cum-Rockfill Dams	Manjay Kumar 89026 24, 11 A.M.	Dr. M. Datta, B. Tech. (Civil) Ph. D. (Geotech.)
22.	E.S.P. Design	Manoranjan Sinha 89027 23, 2 P.M.	Dr. M. Khar, B.E. (Civil), M.E. (Civil) Ph.D.
23.	Construction Process and Management of a Housing Project	Muktesh Mittal 89028 23, 4 P.M.	Dr. V.B. Deshpande, B.Sc. Engg/M.E./Ph.D.
24.	Design and Construction Civil Enggg. Structures like Swimming Pool Basement and Tank	Nitesh Srivastava 89029 23, 4 P.M.	Dr. V.B. Deshpande, B.Sc. Engg. Ph. D.
25.	Reliability Analysis of Building Frames	Rahul Rana 89030 23, 9 A.M.	Prof. T.K. Datta Dr. A.K. Jain (already given above) B.E. (Civil), Ph.D. (Struct.)
26.	Computer Aided Analysis and Design of Underground Circular Tank	Rajeev Kumar 89133 24, 7 A.M.	Prof. R.P. Singh, B. Sc. Engg. (Civil) M.E. (Struct.) Ph.D.
27.	Demolished Concrete and Masonry Waste as Aggregate in Concrete Mixing	Mandeep Choudhary 89181 24, 12 A.M.	Mr. G.S. Benipal, B.Sc. (Civil Engg)/M.E. (Struct. Engg.), Ph.D.
28.	Design Flood Estimation for Ungauged Catchment in 3-D Hydrometeorological Region	Ravinder Pal Singh 89036 24, 9 A.M.	Mr. B.P. Parida, B.Sc. Engg./ M. Tech./M.Sc. Engg.
29.	Treatment of Water with Excessive Nitrate	R.P. Jaiswal 89037 23, 2 P.M.	Dr. P.K. Jain, Dr. M. Khare (already given above) (B.S.C.E./M.S.E.)/Ph.D.)
30.	Analysis of Corroded R.C. Building Elements	S.M.S.S. Ghabayen 89038 2 P.M.	Dr. B. Bhattacharjee, B. Tech. (Civil), M. Tech. Ph.D.
31.	Use of Gaoesynthetic in Reinforcing Foundation	Sarajit Datta 89040 24, 11 A.M.	Prof. G.V. Rao, B.Sc./B.E./ M.E./Ph.D.

1	2	3	4
32.	Hydraulic Structure Design	Shrawan Kumar Verma 89042 24, 9 A.M.	Dr. Shashi Mathur already given above
33.	Design of Earth and Rock-fill Dam	Shyamlal Bairwa 89043 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. K.K. Gupta B. Tech./M. Tech/Ph.D.
34.	Recycling of Waste Water	Sumant Ahuja 89044 23, 2 P.M. 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. M. Khare already given above
35.	Computer Aided Design for An Aqua-Duct (Syphon)	Vebhhav 89049 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. N.K. Garg already given above
36.	Remote Sensing Approach to Delineation of Soil Moisture	V.K. Sutelia 89051 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. N. Patel Dr. K.K. Gupta already given above
37.	Rural Roads: Cost Benefit Analysis and Optimization	Kumar Supravin 89310 23, 4 P.M.	Dr. V.B. Deshpande already given above
38.	Performance of Urban Traffic in Indian Cities	Badri Nath 89170 24, 2 P.M.	Dr. Geetam Tiwari already given above

COMMITTEE OF HISTORIANS

718. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether the Committee of Historians set up to prepare a 'history of contemporary India's for schools and colleges has prepared a draft;

(b) whether the draft has been circulated to its Regional Advisory Committee;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised;

(d) the budget for the project and the expenditure incurred so far; and

(e) the present composition of the National Committee and the Regional Advisory Committees?

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

(c) The term of the National Advisory Committee to help prepare the contemporary History of post-independent India is till August, 1997.

(d) The budget which has been allocated to the Committee for five years is Rs. 20.90 lakhs and the expenditure incurred so far by the National Advisory Committee is Rs. 90,638/- only.

(e) The present composition of the National Advisory Committee and the Regional Advisory Committees are given below in the Statement.

STATEMENT

The present composition of the National Advisory Committee to help prepare the contemporary History of post-independent India and transform it into an appropriate curriculum for the school and college levels is as follows:

(i) Professor S. Gopal	— Chairman
(ii) Professor Bipin Chandra	— Member
(iii) Professor Ravinder Kumar	— Member
(iv) Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya	— Member
(v) Professor Neeladri Bhattacharya	— Member
(vi) Professor Krishna Kumar	— Member
(vii) Professor Arjun Dev	— Member Secretary

Four Regional Advisory Committees have already been constituted. These are as follows:

1. Regional Committee for UP and Bihar :

(i) Professor Roop Rekha Varma	— Coordinator
(ii) Professor Manjura Haider	— Member
(iii) Professor B.K. Joshi	— Member
(iv) Professor Surendra Gopal	— Member
(v) Professor K.P. Mishra	— Member
(vi) Dr. V.C. Pande	— Member
(vii) Professor Sushil Srivastava	— Member
(viii) Professor Irfan Habib	— Member
(ix) Professor Gyanendra Pandey	— Member
(x) Professor S.K. Gupta	— Member

2. Regional Committee for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh:

(i) Professor Indu Banga	— Coordinator
(ii) Professor Javeed Alam	— Coordinator
(iii) Professor O.P. Grewal	— Member
(iv) Professor P.N. Pimpley	— Member
(v) Professor S.S. Gill	— Member
(vi) Professor J.S. Rahi	— Member
(vii) Dr. A.R. Aggarwala	— Member
(viii) Dr. R.K. Bhartiya	— Member

3. Regional Committee for Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa :

(i) Professor Makrand Mehta	— Coordinator
(ii) Professor M.D. Nalawade	— Member
(iii) Professor B.S.R. Rao	— Member
(iv) Professor (Mrs.) Bhotte	— Member
(v) Dr. J.M. Surlekar	— Member
(vi) Professor J.V. Naik	— Member

- (vii) Dr. Geeta Bajpai — Member
 (viii) Dr. Usha Thakkar — Member
 (ix) Dr. J.C. Chaudhuri — Member

4. Regional Committee for Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

- (i) Professor V. Ramakrishna — Coordinator
 (ii) Professor D. Narsimha Reddy — Member
 (iii) Dr. Rama Brahmam — Member
 (iv) Shri P.V.K. Srinivasa Rao — Member
 (v) Professor Anantharamiah — Member
 (vi) Shri Ganapathi Bhat — Member
 (vii) Dr. C.A. Padamanabha Rao — Member
 (viii) Shri A.S. Dixit — Member

Five Regional Committees are in the process of being constituted. The names of the regions and their coordinators are as follows:

- (i) Regional Committee for Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry: Professor A. Vaideyanathan
 (ii) Regional Committee for West Bengal, Orissa and Sikkim: Professor B.B. Chaudhuri
 (iii) Regional Committee for Assam and North-Eastern States: Professor H.N. Gohain
 (iv) Regional Committee for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh: Dr. Vinod Raina.
 (v) Regional Committee for Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir: Professor Riyaz Punjabi.

Commercialisation of Railway Land

719. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
 SHRI N. J. RATHVA :
 SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

THE MINISTER OF STATE
 IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-
 WAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

- (a) No, Sir.
 (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
 be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to commercialise the railway land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

Computer Centres in Polytechnics

720. SHRI SURENDRA PAL
 PATHAK : Will the Minister of
 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP-
 MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the computer

course in all the polytechnics in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which this course is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA):—(a) to (c) Under a joint programme of the Department of Electronics and the Department of Education, the Central Government has provided support for introduction of post polytechnic diploma courses in Computer Applications in 49 polytechnics and Diploma Course in Computer Engineering in 16 polytechnics. The ongoing project for Development of Technician Education with the World Bank assistance has, among others, a provision for introduction of computer course in all the All India Council for Technical Education recognized polytechnics in the country.

Ganga-Sutlej Express

721. SHRI HARADHAN ROY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to run the Ganga-Sutlej Express from Howrah; and

(b) if so, when ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shift in Kendriya Vidyalayas

722. SHRI N. J. RATHVA :

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas where the second shift has been introduced in Gujarat; and

(b) the number of Vidyalayas where it is proposed to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that second shift has not been introduced in any Kendriya Vidyalaya located in Gujarat.

(b) No proposal for introduction of Second Shift in any of the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Gujarat is under consideration.

Procurement Price of Wheat

723. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procurement price of wheat for the coming Rabi Season

has been pegged at Rs. 350 per quintal;

(b) if so, whether there has been an increase of 6.1 per cent over the previous year;

(c) whether the Government have also finalised the procurement price of oilseed like rapeseed, mustard and Sunflower besides of Barley and Grams; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Government have also fixed the Minimum Support Prices of Oilseeds like Rapeseed/Mustard and Sunflower, Barley and Gram at Rs. 810; Rs. 760; Rs. 275; and Rs. 640 per quintal respectively. The Minimum Support Price of Sunflower seed has been fixed at Rs. 850/- per quintal for 1993-94 crop.

Price variation

724. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3664 dated August 17, 1993 and state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar regarding price variation, quality of items from the consumers, during the period from April, 1992 to November 30, 1993;

(b) the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) During the period from April, 1992 to 30th November, 1993 Super Bazar has reported that 385 complaints pertaining to quality of items were received. No specific complaints regarding price variation was received by them during the period. Kendriya Bhandar has reported that they have received 77 complaints during the period regarding price variation and quality complaints.

(b) Super Bazar has reported that most of the complaints pertain to edibles/comprising of mainly pulses and atta. In case of pulses the presence of insects and odour were noticed; while the insects were found to be due to long storage, the odour was due to either presence of excess moisture during the rainy season or possible coming in contact with the toiletries. The complaints of atta which has a very short shelf-life were due to the presence of weevils, odour and grit. Super Bazar has reported that each of the complaints was examined in the quality testing laboratory. In all the above cases replacement was given to the customers besides appropriate administrative action wherever necessary was also taken.

Kendriya Bhandar has reported that only one complaint relates to price variation of goods sold in the Branch Stores. In case of quality complaints wherever necessary the samples are immediately lifted from the Stores and are got tested in the laboratory and appropriate action is taken. Instructions have already been issued that in no case pulses or other goods which are infested with insects should be sold. Goods found damaged or defective are replaced and wherever necessary appropriate action is taken in the matter.

Correspondence in Hindi

725. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI :

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

(a) whether all officials and sections of his ministry are doing correspondence in Hindi with the Hindi speaking States as per Rule 3 of the Official Language Act, 1976; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to ensure the implementation of this rule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Efforts are made to correspond in Hindi with the Hindi speaking states as per Rule 3 of the Official Languages Rules, 1976.

(b) Instructions issued by the Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) are circulated in the Department from time to time to ensure their compliance and smooth implementation of Official Languages Rules, 1976.

Anganwadi Workers

726. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :

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

(a) the details of the Anganwadi workers and helpers and the wages paid to them respectively State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more Anganwadi centres and also to raise the wages of the women working therein during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI) :

(a) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, around 2.76 lakh Anganwadi Centres, each with an Anganwadi Worker and Helper, are functioning in the country. The State-wise details of these Anganwadi Centres is given in the attached statement-I. The Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are not paid any wages. They are

only given the honorarium for the part-time voluntary effort put in by them in implementing the Scheme.

The honorarium paid to the Anganwadi Workers, category-wise, and Helpers is as follows :

Category	Amount of Honorarium per month
(A) Anganwadi Workers	
	Rs.
1. Non-Matriculate	350
2. Non-matriculate with 5 years' honorary work	375
3. Non-matriculate with 10 years, honorary work	400
4. Matriculate	400
5. Matriculate with 5 years' honorary work	425
6. Matriculate with 10 years' honorary work	450
(B) Helpers	200

(b) to (d) During the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, viz. 1992-93, 300 new ICDS Projects (42,259 Anganwadi Centres) have been sanctioned in the country (attached statement-II). During the current year 1993-94, the proposal to sanction 200 new ICDS Projects has been approved (attached statement-III). In the remaining three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan,

it is proposed to sanction 200, 100 and 200 projects during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively subject to the availability of funds.

The honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers has been revised upwards by Rs. 125/- p.m. and Rs. 90/- p.m. respectively w.e.f. 2-10-1992. No further raising of honorarium is envisaged at present

STATEMENT—I

Statement indicating number of Operational ICDS projects & Number of Operational Anganwadis as on 30th September 1993.

Sl. Name of the States/UTs No.		No. of Operational Projects Anganwadis	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192	21407
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	1161
3.	Assam	68	6854
4.	Bihar	245	19066

1	2	3	4
5.	Goa	11	1062
6.	Gujarat	124	17660
7.	Haryana	97	10379
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34	3803
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	65	4539
10.	Karnataka	148	25533
11.	Kerala	90	10101
12.	Madhya Pradesh	231	24206
13.	Maharashtra	175	25516
14.	Manipur	25	1568
15.	Meghalaya	28	1373
16.	Mizoram	21	1188
17.	Nagaland	26	1299
18.	Orissa	218	15427
19.	Punjab	62	6876
20.	Rajasthan	136	12038
21.	Sikkim	4	384
22.	Tamil Nadu	111	9323
23.	Tripura	19	1675
24.	Uttar Pradesh	361	26663
25.	West Bengal	201	23222
26.	A & N Islands	4	219
27.	Chandigarh	2	212
28.	Delhi	27	3177
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	125
30.	Daman & Diu	2	84
31.	Lakshadweep	1	71
32.	Pondicherry	5	536
All India		2766	276747

STATEMENT—II

Statewise number of Anganwadis sanctioned in the ICDS projects sanctioned during 1992-93

(Only Centrally Sponsored ICDS Projects)

Name of the State	No. of ICDS projects sanctioned during 1992-93	No. of Anganwadis sanctioned during 1992-93
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1	20
2. Assam	6	1012
3. Bihar	51	6920
4. Gujarat	13	2702
5. Haryana	3	257
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	169
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	214
8. Karnataka	19	3897
9. Kerala	9	1607
10. Madhya Pradesh	35	3888
11. Maharashtra	31	4671
12. Manipur	2	86
13. Meghalaya	2	246
14. Punjab	3	324
15. Rajasthan	17	2909
16. Uttar Pradesh	72	8867
17. West Bengal	31	4470
18. Delhi	1	Yet to be sanctioned
Total	300	42259

STATEMENT—III :

Statewise allocation of 200 Centrally Sponsored ICDS projects for 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects.
1.	Assam	7
2.	Gujarat	11
3.	Haryana	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Karnataka	18
7.	Kerala	9
8.	Maharashtra	30
9.	Manipur	1
10.	Punjab	3
11.	Rajasthan	17
12.	Uttar Pradesh	69
13.	West Bengal	29
14.	Tamil Nadu	1
Total		200

Damage to Monuments

727. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SALUL :
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :

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

(a) whether a number of historical monuments including Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur and Gulbarga cities of Karnataka have been damaged due to recent earthquakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to get these monuments repaired ?

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

(a) to (c) Due to the recent earthquakes in Maharashtra, the centrally protected monuments viz. Ibrahim Raaza Gagan Mahant, Badi Kaman and Pasari Kaman of Bijapur, the main entrance gate and a bastion in the Fort of Gulbarga, have suffered minor damages. Conservation measures on the affected monuments have been initiated.

National River Action Plan

728. DR. MUMTAJ ANSARI :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a National River Action Plan worth Rupees one thousand crores;

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

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

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

(a) to (c) A National River Action Plan for abatement of pollution in the polluted stretches of major rivers of the country is in the final stages of formulation. Salient features under the Ganga Action Plan and the works under NRAP would include (a) interception and diversion of municipal sewage and its treatment :

(b) Setting up of the Low Cost Sanitation measures and solid waste management; etc. Setting up of Electric Crematoria; (d) River front facilities; and (e) other schemes for biological regeneration of the rivers etc. Industrial pollution is expected to be checked through implementation of laws by the State Pollution Control Boards. Details in this regard are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

Railway Network in Bihar

729. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for expansion of railway

network in Bihar in view of the backwardness of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether the Bakhatiyarpur-Rajgir railway line under Eastern Railway is proposed to be extended upto Bodhgaya/Gaya during 1993-94; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to conduct survey in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :

(a) and (b): The works taken up in Bihar for development of the Railway network are:

1. Restoration of Chhitauni, Bagaha rail link.
2. Gauge conversion of Chhapra - Anurihar.
3. Gauge conversion of Muzaffarpur-Raxaul.

Surveys have been taken up for :

1. Patna.Gaya doubling.
2. New BG Railway line—Ranchi Hazaribagh, Gaya.
3. New BG Railway line from Dumka to Mandar Hill.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Forest Fires

730. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantum of losses suffered due to forest fires during the last three years; and

(b) the remedial steps taken by the Government to prevent the fires and losses ?

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

(a) The information is being collected from the States,UTs and will be laid on the table of the house.

(b) Central assistance for purchase of fire-fighting equipments, installation of wireless sets and clearing of fire-lines research and development is being provided to the States UTs under the scheme—“Implementation of Modern Forest Fire Control Methods”.

Integral Coach Factory

731. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modernisation programme of Integral Coach Factory has been held up for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

Modernisation of Integral Coach Factory has been completed recently.

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

Ramamurthy Committee

732. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have implemented or propose to implement any recommendations on educational reforms suggested by the Ramamurthy Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (DUMARI SELJA)

(a) to (c) : The Report of the National Policy on Education (NPE) Review Committee (Acharya Ramamurti Committee) was considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its meeting held on 9th March, 1991. A CABE Committee on Policy was constituted on 31st July, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Shri Janardhana Reddy, then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to examine the recommendations made by the NPE Review Committee. The Report of the CABE Committee on Policy was considered by the CABE which broadly endorsed the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and held that NPE, 1986 continued

to provide (a) comprehensive framework to guide the development of education for a long time to come. However, the CABE recommended certain modifications in the Policy taking into account various developments and experience in the implementation of the Policy since its formulation in 1986. The Revised Policy Formulations were tabled in the House on 7th May, 1992. Subsequently, the revised Programme of Action, 1992 was also tabled in the House on 19th August, 1992.

Production of Cotton

733. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA :

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of India among the cotton producing countries of the world;

(b) the total production of cotton in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any special plan to increase the production of cotton by introducing irrigation to cotton crop; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) As regards cotton production, India occupied fourth position among the cotton producing countries of the world during 1992.

(b) The total production of cotton in the country during the

last three years, i.e. 1992-93, 1991-92 and 1990-91 was 115.8, 97.1 and 98.4 lakh bales (of 170 Kgs. each) respectively.

(c) and (d) : Under the Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP), the provision has been made for supply of sprinkler sets to the farmers in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu for optimum use of irrigation water to improve the productivity and production of cotton crops. Subsidy at the rate of 50% of the cost of sprinkler set limited to Rs.10,000 per set is provided to farmers.

Tarapur-Bhavnagar Railway Line

734. SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for taking up the work of Tarapur-Bhavnagar Railway line project in Gujarat during 1993-94;

(b) if so, when and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

Train Accident in Bombay

735. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS :
SHRI RAM NAIK :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an accident in a Ladies Special train of Bombay Suburban Section of Western Railway recently;

(b) if so, the number of commuters died and injured in the accident;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased and the injured; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIFF) (a) and (b) On 13-10-93, in an unusual occurrence on Western Railway, some lady commuters of 635 Dn. Ladies Special Local train going from Churchgate to Virar jumped out when the train was stationary between Kandiwli and Borivli stations, owing to som

misapprehension and panic created about a false alarm of fire. 24 lady commuters and 1 male vendor got hit and killed by an Up Local train running through the adjacent track. Six(6) persons sustained injuries including 4 grievous.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, conducted statutory inquiry into this occurrence. He has concluded that the cause of the occurrence cannot be attributed either to the failure of railway personnel or railway equipment. He has categorised the occurrence as "failure of persons other than railway staff", whose identity could not be established.

(d) Rs.1.30 lakhs have been paid as exgratia to the next of kin of deceased and to injured persons. Compensation will be decided by civil courts on claims preferred by the victims of the mishap.

(e) The recommendations made by the Commissioner of Railway Safety in the wake of this unusual occurrence are under active consideration and examination of the Railway Administration.

Transportation of Goods

736. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present ratio of transportation of goods by Railways as compared to other means of transport;

2560 LSS/94—20.

(b) whether there is any marketing survey department dealing with high yielding profits and probabilities in Railways; and

(c) if so, the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) As per the statistics of land freight traffic (rail and road) contained in the Report of the Steering Committee on Perspective Planning for Transport Development (1988) Railway's share in the total land freight was 51.5% in the year 1986-87. Current data regarding land freight traffic is not available as it is not regularly compiled.

(b) and (c) : Zonal Railways have marketing & sales organisation headed by Chief Marketing Manager which takes appropriate steps to attract and augment freight traffic for increasing revenue for Railways.

Cocoa

737. SHRI P. C. THOMS : Will the MINISTER of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of cocoa has come down steeply during the past few months;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate remunerative price to farmers for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the prices still ruled higher than those in 1991-92.

(b) Prices came down mainly due to fall in demand from processing units. In Kerala, during May and November, 1993, the price of dry beans came down from Rs. 45.00 per kg. to Rs. 31.00 per kg. while those of wet beans came down from Rs. 17.00 per kg. to Rs. 10.50 per kg.

(c) A central sector scheme for Market Intervention is being implemented under which purchase can be made on the request of the State Government to provide price support to the farmers. State Governments have to share the loss in this case.

Superfast Trains

738. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding introducing non-stop superfast trains between metropolitan cities viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above trains are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) to (c) Sub -Group-III of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Railways have recommended conversion of one Express service into a non-stop Express train between the Metropolitan Cities by eliminating existing stoppages. The recommendation of Sub-Group-III is being examined. However, no final decision has been taken in this regard.

Tenali Railway Station

739. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve Tenali Railway Station in South Central Railway;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the schedule fixed for commencement of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A work of raising of circulating area to prevent water logging has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9 lakh and the same will be taken up shortly after the completion of necessary formalities.

MILK PRODUCT PROCESSING UNITS

740. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise the policy of setting up of milk products processing units in favour of private sector;

(b) whether the cooperative sector has opposed the policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new industrial policy announced by the Government of India in July, 1991 has liberalised a number of industries including Dairy from the purview of compulsory licensing.

(b) and (c) The Cooperative Sector in general has welcomed the promulgation of Milk and Milk Product Order, 1992 by the Government to bring about discipline in Dairy Industry.

Improvement of Railway Stations

741. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations under the North Eastern Railway and the Northern Railway where waiting sheds have been

set up and railway stations expanded during the period from January, 1993 to October, 1993;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the details of the remaining railway stations where such work is proposed to be executed in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) 18.

(b) Rs. 128 lakh approx.

(c) During the current year, the work of provision/extension of waiting halls/sheds at Ambala Cantt., Phulpur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Shujra Halt, Partapgarh, Dumri Juara, Basudeopur, Sherpur Dhipura, Chakmakrand, Janakpur Road, Rusera Ghat, Jharkhandi, Basti and Deoria Sadar and the work of expansion of stations at Govindpuri, Mirzapur, Anand Vihar, Bachhrawan, Jaunpur City, Shahganj and Rai Bareilly have been taken up.

Terminus Facility at Guwahati Station

743. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terminus facility at Guwahati station has been upgraded to facilitate traffic movement:

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when it is likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA, (a) to (c) : The terminal facilities at Guwahati are adequate for the level of traffic handled. With the conversion from Guwahati to Lumding getting completed within this financial year a number of trains now terminating at Guwahati will proceed to Lumding, thereby releasing further capacity at Guwahati.

Rail Yatri Niwas

744. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide Rail Yatri Niwas facilities at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Junagadh, Dwarka Railway Stations of Gujarat in Western Railways;

(b) if so, the number of railway guest houses available at various stations of Gujarat as on June 30, 1993 city wise ;

(c) the charges and facilities provided by the railway authorities in these guest houses;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct new Rail Yatri Niwas in Gujarat in 1993; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) Doet not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cleaning of Rivers

745. SHRI K. PRADHANI: SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry propose to launched a Central scheme for cleaning and prevention of pollution in some major rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof including the cost involved therein;

(c) whether any major river has been identified in Orissa for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH. (a) and (b) : A National River Action Plan (NRAP) for abatement of pollution in the polluted stretches of major rivers of the country is in the final stages of formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out in

onsultation with the State Governments. Salient features under the Ganga Action Plan and the works under NRAP would include (a) interception and diversion of municipal sewage and its treatment, (b) setting up of low cost sanitation measures and solid waste management; (c) Setting up of Election Crematoria; (d) River front facilities; and (e) other schemes for biological regeneration of the rivers etc. Industrial pollution is expected to be checked through implementation of laws by the State Pollution Control Boards.

(c) and (d) Baiterni and Brahmini rivers of Orissa at their polluted stretches upstream of Chandbali and upstream of Dharamshalla respectively are under consideration for inclusion in the proposed NRAP. Details in this regard are being worked out.

Universalisation of Primary Education

746. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRI S.B. SINDAL:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether the Government have launched any programmes for universalisation of primary education all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of districts, initially to be covered under this programme State-wise?

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

(b) Universalisation of Elementary Education has been given unqualified priority in the National Policy on Education (NPE) (as updated in 1992) and its Programme of Action (POA). Programmes for enrolment and retention, micro-planning and improving school environment through centrally sponsored schemes like Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education and Non-formal Education are already in place. The POA, 1992 and the Eighth Five Year Plan had outlined decentralised planning and disaggregated target setting as the main strategy for achieving Universalisation of Elementary Education. The new initiative of 'District Primary Education Programme', seek to operationalise this strategy. The criteria for selection of districts is where female literacy rates are below the national average and those where Total Literacy Campaigns have successfully generated a demand for elementary education.

(c) The coverage of the Programme is linked with the availability of resources. However, initially 4 districts in Assam. 4 in

Haryana, 4 in Orissa, 4 in Karnataka, 19 in Madhya Pradesh, 5 in Maharashtra, 3 in Tamil Nadu and 3 in Kerala have been selected as per criteria laid down in the District Primary Education Programme.

Assistance to Cultural Organisation

747. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the cultural Organisations of Assam, particularly from Darrang and Kamrup districts for financial assistance during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals approved or still under consideration; and

(c) the amount sanctioned during the period and the amount actually provided for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prices of Ground Nut Oil

748. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO will the MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be please to state:

(a) Whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought the Centre's permission to impose restrictions on the movement of ground nut seeds and oil to other States;

(b) If so, the ground on which the permission has been sought by the State; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in view of the request sought by the Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) In September, 1993, Government of Andhra Pradesh had asked for approval of the Government of India to impose restrictions on movement of groundnut seeds and oil to other States on the grounds that the Government of Gujarat had imposed informal restrictions on movement of groundnut seeds and oil to other States. Consequently, there was heavy pressure from other States and huge quantities of groundnut seeds and oil were being moved out of Andhra Pradesh. This was making the groundnut oil out of the reach of common man in the State.

(c) On enquiring from the Government of Gujarat it was

found that there was no ban on movement of groundnut seeds or oil out of Gujarat and this position was informed to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Electrification of Rail Routes

749. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN
SINGH YADAV:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway stations electrified till the end of year 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the details of rail routes proposed to be electrified during the year 1993-94;

(c) the total estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred on this electrification; and

(d) the time by which the electrification work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) It is planned to electrify Sabarmati-Gandhinagar and part sections of Bina-Katni-Annupur-Bilaspur Chirimiri, Delhi-Ambala, Sitarampur-Jhajha and Sonnagar-Patratu projects during the year 1993-94.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 246 crores has been made for electrification projects which are in progress during the year 1993-94.

(d) The electrification of the sections indicated in reply to part 'B' above are planned to be completed progressively by March, 1997.

Statement

Statewise number of stations electrified till the end of the year 1992-93 are as under

Sr. No.	Name of States	No. of stations electrified
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	610
3.	Assam	284
4.	Bihar	601
5.	Delhi	49
6.	Goa Daman & Diu	17
7.	Gujarat	613
8.	Haryana	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42

1	2	3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
11.	Kerala	163
12.	Karnataka	337
13.	Madhya Pradesh	524
14.	Maharashtra	600
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	198
19.	Punjab	255
20.	Rajasthan	439
21.	Tamil Nadu	646
22.	Tripura	4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	924
24.	West Bengal	542

Forestry Forum Meet

750. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI
RAM KAMBLE :
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL :

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

(a) whether a Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for developing countries was held in New Delhi; in September, 1993;

(b) if so, the names of the countries who participated in this Conference;

(c) the main observations made, resolutions adopted and decisions taken therein indicating specifically the India's Contribution therein; and

(d) the follow up steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The first Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC) was held in New Delhi from 1st to 3rd September, 1993.

(b) The list of countries that participated in the FFDC is given in the attached statement I.

(c) The observations made in the FFDC, which was held at India's initiative, centered around the sustainable management of forests in accordance with the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus

on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles) agreed to at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In particular, issues related to the provision of new and additional financial resources, including through a restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF), access to technologies, support to education, training and extension initiatives, etc., were highlighted. At the end of the Conference, the Delhi Declaration on Forests was issued. A copy of the Declaration is given in the attached Statement II.

(d) Action has been initiated to request the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to take steps for the implementation of the Delhi Declaration and keep the FFDC countries informed. This is perceived as a necessary condition to a meaningful discussion on forestry issues

in the review by the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) which is proposed to be held in 1995. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on forestry issues has been signed between India and the UK which takes note of the Delhi Declaration on Forests and lays down principles for the two countries to work together to promote the sustainable management of forests according to the Forest Principles. The MOU has a provision for jointly holding an international workshop which would discuss the issues concerning sustainable management of forests and would provide inputs towards making the review by the CSD in 1995 useful and productive.

The Commonwealth Countries are also being kept informed of the actions that are being taken and are contemplated to take forward the Delhi Declaration on Forests issued by the FFDC.

STATEMENT-I

LIST OF COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT FFDC

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Bhutan
4. Brazil
5. Burundi
6. Cambodia
7. Columbia
8. China
9. Cuba
10. Egypt
11. Ghana
12. Indonesia
13. Iran
14. Kenya
15. DPR Korea
16. Lesotho

17. Malawi
18. Malaysia
19. Mauritius
20. Mozambique
21. Nepal
22. Nigeria
23. Oman
24. Peru
25. Qatar
26. Saudi Arabia
27. Senegal
28. Sri Lanka
29. Sudan
30. Thailand
31. Uganda
32. United Arab Emirates
33. Yemen
34. Zaire
35. Zambia
36. Zimbabwe

COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING AS OBSERVERS AT FFDC

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Bulgaria
4. Canada
5. Finland
6. Germany
7. Italy
8. Netherlands
9. Sweden
10. United Kingdom
11. United States of America
12. France
13. Yugoslavia

Statement-II

First Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC)

September 1—3, 1993, New Delhi.
India

The Delhi Declaration on Forests

We, the participants of the Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC) held in New Delhi, India, 1—3 September 1993, taking note of the Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement

of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests agreed to at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio-de-Janeiro, in June 1992, hereinafter called the Forest principles, call upon the international community to facilitate and support the effective implementation of these Principles by :

— acknowledging that forest resources are an inalienable national resources;

— reiterating that sovereign countries are responsible for choosing between the various multiple uses of their forest resources in accordance with their national policies priorities and strategies;

— reiterating that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations;

— considering that natural ecosystems and species have intrinsic value, and that the underlying pressures on biological diversity are directly linked to current patterns of world consumption;

— noting that a supportive and open international economic and trade system would lead to economic growth and sustainable development and use of forest resources;

— noting that the international community has called for preparation of National Forestry Action Programmes to develop national responses.

— Call upon the national governments, international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, as well as others concerned with sustainable development of forests to undertake action to develop, enhance and strengthen national capacity by :

— Augmenting on-going efforts to increase the area and productivity of forests.

— Seeking and adopting options for sustainable alternative forms of

employment opportunities to people dependent on forests;

— Recognising the importance of the involvement of people at the local level in the conservation, management and sustainable development of forest resources;

— Supporting education, training and extension initiatives and assured access to technology through international co-operation to strengthen national capability for forest management;

— Determining methodologies for the economic valuation of goods and services provided, by forests, including, inter-alia traditional knowledge and technologies biological, diversity, sequestration of carbon other ecological processes, and the forgone opportunity costs;

— Increasing financial assistance provided by the developed countries and international organisations, including a restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF), to sustain investment in the forestry sector in developing countries, within a given time frame through transparent mechanisms, to assist and meet the incremental costs incurred to implement sustainable development;

— Facilitating open and free international trade in forest products through the removal of unilateral and discriminatory measures that impede market access, while ensuring that the sustainability criteria on forest management is equitably applied to all types of timber.

In order to ensure productivity discussion in the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1995 on forest issues, we deem it necessary to address immediately the provision of new and additional financial resources and access to technologies by developing countries to enable them to implement effectively the Forest Principles, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and agenda 21. For this purpose, the Commission on Sustainable Development at its next session should identify an appropriate mechanism within the United Nations system.

We believe that in making these proposals the Delhi Declaration is a direct follow up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and another step forward towards the greening of the Earth.

Torsha Railway Bridge

751. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Torsha railway bridge at Cooch Behar is in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to repair it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) No, Sir. The road decking and its attachments need repairs/replacement.

(b) Work of repairs/replacement worth Rs. 22.42 lakhs is in hand.

Agriculture Development Scheme in Gujarat

752. SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects likely to be undertaken in near future under the Agricultural Development Programme financed by the World Bank, State-wise;

(b) whether any such project is likely to be set up in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details of the said project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) are likely to be taken up in near future in the States of Karnataka, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Several other States including Gujarat have shown interest for ADP. These States have been given necessary guidelines for ADP formulation and the projectization in these States would be taken-up on first-come-first-served basis on receipt of bankable proposals from the State Governments.

Closure of Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh

753. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT :
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sugar mills lying closed in Madhya Pradesh till date;

(b) the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the steps taken to restart these mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) All the 8 sugar factories of Madhya Pradesh had worked during the 1992-93 sugar season (October to September). All these 8 sugar factories have also furnished expected date of commencement of cane crushing during the current 1993-94 sugar season and two of these sugar factories have already intimated commencement of crushing operations during the current season.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scheme for Youth Activities

754. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made for a new scheme of promotion of youth activities among the youths of Backward Tribes during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the extent of amount utilised for that purpose in each State during the above period ?

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) : (a) Under the Special scheme for promotion of youth activities among youth of backward tribes, a budget provision of Rs. 1 crore was made in each year during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

(b) The amount utilised for the purpose in each state during the period is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Name of the State/U.T.	Amount utilised during		1993-94 (till 30th Nov. 1993)
	1991-92	1992-93	
	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.28	.21	1.81
2. Arunachal Pradesh	.38	.13	.13
3. Bihar	.54	.11	..

4. Delhi	6.82	3.46	...
5. Gujarat	7.16	1.79	4.31
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	0.33	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1.36	.39	..
8. Karnataka	.27	.09	..
9. Kerala	..	..	.11
10. Madhya Pradesh	.56	4.35	2.20
11. Maharashtra	1.18	1.03	.58
12. Manipur	..	.76	..
13. Orissa	5.09	4.62	1.50
14. Rajasthan	.56	..	..
15. Tamil Nadu	2.43	.05	..
16. Tripura	..	.36	..
17. Uttar Pradesh	2.65	.30	.65
18. West Bengal	.07	.45	.65

Prices of Vegetables

755. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
 SHRI JANARDAN
 MISRA :
 SHRIMATI BHAVNA
 CHIKHALIA :
 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
 GANGWAR :
 SHRI RAM BADAN :
 SHRI SURYA NARAIN
 YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rise in the prices of vegetables particularly of tomato, potato, onion etc. since November, 1993 in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) the reasons for the above hike in the prices; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check their prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
 IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND
 NETAM) : (a) The movement in

wholesale prices of vegetables in November, 1993 has depicted a mixed trend in different markets of the country. The variation in whole-

sale prices of some vegetables between end-October, 1993 and end-November, 1993 in selected markets is given as under :

Commodity	(Rs. per quintal)				
	Markets				
	Delhi	Bombay	Bangalore	Calcutta	Madras
Potatoes	(-)118	(-)20	(+)50	(-)28	(+)105
Onion	(+)228	(+)200	(+)20	(+)264	(-)160
Tombatoes	(+)420	(+)430	(+)175	(+)450	(-)140
Bringal	(-)45	(-)102	(+)80	(-)350	(+)108

(b) The variation in prices of vegetables can be attributed to imbalance between demand for and the supply of commodities as also the imperfections in the marketing system of perishable commodities, created by fluctuation in production, trade practices, transport bottlenecks, etc. The general inflationary trend in the country also affected the market sentiments.

(c) In order to control the excessive fluctuation in the prices of vegetables, the Government has undertaken both short-term and long-term measures. The short-term measures include the sale of vegetables at fixed prices by the National Dairy Development Board, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation and super Bazars in Delhi. As a long-term measure the Government has launched a central sector scheme to increase the production of vegetables in the country.

Transfer of Lucknow-Kanpur section to Northern Railways

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

(a) whether the Lucknow-Kanpur Section of North Eastern Railway after its conversion from Meter gauge to Broad gauge has been transferred to the Northern Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) Prior to the conversion of meter gauge tracks between Lucknow and Kanpur, the parallel broad gauge (BG) and metre gauge (MG) railway lines were separately administered by Northern and North Eastern Railways, respectively. After conversion of the MG line to BG, the control of this purely BG route is with the Northern Railway which is an operational requirement.

Examination System

757. SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :
SHRI G. DEVARAYA
NAIK :

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

(a) whether an expert group comprising representatives of boards of school education have shown dissatisfaction on public examinations;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand to bring changes in the examination system;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the expert group have submitted any recommendations to the Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) to (e) : No report of any expert group comprising representatives of Boards of School Education expressing dissatisfaction on public examination has been received by the Government. Reforms in examinations have been a subject for discussion for long. The National Policy on Education, 1986 stipulated

adoption of certain functional measures to recast the examination system. Since the public examinations are conducted by the Boards of School Education, the responsibility for adoption of the examination reform measures rests on them. The role of the Central Government is largely recommendatory and advisory in the matter.

Hike in Prices

758. DR. KARTIKESWAR
PATRA :

SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA :

DR. K.D. JESWANI :
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA :

SHRI C.P. MUDALAGI-
RIYAPPA :
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI BIRSINGH
MAHATO :

SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK :

KUMARI MAMATA
BANERJEE :

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a steep increase in the prices of foodgrains like, wheat, pulses, sugar, rice, gram

vegetables and other essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review those measures taken from time to time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) The wholesale Price Indices (WPI) of food grains vegetables and sugar as on 13-11-1993 exhibited a mixed trend of prices over different periods. A Statement showing the percentage variation in the WPI of these items as on 13-11-93

over 1 month, over 3 months, over 6 months and over 1 year is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) : Government have been taking all possible steps from time to time to contain the rise in prices of essential commodities and to make them available throughout the year. The measure taken for controlling the prices are being reviewed regularly by the Cabinet Committee on Prices. Special Action Committee of Secretaries on Prices and the Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. Infrastructure bottlenecks in the speedy movement of essential commodities are attended to promptly and supplies of these commodities are arranged on urgent basis in the areas facing acute shortages.

STATEMENT

Percentage Variation in the Wholesale Price Index of essential commodities as on 13-11-93 over different periods

	Percent Variation			
	13-11-93 16-10-93 (Over 1 month)	13-11-93 14-8-93 (Over 3 month)	13-11-93 15-5-93 (Over 6 months)	13-11-93 14-11-92 (Over 1 year)
Rice	-0.1	+3.1	+10.9	+9.1
Wheat	-0.1	+4.2	+7.1	+12.6
Jowar	+1.0	-1.4	-3.6	-20.7
Bajra	+4.3	+15.5	+19.3	+4.5
Gram	+3.4	+26.8	+60.1	+75.8
Arhar	-3.1	+6.5	+7.6	+11.1
Moong	+1.5	+4.3	+5.5	+19.7
Masur	+3.3	+11.5	+24.1	+13.1
Urad	+2.0	+9.6	+15.0	+5.0
Sugar	+1.2	+1.8	+1.8	+16.4
Potatoes	-1.2	+15.0	+52.6	+25.8
Onions	-16.9	+139.5	+132.3	+155.5

“Quarrying in Powai Hills”

759. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any report on the issue of

extensive quarrying that has posed a threat to Powai hills near Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVI-
RONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and
(b) Maharashtra Pollution Control
Board has informed that six quarries
were operating in the Powai hills
and two of them are closed.

(c) The State Government had
issued orders for closing down the
four quarries. The quarry owners
obtained a judicial stay for continu-
ing their operations. The State
Government has filed a writ against
the stay order.

Acquisition of Locomotives

760. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA :

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need for
acquiring high-technology locomotives
because of large scale gauge
conversion and increased demand
for container and passenger services;

(b) how the Railways propose
to acquire these locomotives;

(c) whether a World Bank team
visited New Delhi in October, 1993
for an appraisal of various projects
funded by the Bank, utilisation of
lands and requirement of loans by
the Indian Railways for strengthen-
ing the fleet of locomotives, diesel
and electric; and

(d) the result of the discussions
held with the World Bank team
regarding assistance to Indian Rail-
ways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-
WAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Gauge con-
version and increase in traffic do
not directly create need for High
Technology Locomotives. How-
ever, for improving the over all effi-
ciency, Railways are procuring 3
Phase AC Electric Locomotives with
the financial assistance of Asian
Development Bank.

(c) and (d) : Yes, Sir. The dis-
cussion with World Bank did not
pertain to loan for procurement of
locomotives, but pertained to a loan
for Container Corporation of India
Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking
under the Ministry of Railways, for
procurement of Flat Wagons and
providing infrastructural facilities
in Inland Container Depots and
Freight Container Stations. The
matter is at a preliminary stage.

Cases with Consumer Forum

761. SHRI VILASRAO

NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR :

SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUP-
PLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases, regis-
tered with the National Consumer
Redressal Commission in Delhi,
Bombay, Calcutta and Madras dur-
ing 1992-93 till date;

(b) the number of cases settled
and benefits given to the consumer,
city-wise;

(c) the time by which the pend-
ing cases are likely to be disposed
of; and

(d) the steps taken by the
Government for the expeditious
disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMAL-UDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b) : The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under provide for setting up of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission by the Central Government only at Delhi. As per information available with the Government, 3936 complaints, appeals and revision petitions were filled in the National Commission upto 1-11-1993 out of which 2287 have been disposed of. Government does not compile the information in respect of benefits given to the consumers as it varies from case to case.

(c) and (d) : The Consumer Protection Rules, 1987 provides for deciding a complaint within 3 months and if it requires testing/analysis then within 5 months. Rules also provide for minimum number of adjournments and ex-parte decision in case opposite party does not appear for the hearings.

Time Schedule of Trains

762. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made for change in the timings of

Jammu Tawi-Hapa, Jammu Tawi-Rajkot, Jammu Tawi, Bombay, Nizamuddin-Indore (Inter-city) and the Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay for convenience of passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) : Demands received in this regard were examined but change in their timings was not found feasible due to operational exigencies.

Railway line between Kadur-Chikkamagalur

763. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS :
SHRI G. MADEGOWDA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided for laying of Kadur-Chikkamagalur railway line in Karnataka;

(b) whether any survey has been made for the purpose;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the above project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) to (d) A survey for construction of Kadur-Chikkamagalur new railway line has been sanctioned during 1993-94.

Further consideration of the project would depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources.

Support Price of Cash Crops

764. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to refer the subject of including the cash crops of Kerala to the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for fixation of minimum support prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) While deciding upon the crops to be brought under the purview of Minimum Support Price (MSP), the distinction is to be made between crops having localised production vis-à-vis crops grown extensively in the country, between perishable and non-perishable agricultural commodities and between crops important in terms of their contribution to the total crop production in the country. Keeping this in view, the Government has already brought copra, which is a major cash crop of Kerala, under the purview of Minimum Support Price. There is no proposal to cover other cash crops grown in Kerala for the fixation of Minimum Support Price.

In order to check distress sales, the Government has introduced the

Market Intervention Scheme under which Market Intervention Operations can be undertaken on the specific request from State Government for a specific commodity and quantity at an agreed fixed price and within a specified period. Such operations are undertaken by National Agricultural Cooperative/Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) as a central nodal agency and the agency designated by the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The losses, if any, are required to be shared equally.

Incentives to Coffee Growers

765. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA : SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to evolve a plantation policy to protect the small and marginal farmers particularly the coffee growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have announced certain incentives recently to the small farmers growing coffee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (d) Coffee Board of Ministry of Commerce is providing following

incentives to Coffee growers in the form of subsidy :—

- (i) Replanting old and un-economic coffee plants with high yielding and disease-resistant varieties @Rs. 5000 per hectare for Arabica variety and Rs. 4500 per hectare for Robusta variety.
- (ii) Bank loans for improvement/development of the small coffee estates including working capital loans at the interest subsidy of 1% for term loans and 2.5% for working capital loans to small growers.
- (iii) Under the differential rate of interest scheme loans are granted to the weaker sections of coffee growers in traditional areas in the category of 2 hectare and less @7% per annum and to the tribal coffee growers in non-traditional areas at 4% per annum as against the normal rate of interest of 12% per annum under regular loan schemes. The difference being treated as subsidy.
- (iv) The Coffee Board had also introduced a scheme for transport reimbursement subsidy in November 1991 at the rates from Rs. 120 to Rs. 180 per tonne to small growers who pool coffee directly to the curing works on slab basis depending on the distance between the estate and the place of pool-

ing. These rates have been increased uniformly to Rs.280, per tonne from January 1993 on wards irrespective of the distance between the estate and the curing works.

Supply of Milk

766. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a shortage of 500 gm. polypacks milk for supply by the Delhi Milk Scheme;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) Due to decline in demand for Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) milk of 500 ml. capacity polypacks, supply of milk in such polypacks was stopped with effect from 2-10-1992.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Hike in Fare and Freight

767. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been sharp decline in the revenues of the Indian Railways during the current year as compared to the last financial year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the revenue situation of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Upto the end of September, 1993, the traffic earnings of the Indian Railways amounted to Rs. 8,734 crores, as against Rs. 7,814 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to plug leakage of revenue and improve the earnings, action has been taken to conduct checks at important Stations and Goods sheds to ensure correct charging of freight and fares. Intensive ticket checking drives are also undertaken to curb ticketless travel.

Pollution by Collieries in Bihar

768. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding spread of pollution in the Collieries and nearby areas in Bihar and other states and the damage caused to environment therefrom;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have received representations on in-

sufficient stowing of sand in coal mines of the Coal India Limited, on non-restoration of mined areas and on pollution caused by industries around coal mines.

(c) Steps have been initiated for taking necessary action for stowing the voids after extraction of coal and for restoration of the mined land through an approved environmental management plan.

Steps taken by the Government to control pollution by industries and collieries :—

- (i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (ii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries and collieries.
- (iii) Industries and collieries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to limit the discharge to effluents and emissions within the stipulated standards ;
- (iv) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment;
- (v) Network of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

(vi) An industry or a colliery, operation or process which has commenced production on or before 16th May, 1981, and has shown adequate proof of at least commencement of physical work for establishment of facilities to meet the specified standards within a time-bound programme, to the satisfaction of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, shall comply with such standards latest by the 31st December, 1993.

(vii) Emphasis has been given for phasewise reclamation of mined out areas.

Autonomous Colleges as per the state-wise break-up of such colleges indicated below :—

Name of the State	No. of autonomous Colleges
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	23
Gujarat	2
Madhya Pradesh	30
Orissa	5
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	44
Uttar Pradesh	2
	111

Autonomous Colleges

769. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of autonomous colleges in India to meet the target of 500 colleges; and

(b) if so, their break-up. State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by UGC, 111 colleges have so far been given autonomous status under the scheme of

Sale of Fertilizers

770. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided not to indicate any price band on bag of decontrolled fertilizers in the rabi season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have released funds to the States for providing subsidy to small and marginal farmers for purchasing fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) The guidelines issued for Kharif 1993 for sale of decon-

trolled fertilizers with concession to the farmers hold good for Rabi 1993-94 also. The States/Union Territories have been requested to monitor the sale price of decontrolled fertilizers with concession to the farmers and maintain them at levels comparable and competitive with the price of imported fertilizers.

(c) and (d) : Yes, Sir. The Government of India have released funds to the States/Union Territories for sale of decontrolled fertilizers with concession to all categories of farmers including the small and marginal farmers during Rabi 1993-94. Details of funds released to States/Union Territories are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Funds released so far during Rabi 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1040.20
2.	Karnataka	626.275
3.	Kerala	211.575
4.	Tamil Nadu	1025.70
5.	Pondicherry	16.20
6.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.475
7.	Gujarat	532.225
8.	Madhya Pradesh	582.10
9.	Maharashtra	1058.10
10.	Rajasthan	398.10
11.	Goa	9.075
12.	Haryana	461.975
13.	Punjab	952.875
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1471.825
15.	Himachal Pradesh	20.80
16.	Orissa	196.325
17.	West Bengal	904.325
Total		9508.375

Zonal Committees

771. PROF. SAVITHRI LA-KSHMANAN :

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Zonal committees, under Railways;

(b) the tenure of the each Zonal Committee;

(c) the total number of members in each committee including the women; and

(d) the criteria adopted for nominating the Women representatives in the Zonal Committees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF)

(a) Nine Zonal Railway User's Consultative Committees are at

present functioning on the Railways.

(b) These committees have been constituted for the two-year term from 1-5-92 to 30-4-94.

(c) The total number of members in each of these committees is as under :—

Railway	Total number of members
ZRUCC/Central Railway	106
ZRUCC/Eastern Railway	107
ZRUCC/Northern Railway	202
ZRUCC/N.E. Railway	78
ZRUCC/N.F. Railway	73
ZRUCC/Southern Railway	157
ZRUCC/S.C. Railway	104
ZRUCC/S.E. Railway	105
ZRUCC/Western Railway	117

(d) There is no seat earmarked exclusively for woman representative on the Committees.

Ganga Action Plan

772. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main objectives/targets fixed under the Ganga Action Plan started in June, 1986 have been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, their reasons therefore and the progress made in the schemes; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to complete the Action Plan early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH.): (a) to (d): The Ganga Action Plan envisages abatement of pollution the river Ganga to improve its water quality to the desired standards. To achieve the same, 261 schemes for interception and diversion of domestic sewage, sewage treatment, low cost sanitation, electric/improve wood crematoria, river front facilities and others were taken up in 25 class-I towns situated along the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

So far, 211 schemes have been completed. The remaining schemes are in their advanced stages of completion. While most of the remaining schemes would be completed by the end of 1993-94, a few schemes, mainly of sewage treatment, would spill over beyond that period due to delay in land acquisition and litigations causing delay in awarding the work.

2560 LSS/94—23.

It was targetted to intercept, divert and treat 873 million litres per day (mld) wastewater out of an estimated 1340 mld wastewater being generated from these towns. With the completion of 211 schemes, 543 mld of wastewater is being intercepted and diverted and a capacity to treat 297 mld of wastewater has been created.

The water quality in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at all the 27 monitoring stations under Ganga Action Plan have shown discernible improvement and has consistently been above the desired level. In respect of Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), the levels meet the desired standards at all these monitoring stations except at Kanpur and sometimes at Varanasi (Bank side) where the trend has been found to be erratic.

To ensure expeditious completion of the schemes, close monitoring of the progress of work is being carried out at appropriate levels both in the State and the Central Government.

Gauge Conversion of Sasaram-Arrah Railway Line

773. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are making any efforts to convert the Sasaram-Arrah metre gauge rail line into broadgauge line in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rail Crossing in Gujarat

774. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of proposals for construction of rail-crossings in big cities and towns of Gujarat are pending for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criterion fixed for construction of over or under bridges at rail-crossings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS) (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Busy level crossings (those having more than 1 lakh train vehicle units, a figure obtained by multiplying number of trains passing in 24 hours by the road traffic) are considered for replacement by road over/under bridge provided proposal therefor is sponsored by the State Government duly consenting to sharing of cost as per rules.

Sub-Standard items in Super Bazar

775. SHRI JEEWANSHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of samples lifted from Super Bazar/Kendriya Bhandar in 1993 found adulterated, sub-standard and misbranded;

(b) the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to lift more samples of food-items from the Super Bazar to test the purity of their stuff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (d) : The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Department of Medical and Public Health has informed that during the year 1993 no samples have been lifted from Kendriya Bhandar. From Super Bazar 4 samples were lifted during the current year out of which one was found adulterated. 2 misbranded and one sample was found genuine. Lifting of samples from Super Bazar and other Organisations is a continuous process.

Preservation of Seed

776. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research preserves traditional variety of seeds of different crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Important indigenous collections in respect of different agricultural crop species are being preserved. So far 36137 indigenous samples have been preserved in the National Repository.

Rajdhani Express

777. SHRI ERA. ANBARASU :
 PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
 SHRI A. CHARLES :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajdhani Express has not been running between Delhi and Madras daily;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to start it on daily basis and extend it to Thiruvananthapuram also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :

(a) It is running once a week.

(b) and (c) There is at present no proposal to run Hazrat Nizamuddin-Madras Rajdhani Express daily due to operational and resource constraints. However, it has already been decided to extend the train to Trivandrum.

Theft of Buddha Idols and Antiques

778. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :
 SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that with the opening of the inner line border areas to the domestic and foreign tourists in the tribal district, Pekkong Peo (Kinnaur-H.P.), Budha idols and antiques worth crores of rupees have been stolen from the temples;

(b) if so, the details of idols and antiques stolen with estimated value;

(c) the modus operandi of the persons involved therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two cases of theft consisting of twelve idols in one case and ten miscellaneous items including six Buddha idols in the other, have been reported stolen from Kinnaur District of Himachal Pradesh.

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

Loss/Profit by NDDB

779. DR. R. MALLU :

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the cumulative losses suffered or profits made by the National Dairy Development Board in its fruit and vegetable operations, Market Intervention Operations, Dhara Oil, Milk, Tetrapak, Bhavnagar Oil Mills, Immunologicals Hyderabad, Salt operations, Surat milk storage, vegetable oil storage and several other operations;

(b) whether the NDDB's Chairman and Directors have been appointed in accordance with the Act and other guidelines in force;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to revamp the NDDB in view of the experience with Market Intervention Operations and other operations including delicensing of NDDB; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) The Tetrapak paper manufacturing and salt operations are handled by separate entities which do not form part of NDDB. Similarly, the Surat Milk Storage is not

NDDB's activity. The Market Intervention Operation which includes Dhara is carried out by the the NDDB as an agent of the Government of India. As per information received from NDDB the cumulative losses in this operation upto 31-3-1993 were Rs. 242.82 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 10.56 crores has been reimbursed by the Government of India.

The other operations including those of Fruit and Vegetable, Indian Immunologicals, Bhavnagar Vegetable Project, Mother Dairy, Delhi and Oil Storage Tank are an integral part of NDDB operation and the surplus as on 31-3-1993 in NDDB account amounted to Rs. 172.33 crores.

(b) and (c) The NDDB's Chairman and Directors have been appointed in accordance with the provision of the NDDB Act, 1987.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Assistance for Dairy Development to Karnataka

780. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA :

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought any assistance from the National Dairy Development Board or World Bank for providing milk processing facilities in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the places where these milk processing facilities are proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has sought financial assistance from NDDB to be provided

to the Karnataka Cooperative Milk Federation and its affiliated unions for providing various Dairy processing facilities in Karnataka.

(b) Under Operation Flood III, N.D.D.B. has so far approved Rs. 92 Crores to Karnataka out of which Rs. 71 Crores is for creation of new processing facilities and expansion in the existing capacities. In addition, financial assistance for the State Federation has been sought for the following projects :

Name of the Dist. Union	Particulars of the milk processing facility	Assistance sought for	
		Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	Location	2	3
1. Tumkur	Tumkur	10 MTD Powder Plant	865.00
2. Kolar	Kolar	20 MTD Powder Plant	1200.00
3. Gulbarga	Bidor	10 MTD Powder Plant	1000.00
4. Mandya	Mallavali	30 TLPD Chilling Centre	80.00
5. Mysore	Kolegal	30 TLPD Chilling Centre	80.00
6. Tumkur	Madhugiri	30 TLPD Chilling Centre	80.00
7. Mondya	Pandavapura	30 TLPD Chilling Centre	80.00
8. Belgaum Kittur		30 TLPD Chiling Centre	80.00
9. Gulbarga Bhalki		30 TLPD Chilling Centre	80.00
10. Hassan	Chicamagalore	30 TLPD Chilling Centre	80.00
Total :			3625.00

MTD MATRIC TONS PER DAY
TLPD THOUSAND LITRES PER DAY

(c) and (d) The proposed places where the milk processing facilities are to be provided are mentioned at answer to question (b). The Additional financial assistance sought by the State Government under Opera-

tion Flood III is subject to the extension of the project by world Bank beyond 1994 and fulfilment of certain conditionalities, stipulated by World Bank, by the State Govt. of Karnataka.

Palm Oil to Tamil Nadu

781. SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantity of Palm oil intended for Tamil Nadu by the Public Distribution system were found defective in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount involved therein; and

(d) the steps taken to dispose it of?

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

(a) No. Sir.

(b) to Do not arise.

(d)

Doubling of Railway line in Kerala

782. SHRI THAYIT JOHN ANJALOSE :

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to doubling of the railway lines in Kerala; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

(a) The position of doubling railway lines in Kerala is as under:

Double line exists in Kerala between Palghat and Ernakulam and between Ernakulam-Kayankulam there are two lines serving the purpose of doubling. Between Kayankulam and Quilon (40.90 kms) work is in progress and section between Kayankulam to Karunagapalli (13.50 kms) will be doubled in 1993-94 and upto Quilon during 1994-95, subject to availability of resources.

For doubling between Quilon and Trivandrum, the land acquisition work has been taken up and will be completed in 1994-95. Doubling work will be taken up thereafter as per availability of resources.

The final location survey for doubling of Shoranur-Mangalore line is in progress and is expected to be completed in this financial year. Further consideration of the project would depend on the results of the survey and the availability of resources in the coming years.

(b) The amount provided for above doubling works in 1993-94 is as under :

For Kayankulam-Quilon doubling Rs. 4.40 crores.

For land acquisition in Quilon-Trivandrum Rs. 1 crore.

For Final Location Survey of Shoranur-Mangalore Rs. 19.90 lakhs.

**GODOWNS/WAREHOUSES
OF FCI**

**783. SHRI HARISINGH
CHAUDA :**

Will the Minister of FOOD
be pleased to state :

(a) the total storage capacity of
godowns/warehouses of the Food
Corporation of India/Central Ware-
housing Corporation, State-wise;
and

(b) the percentage of utilisation
of these godowns/warehouses during
the last three years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD
(SHRI KALP NATH RAI) :**

(a) and (b) A Statement showing
total storage capacity of godowns/
warehouses of the Food Corporation
of India/Central Warehousing Cor-
poration and its percentage of uti-
lisation during the last three y. ars is
given below :

Statement

*Total Storage Capacity of Godown/Warehouses of Food Corporation of India and
Central Warehousing Corporation and its Percentage Utilisation.*

Total storage capacity as on 1-9-93		Percentage Utilisation (In lakhs tonnes)							
Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	FCI		CWC		FCI		CWC	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	—	27	—	28	—	21	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19.67	10.75	95	92	52	60	72	64
3.	Assam	2.78	0.41	54	58	36	48	55	52
4.	Bihar	5.98	1.71	41	60	24	53	49	68
5.	Goa	0.18	0.17	52	65	44	58	42	94
6.	Gujarat	9.94	2.82	72	77	52	61	57	76
7.	Haryana	140.7	2.14	61	65	37	60	30	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.05	33	100	47	100	70	100
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.92	—	39	—	35	—	51	—
10.	Karnataka	3.92	1.85	65	90	39	72	83	91
11.	Kerala	5.39	0.70	62	85	75	100	79	86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12.12	7.06	80	80	65	71	76	81
13.	Maharashtra	16.02	7.38	48	86	34	67	46	75
14.	Manipur	0.13	0.02	9	—	44	100	58	83
15.	Meghalaya	0.21	—	19	—	30	—	27	—
16.	Mizoram	0.13	0.015	32	—	2	—	26	—
17.	Nagaland	0.18	0.13	12	100	73	100	26	96
18.	Orissa	3.83	1.31	75	84	71	79	93	81
19.	Punjab	51.33	6.11	67	70	72	71	77	72
20.	Rajasthan	12.16	1.29	80	72	27	50	49	50
21.	Sikkim	0.08	—	68	—	66	—	72	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	6.92	5.82	53	81	30	85	39	91
23.	Tripura	0.36	0.24	44	97	31	94	43	69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34.57	8.75	59	64	43	56	59	59
25.	West Bengal	12.27	5.31	34	83	40	68	50	75
26.	Chandigarh	0.62	0.16	88	86	64	80	84	82
27.	Delhi	3.81	1.53	49	96	49	80	58	82
28.	Pondicherry	0.41	0.10	26	74	23	77	30	80
TOTAL		210.90*	65.83	65	79	51	67	62	72

* includes a capacity of 19.18 lakh tonnes hired from CWC

Drop-out Rates in Education

785. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE :

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

(a) the percentage of drop-out rates at primary and higher education stage sex-wise and State-wise.

(b) the percentage of drop-out among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students sex-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for such drop-out; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) and (b) The latest data available for 1988-89 on percentage of drop-out rates of all children and that of SC/ST state-wise and sex-wise in respect of children for classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X, is given in the attached Statements I and II.

(c) Children drop-out of school for a number of reasons. The main among them are :

(i) Socio-economic factors;

(ii) perception of curriculum not being related to local needs;

(iii) inadequately provided school and insufficient teaching in schools;

(iv) indifference of parents towards education of children particularly girls;

(v) difference of particularly first generation learners leading to non-utilisation of educational facilities available.

(d) Following measures are proposed to bring down the drop-out rate :

(i) microplanning through a process of community participation and effective decentralisation of educational management to the village level;

(ii) shifting the emphasis on retention and learning by monitoring the number of children completing class V and class VIII and devising programme to ensure that the minimum levels of learning are achieved by all children completing a stage of education;

(iii) expansion of facilities and improvement of primary and upper primary schools by expanding the scope of Operation Blackboard;

(iv) diversification and improvement of programme of non-formal education for children who will remain outside the formal school system;

(v) strengthening of pre-school components of Early Care and childhood Education;

- (vi) improving and expanding programmes for teacher education by providing network of centres for in-service and continuing education of school teachers; and
- (vii) adopting of target group oriented strategies and fixing of separate target for access, participation and achievement for girls and SC/ST children.
- (viii) Implementation of National Curricular Framework evolved in 1988 by NCERT as follow up in regard to National System of Education envisaged in National Policy on Education, 1986.

Statement—I
DROP-OUT RATES IN CLASSES
I—V—1988-89

Sr. No.	State/Union Territories	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.45	57.54	54.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.32	61.49	61.00
3.	Assam	52.20	59.64	55.42
4.	Bihar	64.39	70.26	66.34
5.	Goa*	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	40.27	48.30	43.84
7.	Haryana	26.11	30.99	28.13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.38	27.99	27.12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.03	38.16	45.30
10.	Karnataka	44.40	55.61	49.70
11.	Kerala	-3.00	-1.00	-2.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	39.32	42.64	40.62
13.	Maharashtra	34.24	44.25	38.91
14.	Manipur	70.00	70.82	70.37
15.	Meghalaya	28.60	29.53	29.03
16.	Mizoram	37.28	38.72	37.98
17.	Nagaland	34.81	33.01	33.96
18.	Orissa	40.05	37.32	38.97
19.	Punjab	29.20	29.62	29.39
20.	Rajasthan	53.12	60.75	56.25
21.	Sikkim	64.12	58.29	61.61
22.	Tamil Nadu	19.16	24.01	21.41
23.	Tripura	55.11	56.14	55.58
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50.30	48.96	49.89
25.	West Bengal	62.57	66.89	64.45
26.	A & N Islands	13.72	18.69	16.13
27.	Chandigarh	-6.00	7.80	-5.40
28.	D & N Haveli	36.05	47.75	40.68
29.	Daman & Diu	-6.00	— .40	-3.63
30.	Delhi	14.13	22.73	18.30
31.	Lakshadweep	-13.13	7.88	-26.74
32.	Pondicherry	-6.34	-1.05	-3.81
	INDIA	46.74	46.69	47.93

*Figures included in Daman & Diu.

For Classes I to V

Enrolment in Class I preceding 4 years
(i.e. 1984-85) minus Enrolment in Class
V during the year $\times 100$

Drop-out rate at primary stage during the year = $\frac{\text{Enrolment in Class I preceding 4 years (i.e. 1984-85)}}{\text{Enrolment in Class V during the year}} \times 100$

Minus sign indicates that the Enrolment in Class V is more than the Enrolment in Class I preceding four years.

**DROP-OUT RATES IN CLASSES I-VIII
1988-89**

Sr. No.	State/Union Territories	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.58	77.90	72.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.98	76.68	75.57
3.	Assam	71.94	75.74	73.59
4.	Bihar	77.39	84.90	79.76
5.	Goa*	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	55.66	66.93	60.46
7.	Haryana	39.27	51.11	43.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18.76	33.49	25.53
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	47.00	70.36	56.11
10.	Karnataka	61.10	74.98	67.83
11.	Kerala	18.37	16.99	17.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49.88	66.65	55.78
13.	Maharashtra	51.27	66.07	58.67
14.	Manipur	76.72	79.50	78.01
	haryana	66.94	61.84	64.59
16.	izoram	46.91	43.59	45.34
17.	Nagaland	56.19	54.02	54.29
18.	Orissa	59.92	73.28	65.46
19.	Punjab	58.42	63.83	60.91
20.	Rajasthan	63.06	73.20	65.69
21.	Sikkim	63.83	60.11	62.52
22.	Tamil Nadu	41.33	51.34	45.92
23.	Tripura	74.84	77.58	76.06
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51.82	65.00	56.06
25.	West Bengal	75.35	77.34	76.18
26.	A & N Islands	35.27	40.03	37.53
27.	Chandigarh	11.88	3.74	8.78
28.	D & N Haveli	62.54	69.93	65.70
29.	Daman & Diu	15.34	23.14	19.02
30.	Delhi	8.54	22.62	15.26
31.	Lakshadweep	26.57	47.86	36.78
32.	Pondicherry	4.79	21.07	12.55
	INDIA	59.38	68.31	65.40

*Figures included in Daman & Diu.

For Classes I to VIII

Drop-out rates at Middle stage during the year = $\frac{\text{Enrolment in Class I preceding 7 years (i.e. 1981-82) minus Enrolment in Class VIII during the year } \times 100}{\text{Enrolment in Class I preceding 7 years (i.e. 1981-82)}}$

DROP-OUT RATES IN CLASSES I-X
1988-89

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.33	83.94	79.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82.76	84.29	33.2
3.	Assam	79.29	82.01	79.91
4.	Bihar	82.66	90.87	85.17
5.	Goa*	--	--	--
6.	Gujarat	71.35	77.04	73.74
7.	Haryana	56.79	62.30	54.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.15	59.43	51.30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	64.44	76.19	68.91
10.	Karnataka	60.29	72.17	65.80
11.	Kerala	43.79	38.14	41.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	72.35	84.41	76.47
13.	Maharashtra	68.16	80.23	73.68
14.	Manipur	75.57	79.38	77.34
15.	Meghalaya	89.48	89.53	89.70
16.	Mizoram	70.06	82.84	82.42
17.	Nagaland	81.87	83.61	82.64
18.	Orissa	68.39	78.83	72.74
19.	Punjab	73.23	77.75	75.36
20.	Rajasthan	77.31	84.19	79.01
21.	Sikkim	86.52	89.79	87.90
22.	Tamil Nadu	65.92	73.93	69.60
23.	Tripura	82.23	83.17	82.61
24.	Uttar Pradesh	59.53	80.02	66.11
25.	West Bengal	35.60	85.87	85.71
26.	A & N Islands	49.72	57.43	53.41
27.	Chandigarh	25.15	30.85	27.80
28.	D & N Haveli	79.54	83.50	81.24
29.	Daman & Diu	54.73	59.64	57.06
30.	Delhi	20.25	38.77	29.19
31.	Lakshadweep	69.18	73.98	71.41
32.	Pondicherry	45.91	52.36	48.96
INDIA		72.68	79.46	75.36

*Figures included in Daman & Diu.

For Class I to X

Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years
(i.e. 1979-80) minus Enrolment
Class X during the year X 100

Drop out rates at High School Stage during the year = $\frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e. 1979-80)}}{\text{Enrolment in class X during the year}} \times 100$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	O.issa	50.53	54.54	52.10	72.30	80.25	75.35	78.16	86.34	81.33
19.	Punjab	32.69	39.94	35.92	79.99	79.10	75.49	83.89	89.62	86.52
20.	Rajasthan	59.27	72.71	62.47	67.27	83.91	70.22	82.81	96.04	85.93
21.	Sikkim	75.44	70.86	73.42	83.95	79.96	81.65	92.38	94.83	93.48
22.	Tamil Nadu	22.46	29.83	25.94	51.77	60.61	55.66	74.06	83.71	78.47
23.	Tripura	58.17	63.26	60.52	77.86	84.34	80.80	86.54	89.71	88.15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	46.97	46.84	46.94	57.83	67.82	60.26	62.97	85.79	72.91
25.	West Bengal	53.94	66.52	59.45	76.68	82.46	78.94	89.28	91.30	90.01
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Chandigarh	0.0	7.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.49	48.26	48.39
28.	D&N Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	DJhi	18.50	10.25	15.18	52.13	58.16	54.80	58.45	75.19	65.86
31.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.49	26.92	19.48	58.25	69.67	64.00
Total		47.24	53.39	49.62	64.37	73.60	67.78	76.52	85.62	79.88

*Includes Daman & Diu.

DROPOUT RATES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES 1988-89

State/UT	ST Primary I-V			ST Middle I-VIII			ST Secondary I-X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	63.70	68.97	65.66	84.21	90.14	86.42	88.83	92.77	90.34
2. Arunachal Pradesh	64.77	59.92	63.01	75.60	79.35	76.95	80.49	89.30	83.37
3. Assam	71.90	70.71	71.40	66.06	68.17	66.95	56.15	77.21	68.18
4. Bihar	69.51	77.14	72.19	84.53	88.65	85.94	90.30	93.64	91.42
5. Goa*	83.79	95.36	89.91	96.63	97.21	96.89	---	---	---
6. Gujarat	55.61	68.50	61.21	77.70	84.03	80.34	85.68	90.10	87.50
7. Haryana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8. Himachal Pradesh	24.39	28.16	25.89	33.97	46.97	38.65	55.88	65.33	59.27
9. Jammu & Kashmir	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10. Karnataka	35.80	45.77	40.18	59.61	70.07	64.03	69.06	80.52	73.97
11. Kerala	21.19	16.57	18.94	45.30	37.94	41.82	72.94	67.39	70.43
12. Madhya Pradesh	47.12	59.69	51.80	70.75	80.85	73.79	83.26	93.18	86.20
13. Maharashtra	57.89	68.83	62.60	73.00	83.64	77.10	83.34	90.49	86.18
14. Manipur	77.20	78.09	77.61	84.87	85.82	85.30	82.12	86.79	85.88
15. Meghalaya	73.21	81.76	77.40	72.85	73.09	72.96	91.63	93.37	92.47
16. Mizoram	61.88	62.70	62.28	31.17	24.66	28.08	75.91	78.49	77.17
17. Nagaland	34.94	35.70	35.29	64.41	58.67	61.99	79.64	83.86	81.53

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18. Orissa	75.41	77.74	76.19	83.99	85.72	84.59	87.34	92.69	89.23		
19. Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Rajasthan	66.77	79.07	69.63	72.34	86.07	74.44	83.09	94.33	84.72		
21. Sikkim	66.99	57.19	62.87	70.89	62.25	67.19	86.78	88.83	87.64		
22. Tamil Nadu	42.61	54.31	47.95	51.45	59.72	54.90	75.47	77.13	76.15		
23. Tripura	73.96	78.41	75.86	84.75	88.17	86.17	90.88	93.44	91.81		
24. Uttar Pradesh	41.73	51.60	45.14	55.83	63.69	58.10	79.30	83.88	80.68		
25. West Bengal	63.76	67.55	65.03	83.27	87.03	84.39	92.35	92.74	92.47		
26. A & N Islands	8.95	13.33	11.00	35.30	38.13	36.50	42.76	64.31	52.57		
27. Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. D & N Haveli	41.26	57.58	47.60	69.67	79.94	71.04	87.62	93.01	89.04		
29. Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Lakshadweep	..	10.54	..	29.72	50.41	39.61	71.11	73.78	72.34		
32. Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	61.94	68.73	64.53	76.21	81.45	78.08	84.87	89.91	86.77		

*Includes Daman & Diu.

**HAKSAR COMMITTEE ON
AKADEMIES**

786. SHRI RAM NAIK :

Will the **MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 27, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 313 and state :

(a) whether the Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations of the Haksar Committee on Akademies and National School of Drama;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Akademi-wise and about the School; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government will finalise its decision shortly.

**WORLD BANK LOANS FOR
RAILWAYS**

787. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank team of experts and consultants on Railways have visited Delhi during the first week of October, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the projects identified for loan from World Bank; and

(d) the estimated amount of assistance likely to be received for this purpose ?

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

(b) and (c) The World Bank team had held preliminary discussions about the possibility of a direct loan for Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Railways. The project aims to increase its capacity and efficiency for long-haul transport of high value goods both inland as well as overseas. The components are procurement of appropriate rolling stock and augmentation of infrastructure facilities in container depots and freight stations.

(d) The estimated amount of assistance is US\$ 143 million.

MONTREAL PROTOCOL

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Poor Indian Response on Montreal Protocol" appearing in (the Economic Times), New Delhi dated October 8, 1993;

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

(c) the reasons for not drawing up a specific schedule so as to indicate the sequence by which industries would be required to comply with various provisions of the Montreal Protocol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Government is aware of the news item captioned "poor Indian response on Montreal Protocol" appearing in the Economic Times, New Delhi dated October 8, 1993.

(b) and (c) The India Country Programme was prepared in two country Programme Workshops in which industry participated and contributed in a big way. The Country Programme provides the framework for the phase out of the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). It also gives a schedule of phase out.

India is by and large self sufficient in the production of the ODS. Substantial investments to create capacity have been made in recent years. Moreover, a large number of small scale units in dispersed locations will be involved in the phase out of the ODS. Consequently, it has been decided to make use of a mix of measures to achieve phase out of ODS as per the Montreal Protocol. It is proposed to rely on voluntary agreement with the enterprises as far as possible and use regulations only where necessary.

2560 LSS/94—25.

Regarding the list of projects, it has been the view of this Ministry that since all the ODS producer and the user industries are in the private sector and as the economy is being liberalised industries will willingly commit scarce resources only when the framework and the strategy for phase out has been clearly spelt out and approved. It is only after the approval of the country programme that most of the industries will come forward with projects for phasing out of ODS.

The consumption of ODS in India is currently less than 10 grams per capita. As such, under Article-5 of the Montreal Protocol, India is entitled to the grace period of 10 years. Accordingly, for India, base year for control measures for CFCs and Halons is 1996. Hence, 1996 was adopted as the base year in the country programme. It has been emphasised in the country programme that on availability of technology and financial resources, the phase out programme will be accelerated.

ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT WITH CHINA

789. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement with regard to maintenance of environment and eco-balance was signed between India and China during the recent Prime Minister's visit to China;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) An agreement on Environmental Co-operation between the Government India and the Government of the People's Republic of China was signed on 7th September, 1993 during the recent visit of Prime Minister to China to maintain and enhance bilateral cooperation in all fields of environmental activities especially in the following priority areas—

(1) Global environmental issues, including protection of bio-diversity, global climate change and the protection of the ozone layer;

(2) Waste management;

(3) Environment pollution control with emphasis on clean technology, water quality protection, air quality protection, packaging, recycling of solid wastes, hazardous waste issues, and emergency response;

(4) Environmental impact assessment procedures and experience;

(5) Quality control and management of environmental protection products;

(6) Public awareness and education on environmental issues;

(7) Wildlife conservation with specific focus on the prevention of trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora;

(8) Environmental legislation and enforcement; and

(9) Any other areas that may be agreed between the Parties.

(c) Steps to implement the agreement have been initiated.

GOVERNING BODY OF COLLEGES

790. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members of the governing body of the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University, college-wise;

(b) the profession, occupation and status of each member; and

(c) the procedure adopted for their nomination to the governing body ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) :

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

FLOODS IN UTTAR PRADESH

791. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss of life, livestock, crops and other properties suffered by Uttar Pradesh due to floods this year; and

(b) the total amount of assistance sought by the State Government and the amount actually provided by the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

1. Loss of human life	—Nos. 318
2. Loss of livestock	—Nos. 2114
3. Houses damaged	—Nos.
—Fully	25494
—Partially	150320
4. Crop area affected (in lakh ha.)	8.04
5. Value of damage to public properties such as roads, bridges, Govt. buildings, water & electricity supply system, irrigation, flood protection works, schools & hospitals etc. (Rs. in crores).	211.34

(b): The Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 211.24 crores. Govt. of India has released one instalment of Central share of Calamity Relief to Fund amounting to Rs. 13.32 crores. Two instalments amounting to Rs. 26.64 crores due in the current year were released in advance during 1992-93.

ASSISTANCE TO GUJARAT

792. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision to provide financial assistance to the Government of Gujarat to set up district milk federations has been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

TURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :
(a) The details of loss of life, livestock and damage to crops and other properties suffered by Uttar Pradesh due to floods this year as reported by Government of Uttar Pradesh is as follows :—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, (SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) The Government of India does not provide any financial assistance to State Govts. for setting up of district milk federations.

(b) Does not arise.

MASS COMMUNICATION

ENVIRONMENT

793. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on new Mass Communication Environment was held in Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein; and

(c) the outcome there of

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA : (a) to (c) Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development have no information on the subject.

PANTRY CARS IN TRAINS

794. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether pantry cars are not being attached with all long distance trains; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide pantry cars with all long distance trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) As per policy, catering requirement of passengers are normally met from the static units enroute. Pantry Cars are provided on certain selected long distance Mail/Express trains where due to timings, stoppages etc. catering from static units is not feasible or facilities in static units are inadequate, subject to availability of Pantry Cars as well as room on the trains. Besides, there is an acute shortage of pantry cars on the Indian Railways as preference is given to production of Passenger carrying coaches by the Production Units.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

795. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : WILL THE Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for universalisation of elementary education have been revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated number of illiterate children below the age of 14 years in the country. State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Policy on Education as revised in 1992 resolves that elementary education of satisfactory quality is to be provided to all children upto 14 years of age before the turn of the century. Towards this end, a disaggregated approach will be adopted through district planning. In addition the following are the main strategies :

(i) Adoption of alternative channels of schooling like voluntary schools and NFE centres for those who cannot avail of conventional full-time schooling.

(ii) Microplanning through involvement of teachers and the community in order to design and implement a family-wise child-wise plan of

action for universal access/enrolment and participation.

(iii) Making parents aware about their responsibility for ensuring the completion of elementary education by their children and for providing at home the facilities and encouragement needed for this purpose.

(iv) Establishment of linkages between programmes of pre-school and primary education, and between programmes of literacy and UEE, in total literacy campaign districts.

(v) Improvement of school facilities through revamped Operation Blackboard and connecting it to MLL strategy. It will also be extended to upper primary stage.

(vi) Decentralisation of educational management for making the schools function so as to ensure universal enrolment, retention and achievement.

(vii) Introduction of MLLs at primary and upper primary stages including coverage of the non-formal education channel.

(viii) Revision of process and content of elementary education to make teaching-learning child centred, activity based and joyful.

(ix) Modification of teacher training programmes in view of changed strategies and programmes.

(c) No survey has been conducted to ascertain illiterate children below the age of 14 years. However a statement placed below indicates the number of children in the age group of 6-14 years and these attending primary and upper primary schools. In addition 91 lakh children are getting education through non-formal stream.

Statement

Total Number of Children in the Age Group of 6-11 Years and those attending Primary and Upper Primary Schools

State/Union Territory	Total number of children in the age groups		Number of children attending classes	
	6—11 yrs.	11—14 yrs.	I—V	V—VIII
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Andhra Pradesh	71806	40866	787179	2287694
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1112	606	124893	38169
3. Assam	32485	18683	3623763	1155236
4. Bihar	189212	60227	8894787	2235986
5. Goa	1334	794	134153	78941
6. Gujarat	46876	27329	5982981	1995231
7. Haryana	28624	12096	1794314	762578
8. Himachal Pradesh	5987	3455	697198	383888
9. Jammu & Kashmir	8891	5838	799254	327526
10. Karnataka	53183	38854	6188568	1883741
11. Kerala	38957	18144	3819185	1986699

	1	2	3	4	5
12. Madhya Pradesh		78871	44505	@8146122	3283888+
13. Maharashtra		88837	49321	18911167	4836496
14. Manipur		2428	1318	268468	88268
15. Meghalaya		2320	1329	174597	53352
16. Mizoram		843	518	116261	37847
17. Nagaland		1468	875	155175	68658
18. Orissa		35953	28764	3788880	1258890
19. Punjab		28648	12869	2867896	953481
20. Rajasthan		60758	32754	5297888	1746888
21. Sikkim		631	342	74497	18515
22. Tamil Nadu		58134	34868	7935845	3489264
23. Tripura		3833	1674	399431	148995
24. Uttar Pradesh		177516	97819	15744488	5448258
25. West Bengal		75412	43042	18117888	4683888
26. A & N Islands		469	236	43763	18384
27. Chandigarh		983	513	53967	29245
28. D & Haveli		168	98	16934	4688
29. Daman & Diu		8	8	12763	6734
30. Delhi		18953	6449	927718	586716
31. Lakshadweep		68	31	8773	3673
32. Pondicherry		745	452	185939	59381
INDIA :		996283	572898	185378216	38788581

@Figures relates to 1991-92.

+Figures relates to Annual Plan 1993-94.

× It includes overage and under age children in the group.

Source : Educational Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

SUB-STANDARD DRUG IN IIT HOSPITALS

796. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of sub-standard and spurious drugs has been found in the stock of hospitals run by the Indian Institutes of Technology during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No, Sir,

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

797. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI :

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

PROF. PREM DHUMAL

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

SHRIMATI SHEELA

GAUTAM:

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the items with quantities thereof supplied against demands by the Department of Civil Supplies to each State, from July to October, 1993 commodity-wise and month-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the quota;

(c) whether these commodities are supplied keeping in view the population of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the backwardness and poverty of the State; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not following these norms?

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

(a): A Statement each showing the demand made by the States and allocation to the States in the months of July, August, September, and October, 93 of rice, wheat and allocation of levy sugar, Kerosene, imported edible oils and soft coke in the same months is given in the attached Statement I to IV.

(b) to (d) : The Central Government makes bulk allocation of food-grains and other commodities to

States/UT's taking into account the overall stock position in Central Pool, procurement made, inter-se requirements of States/UTs and seasonal factors. Allocations of PDS items are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total requirements of any State/UT. Allocation of levy sugar is made generally on a uniform norm of 425 gram per capita monthly availability to the projected population as on 1-10-1986. A 5% additional ad-hoc allocation was made to States from August, 91.

Additional allocation of kerosene was made to States/UTs from Sept-

ember, 93 in addition to the normal allocations regularly made to them.

Allocation of essential commodities for distribution through PDS are not made on the basis of population of any category except in the case of levy sugar as explained above. Under the Revamped PDS, an additional 2 million tonnes of foodgrains per annum has been earmarked for distribution to the population living in areas covered by various area specific programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Designated Hill Areas (DHA) and Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP).

Statement—I and II
State/UT wise demand and allocation for July, August, September and October, 1993

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

WHEAT

State/UT.	July		August			September			October		
	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Andhra Pradesh	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	0.60	1.40	0.60	1.40	0.60	1.40	0.60	1.40	0.60	
Assam	42.00	20.00	42.00	20.00	42.00	25.00	42.00	25.00	42.00	25.00	
Bihar	144.00	61.60	144.00	61.60	144.00	61.60	144.00	61.60	144.00	86.68	
Goa	4.00	3.10	4.00	3.10	4.00	3.10	4.00	3.10	4.00	3.10	
Gujarat	70.00	53.50	70.00	53.50	70.00	53.50	70.00	53.50	70.00	53.50	
Haryana	22.40	10.20	22.40	10.20	25.40	13.70	27.37	10.20	27.37	10.20	
Himachal Pradesh	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	20.00	31.00	20.00	31.00	20.00	
Karnataka	40.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	
Kerala	50.00	25.00	50.00	40.00	45.00	30.00	50.00	30.00	50.00	30.00	
Madhya Pradesh	55.00	41.00	60.00	41.00	60.00	41.00	70.00	41.00	70.00	41.00	
Maharashtra	100.00	60.00	80.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	
Manipur	3.00	2.70	3.00	2.70	3.00	2.70	3.00	2.70	3.00	2.70	
Meghalaya	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	
Mizoram	1.50	1.10	1.50	1.10	1.50	1.10	1.50	1.10	1.50	2.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland		2.78	3.20	2.78	1.20	2.78	6.00	2.00	2.00
Orissa		35.00	20.00	35.00	20.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Punjab		10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Rajasthan		76.50	95.00	76.50	95.00	76.50	95.00	76.50	76.50
Sikkim		0.70	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60
Tamilnadu		30.00	20.00	38.00	20.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	20.00
Tripura		2.58	1.80	2.50	18.0	3.00	1.80	2.50	1.80
Uttar Pradesh		185.00	73.80	30.00	53.80	60.00	53.80	93.80	93.00
West Bengal		105.00	80.00	105.00	80.00	105.00	82.00	105.00	60.00
Andman & Nicobar		2.10	2.10					8.40	8.40
Chandigarh		3.00	1.60	3.00	1.80	3.00	1.80	3.00	1.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20
Daman & Diu		0.30	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.30	0.15
Delhi		60.00	72.00	60.00	72.00	70.00	72.00	80.00	72.00
Lakshadweep								0.50	0.50
Pondicherry		0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Table —Continued

State/U.T.

RICE

	July		August		September		October	
	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	234.00	190.00	234.00	190.00	234.00	190.00	234.00	190.00
Arunachal Pradesh	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60
Assam	64.00	38.40	64.00	38.40	64.00	38.40	64.00	48.40
Bihar	25.00	24.60	25.00	24.60	25.00	24.60	25.60	24.60
Goa	5.60	4.50	5.60	4.50	5.60	4.50	5.60	4.50
Gujarat	30.00	34.50	30.00	34.50	30.00	34.50	30.00	34.50
Haryana	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Himachal Pradesh	9.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	7.00	6.50
Jammu & Kashmir	40.00	36.20	40.00	36.20	44.00	36.20	44.00	36.20
Karnataka	75.00	68.50	75.00	68.50	75.00	68.50	75.00	68.50
Kerala	217.00	150.00	192.00	175.00	217.00	150.00	217.00	150.00
Madhya Pradesh	40.00	40.90	30.00	40.90	40.00	40.90	40.00	40.90
Maharashtra	75.00	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50
Manipur	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00
Meghalaya	15.00	10.50	15.00	10.50	15.00	10.50	15.00	10.50
Mizoram	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.60

Nagaland	11.14	9.50	11.14	7.50	11.14	10.00	9.00	14.00
Orissa	30.00	38.70	30.00	38.70	30.00	38.70	38.70	38.70
Punjab	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Rajasthan	4.00	11.50	4.00	11.50	4.00	11.50	2.40	2.40
Sikkim	5.50	4.50	5.50	4.50	5.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Tamilnadu	75.00	70.80	75.00	70.80	75.00	70.80	75.00	70.00
Tripura	16.00	16.20	16.00	16.20	16.00	16.20	16.00	16.20
Uttar Pradesh	141.00	45.80	40.00	55.80	30.00	55.80	30.00	45.00
West Bengal	90.00	80.60	90.00	80.60	90.00	80.60	103.00	80.60
Andaman & Nikobar	6.00	6.00					24.00	24.00
Chandigarh	0.60	0.10	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.50
Daman & Diu	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.60
Delhi	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Lakshdweep							6.30	6.30
Pondicherry	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

SRI-38. prg.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	31.44	31.44	35.04	35.94	122.06	122.06	122.06	124.19	124.19
Manipur	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.85	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.75
Meghalaya	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.28
Mizoram	0.27	0.27	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.52
Nagaland	0.45	0.45	0.51	0.51	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.86	0.86
Orissa	13.01	16.68	13.01	13.08	12.96	12.96	12.96	15.60	15.60
Punjab	8.34	8.34	8.34	9.54	27.26	27.26	27.26	27.71	27.71
Rajasthan	17.76	17.76	20.31	20.31	21.12	21.12	21.12	24.06	24.06
Sikkim	0.77	6.17	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.62	0.63	0.63
Tamilnadu	23.67	23.67	23.67	27.07	54.61	54.61	54.61	55.35	55.35
Tripura	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.05	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.83
Uttar Pradesh	55.57	55.57	71.51	55.57	76.44	76.44	76.44	84.20	84.20
West Bengal	27.18	27.18	27.18	31.08	61.15	61.15	63.15	62.19	62.19
Andaman & Nikobar	0.26	0.26	0.33	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32
Chandigarh	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.45	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Daman & Diu	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Delhi	9.16	9.16	8.17	10.32	18.76	18.76	18.78	18.78	18.78
Lakshadweep	0.08	0.10	0.08	3.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Pondicherry	2.42	2.45	3.48	3.43	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.24

Statement—IV

Statement/UT wise demand and allocation for July, August, September and October, 1993.

State/UT	IMPORTED EDIBLE OILS				SFT COKE				
	July	August	September	October	July	August	September	October	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh				1.50					
Arunachal Pradesh				0.05	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Assam				0.20	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bihar				0.36	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Goa				0.30					
Gujarat				2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Haryana				0.40					
Himachal Pradesh				0.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jammu & Kashmir				0.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Karnataka				1.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Kerala				1.50					
Madhya Pradesh				1.50	4.08	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.00
Maharashtra				2.60	2.20	2.00	2.70	2.70	2.20
Manipur				0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Meghalaya				0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mizoram				0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland		0.21			0.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Orissa					1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80	1.80
Punjab					0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Rajaathan					0.70	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Sikkim				0.15	0.15	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00
Tamil Nadu					1.50				
Tripura					0.20	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Uttar Pradesh					1.20	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
West Bengal				0.14	2.03	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Andaman & Nicobar					0.10				
Chandigarh					0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					3.05				
Daman & Diu					0.10				
Delhi					2.00	9.00	9.00		9.00
Lakshadweep					0.03				
Pondicherry					0.23				

ERI-38, pro

LOK SABHA

Unstarred question No. 798
To Be Answered on 7-12-93

Pantry Car

798. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new train introduced recently between Nizamuddin and Mangalore has not been provided with a pantry car as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which a pantry car is expected to be provided with this train ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) to (c) While it had been formally planned to attach Pantry Car on Nizamuddin-Mangalore Mangala Express, however, in view of severe shortage of Pantry Cars the same could not be introduced. Meanwhile, Hon'ble National Consumer Disputes' Redressal Commission has directed on 10-9-93 that pantry car should be attached with this train within four months' period and suitable action has already been initiated in this regard.

Conversion of metregauge

799. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total kilometres of railway line converted from metre gauge to 2560 LSS/94—27.

broad gauge in South Central Railway; and

(b) the schedule fixed for conversion of the remaining railway lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) 924 kms of metre gauge lines have been converted to broad gauge on South Central Railway so far.

(b) The schedule for conversion of remaining lines on South Central Railway is as under:

Jalna-Parbhani	93-94
Narsaraopet-Donakonda	93-94
Donakonda-Giddalur	94-95
Hospet-Hubli-Londa	94-95
Louda-Miraj	94-95
Parbhani-Purna	94-95
Giddalur-Nandyal	95-96
Nandyal-Guntakal	96-97
Guntakal-Kalluru	IXth Plan
Kurnool, Dronachalam	IXth Plan
Mehboobnagar-Gadwal	IXth Plan
Gadwal-Kurnool	IXth Plan
Mudkhed-Adilabad	IXth Plan
Purna-Mudkhed	IXth Plan
Bolarum-Mudkhed	IXth Plan

Railway lines in Kerala

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for laying of new railway lines connecting the freight oriented industrial area from Cochin to Madurai and Angamaly to Achencoil in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Government have approved the project for execution;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the time by which the said rail project is likely to be approved ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of Resources.

(d) Does not arise.

Traditional System of Agriculture

801. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the traditional system of agriculture prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether agricultural experts have been consulted for marking this system more feasible and economical and finding out other alternatives to chemical fertilizers and pesticides; and

(d) if so, the details of the efforts made in this regard during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) No formal Review has been done by the Government.

(c) The Government is interacting with the Agricultural Experts to find out economical alternatives to chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

(d) A scheme on balanced and integrated use of fertilizers has been taken up to promote the use of bio-fertilizers, green manure, urban and rural compost, use of sewage, sludge and micro-nutrients. The use of Integrated Pest Management technology is also being propagated to minimise the use of pesticides and to encourage the use of bio-pesticides.

Rajdhani Express

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

(a) whether both the Rajdhani Expresses are not having any stoppage at Asansol Junction of Eastern Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide stoppage of both express trains at that station;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 2301/2302 and 2305/2306 Rajdhani Expresses do not stop at Asansol.

(b) There is no proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rajdhani Expresses are inter-metropolitan through services with intermediate stops mainly for operational purposes. Their stoppage at

Asansol is not considered necessary for operational reasons.

Dakshin Express

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

(a) whether the Government propose to accede to the long pending request to reduce travelling time of Dakshin Express running between Delhi and Visakhapatnam ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to upgrade this train ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Wagon and Engineering Units

804. SHRI GURDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wagon manufacturing and engineering units are likely to be hit due to paucity of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) As traffic offerings in the current year have not picked up as per the target envisaged, the requirements of the wagons have been reduced. Accordingly, the target for acquisition of

wagons has been revised from 22,500 four wheelers to 20,000 four wheelers. This is consistent with funds outlay.

Co-operative Sugar Mills

805. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Co-operative Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) if so, the names of the districts in which these mills are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether these areas have been surveyed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d) The Central Government does not set up Sugar Mills in any part of the country. It, however, grants letters of intent/industrial licences in accordance with the prevailing licencing policy guidelines for setting up of new sugar factories.

Marketing Facilities for Grapes

806. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the grape growers in Maharashtra have represented to the Union Government about

their demands of Central assistance for setting up a research centre, cold storages at the airports and harbours, subsidy for drip irrigation systems and provision of special grape guard paper required for packing meant for global market;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the research and marketing facilities in Maharashtra and other grape growing areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The Grape Growers Federation of India which include Grape Growers of Maharashtra also had submitted a representation regarding various problems being faced by grape growers.

(b) and (c) The Government had convened a meeting of the concerned Departments with the representatives of Grape Growers from Maharashtra. Many problems have been sorted out.

(i) A National Research Centre on Grapes has been approved by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, to be established at Pune during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(ii) Import of planting material for horticulture crops including grapes have been streamlined.

(iii) Import duty on raisins has been increased to protect the interest of the grape growers.

(iv) Customs Duty on grape guard paper is being exempted year-to-year basis, every year.

(v) The National Horticulture Board (NHB) has provided financial assistance to Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for establishing pre-cooling units at the international Airports as under :

Year	Airport	Amount provided by NHB
1991-92	Bombay Delhi,	Rs. 6,84,925/-
1992-93	Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum	Rs. 8,94,000/-

(vi) The NHB has also provided financial assistance of Rs. 22 lakh during 1991-92 to Mahagrape in Maharashtra for establishment of 22 pre-cooling units in Grape Growing areas out of which 13 units have been already established.

(vii) The NHB has provided assistance for establishing grading packing centres in producing areas for improved packaging such as plastic crates and corrugated fibre board (CFB) cartons and transport vehicles.

Computerised Railway Booking System

807. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have purchased the computer equipments for Surat and Rajkot stations;

(b) whether the building of proposed computerised railway booking has already been constructed;

(c) the present stage of proposed computerised Railway Booking System at these stations;

(d) the time by which these stations are likely to come under this system; and

(e) the estimated cost of this Project to be included in the current Railway Budget ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-
WAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :**

(a) The equipment has been purchased for Surat, but not for Rajkot.

(b) The building has been constructed at Surat. The existing building is proposed to be modified at Rajkot.

(c) and (d) The computerised passenger reservations was started at Surat in June, 1992. At Rajkot, even though the equipment has not been purchased, the facility has been introduced with one supervisory-cum-enquiry and one booking terminal from October 1993.

(e) The estimated cost of the project of computerisation of passenger reservation at Surat is Rs. 65 lakhs

and at Rajkot is Rs. 80 lakhs. The outlay in the current year for Surat is the balance Rs. 5 lakhs and for Rajkot Rs. 20.95 lakhs.

Khurda Road-Bolangir Line

808. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :**

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the **MINISTER OF RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approved the construction of Khurda Road-Bolangir line via Phulbani which has been pending since long;

(b) if so, the total length and cost of that line;

(c) the number of bridges, tunnels, culverts etc. to be constructed on that proposed line; and

(d) the forest land and private land proposed to be acquired for that line ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-
WAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) :**

(a) The proposal for construction of Khurda Road-Bolangir line via Bauda and Purnapani has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for their consideration.

(b) Total length — 289 kms

Cost—Rs. 353.38 crores

(c) The details are as under :

Bridges and Culverts	:	Major
		Minor — 4

Tunnels	:	11
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(d) Government non-forest land	—	397.5 hectares
Forest land	—	508.5 hectares
Private land	—	2311.0 hectares

	Total	3217.0 hectares

Closure of Industrial Units in Uttar Pradesh

809. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI JEEVAN SHARMA:
SHRI BHAGWAN SINGH
RAWAT :

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has ordered closure of some industrial units endangering the Taj and all Municipalities of Uttar Pradesh located along with the River Ganga to give a status report about the effluent treatment plants and to file an affidavit as to whether they have set up effluent plant;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has also ordered the Mathura Refinery to state on Oath on the efficiency of the air pollution control devices it has installed and the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control

Board to file a report on the working of the devices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to implement these orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated October 27, 1993 had ordered the closure of 212 industries which have not installed Air Pollution Control devices in the Agra-Mathura region. The Supreme Court vide its order dated January 12, 1988, has also asked the Municipalities on the bank of the river Ganga in U.P. to file affidavit to the fact whether they have set up effluent treatment plants to the satisfaction of the U.P. State Pollution Control Board.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 10th September, 1993 had directed the Mathura Refinery to file a detailed affidavit

giving the status of the functioning of Air Pollution Control devices, installed in the refinery.

The follow up action is being taken up by the Municipalities of the States. The U.P. Pollution Control Board is pursuing the matter and the status report is filed from time to time to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Drought-Affected Areas

810. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

SHRI BARE LAL JATAV :

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite heavy rains and floods in different parts of the country this year, certain pockets still remain drought-stricken;

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

(c) the funds provided by the Government for relief and rehabilitation work, State-wise;

(d) the findings and recommendations of the Central team, if any, who visited the drought affected areas; and

(e) the review of the relief programmes, if any undertaken by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) to (e) Information is being collected.

Handing over of Railway Lands

811. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the MNISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal to hand over some lands near Jalpaiguri railway station; and

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

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

(b) The Railways have agreed, as per policy, to relinquish land at its current market value and an estimate had, accordingly, been sent to the District Magistrate, Jalpaiguri, for acceptance. The District Magistrate has, however, requested for relinquishment of land at a token cost, which could not be agreed to.

Closing of Loco-shed at Charbag (Lucknow)

812. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Loco-shed at Charbag (Lucknow) in North Eastern Railway was closed down in 1992;

(b) if so, its taq̄doretfr; he

(c) the number of employees rendered surplus due to this closure and alternative arrangements made for their absorption;

(d) whether in spite of the instructions of the Railway Board, many employees have not been absorbed so far; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government to ensure protection to the services and wages of these employees?

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

(b) Metre Gauge steam loco-shed at Charbagh (Lucknow) is no longer required on account of conversion of Lucknow-Kanpur & Sitapur-Burhwal metre gauge section into broad gauge and also due to dieselisation of train services in the area.

(c) and (d) 367 staff were rendered surplus. Orders have been issued for redeployment of 317 staff. Redeployment of the remaining staff is in process. No staff have been retrenched/discharged.

(e) Redeployment done as per extant rules ensures protection of their service and wages.

II Class Coaches

813. SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY:
Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of railway coaches is far less in propor-

tion to the number of Passengers travelling by II Class;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of II Class coaches with a view to provide better facilities to passengers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) A constant watch is kept so as to augment the different classes of accommodation to the extent feasible. Recently 72 trains have been provided additional II Class unreserved coaches.

Plantation of Fruit Trees

815. SHRI VILASRAO
NAGNATHRAO GUNDE-
WAR :

SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

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

(a) whether trees are planted by the Government on road sides on vacant land and green belts and watchmen and gardeners are appointed for the protection of these plants;

(b) whether Government propose to plant fruit bearing trees under this scheme where gardeners and watchmen have already been appointed;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to plant

trees according to the type of the soil; and

(d) whether the progress of work vis-a-vis the expenditure on this planting activity is watched and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Trees of various species including selected fruit bearing species are planted on roadsides and other available spaces keeping in view the local climatic and soil conditions. For protecting the plantations, watchmen are employed on casual basis for limited periods as required.

(c) The tree species for the plantation programme are being selected keeping in view the local climatic and soil conditions.

(d) The physical and financial progress of the afforestation and tree planting activities is monitored by the State Governments who have their own checking and monitoring arrangements. The Central Government also conducts periodical review and monitoring of the progress of the afforestation and tree planting activities.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya

816. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya in 2560 LSS/94—28.

Mandsaur city in Madhya Pradesh in the current financial year;

(b) whether the accommodation and other facilities required for this purpose has been identified; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said Vidyalaya is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that the State Government has requested for opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Mandsaur city in Madhya Pradesh. However, temporary accommodation for running the school and other facilities have not been made available by the State Government. As such, the proposal is not ripe for consideration.

Bhubaneswar Railway Station

817. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modernisation work of Bhubaneswar Railway Station has been taken up;

(b) if so, the amount spent on it so far;

(c) the number of other stations in Orissa identified for modernisation during the Eighth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expected expenditure till the end of 1993-94 is Rs. 19.10 lakh.

(c) During the current year modernization works have been taken up at 29 other stations in Orissa. Modernization of Railway stations is a continuous process and the stations in this regard are selected depending upon traffic needs, general condition and overall availability of funds.

Culture Policy

818. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to modify the draft culture policy; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposed modifications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI. SELJA) : (a) and (b) An Approach Paper to National Policy on Culture has been placed in both the Houses of Parliament for eliciting the views of the Hon'ble Members.

Hathras Junction Railway Line

819. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed work of electrification between Hathras

Fort and Hathras Junction has since been completed;

(b) if so, the date from which the electric train is likely to be operated on this route; and

(c) the total amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) Electrification work is in advanced stage of completion. The electric traction is likely to be introduced on this route by 15-3-94.

(c) Rs. 64.23 lakhs.

Repairing of Bridges in Maharashtra

820. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway bridges under Western Railway covering Maharashtra;

(b) the number of bridges requiring repairs, division-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred on repairing of such bridges during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively division-wise; and

(d) the number of bridges likely to be repaired during 1993-94, division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 510.

(b) 2 Nos. in Bombay Division.

(c) Accounts of expenditure is not maintained State-wise.

(d) 1 in Bombay Division.

Growth of Agriculture Sector

821. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of total population engaged in agricultural sector

as per the census of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; and

(b) the contribution in Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND

NETAM) : (a) Percentage of Agriculture Population

Year	Percentage of population engaged in agriculture*
1951	69.4
1961	69.5
1971	69.7
1981	60.5
1991	64.9

*Percentage of agriculture population as derived from the workforce engaged in agriculture.

(b) Contribution of Agriculture to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net National Product (NNP) at current prices.

Year	Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (Rs. in crore)	Contribution of Agriculture to NNP (Rs. in crore)
1950-51	4690	4590
1960-61	6561	6314
1970-71	16821	16190
1980-81	42466	40056
1990-91	137411	132927

Note : Sectorwise break-up of Gross National Product is not compiled.

Source : National Accounts Statistics, C.S.O. & Registrar General's Office.

Anna Nagar-Villivakkam Railway Line

822. SHRI ANBARASU ERA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a railway line between Anna Nagar and Villivakkam

in Madras is proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-
WAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) :**

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Constraint of resources.

**UNESCO Report on Primary
Education**

823. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL : Will the MINISTER
OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVE-
LOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a UNESCO Report
which reviewed the state of primary
education based on 1990 data has
placed India at 50th position out of
a total of 87 developing countries;

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

(c) the proposed plans to tackle
this major challenge and promote
the cause of primary education in
the country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCA-
TION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :**

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, A report
entitled Status and Trends published
by UNESCO for the International
Consultative Forum on Education
for All contains a table on status
of Basic Education in developing
countries in which India is ranked
50 amongst 87 countries on the basis

of the Net enrolment ratio for
primary schooling. Any statistical
index comparing different countries
raises problems a methodologies and
data. The UNESCO index is no
exception. The report itself has
sounded caution on its use for policy
conclusion.

(c) The revised programme of
Action, 1992, which was laid on the
Table of both Houses of Parliament
on 19th August, 1992, stresses on
following measures:

(i) Microplanning through a
process of community parti-
cipation and effective decent-
ralisation of educational
management to the village
Level;

(ii) Shifting the emphasis on
retention and attainments
by monitoring the number
of children completing class
V and class VIII and devis-
ing programme to ensure
that the minimum levels
of learning are achieved by
all children completing a
stage of education;

(iii) Expansion of facilities and
improvement of primary and
upper primary schools by
expanding the scope of
Operation Blackboard;

(iv) Diversification and improve-
ment of programme of
non-formal education for
children who will remain
outside the formal school
system.

(v) Strengthening of pre-school components of Early Childhood Care and Education; and

(vi) Improving and expanding programmes for teacher education by providing network of centres for in-service and continuing education of school teachers.

Railway wagons for Gujarat

825. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The progress made so far in regard to increase the railway wagons quota for coal in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government have also received proposals from the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):

(a) For 1993 (upto October) against the ceiling limit of 14780 Box Wagons for Gujarat, recommendations were received and accepted for 12949 wagons. Against this the State Government utilised only 7526 wagons i.e. 51%. Railways have now removed the ceiling limits for wagon quota for all the states including Gujarat for the year 1994.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Eminent Writers

826. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy to support eminent writers of yester years who are living a life of deprivation at present; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the writers to whom such support has been provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) Yes, Sir. This Department administers a scheme under which financial assistance is extended to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances. The assistance is extendable to their dependents also.

(b) An expert Committee usually considers the applications received direct through the State Governments/Union Territories and recommends nominees for awarding the assistance. A total of 564 artists are receiving assistance. Out of 38 artists who were selected for grant of assistance under the Scheme for the year 1992-93, 11 (Eleven) writers were granted assistance (Statement annexed).

Statement**List of Writers granted Financial Assistance during 1992-93**

1. Sh. Vivekananda Mukhopadhaya
2. Sh. Imtisupong Aier
3. Sh. Khawlkungi
4. Sh. Ki Rajanarayanan
5. Sh. Jagannatha Iyengar Sadagopan
6. Sh. Harikshan
7. Sh. Nazir Banarai
8. Sh. Prem Prakash
9. Smt. Chhabra Bakshi
10. Sh. Arun Mitra
11. Smt. Nuchhungi

Ticketless Travelling

827. SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU :
SHRI MANIKRAO
HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway authorities have recently intensified the drive against ticketless travelling, travelling with improper tickets and unbooked luggage and to impose heavy fines on the defaulters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of fine/penalty collected from defaulters, category-wise, in various zones from 1st April to 31st October, 1993; and

(c) the number of checks conducted in the various zones during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

EMU Trains

829. SHRI HARADHAN ROY :
SHRI NIRMAL KANTI
CHATTERJEE :
DR. ASIM BALA :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce more EMU trains on Howrah Sealdah and other sections of Eastern Railway; and

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

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

(b) One main line EMU rake of 10'-8" wide against existing 12' wide stock, is proposed to be introduced as a trial measure on Asansol-Bardhaman section of Eastern Railway.

National Fisheries Policy

830. SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an export group for

formulation of a comprehensive National Fisheries Policy to give a thrust to the on going integrated development of fisheries in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Expert Group;

(c) whether the Government propose to consult the State Governments in this regard and transfer the subject of fisheries to the Concurrent List; and

(d) the time by which the National Fisheries Policy is likely to be formulated and announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Government

have constituted an Expert Group to formulate a National Fisheries Policy covering all aspects of the fisheries sector.

(b) A Statement indicating the composition and terms of reference of the Expert Group is annexed.

(c) The State Governments would be consulted after the draft policy is ready. There is no proposal at present to transfer the subject of 'Fisheries' to the Concurrent List.

(d) Various Departments/Organisations have already been requested to nominate representatives. The group shall attempt to formulate the draft policy at the earliest after which the consultations with the states would commence before the policy is tabled before Parliament. It may not be possible to indicate a firm date just now for completion of this exercise, although all efforts would be made to complete the process in 1994.

Statement

Composition of the Export Group

(i) Special Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, (Incharge of Fisheries)	Chairman
(ii) Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	Member
(iii) Representative of I.C.A.R.	Member
(iv) Representative of Ministry of Commerce	Member
(v) Representative of Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Member
(vi) Representative of Ministry of Environment & Forests	Member
(vii) Representative of Department of Bio-technology	Member
(viii) Representative of Department of Revenue	Member
(ix) Representative of Department of Insurance	Member

(x) Representatives from the States Kerala, Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	Members
(xi) Representative of Association of Indian Fishery Industries	Member
(xii) Shri J.V.H. Dixitulu, Editor, "Fishing Chimes"	Member
(xiii) Representative of Fisheries Coopn. Federation (FISHCOPFED)	Member
(xiv) Fisheries Development Commissioner	Member Convener

Terms of Reference :

To formulate a comprehensive National Fisheries Policy by

- (i) Covering all aspect of production, marketing processing and exports in fisheries sector;
- (ii) Coordinating the efforts of all concerned both in the public and private sector of fisheries;
- (iii) laying special stress on the issues relating to welfare of fishermen;
- (iv) incorporating strategies for production of fish ensuring at the same time adequate inputs of science and technology;
- (v) including adequate environmental safeguards so that the production growth could be made ecologically sustainable;
- (vi) giving special focus on the development of brackishwater aquaculture; and
- (vii) providing adequate measures for combating fish diseases.

**Cashew Research Centre in
Madhya Pradesh**

831. SHRI RAM KAPSE :
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has sanctioned a new centre for Cashew Research and Development in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) how the technologies would be used for increasing production of cashew in Bastar region ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF NON
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
SOURCES AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.
KRISHNA KUMAR) :**

(a) Yes, Sir. A Research Centre on Cashew has been set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The Centre will be located at the Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Jagdalpur, Bastar District.

(c) The technologies developed by the centre will be used by the extension agencies of the State in development activities and thus increase cashew production.

Hindi University

832. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV :

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh Suman on setting up of Hindi University;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The Report of Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh Suman Committee has since been received in the Ministry. Steps have been taken to examine the report in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Operation Black Board

833. SHRI K. PRADHAN :
PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN :

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

(a) whether the Government have made any study on the success of the 2560 LSS/94—29.

centrally sponsored scheme "Operation Black Board" ;

(b) if so, when the last study was conducted;

(c) the success achieved under the scheme till date, State-wise; and

(d) the number of construction of class-rooms pending for want of funds, State-wise ?

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

(b) 1991-92.

(c) So far 4.72 lakh schools have been covered under the scheme of Operation Black-board. It is proposed to cover the remaining schools during the current year. Information on the number of schools covered so far State-wise is given in the attached Statement.

(d) Under the scheme of Operation Black-board, construction of school buildings is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in consultation with Department of Education, Ministry of Rural Development has worked out a formula under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) to ensure availability of funds for construction. According to this formula, 48% of the funds for construction are provided by Ministry of Rural Development as Central matching share of JRY, if the States raise 12% JRY State share and 40% Non-JRY share. As per

information furnished by State Govts., 1.13 lakh class rooms in primary schools are pending for construction. The number of rooms pending for construction State-wise is given in Annexure.

Statement

State/UT.	No. of Schools covered	No. of Classrooms in primary schools pending for construction
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	43306	15467
Arunachal Pradesh	597	176
Assam	25970	16551
Bihar	32987	17079
Goa	966	249
Gujarat	12393	3552
Haryana	7445	208
Himachal Pradesh	6934	121
Jammu & Kashmir	7768	5195
Karnataka	21998	7674
Kerala	6674	158
Madhya Pradesh	64722	19181
Maharashtra	35559	17563
Manipur	2550	1514
Meghalaya	3141	1410
Mizoram	1015	26
Nagaland	1190	104
Orissa	34178	3362
Punjab	12925	1017
Rajasthan	27023	—
Sikkim	509	—
Tamil Nadu	29135	—
Tripura	1927	1688
Uttar Pradesh	70083	1688
West Bengal	18577	4319
A & N Islands	182	107
Chandigarh	23	—
D. & N. Haveli	120	46
Daman & Diu	32	1
Delhi	1688	—
Lakshadweep	19	2
Pondicherry	243	—

Environmental Education

834. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE :

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

(a) Whether the Government have taken any steps to formulate a national plan and strategy for environmental education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps envisaged by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) So far there is no formal national plan and strategy for environmental education which has been finalised.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken various steps to encourage introduction of courses in environment in the fields of Higher and Technical Education. Besides, University Grants Commission has impressed upon universities to keep the requirements of environmental education in mind while formulating their syllabi and curricula.

In so far as the School sector is concerned, besides providing general encouragement to the cause of environmental education (as in the case of Higher Education) a specific

centrally sponsored scheme 'Environmental Orientation to School Education' has been formulated and is in operation since 1988-89. This scheme seeks to infuse environmental information and concepts in the general curriculum, suitable revision of text books including the above concepts and information and to provide funding to non-governmental organisations for developing newer strategies and methods of imparting environmental education. The State Governments are encouraged to have curriculum specific to their different Agro-Climatic Zones.

Considerable progress has been made in re-orienting syllabus and text books upto the upper primary stage in schools in most states and UTs; 48 projects have been sanctioned by the Department of Education for implementation of various activities under the scheme in different States.

The Government of India has also set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V.B. ESWARAN, Former Secretary, Expenditure. The committee is to review quickly the existing arrangements in the country for imparting:

(a) training in management of resources in the enterprises/projects so as to orient them towards environmental considerations;

(b) formal education and training in specialised areas of pollution control and environmental managements; and

(c) environmental education at the school level including training of teachers.

Consumer Protection Act

835. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI :

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Consumer Protection Act is not effective as a result of pressure being exerted by goods manufacturers on Government;

(b) whether District Forum and State Commissions are also not getting requisite facilities and co-operation as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by when these facilities are likely to be provided to these agencies ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government is aware that some District Forums and State Commissions do not have requisite space, staff and other infrastructure. The responsibility for providing these facilities rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations with whom the matter is taken up from time to time.

Ancient Temple Complex in Karnataka

836. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
PATEL :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for the protection of 'Ancient Temple Complex' pertaining to Kadamba Dynasty at Halshi, District Belgaum, Karnataka;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether these monuments are undergoing damages due to elements of nature and construction activity within their vicinity; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the protection of these monuments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has received a proposal to protect Bhuvараहा, Ramalingeshwara, Suvarneswar and Kamaleswara Temples of 'Ancient Temple Complex' pertaining to Kadamba dynasty at Halshi, District Belgaum, Karnataka, The proposal is under scrutiny.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has received a report that the local

authorities have accorded permission to the Management Committee of the Temple to construct a modern Kalyanamandapa of Bhavaraha Narasimha Temple.

(d) The State Government Karnataka has been requested to withdraw the permission accorded for these constructions. Besides, the High Court of Karnataka in a Writ Petition has also issued a interim Order that no construction/further construction shall take place within 100 meters radius of the outer boundary of Bhavaraha Narasimha Temple; Ramalingeswara Temple Suvarneswar Temple and Kamaleswara Temple at Halshi.

Ecological Balance

837. SHRI SURENDRA PAL BATHAK : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ecological balance has been affected in some States because of non-formation of Green Belt in lieu of the forest land covered for military and other projects:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Prior approval of the Central Government is required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 before using any forest land for non-forestry purposes. While approving diversion of forest land under the Act, raising of compensatory afforestation alongwith other safeguards is invariably stipulated to compensate for the loss of forest cover and for maintaining ecological balance. A statement showing State-wise details of forest area diverted, compensatory afforestation stipulated and done as on 30-6-1993 is annexed.

(c) Funds and well as non-forest land required for raising compensatory afforestation are transferred to the State Forest Department before issue of formal approval order permitting use of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Act. The raising of compenstory afforestation is closely monitored.

Statement

THE STATE-WISE DETAILS OF FOREST AREA DIVERTED COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION STIPULATED AND DONE AS ON 30-6-1993

S. No.	Name of State /UT	Forest area diverted (ha.)	Compensatory afforestation stipulated (ha.)	Compensatory afforestation done (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,694	13,098	6,240
2.	Arumachal Pradesh	822	1,227	566
3.	Assam	1,000	1,213	578

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	3,221	1,670	68
5.	Goa	163	120	93
6.	Gujarat	6,546	19,453	9,961
7.	Haryana	390	533	507
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3,116	5,223	2,715
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,286	1,425	288
10.	Karnataka	10,011	9,162	9,633
11.	Kerala	1,112	701	490
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,88,615	2,29,060	64,104
13.	Maharashtra	19,725	39,693	26,764
14.	Manipur	244	Neg.	—
15.	Meghalaya	173	249	270
16.	Mizoram	3,020	3,020	—
17.	Orissa	16,265	20,180	12,157
18.	Punjab	294	425	207
19.	Rajasthan	3,401	4,135	1,083
20.	Sikkim	469	213	730
21.	Tamil Nadu	1,943	867	638
22.	Tripura	165	233	219
23.	Uttar Pradesh	22,994	14,209	5,682
24.	West Bengal	8,397	559	604
25.	A & N Islands	2,139	1,990	2,046
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	141	262	262
27.	Daman & Diu	1	—	—

Claims Tribunals

838. SHRI TARA CHAND

KHANDELWAL :

SHRI V. SREENIVASA

PRASAD

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways has sought exemption from the Consumer Protection Act on the plea that it has caused confusion in the working of the Railways Claims Tribunals;

(b) if so, the number of cases under examination relating to poor services

and facilities with Consumer Protection Wing and Railways Claims Tribunals at present; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the cases of railway commuters pending with Railways Claims Tribunals

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Wherever there is heavy pendency of claims cases, every efforts is made to expedite their settlement by holding circuit benches at different places within the jurisdiction of particular Bench, as also by temporarily deputing Members from other benches.

Awarding of PH.D. Degree

839. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government for awarding the Ph.D. degree to the research scholars;

(b) whether the Government have amended the registration process of awarding Ph.D. degree to the research scholars;

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

(d) whether the Government have received complaints regarding, alleged irregularities in awarding the Ph.D. degree and cancellation of registration of the students of Delhi University;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) The criteria for awarding Ph.D. degree to research scholars is not fixed by the Government. They are fixed by the respective universities for the scholars registered with them.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) No general complaint regarding alleged irregularities in awarding Ph.D degree and cancella-

tion of registration of the students of Delhi University appears to have been received by the Government. However, recently the Government have received a representation from one research scholar of the University alleging harrassment and injustice being meted out to her by her guide. A factual report in this regard has been called for from the University.

Damage to Crops by Locusts

840. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI :

Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent by which the crops were damaged by the attack of locusts in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the total loss caused thereby, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to compensate farmers for the losses thus suffered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There was no attack of locusts in the country during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93. As such there was no damage in the crops during these years.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

[*English*]

12.03 hrs.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member have been cooperating very well. I thank them for their cooperation. It was decided that we will make this hour also very meaningful and effective and the discussion should be over within half-an-hour, something about 30 minutes or less or more. Today, I propose to allow two kinds of discussions. One on bomb blasts in the trains and the other on the strike of the postal employees. If time permits we may take up one or two other items. We may take up other items later on, may be tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Please cooperate in this respect.

[*Translation*]

Shri Govinda Chandra Munda (Keonjhar) : I am on a point of order. Fire was caused in my bungalow due to short circuit.

Mr. Speaker : Please, sit down now.

Shri Govinda Chandra Munda : How can I sit down now ?

[*English*]

Mr. Speaker : I need some time to hear your point of order later on. There is no point of order at this point of time.

Shri Govinda Chandra Munda : Sir, I want to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker : I will hear you later. You have to sit down now.
12.04 hrs.

Re : Bomb Blasts in Five Pressigious Passenger Trains on 6-12-1993

[*Translation*]

Shri Jaswant Singh (Chittoargarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were reports of bomb-blasts in several trains in many parts of the country early morning yesterday. Though the hon'ble Minister of Railways furnished some details here in regard to these mishaps yet it has become a mere formality because it has three aspects.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are not mere rail accidents. 477 rail accidents have occurred till September this year and 370 persons have been killed in these accidents. A rail accident is a different thing and bomb-blasts in trains is something entirely different.

The hon'ble Minister of Railways in his statement gave information regarding the names of the ill-fated trains and the time and place of these bomb blasts. I want to raise only two points. First, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Home Affairs had prior

information in this regard. Was the Ministry aware that bomb blast might occur in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta or here in Delhi, within two hundred yards of Parliament House at the same time or on the same date. When an accident takes place simultaneously in five trains at different places at the same time it means there was a conspiracy behind it. That is why it is not proper that the Ministry of Railways should come out with merely a statement which has become more or less a formality.

I would submit to you that either the Ministry of Home Affairs comes and reveals the facts or you allow us to hold a debate on that. The Ministry must disclose what steps were taken by them and what steps are proposed by them to avert recurrence of such incidents. It is difficult to believe that the Ministry of Home Affairs or Ministry of Railways did not have a prior knowledge. Both these Ministries were aware beforehand that such incidents might take place and finally these incidents took place. My submission is that the Ministry of Home Affairs should come out with all the details and satisfy the House.

Shri Sharad Yadav (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with hon'ble Jaswant Singh Ji who has raised the matter regarding bomb blasts in trains. Really these incidents are condemnable incidents. It becomes the responsibility of the Central Government to find out the brains behind these incidents. When the truth is not known, rumours

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spread. The political parties also play a role in spreading rumours fast. I would like to submit to the Government, through you, that they take a very long time in carrying out investigations into these incidents. The public has given all powers to the Central Government. Such incidents take place in train in five places simultaneously but the efficient department of the Central Government cannot even find out the brain behind these incidents. Many parties have lost their credibility now but the nation has won. I want to submit that the public has taken initiative to give a new direction to the nation. The Government, therefore, needs to remain alert and vigilant. You should not remain in slumber. The main reason for recurrence of these incidents is lack of vigilance on the part of the Government.

I want to appeal that the brain behind these incidents should be unmasked. The public has vested all powers in you. If you remain alert such incidents can definitely be checked. Propaganda can be carried out against those who indulge in these nefarious activities. I strongly condemn those who vent their anger in such bad taste to further create tension in the country and I condemn the Government also for its ineffective handling of the situation.

There has been total failure on the part of the Government to arrest those involved in such incidents. I urge that these people along with their political mentors must be

exposed so that these could be dealt with politically.

[*English*]

Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri (Serampore) : Sir, I was a passenger in the ill-fated Rajdhani Express from Howrah to Delhi yesterday. The matter has been discussed in the House yesterday and I was not present at that time.

The train was late by about five to six hours. I would like to draw your attention to the most important fact that not only the miscreants should be immediately apprehended—there is no doubt about it— but also a proper inquiry should be made into the whole affairs. This bomb-blast must have been pre-planned because five prestigious trains were affected simultaneously and these were Rajdhani Expresses. There seems to have been conspiracy and pre-planning about these accidents.

It is most unfortunate that yesterday at 5.45 in the morning a bomb exploded in the toilet of C.II Chair Car of Rajdhani Express. It was just four or five KM away from Bhaupur Station. The train came to Bhaupur Station at about 6 o'clock with the information that a bomb exploded but even then the passengers were not asked to get down immediately at that Station. Even caution was not given in the public address system in the train. The passengers were curious to know and get the information. There were many rumours. But not a single policeman arrived there till 7.30 AM and I came to know

from the railway people that neither the local SP nor the District Magistrate did even arrive there. It is most unfortunate. At 8.30 AM, the Chief Area Manager came to the Bhaupur Station. Some unclaimed baggages came out from C.VI and C.III. Two unclaimed baggages were kept near the platform and in the open field. Just at 9.15 in the morning, one of the bags exploded like anything and until that moment, the railway people including the Chief Area Manager were apparently giving permission to the train to leave Bhaupur Station. After that explosion, we were there, about 14 MPs, and we insisted upon the railway people to make a search of all the compartments. I personally had a talk with the Kanpur Station people. They told me that bomb squads were not readily available and that they will not be coming. I gathered that bomb squad was not there up to 11 AM. Even military bomb squad, who were contacted, did not come. UP Police are not experts in this. There were no sniffer dogs. They had a cursory glance and we personally intervened and had a talk with the railway people and then with their help, passengers got down with their baggages on the platform. The railway people and the local police made an inspection and the train left at 11 AM.

My point is that there is no proper system with the railway people to make proper inspection of all the compartments. Bomb squad is not readily available. There is no coach attendant in the chair car

section. Many people may come into the coaches and get down. No security is there in any of the Stations. That is a big problem in the chair car section.

So, my submission to the Railway Minister through you is that proper inquiry should be made by the Railway Minister and the miscreants should be apprehended and proper security measures should be there at each Station and coach attendants should be there in all the chair cars.

(Interruptions)

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I along with eighteen Members of Parliament was travelling in a train yesterday from Bombay to Delhi. At 5.15 a. m. after passing through Kota the train stopped between Indigarh and Ambompi stations with a big jerk and everybody woke up. It was announced that some persons had bouts of cough in C-7 chair car of the train and doctors, if available in trains, were requested to attend on them. Being Doctors, I and Dr. Patel went there. We saw that four persons had severe bouts of cough and two out of them were in a critical condition. We came to know that there had been a bomb-blast somewhere behind a cloud of smoke had settled inside the coach. All the passengers were evacuated from the coach. There were some elderly people who had suffered asthmatic attacks and we treated them. The train running in between Bombay and Delhi do not have any security

guards after the Kota station. While coming from Bombay to Delhi there are four security guards upto Kota but there after there are no security guards in it. An investigation should be got conducted by the bomb-squad into this mishap.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This point has already been made by him. The point is more security should be provided and the other facilities also should be provided.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was one of those 14-15 Members of Parliament who were travelling in that ill fated train when this incident took place near Kanpur. I came to know about it when something fell in front of me and the trains jerked to a stop. The Central Government and the State Governments were aware that fundamentalist groups had given warning to take avengé of the happenings of 6th December and unleash their anger against the people belonging to other community. I believe that this happened because the Central Government and the State Governments were not alert enough to prevent it. The bomb-blasts have occurred at six places. These could have occurred at fifty places also. It could have been Anywhere, in buses or Aeroplanes too. I believe that the Government has utterly failed to discharge its duties on 6th December.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpori) :

Sir, I was also in the train. I am not going into the details of what happened that day. My suggestion is that during the period of boarding the train, in all the coaches, there should be some arrangement of checking. Specially, in Rajadhani Express which is having a limited stoppages, it is not impossible to have checks in all the coaches at the time of boarding the train and alighting from the train in the mid-way stoppages. There are only four stoppages. That can very easily be done. Secondly, when the bomb exploded, it was supposed that the whole train should have been encircled by the police; the people should have been checked before they got down because those articles which had been left, which were explosive ones, were not identified who was carrying all those things. The result is that responsibility could not be fixed. This is what wanted to say.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : If you are going to raise a new point, only than I will allow you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday my friend Advaniji recalled the incidents that took place on the 6th December last year, and said they were unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time for that. There are many other

items to be taken up. We have to hold a discussion on Dunkel Draft.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I would take only a minute. The incident that took place in trains was pre-planned. It was a part of a conspiracy. It could have happened any time any where. So, it becomes imperative that we find out the force behind it. It is the responsibility of the Central Government and not of Ministry of Railways alone. The Ministry of Railways has its own security force and whether they have an intelligence service or not only the hon. Minister could tell us. I would like to know whether they can have prior information. It is not difficult to beef up security arrangements in Delhi in such a situation but it can happen any where. From political angle most of us have given a wrong atmosphere to the country. Last year a chapter of our history was destroyed, a monument of historical importance Babri masjid was demolished...

MR. SPEAKER : You should be cautious in what you say.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I had requested two years back also that I should be permitted to place that photograph on the Table of the House which clearly shows that its dome belongs to a masjid and the 14 pillars belonged to a temple. Most of my friends here have not seen it, they do not know about it. May be some people are trying to vent their anger as a result of misrepresentations of facts. I urge upon the Government to furnish all the information before

the House regarding the conspiracy and the forces—whether within the country or outside—that are at work. Measures should be taken to check recurrence of such incidents.

The Government should tell us whether the intelligence department of Railways had prior information and what was done by the Railway Protection Force in this regard.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Yesterday, I already had mentioned very clearly about that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let us please understand that if you have raised a very important matter, the issues which we should have discussed are : What did actually happen there? Is it possible to take some action and what action the Government is going to take? These are the points on which you should concentrate. Instead of that if you are giving a personal account of your travelling in the train : instead of allowing the Railway Minister, if you are asking the Home Minister to respond to that, it may not be possible. The Home Minister and the Railway Minister can consult each other and they can find out. But I am allowing the Railway Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Railway people are finding difficulty in communications. So, high range radio telecommunication

system should be there in the prestigious trains so that such incidents when occur en route, are communicated easily. It is very difficult to communicate even to the railway people there. High range radio telecommunication system should be there.

MR. SPEAKER : Good suggestion, now you can take your seat.

Mr. Minister to speak.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SAHARIF : I am grateful to the hon. Members who have enlightened us.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you may address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I am grateful to the hon. Members who had enlightened us with their personal knowledge. It is in the knowledge of everybody ; the whole nation has condemned whatever has happened and whoever is responsible, they have to be booked.

Sir, yesterday, even in my statement, I have very clearly mentioned that the planting of these devices on selected prestigious trains seems to indicate a design to create scare among the public. So, it is not something that has happened suddenly.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Why are you saying about the selected prestigious trains only? What about the other ordinary trains?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser) : Was it an ordinary accident or sabotage or a conspiracy?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHERIEF : I have said it that it is a conspiracy.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not split the words.

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, I must confess that it is very difficult for a Ministry like Railways which is not having expertise in the field of investigations to suddenly expect or anticipate all these things. But, nevertheless, we will rectify all the inadequacies that were found by the Members. We will be alert we have already issued instructions.

I am really grateful to the hon. Members, some of them were doctors, who went to the rescue of other passengers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Minister of Railways has said contains no new facts. We have posed the question to the Government and the Home Ministry is competent to answer this. We would like... **MR. SPEAKER** : The Home Minister is not running the Railways. If the Ministry of Railways have got this information than the Railways Minister would reply after consulting the Home Ministry.

This is my ruling; now, please take your seat.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, we have filed the complaints with the Police of the concerned State Governments and we have requested the Home Ministry to help us to investigate and identify the culprits. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, it is just a submission which I wish to make. All that the hon. the Railway Minister has done is that he has acknowledged that some suggestions have been given by the hon. Members. That is not our point, Sir. Our point was not about the technical suggestions of improvement of security in the Railways; our point is to the Union Government, the Union Home Minister that there is certainly a conspiracy—of five bomb blasts in trains taking place at the same time. Surely, either the Home Minister should have conveyed the information to the Railway Minister and the Railway Minister should have shared it with us. But, as he has failed to do that, we are well within our rights to submit to you that the Home Minister must share some information with us.

[*Translation*]

What happened? A lot of conspiracy has been committed and the Minister of Railways is saying only that he has accepted the suggestions made by the hon. Members and he would pay attention towards it. Today we are not concerned with suggestions; We are concerned with conspiracy...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Can you find out the 'Shadyantra' in one day's time?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The Minister of Home Affairs should say that the enquiry is being conducted. Both of them are jointly conducting it. It should not go in this way.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : If he wants to make a suo motu statement, he is at liberty to do it. But, I am not going to ask him to do that.

[*Interruptions*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it such a simple thing or.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised a very important matter in a very good manner. It would be better if you try to find out something out of this issue otherwise there is no use to make allegations against anybody or to catch the defaulter. If this is happening this way, and the same type of incident has taken place at five places only in a day then what does it mean? We all can understand it. If it can be detected as to who is exactly responsible for it and who has done all this, it means that such type of situation can also be created in our country. We have to think as to what can be done to avoid the recurrence of such incidents. The

intelligence Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs can do it in consultation with the Railway Ministry Comprehensive deliberations can be made in this regard. After such deliberations it can be chalked out as to what type of protection should be given to Railways and trains and what type of communication arrangements should be made. What type of investigation should be made to detect the system as to how the bombs were planted in the trains? Should there be a dogsquad? These are all such things as can be discussed in detail and can be implemented after preparing a plan. I hope that the Railways and the Government would be following this system and they will do it. If they are following it, it is allright. This is the intention of all the people here, and I hope the Government would consider it.

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFIAR SHARIEF : I am glad, whatever is our thinking, you have already expressed it.

[*Interruptions*]

MR. SPEAKER : Just do not take pleasure in speaking out.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI

ASHRAF FATMI : There is a bomb blast in Delhi and two people have died.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker Sir, no doubt, this case is related to the Ministry of Home Affairs.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is me to decide. Do not discuss it again and again.

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : I am grateful to you, the exact thinking of the Ministry has been held out by you. This is exactly the live that we are having.

MR. SPEAKER : We are on the same wave length.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : We have already called the Inspector General of Police of the States for a discussion with us. We have also requested the Home Minister and his representatives to associate themselves. It is going to be a fool proof arrangement to see that in future such things do not happen and at the same time to see that every possible effort is made to book the culprits who are responsible for this kind of a conspiracy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give a suggestion which would be very convenient for the hon. Minister. During English regime, an officer was invariably used to be transferred after a period of three years of his posting at one station, but I feel that the hon. Minister is fully aware that now-a-days officers remain at one place for more than 15-20 years and the number of such employees is much more than five thousand. If an officer is posted at one place for more than fifteen to twenty years, he loses his interest in his work. So attention should be paid towards this issue too.

Re : Strike by Postal Employees

[*English*]

12.33 hrs.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil) : It is shocking that the postal strike is declared illegal. Actually for this strike the demand notice was given in April. Because the Government did not move, the strike notice was given in October. Even then the Government did not take steps and they were forced to go in for strike. This is actually a shame to the country that this strike is made illegal. It is surprising and atrocious that out of the six lakh employees in this Department, 3,04,568 employees are extra-departmental employees and the rest are less than 50 per cent. Over 50 per cent are extra-departmental employees. They get a paltry sum of Rs. 465. Over 90 per cent of the people are getting this amount. They have no pay scales, no pension, statutory gratuity, no leave, nothing. If they have to go on leave for one day, they have to appoint another man themselves. This is a shameful thing.

12.34 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN the chair : It is said that this is a loss making concern which we actually dispute. Actually the Social Audit Panel itself has recommended that the Finance Department is showing a stepmotherly attitude towards this Department for their agency services it is actually not properly paid. So many other things are there. There is no time. There is a proper discussion over it,

we can say all this. It is a profitable concern. Now bifurcation of postal and telephone services are made. Telephones are also working in the post offices.

If, for that also a remuneration is given to the postal employees, then, it will become a profit making body. That we can do. So, they have to be paid. They have put forward very simple demands and it is also a very reasonable thing.

They should also have pension. Even the agricultural workers and other sections of workers in the country are getting pension. No statutory gratuity or nothing of that sort is given to them. So, this attitude should change.

About mechanisation, I can cite an example. Indiscriminate and unnecessary mechanisation is being done. A sorting machine is bought from Bombay; it costs Rs. 3 crores. The workers have to sort it first and then only the machine will sort.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are other hon. Member also to participate; so, please be brief.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: If ten more employees are appointed, this three crores of rupees worth machine would have been avoided and a very good service could have been given.

The postal men have demanded a revision of pay scales. Now, the Government has to come forward and reasonably settle the strike.
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They have got only a paltry sum of Rs. 35 as an interim relief and not more than that. So, they should be given all these things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are other hon. Members to participate. So, the hon. Members may limit it to two or three minutes.

Translation

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support fully the issue raised here by the hon. lady member regarding the strike of postal employees. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Communication who is present here that there are three lakh extra postal employees in this Department. Their demands are genuine and for pressing their demands. They are going on a full scale strike today. The Communication Ministry has declared their strike as illegal; I do not consider the Minister's action as a democratic step. I would like the hon. Minister to start negotiation immediately with the leaders of the striking employees and accept their genuine demands so that the communication network may run properly. All the extra Departmental employees of the Postal Department should get the pension facilities. With these words, I thank you for granting me an opportunity to speak.

English

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I would only like to submit that the condition of three lakhs and more of

extra-departmental staff is very pathetic. They are actually treated as slaves. I think, it is a legacy of the British rule. They are not even paid a salary of Rs. 20 per day. They get less than Rs. 500 a month. I do not know, how do they live with that. Yesterday, the hon. Minister said that they could do other jobs. I do not know, how can they do other jobs because they have to come in the morning and work upto noon. It is not possible for them to do any other work. The Government can deal with the strike in its own way; but the demands of the extra-departmental staff are very genuine. Therefore, I request the Government that a sympathetic attitude should be taken and some action should be taken so that their conditions are improved and the grievances are ameliorated.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from today the postal employees have started an indefinite strike and it is the opinion of the House that the hon. Minister should make a *Suo motu* statement regarding the factual position of strike. This strike has put the people of the country in a very awkward situation. These employees had given a representation on 12th of April, before going on strike, but the Government did not pay any attention towards the representation and did not have any negotiation with them and did not take any appropriate action on their demands which were really feasible. In the same context, the employees had also given a

notice on 28th October. Despite this notice, the Ministry of Communication did not take any initiative in this regard and as a result of it, lakhs of employees have to go on strike to day. Through you, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister that he should make a statement as soon as possible in the House and take initiative to end the strike.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, six lakh postal employees are on strike from today; out of which more than half employees are extra-departmental agents working in remote rural areas. I represent villages. These Agents have to work for twenty four hours because any one may go to them at any time to enquire about postal services. Thus they have to render their services for twenty four hours. They work hard and even then they get only Rs. 465 p.m. which is very inhuman.

In such a condition, they gave a notice of strike and tried to make negotiations. The Department said that although their demands were legitimate yet it was unable to do anything, and the hon. Minister, Shri Sukhram had no time to look into these problems because he is always busy with his own state Himachal Pradesh so he did not pay the required attention to the demands of employees as was necessary. As a result of it, the employees had to go on strike and suddenly the Department declared the strike illegal. The Department did not

follow the required procedure to declare the strike illegal. In these circumstance, I would like to submit that the Government should withdraw the orders declaring the strike as illegal and their legitimate demands regarding change in nomenclature from extra departmental agents, to Rural Postal Employees should be accepted. Besides, they should get pension and their pay scale should be revised so that they can get proper remuneration in lieu of their hard work.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, Government has declared a war against six lakh postal employees. Out of six lakh, more than three lakh are extra-departmental employees. In spite of the threat held out by the Minister yesterday, while giving his statement, a total strike has started from 6 o'clock this morning. There are three central federations, namely, the National Federation of Postal Employees, Federation of National Postal Organisation, affiliated to the ruling party and the Bharatiya Postal Employees, Federation also affiliated to the BMS. In addition to these three national federations, there are non-federated unions representing Inspectors, Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices and RMS. They have also filed the strike notices and have also joined. Today, the postal service is in deadlock. We have not received any letters since morning.

Yesterday, the Minister stated that they have suddenly given the strike notice. It is not a fact. The charter of demands was submitted long back in the month of April, 1993. During the period from April to October, no serious efforts were made by the Postal Department or by the Government to settle their pending demands.

What are the demands of these six lakh postal employees? Their main demand is the slavish treatment meted out to the extra-departmental employees. They are getting a paltry amount. Their total emoluments are Rs. 465 per month.

And there, they should get an adhoc increase of Rs. 100. Yesterday, the Minister said that the Government has offered only Rs. 35 whereas the minimum demand was Rs. 100. They also agreed to accept Rs. 60 if Government came forward with such a proposal. There are a number of commissions constituted by the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mrs. Suseela Gopalan has already mentioned it very clearly.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA: No Sir. She has not mentioned this point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is true but there are others also who want to participate.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Number of commissions were appointed by the Government of India

to examine the service conditions of the ED staff and all these committees and commissions constituted by the Government of India have recommended that their nomenclature should be changed, that they should be called as rural postal employees, that their remuneration should be revised and increased and that they should get it in proportion to the service rendered by the Extra Departmental employees. The Minister and the Government of India has declared that the strike is illegal although the strike notice was given much earlier. I demand that the Government should withdraw forthwith that the strike is illegal and should sit with the representatives of all the federations to settle their pending issues immediately and to end the slavish treatment given to the Extra Departmental staff. (*Interuptio*).

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (VIJAYAWADA): Sir, while I support the views expressed by my friends from this side, I urge upon the hon. Minister to immediately consider the pathetic plight of the Extra Departmental employees. Very low honorarium is being given to them though they are already spending more than eight hours in the rural areas to go from one village to another to deliver the post. It is almost a full-time job. I also bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that when some postal employees die when they are in service, one of their family members will be selected on compassionate ground under a specific rule. But they are

not given jobs immediately. It takes years and years. Sometimes, they have to wait for more than five years also. In fact, the job is given on compassionate ground but they are not given the job immediately. When these people are already waiting, it is the responsibility of the Department to give jobs to these people. Instead of this, they select others afresh. When the matter of giving jobs to these people come, they say that there is no vacancy and that they have to wait. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter immediately.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (BARABANKI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw your attention towards the irresponsible and discriminatory attitude of the Government and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. On 28 November when special Bulletins were being broadcasts. . . . (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Speak on the issue of Postal Employees alone.

SHRI A. CHARLES (TRIVANDRUM): Sir, the whole House is unanimous in feeling that the conditions of the postal employees, especially the ED staff, are very pathetic.

Two years back, on the eve of a strikethreat by the postal employees, I raised the matter in the House. The then hon. Minister for Communications gave a categorical assurance that the conditions of the ED employees would be looked into.

Unfortunately, nothing has been done to withdraw the declaration making the strike illegal. The extra-departmental employees are also very poor and they do not enjoy any facilities. They have been suffering for centuries and they should not be harassed unnecessarily. Hence I request the Government to look into their grievances and redress them.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (SHILLONG): As it is, in the North East, in postal deliveries there is a great deal of delay. We have students coming from North East and studying in every part of India. In 1991, when the postal employees of North East went on a strike demanding a special duty allowance, the then Minister responded and promised that he would take care of it. Then the employees called off the strike. But till now nothing has been done about the special duty allowance to the postal employees of North East. Therefore, I would request the Minister to please look into it.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (TIRUNNELLVELLI): Postal communication is the one and only communication for the poor man in our country. So, in the interest of the poorest of the country, I request the Government

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (MIDNAPORE): The whole system of maintaining lakhs of workers as extra-departmental employees is itself illegal. Let the Minister tell us as to which other Central Government Department maintains extra-departmental employees. Nobody does it. It is only the Postal Department which has ED employees running into three lakhs. Now, they are declaring the strike illegal which, I apprehend, means that they intend to later on, take punitive and victimising measures against those people on the ground that they have taken part in the illegal strike. I don't think that the Minister will argue that they are getting adequate emoluments which a human being requires at today's cost of living. But he is saying that they are not prepared to give them even the interim relief of Rs. 60 which they have been demanding.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : It is only Rs. 35.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They demanded Rs. 60. But they have been offered Rs. 35.

I want to know whether it is a fact that a Committee of the Deputy Directors General of the Postal Services was constituted and that they

talked to the employees and admitted that their demands were absolutely just and reasonable. But they stated that they did not have the money or the authority to sanction the money required and therefore, they could not do anything immediately. If that is a fact, then the Minister should tell us that everything depends on Shri Manmohan Singh. We will argue with him also. If you think that their demands are just and reasonable, but due to financial incapacity, you cannot meet those demands, then you have no business to declare the strike illegal, when this whole extra-departmental system itself is illegal and when it does not exist anywhere else. Therefore I request Sukh Ramji not to go by the advice of the bureaucrats in his Department. He should come forward and meet the employees and sit with them again and settle the matter the best way so that it can be resolved without any further threats and all that.

(Translation)

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' (East Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have just visited 30 post offices of Delhi, about half-an-hour ago. There is a hundred per cent strike there. Six lakh employees are on strike all over the country. As far as their demands are concerned, I will not discuss that. They had presented their charter of demands in 1987, the number of demands being 25. Six years have passed. Hundreds of memoranda have been submitted to the Government. Strike is the last weapon for the employees. But, as of today the government has not

paid any attention to it. Being a founder Secretary-General of the P & T Federation, I can well understand their problems. Perhaps, even the Members of Parliament do not know about the E D employees. The poor man delivers the letters in such places as mountains, hills, where there are only five houses, and rain, storms, or hurricanes, are the usual features. Today, they are being subjected to injustice. I want to make a few points regarding Extra-Departmental Employees. Notice has been given by their Association.

(English)

Three committees in the past gave favourable recommendations but the Government rejected most of them.

(Translation)

And we fear that in future too, the suggestions would not be accepted.

(English)

The Union sought for an amicable settlement or a commitment from the Government that it will favourably consider the recommendations.

As far as cadre review is concerned, the revision of pay scales of postmen should be decided outside the Pay Commission, as done in the case of Telecom.

The retirement age should continue to remain as 60 years for Group (d) employees in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1400.

(*Translation*)

Lastly, I would like to submit that the Government should wake up; the demands of the six lakh employees should be accepted immediately and their representatives should be invited for talks (*interruptions*).

(*English*)

SHRI HANAN MOLLAH (UL-UBERIA) : Sir, I have just now got the information that 41 employees have been arrested in Madras and one in Haryana. Massive arrests of the postal employees are going on all over the country. I think the Government has declared a war against the postal employees.

(*Translation*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It is a serious matter that the Government has declared the strike as illegal. I would like to urge upon the Govt. that this unlawful decision should be withdrawn. They have gone on a strike, as it is their right. This is their constitutional right. They are very agitated. And the hon. Minister has not given a satisfactory reply.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think Mr. Sukhi Ram is reminding us of the emergency days. The entire House is unanimous—be it the Congress, the Left Front, the BJP or the Janata Dal, This is the question concerning the poor employees. Shri Kalapnath is present here, he knows that these are the

people who run from village to village, carrying a spear, with ghungroo, in Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh. They used to get, initially Rs. 10. On hearing the sound of ghungroo, we used to say the ghungruwala is coming. The people who were slaves during the British period are still slaves, even after 45 years of independence. When a person retires, after putting in 20—25 years of service, he has no means of sustenance. He has no facilities. When they, the poorest in the society, the weaker section of the society—demand their due rights, the entire might of the Government is directed against them. Nothing could be more shameful and anti-labour action than this.

Shri Shankaranand Ji, you all come from poor families. You should not apply all these laws against those to whom you cannot give even the minimum wages. You give them Rs. 400 per month. For them it is like daily wages. All these people are poor, backward and come from down-trodden families. Even when the entire House supports them, you are doing an illegal thing by arresting them. We would ask Mr. Sukh Ram, under what law has he declared the strike illegal? Under what rule? Will the rule of law prevail here or the Jungle Law? When the Government rules by the Jungle Law, who will maintain the rule of law? Therefore, I have come to request you to realise that the entire House is on one side. The Minister and the Department have been isolated. Action should be taken against the

corrupt Government officials and they should be sent to jail. Who advised the hon. Minister to declare the strike illegal? Let the hon. Minister go to Himachal. He was to become the chief minister. He may go and become the Chief Minister there. Let other handle Delhi. He is so busy in his work that he wants to kill the poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very angry and I want to request you that, the Chair should give a ruling on this. If this House cannot do a good piece of work, then the House has no right to make laws against the poor, the Government is using sword against the poor—*(Interruption)*—This order should be withdrawn. The Finance Minister is taking a lot of foreign loans. Give the poor their due. If more loans are needed to be taken for this, we are ready. They should get service guarantee. Arrange for their pension. the order under which the strike has been declared illegal, should be withdrawn. Otherwise, the House is not going to forgive the Minister. This is what I want to tell.

(English)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the postal employees are concerned, we are all one with them. Many hon. Members have explained their grievances properly. Still many hon. Members are very anxious to ventilate their grievances. Now, I request the hon. Minister to say a few words.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this rate, if I allow the Zero Hour to continue, it will go beyond 1.30 p.m. Since this matter has been raised by many hon. Members, now, let the hon. Minister say a few words.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Murathepuzha) : Our Postal Department is not only one of the best in the country but it has become one of the best in the world. The extra-departmental staff and other employees are craving for some justice for quite some time now.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas, already the details have been given. The details have gone on record. The hon. Minister has also understood them. If you still continue to repeat the same points, it may not be even over by 6.00 p.m. Kindly excuse me. I request the hon. Minister to say a few words.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I appreciate what you said. *(Interruption)*

(Translation)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : Due to the stubbornness on the part of the Government, the postal employees had to go on strike. Make an unambiguous declaration that the Rural postal employees will be given a uniform scale of pay. This House is unanimous on this. The demands of the postal employees are just. The Government have given

them assurance. Make a declaration to this effect.....(*Interruptions*).. Assure us here that their strike will end.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever the hon. Members are speaking will not go on record. Only the Minister's speech will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret, that, the postal employees, inspite of our efforts..... (*Interruption*).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is on his legs. Now, nobody should interrupt him.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the House....(*Interruption*).....

Let me know where you have any objection. First listen to me.

After getting the strike notice from the Federation, negotiations took place thrice between the Federation and the Postal Service Board. And on 2nd and 5th December, I myself talked to them. Some of their demands relate to revision of pay scale, which cannot be solved at the Board level or by myself.

Regarding ED employees, the first thing I would like to say about which the House is particularly concerned is that their number is three lakh and not six lakh, as said by several hon. members here.

Secondly, Ministers are also people's representatives but they have to share greater responsibilities.

Extra Departmental Employees are not Government employees and they function from their residences for which an allowance of Rs. 25 is paid to them and normally they have to work on an average for 2 hours daily.... (*Interruptions*)..

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After the speech of the Minister is over, you can put questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKH RAM : When you people deliver speeches we listen to you patiently. Therefore, the same is expected of you too.

I was submitting that these are not the Government employees and can engage themselves in agriculture, trading or any other activities. E.D. Branch Post Masters in total get Rs. 992 as remuneration..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Please do not interrupt me. I have listened to you very patiently and carefully. If you find that I am wrong somewhere, you can point it out.

[*Translation*]

They are paid Rs. 992 and have to work normally for 3 hours, If workload is more than 3 hours, then I will find it out. EDSM is paid Rs. 1326 per month... (*Interruptions*)

Probably they are designated as Sub-Post Masters.

E.D. agents, where the work is of 2 hours are paid Rs. 495 and where the work is of 3 hours, they are paid Rs. 849 per month. They are also being paid Rs. 35 as interim relief after talks although the Finance Department was insisting on Rs. 25.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister just now stated that Post Masters for 3 hours duty are being paid Rs. 992 and the Sub-Post Master Rs. 1326. Therefore, how can the remuneration of Sub-Post Master be more than that of Post Master? For three hours work remuneration of Rs. 800 is being paid. The hon. Minister is not aware of the correct situation. His statements are at variance. Therefore, ask him to furnish correct information.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. The point of order is ruled out.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Initially the said Post Master and later on Sub-Post Master. His submission is wrong.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have got every right to put forth my views

in the House and you can speak later on. Extra Departmental delivery agents for 2 hours work are being paid Rs. 495 and Rs. 35 as interim relief i.e. Rs. 530 in total. Similarly, for 3 hours work they are being paid Rs. 850. I also submitted that the Ministry of Finance was to be approached for revising the interim relief to Rs. 35 from Rs. 25. I also gave an assurance that if there is justification then I will ponder over it. Regarding the question of their pay scales, I would like to submit that they are not Government employees and that is why a commitment was made that a E.D. Committee would be constituted. Similar Committee was formed at the time of last Pay Commission too. There objection was to the appointment of a retired postal officer or anybody from this service as the Chairman. Therefore, I promised that an independent person will be appointed as the Chairman and every demand would be forwarded to the E.D. Committee and the Government would consider every demand. Fifth Pay Commission has already been appointed and it will examine their demands. Regarding all their demands I submitted that—

[*English*]

An E.D. Branch Post Master whose workload exceeds 80 points will be compensated by the graded scale of 200 points.

Group 'D' officials on promotion to BCR can have an option of selecting the scale of Rs. 950—1400 or Rs. 825—1200. In case they choose

the former, they will retire at the age of 58. If they choose the later pay scale they will retire at the age of 60 years. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

The Government promised to hold negotiations. Employees working on multi-purpose machines or computers will be paid an allowance of Rs. 100. Holiday allowance has been revised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 36.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Give them at least a sum equivalent to the number of seats won by you in Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Please listen. I shall reply to that also. The Government promised to issue orders immediately before 31st December. Their demand was also that*

[*English*]

EDAs who were recruited prior to 25-08-1987 will continue to be eligible to appear for the promotion examination even if they do not have matriculation qualification.

[*Translation*]

The Government promised to accept this demand also. Postal Service Board has also accepted Scheme for the placement of Staff Car Drivers in addition to their other demands.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You please increase the interim relief for E.D. Employees to Rs. 60 from Rs. 35,

SHRI SUKH RAM : You made a mention of legal strike. You are a very eminent lawyer. This dispute has been referred to the Chief Labour Commissioner.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : When?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I will tell you the date. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

We have referred this case after negotiations were over. I am not aware about the exact date. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Only yesterday it was referred to the Chief Labour Commissioner. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : This matter has already been referred to the Chief Labour Commissioner. He has to start conciliation proceedings. Only thereafter, they have the right to go on strike. But they did not wait for that. That is why this strike has been declared as illegal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : It is only in the case a pending conciliation proceedings after proper reference. Can you do it simultaneously? How can you do it simultaneously? You make it illegal then and there. This is the attitude. Therefore, the Government does not have an open mind at all.

Tell us about arrest. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In Tamil Nadu 41 persons had been arrested. (*Interruptions*)

I want to know whether you are going to withdraw the illegal order or not. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : Conciliation proceedings have not started and completed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, what is the attitude of the Government? Have they got an open mind? These are the citizens of India. For months they have been waiting. Every section of the House says that they have very legitimate demands. Now, the Government immediately declares their strike as illegal and starts arresting the Government employees. Can anything proper be done in this atmosphere? Therefore, the Government has a closed mind.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : Please listen to me now. Still there is time. Kindly persuade them to withdraw their strike. I have a solemn offer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can we talk to them when they are being arrested and when their strike has been declared as illegal? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You must withdraw you illegal strike order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : No victimisation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is very clear that the Government is not at all keen to bring about peace in this public utility service. They have forced the workers to go on strike. This is the attitude they have taken. Now, we cannot continue. In protest we are walking out. (*Interruptions*)
13.20 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE, SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE AND OTHER HON. MEMBERS LEFT THE HOUSE.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Some of the hon. Members sitting here may persuade them to withdraw the strike. (*Interruptions*)

I give an assurance to this House that I will consider all their demands. I will do whatever is possible. (*Interruptions*)

13.21 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE, SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS LEFT THE HOUSE. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Minister, kindly yield for a minute.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are just two simple assurances that I request the hon. Minister of State to give. One relates to not declaring this as an illegal strike and second relates to immediate consideration of the issue of the extra departmental employees. On both these issues instead of addressing

himself directly to the demands that have been raised from all sections of the House including his own party what the hon. Minister of State is indulging in is a kind of politicking, asking us to take executive action and speak to the employees. If it was the function of the Opposition to deal with the Postal Department then why are they sitting on the treasury benches? We are totally dissatisfied. Even now there is an opportunity for the Minister of State to answer in two sentences what we are asking. If he fails to answer this, I am afraid, with respect to you, we shall have to withdraw from the House.

SHRI SUKH RAM : May I know what you want me to say?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : For the sake of edification of the Minister of State I shall repeat what I have said. My first requirement is that the strike cannot be declared as illegal. My second requirement is that in respect of the extra departmental employees of the Postal Department, the Minister of State shall now categorically say that he will not arrest any one and he will address themselves very meaningfully to their difficulties. These are the two simple things. If he gives an assurance now, the whole matter ends. Instead of doing that what he is doing, in a most incomprehensible manner, is to advise us to intercede on his behalf with the Postal Department. It is a very efficient organisation. It is one of the few remaining efficiency centres

in the country. A post card addressed in any language, illegible hand writing or whatever still manages to reach. I appeal to the Government not to destroy this Department in this fashion. It is in the hands of the Minister. Regrettably, I fail to find any response from the treasury benches. Even now he says so. He can reconsider. Otherwise, regrettably we shall have to withdraw from the House.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANANG : The special duty allowance to the postal employees of the North-Eastern Region, as promised by the previous hon. Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot in the House, should be considered very sympathetically. So far, no action has been taken on this issue. It is very unfortunate.

SHRI SUKH RAM : No arrest has been made so far.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Please do not treat this matter as a prestige issue and hold discussions with the concerned employees. You have to make others to believe that you have not treated their demands in a cavalier fashion but on the other hand with a sympathetic consideration. It is easy for the Government to declare something illegal. But the Government should understand how much people are affected by this. The Postal Department is a principal utility service. The Government cannot shirk its responsibility to the people. Therefore, as my hon. friend Shri Jaswant Singh has said, I urge upon the Minister to consider their demands very sympathetically.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta Scuth) : My appeal is also to the hon. Minister. This is very important department of our country. Its staff are working very hard. We have total sympathy for them. We should not be rigid; we should not be vindictive for them because what we have seen in our country is that the working class, that is, the workers are suffering a lot everywhere. That is why my appeal to the hon. Minister would be that instead of declaring the strike illegal and arresting the employees, he should give them a sympathetic consideration. Whatever the Government is able to do, they should do it.

I know some people are making it political. But instead of making it political, call those people who can do the needful for these employees. We totally support these demands because we have sympathy for the working class. That is why I think that it is not a political matter. We are passing through a very crucial time from the industrial demolition point of view, from the working class point of view and that is why my appeal to the Minister is that he should not depend on the brokers but should personally look into the matter.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, I would also suggest that a sympathetic view may be taken in this regard. This matter is not to be politicised. We know the Opposition parties have also ruled this country. BJP has also been supporting the ruling

party at that time. Even at time the E.D. staff had been facing all these troubles and difficulties. They were craving for justice even at that time. But justice was given to them neither under that rule nor under any other rule. So, I humbly suggest that the grievances of the E.D. staff may be considered very sympathetically. Of course, it need not be politically taken up by the Opposition or by any other party. It may be sympathetically considered and some kind of immediate solution be brought about in this regard. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUKH RAM : Sir, I have got all sympathy for the E.D. employees and I shall do whatever is possible regarding their demands. A number of demands have already been conceded and the rest of the demands which are not within my purview or within the purview of the Board, are being referred to the E.D. Committee. I have already made it clear that some independent person will be appointed as the Chairman of this Committee and all their demands will be referred to that Committee.

As far as the question of declaring this strike illegal is concerned, I shall just examine it. In case adequate time is not given to the Chief Labour Commissioner for starting the conciliation proceedings, I shall re-examine this issue of declaring this strike illegal. But I am not aware of it because I do not have the date when this issue was referred to the Chief Labour Commissioner.

After all, there should be some reasonable time for the Chief Labour Commissioner to start the conciliation proceedings (*Interruptions*). Please now allow me to clarify the point which you have raised.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): It is not justified that on one hand the matter has been referred to the Chief Labour Commissioner while on the other hand the Government declares it illegal. The Government should either refer the matter to the Chief Labour Commissioner or declare it illegal. We are emphasising this to persuade the Government for not declaring it illegal. Rather it should be re-examined. The House is the only place for the declaration of Government policies where else can this be done? The Session of the House is going on, therefore the Government should announce its policy, so that the matter be finalised.

SHRI SUKH RAM : My submission with regard to the point raised by hon. Member is that adequate time must have been allotted in this regard. If it is not so. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : We regretfully withdraw from the House.

13.28 hrs.

At this stage Shri Jaswant Singh and some other hon. Members left the House.

(*Translation*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: You are not paying any attention to the interests of the employees

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : First I would examine whether adequate time has been allotted in this regard

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) one hand you say that the matter has been

referred to for conciliation and on the other hand you propose to announce the strike illegal. Are you not aware when it was referred to for conciliation?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG : What about giving Special Duty Allowance to the postal employees of the North-Eastern region? . . .

(*Interruptions*).

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Mukul Wasnik is sitting here. I request him to report this matter to the Prime Minister so that he can intervene in this matter and settle it.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will again give time to the leaders of the organisations to meet me. Most of their demands have already been conceded and in respect of rest of the demands if they can be conceded I will do that also provided they meet me, start the discussion and withdraw the strike.

13.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of Understanding between the Food Corporation of India and the Ministry of Food for 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of Understanding between the Food Corporation of India and the Ministry of Food for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4621/93]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Annual Welfare Board of India for 1991-92 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : On behalf

of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1991-92.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-4622/93] Notification Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 877(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1993 containing order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertiliser to various States, Union Territories/Commodity Board during the period from the 1st October, 1993 to the 31st March, 1994 (Rabi Season 1993-94) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4623/93]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for 1991-92 and Statement showing reasons for delay laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on

the working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L T-4624/93]

(3)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T4625/93]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1990-91, together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT4626/94]

13.31-1/2 Hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Second Report

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (BHILWARA) : I beg to lay on the Table the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

[Translation]

13.31½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE TENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :

(Sasaram) Sir, I beg to lay the summary of the tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) and the minutes of the sittings of the committee on Papers laid on the Table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE
OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

13.32 Hrs.

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT
OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) :
Sir, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of clause 9(1)(c) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to other provisions of the Scheme and the Regulations.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

“That in pursuance of clause 9(1)(c) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to other provisions of the Scheme and the Regulations.”

The motion was adopted.

13.32½ hrs.

Business Advisory Committee

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Peter G. Marbaniang
(Shillong) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th December, 1993.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th December, 1993.”

The motion was adopted.

13.33 hrs.

Human Rights Commission Bill

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P.M. Sayeed) : I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission in any State and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved :

“That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission and State

Human Rights Commission in any State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

Shri Ram Naik (Bombay North):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to oppose the motion to withdraw the Bill. I invite your attention to Rule No. 71(2). It says :

“Whenever an Ordinance which embodies wholly or partly or with modification the provisions of a Bill pending before the House, is promulgated a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance shall be laid on the Table at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the Ordinance.”

Sir, the Government has given reasons for withdrawing this particular Bill saying that since the Ordinance has been issued they want to withdraw it. But, the compulsory rules provide that whenever any Ordinance is issued in respect of the Bill which is pending in the House, on the first day of the session the Government must come out with the reasons. In this case, the Government has not come out with the reasons as to why that particular Ordinance has been issued. So, unless that particular statement explaining as to why an Ordinance was issued when the Bill was pending in the House is coming forth in the House, we cannot apply our mind. The rule very specifically says that this must be laid on the Table of the

House on the first day of the session. It was alright that there were obituary references on the first two days and the House was adjourned. But, yesterday, it should have come.

Yesterday, the statement had come. But it was about the reasons for withdrawal of the Bill. The statement under rule 71(2) must have been laid yesterday but has not been laid. So, unless that particular statement is laid on the Table of the House, I insist that this Motion for Withdrawal of Bill cannot be allowed to be considered.

[*Translation*]

Shri George Fernandes (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this motion clears two points. First, that it has been moved under the Rule 110, according to which :

[*English*]

“The member incharge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that—

- (a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or

[*Translation*]

Now we do agree that the Government does not want to drop the idea of the Resolution moved through this Bill moreover.

[*English*]

- (b) The Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters

the provisions contained therein; or

[*Translation*]

The Government does not say so, and

[*English*]

(c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provision;

[*Translation*]

Now, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated that :

[*English*]

This is the statement explaining the reasons for withdrawal of the Human Rights Commission Bill, 1993.

[*Translation*]

The date is not mentioned in this statement made by the hon. Minister, we have it in our hand, and it is stated that the Ordinance has been issued. The Ordinance has not relevance with these rules. If the Ordinance and the Bill are treated equal, the Government should no introduce a new Bill. However the Government has created a peculiar situation by introducing a separate ordinance in the House, which is not favourable as per Rule 110. Because none of the three conditions given under this rule apply. This is my first submission.

Secondly, I would like to draw your attention again to Rule 110, The Proviso says :—

[*English*]

“Provided that where a Bill is under consideration by a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of Houses, as the case may be, notice of any motion for the withdrawal of the Bill shall automatically stand referred to the Committee and after the Committee has expressed its opinion in a report to the House, the motion shall be set down in the list of business.”

[*Translation*]

Now you may please go through the second statement regarding the Bill proposed to be withdrawn.

[*English*]

Statement explaining the circumstances in which the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance was promulgated.

“Human Rights Commissions Bill, 1993 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14th May, 1993. It was decided by the Speaker of Lok Sabha to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[*Translation*]

Now, this Bill was sent to the Joints Committee of both the Houses by the Lok Sabha Speaker. The hon. Minister who is presenting the Statement here, says further :

[*English*]

“The Standing Committee invited suggestions by public notice.”

[*Translation*]

Now, who are you to speak about the Standing Committee? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Standing Committee is the Committee of the House. The Executive has no right to interfere in the business of this Committee and seek classifications as to what they have done and what they have not done.

The report of the Standing Committee was made available to us at the counter only today, it was issued yesterday i.e. on 6th of the month, and it could not be laid on the Table of this House yesterday itself because it was laid on the table of the other House. As the Chairman of the Committee happens to be the Member of the other House.

The report of the Standing Committee was finalised on 25th November while the Ordinance was issued on 28th September. Who are you to speak about the Standing Committee. It is the Committee of the House and it has no concern with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Standing Committee is just like a mini Parliament and not a secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a matter of the dignity of the House.

[*English*]

“The Standing Committee invited suggestions by public notice and took evidence from experts. In response to its invitation, the Committee received a number of memoranda from various persons. The Standing Committee also held a

number of meetings in which officials of Law Ministry and Home Ministry were also invited. After Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill and deliberations on the various suggestions received, the Committee identified the issues which in its opinion required reconsideration.”

[*Translation*]

This report should have been presented in the House through the Government. It is not good on the part of the Government to issue such a statement and bring disgrace to the House.

[*English*]

“Since the Government was committed to the early constitution of the National Human Rights Commission, and there had been widespread discussion and comment on this matter in various fora and the media including the United Nations, any further delay in its constitution would have attracted severe adverse comments from all quarters.”

[*Translation*]

Is it a logic? The Bill was introduced on 14th May. The hon. Speaker took a right decision that the issue having such a great importance should be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee, which is reviewing the matter. All the fora including the United Nations knew that the Bill was introduced on 14th May, and in spite of the fact that the Parliamentary Committee was reviewing the matter, the Government claimed that they had no alternative and that since

the other nations including united Nations put pressure. They were forced to issue the Ordinance. Why the Government is making mockery of the Parliamentary system. There are provisions and rules in the Constitution of India which are to be followed to issue an ordinance. An Ordinance cannot be issued under the pressure of United Nations or the fear of getting condemned in the newspapers when the country undergoes crucial circumstances and the security of the country is in danger, if the Government fails to take an immediate action, only then an Ordinance can be issued. If taken in this sense many things are taking place in the country; why does the Government not issue Ordinances with regard to them? Why an Ordinance is not issued when there is a question of life and death of people.

[*English*]

Further, the Standing Committee had also deliberated on it at length and identified the issues, which in its opinion required reconsideration.

[*Translation*]

The Government has taken all the rights of the Standing Committee to itself. This House has no knowledge as to what the standing Committee has done and what is it doing. We are also the Hon. Members of this august House. We are also here to save the dignity of the House and to express our views.

[*English*]

The Protection of Human Rights Ordinance 1993, was, therefore, promulgated by the President on 28th September, 1993 after incorporating certain amendments in the light of the discussions in the Standing Committee.

[*Translation*]

This is the report of the Standing Committee. It has not even been printed but cyclostyled. After having a look at both the things in the morning today, I asked the Members of my party who are the members of the Standing Committee whether the report has been submitted, because we had not received the same. I was told that the discussion had already taken place but the report has not been made available. When the discussion on ED was going on, I went to the counter and enquired where the report was, because I knew that it was going to be laid on the next day. Then only I succeeded in getting. This cyclostyled copy of the report. You do not have the copy of it, how will you go through it? This is the copy of the Chairman.

[*English*]

“The Committee took up clause by clause consideration of the Bill at its sitting held on the 22nd and 23rd September, 1993.”

[*Translation*]

Whereas the ordinance was moved on 28th. Such is the efficiency of the Ministry of Home Affairs—
(*Interruptions*).

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir I am on a point of order. This particular report to which the hon. Member Shri George Fernandes is referring has not so far been laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

MAJ. GENERAL (RETD.) BHUWAN CHAND A KHAN-DURI : It has already been laid yesterday.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It was discussed clause by clause on 22nd and 23rd September. Four officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs concluded that the discussion is over.

[English]

The Standing Committee of Parliament is not to be treated as a joke.

[Translation]

Your are making a mockery of the Parliamentary system. It is a mini-Parliament. What is the authenticity of the discussion in which only four officers participated on the basis of which ordinance was issued on 22nd and 23rd. They have got such a statement issued to mislead the House.

[English]

"The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report at its sitting held on 25th November, 1993." Your ordinance came on the 28th September, 1993.

[Translation]

Now it is being laid on the Table of the House with a motive to mislead the House and the country and to bring disgrace to the Parliament.

[English]

At its sitting held on the 4th October 1993, the Committee took note of the promulgation of an ordinance by the President on the 28th September, 1993.

[Translation]

When did the notification come? It is only when the ordinance was issued that the document was got signed and sent to the Hon. President. It contains the signatures of Shri M. M Jacob. After one week when the Committee comes to know about it, it convenes a special meeting to discuss the matter. The last line of the report given by them is :—

[English]

"The Committee discussed at length the position arising out of the promulgation of the ordinance during the pendency of the Bill with the Committee and decided that it should go ahead with the presentation of its Report. On the Bill to the Parliament, despite the promulgation of ordinance."

[Translation]

What dignity is left to the Ministry of Home Affairs? They acted in a way which resulted in bringing about disgrace to the Parliament, they amended the Bill at their own. However, the Committee decided to submit their own report despite all this. Yesterday, the report was laid. But what is the utility of this report? What will be the use of it when the Bill regarding which the report is laid, will be withdrawn. This matter should be tackled under the rules I would like to refer to.

[English]

The Reports of the Standing Committees shall have persuasive value and shall be treated as considered advice given by the Committees'. I have quoted rule 331N of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business as amended.

[Translation]

The report is not a document that can be taken lightly. The Report is to be discussed; it has a persuasive value. What the Government is going to do with it? I not only oppose this act but also would like to get ruling in this regard under the Rule 110. Because this matter does not come under the Parts A, B and C of Rule 110. This Bill is under consideration. The matter of withdrawal should directly go to the Committee. My submission is that it is a point of order. I would like this motion to be referred directly to the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Objections raised by the Government or the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard should not be accepted by the Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker and they should not be allowed to withdraw the Bill at any cost.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (CHITTORGARH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my voice to my esteemed colleague, Hon. Shri George Fernandes. This is a most shabby and sorry episode.

The position of the Bhartiya Janta Party has been very clear from the very beginning. We have consistently and constantly advocated the establishment of a Human Rights Commission. Our view has been steadfast. We have continuously said that in lieu of a Minorities Commission a more all inclusive Human Rights Commission is far preferable. Then when the issue of Human Rights Commission came up yet again we cautioned the Government that we would welcome the establishment of a Human Rights Commission but not if that is on account of any external pressures, or on account of external considerations as has been evidenced repeatedly by the Government's own statements verbally and in writing. The motivating force behind the establishment of a Human Rights Commission was the international pressure, was the kind of a fake and fraudulent public relations exercise without subscription to basic human rights as such, a kind of an over-layering through legislation was attempted to be conveyed to the country internationally. There are references made to the United Nations. But the fact is known to everyone that the Government decided to take this step in its overall attempt as yet another instance of acquiescing to the pressure that came from the United States and others.

Thirdly, when this matter came up for consideration, a process of consultation with opposition and with all of us was set in motion. I had the good fortune or the misfortune of

attending one of these exercises of superficial consultations that the Ministry of Home Affairs organised. My difficulty, in agreeing to the list of business in which the Government is requesting for withdrawal or permission to withdraw, is based substantially on the ground that a Bill which is under consideration of a select committee or has gone through the process of select committee cannot be withdrawn at the initiative of the Government unless the select committee itself concurs and gives its findings.

Secondly, in the present instance, the process of consultation set in motion by the Home Ministry was thereafter upgraded, at our request, by the hon. Speaker who said that because we have a subject committee, a Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, instead of establishing a separate select committee, let this Standing Committee or Subject Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs consider this matter and let that be treated as consideration by a select committee of Parliament. This is not an opportunity to make a fine distinction between the wordings of the rules of Parliament. In the present instance, the Subject Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs acted as a select committee, and therefore, when my good friend, hon. Shri George Fernandes said that his objection on the aspect of rules is based on the fact that a Bill considered by a select committee cannot be withdrawn unless it has been recommended for such withdrawal

by the select committee, applies directly to this particular request by the Government unless the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs has considered this issue and come forward with the recommendations. I am afraid, the House is not empowered by the rules to permit the Government to withdraw this piece of legislation. I, therefore, join my good friend Shri George Fernandes in opposing the Government's request for the withdrawal of this piece of legislation and I appeal to you to not make an exaggeratedly legalistic distinction between a select committee and a subject committee.

It is because the purpose was functional; the purpose was the same. It is only a difference of nomenclature, not of function. And even by the application of the relevant rules, such a permission cannot be granted.

Sir, I seek your ruling on this matter.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (JALORE) : Sir, we have heard very carefully the arguments advanced by the hon. Members from the opposition; they are purely technical. And Shri George Fernandes had dwelled at length on the so-called motivation of the Government. If there is any motivation, it is only for the good.

Human Rights Commission has been established under the statute. The issuance of ordinance is the inherent

power of any democratically elected Government. There is nothing wrong in it. I agree to some extent that the Standing Committee was seized of the matter. It is very true that the Standing Committee, as the hon. member, Shri Jaswant Singh has just now mentioned, is not a Select Committee, is not a Subject Committee. It is a Committee which is supposed to render some kind of advice to the department for which it has been constituted. The Standing Committee on Home Affairs is competent and the report has been made available to this House on the 4th of this month. But, unfortunately, the Members....

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It was not on 4th; the report was signed on the 25th of November and the ordinance came on the 28th of September.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The report has been circulated to the Members of this august House and the Government is fully competent. . .
[*Interruptions*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It has not been circulated; the report has come only yesterday.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It has been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
It was laid on the Table of the House only yesterday.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That is how it is circulated. It is not circulated to the individual Members.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
But, the ordinance came on the 28th of September. We are discussing about the ordinance.
[*Interruptions*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You have been here in this Parliament and you know how the circulation is made. The circulation is made by laying it on the Table of the House. There is nothing wrong in it. I agree that there are some technical flaws. But, the Government's eagerness and its anxiety to establish the Human Rights Commission in this country must be appreciated by all sections of the House. It was an old demand and it has been rightly and justly met by the Government. Both the issues are before the Parliament. You can discuss the original bill, you can discuss the ordinance. They have to come to the House. Ordinance cannot be taken as granted it has to be passed by this House and the merits can be discussed at the time when the Government comes forward to this House with the contents of the ordinance, to be converted into a bill. That will be the right opportunity. Sir, for the hon. Members to put their point of view.

I should say, now, at this moment, that all sections of the House must congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having constituted the Human Rights Commission which is something very positive, and which has been applauded in the whole world. I commend to this House to allow the Home Minister to withdraw the old bill and come forward with

reviewed bill especially in the light of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL) : I think the basic issue here, to my mind, is the issuance of an ordinance. Now, Shri Buta Singh is very nicely patting himself and his Prime Minister on the back.

I would like to know what was the necessity and impact for issuing this ordinance. Could somebody please explain this to me? Then an ordinance is issued, it means, there is an urgency. What has happened from the date it has been issued and till today? What has this ordinance achieved? There is nothing. If it is just to please the UNO or the U.S.A., then it should be clearly stated that we are incompetent to decide about our own actions. Why could it not be done earlier if this ordinance was required? As has been brought out by Shri Jaswant Singh, we are in favour of such a Commission. It was being discussed. The U.S.A. and the U.N.O. knew that this Committee is in session; this Committee is examining it. What would have happened if it waited for another month?

Therefore, to justify the issuance of this ordinance, I think, is not at all valid. And the Government should come out and apologize for issuing this ordinance. At that point in time, there was no requirement. And till today nothing has

been achieved by the ordinance. Therefore, trying to link it up with the Human Rights Commission is not relevant. Human Rights Commission is entirely a different issue; the issuance of ordinance is under question and I would like to submit that it should be seen from that point of view (*Interruption*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (UJJAIN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will you speak on technical points only? You have to substantiate the point as to how far the Government is not liable to withdraw this. 14.00 Hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue is simple. This is an ordinance and not an order. When a committee has been formed under the Parliamentary tradition and it has submitted its report regarding decision, the issuance of ordinance is certainly overlapping. So, both the ordinance and the Parliamentary traditions are losing their importance. It is necessary to save them both and the withdrawal should not be allowed.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRANHI (DEOGARH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is an objection raised to the proposal for withdrawal of the Bill that is before the

House with regard to the establishment of Human Rights Commission. The hon. Member Shri George Fernandes has gone to the extent of accusing the Government of ridiculing or undermining the importance of Parliament. That is not so. The Standing Committees of the Parliament are very recently constituted last year. We are all trying to see that this new system is a success. We have to understand that there is a clear difference between the Standing Committee and the Select Committee. Even when the Standing Committees have come into existence this year there are instances in the last session of Bills having been referred to both the Standing Committee and the Select Committee. Not that the Select Committee arrangement has been done away with. So there is a difference. We have to take cognizance of this fact. There are both the arrangements even today—the Standing Committee and the Select Committee.

In the case of the Standing Committee, it is purely advisory. It is for a purpose. We have to look at the notice, the intention of the Government. Even in criminal law a lot of emphasis is given to the intention and here the intention is very clear, laudable. It is the unanimous opinion of the House to go in for establishment of Human Rights commission and that too also as quickly as possible. If there is something, a Bill is referred to the

Standing Committee. Naturally when it is referred to, the House is not sitting. We cannot also expect the Government to close its eyes and ears to the situation and the happenings all around in international arena etc. I am simply astonished to find this argument. To United Nations and other international fora, we can not just close our eyes and ears.

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Do not prostrate before them. The issue of ordinance is an example of how you are bowing before them...(Interruptions).....

[Translation]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : This Government is not going to prostrate or surrender. You are aware that the Government has not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty, whereas China has signed it. So, the issue is not like that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : We prostrate before you.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Please make them understand.

[English]

It is not a question of surrendering to any institution. It is a question of sincerity. It is a question of the sense of urgency on the part of this Government to establish this Commission which has been unanimous desire of this House from all sections.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is, is there any bar to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : There is no technical difficulty. The report is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is the point we are having.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : There is no technical difficulty. It is the House which should decide it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : There is a statement which should accompany such notice. That is there and everybody has got it. Therefore there is no bar for the Government to come with the proposal for withdrawal of this. On the other hand for the sincerity of the Government they deserve to be congratulated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For the withdrawal of this Bill, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Ram Naik have raised objections. Now, the hon. Minister shall have to reply. I think, we can take it up after Lunch.

The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 3 p.m.

1405 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen of the Clock. 15.04 Hrs.

(*English*)

The Lok Sabha reassemble after Lunch at four minutes past fifteen of the clock....

[**Mr. Speaker in the Chair**]

Human Rights Commission Bill—
Contd.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (MUZAFFARPUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Human Rights Commission Bill was presented here on the 14th of May last. We had raised some objections on the motion moved hereby the hon. Home Minister for withdrawal of this Bill. I have said whatever I wanted to say.

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER : The gist of your arguments has been conveyed to me.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I feel sorry that when the debate was going on, I could not be in the House because of very important responsibility which I had to discharge and that is why, at a time when these different issues were raised by hon. Members, I could not be present in the House.

This Bill of 1993 was introduced in May, 1993; the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee and the Standing Committee has also submitted its report to the House. I do not think that the point raised by Mr. Naik will become relevant

because he has referred to Rule 71(2) but hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes has referred to the Bill being withdrawn when the Standing Committee is considering the Bill and that it does not fulfil the three conditions which have been laid down under Rule 110(3). I would like to read it for the information of the hon. Members. Rule 110 clearly states :

“The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that :—

- (a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or
- (b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein; or
- (c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions; and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill :”

Shri George Fernandes referred to the proviso which reads :

“Provided that where a Bill is under consideration by a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, notice of any motion for the withdrawal of the Bill shall automatically stand

referred to the Committee and after the Committee has expressed its opinion in a report to the House, the motion shall be set down in the list of business.”

Sir, the Standing Committee considered the Bill and thereafter, submitted its report to the House and so, by no stretch of imagination it can be considered that the Bill was under the consideration of the Standing Committee and during that course, the Government has issued the ordinance. Now, we are seeking the withdrawal of the Bill. So, all the three conditions which have been prescribed have been fulfilled. If we go through the ordinance, I am sure we will find that there is a substantial difference between the Bill, as it was introduced in May 1993, and the Bill in the shape of an ordinance which is proposed to be converted into a Bill. So, all the three conditions which have been prescribed under Rule 110 have been fulfilled.

Another issue which was raised was whether the notice of the same has been given to the House. So far as the explanatory memorandum as to why we thought it necessary that the ordinance should be issued is concerned, it was given to the House exactly on the opening day. So, that condition is also fulfilled. I am sure that the hon. Member will be able to appreciate the fact that if there are compelling circumstances due to which Government thinks it necessary that the ordinance needs to be issued, I do not think that there

is anything in the Constitution which bars the Government from issuing such an ordinance. And I am sure the hon. Members will be able to appreciate that there were large number of allegations made against the Government of India.

Specially, the human rights people have been actively carrying out dis-information campaign throughout the world and particularly in the United Nations. It was all the more necessary to take this step. The Committee had some kind of interaction with the Home Ministry and we also wanted to see that we took action as early as possible. Otherwise, there is no point in introducing a Bill after everything is criticised by all those who have, in fact, been very much interested in seeing that we are denigrated and some kind of campaign is carried on against our Government. So, substantially, I tried my best to explain to the hon. Members as to why it was necessary to have the ordinance issued.

A point is made that in the statement, a reference has been made to the Standing Committee. I have gone through the statement. A number of issues have been raised in the statement. Actually, officers of the Ministry were called by the Standing Committee. They gave their evidence. The officers did know as to what exactly was the point on which the Committee was considering as to what changes should be brought about. So, it was being referred to, in that context. I quite understand that before the committee submitted

its report, normally, we should not refer to anything, even if it were in the shape of evidence before the Committee. This point has been well taken. I am sure, actually the system of Standing Committees has been introduced with a view to see that there is proper appreciation of all the contents of the Bill and if there is any lacuna, the hon. members who are the Members of the Standing Committee would try to discuss with the officers concerned and thereafter recommend as to what needs to be done and then the recommendations of the Standing Committee are submitted to the House. All these things having been done, I request the hon. Members to cooperate with the Government. I can well appreciate the fact that they have been very vigilant with regard to Rule 110 and all the other conditions under which the Ministry in charge can be allowed to withdraw a Bill. But at the same time, the hon. Members will also appreciate the reasons as to why the Government thought it necessary that the ordinance was to be issued.

Casually, I can also mention that before the ordinance was issued, I had taken special care to discuss this matter with some of the prominent Members of the Opposition and on their giving me the consent we proceeded further. They have expressed a view that this seems to be a matter on which they, in fact, agree with me and that it is absolutely necessary that an ordinance

of this nature should be issued and that they, in principle, do not have any objection. So, these are the facts which I thought I should place before the House. And I request the House to allow the Government to withdraw the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to make a request to you. As this report was presented in the other House, it was laid on the table of this House. It was moved in haste. This report was signed on 25th of November and it is said in the report itself.

[*English*]

“The Committee considered and adopted the draft report at its meeting held on the 25th of November, 1993.”

[*Translation*]

Further, the first sentence of the last paragraph is :

[*English*]

“At its sitting held on 4th Oct., 1993, the Committee took note of the promulgation of an ordinance by the President on 28th September, 1993 to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in the State and Human Rights Courts.

[*Translation*]

and the last line is :

[*English*]

“The Committee discussed at length the position arising out of the promulgation of the ordinance during the pendency of the Bill with the Committee and decided that it should go ahead with the presentation of its report to Parliament despite the promulgation of the ordinance.”

[*Translation*]

I am not ready to believe that the situation has become so worse that our country was losing its dignity in the world without bringing an ordinance. I do not think this argument has any relevance. But this has become an issue of dispute. The question before us is what is the dignity of a committee? If the Government bills related to several Ministries are referred to this committee tomorrow and if anyone gives evidence before it and the Government issues a statement in the House on the basis of that evidence and say that this is the suggestion of the committee, whereas the suggestion of the committee is accepted as final when its report is singled out so, how the Government can describe it as the suggestion of the committee before that. How it came to know about the decision of the committee on 28th of September, when the committee was still discussing the issue. The Members can ask several things from the officers. The statement given here by the hon. Minister is a very dangerous one. While giving evidence before the committee, if the

officer is reprimanded, the entire issue of the Bill ends there, and if he is praised, a new Bill will be brought before the House and this Bill, should be thrown at away in a dust-bin as a waste paper.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I request you to put the record straight so that in future, nobody should think of giving such a shabby treatment to the Committee constituted by the House, I think it is very important. Therefore you should not allow the Government to withdraw this Bill today so that in future, the Government dare not think about taking the House or any of its committee for a ride in such manner.

[English]

Mr. SPEAKER : First of all, I would say that I appreciate the pains taken and interest shown by the hon. Member in being correct in the House. It has to be appreciated. Secondly, in all fairness to the Government, it must be said that before the ordinance was issued, I was also consulted. I was not in the country. I was away in Australia. The hon. Minister spoke to me and asked for my advice on this. I told him to consult other members of the Opposition Party and if all of them agreed and if it was in the national interest there should be no difficulty in doing it. This I had said and the hon. Home Minister said that he did consult other Members. So, they had taken precaution on this matter, because of the particular situation in which the Government, the nation or this Bill was finding itself. This has been

done and this should be appreciated by all of us. I must confess that I had said that if it was necessary, there should be no difficulty in doing it.

Secondly, what you have said is very correct. What should be the position of the Standing Committee in such matters? We shall have to distinguish the nature of the Standing Committees, Select Committee and Joint Committees. This matter was discussed when we were drafting the rules for the Standing Committees. One of the questions asked was whether we should continue to have the Select Committees and the Joint Committees or not. I had specifically said at that time that the function which is to be performed by the Standing Committees is little different from the functions which we would expect the Select Committees or the Joint Committees to perform. Generally, Bills will be referred to the Standing Committees, but in certain cases, if the House desires, these matters will be referred to the Joint Committees or Select Committees, which will have a different kind of mandate given by the House. So, the rules relating to the working of Joint Committees or Select Committees were not removed but they were retained. We introduced the rules relating to the Standing Committee.

What you have said with respect to the Select Committees or Joint Committees, which is given in Rule 110, I think it is correct but we shall have to take into account that the

nature of the Standing Committee is little different. All the same, I will not like to give any final pronouncement on this point. I will certainly apply my mind to this point. We will decide what position should be taken with respect to the system of Standing Committee, Joint Committee or the Select Committee in consultation with others.

I do think that having discussed this much, it should not be necessary for us to put this matter to the vote of the House. If every body, including the Leaders, were consulted and if it were necessary to do it in particular circumstances, it could be done. Though it was not a very big matter yet we wanted to create a condition and a conducive atmosphere for the country. I think that is why, the provision for ordinance is there in the Constitution and that provision of Ordinance was used. In my opinion that was very carefully used because, the hon. Home Minister was very careful in telephoning to me when I was in Australia and asking me as to what should be done. All the precautions were taken. I had requested him to consult other Leaders, they were also consulted. In these circumstances, may I request you not to press for the vote but if you press for the vote, I have to put it to the vote of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Mr. Speaker Sir, we hope you would issue certain directions so that it may not recur.

2560 LSS/94—35.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You always cooperate. You do your duty and cooperate. There is a point in that I am not just pressing it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Mr. Speaker Sir, we hope you would issue certain directions so that it may not recur.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I will do that.

The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission in any State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I withdraw the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Exactly at 3.30 p.m., we will take up discussion on Dunkel proposal. Now, we will take up matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

15.23 hrs.

(i) Need to set up an LPG outlet at Amadalavalsa, Andhra Pradesh.

DR. VISWANATHAN KANITHI (Srikakulam) : The L.P.G. (Liquified Petroleum Gas) is one of the affordable household cooking fuel)

that should be provided to a larger section of people so that the firewood is spared and the denudation of forests is stopped. All the municipalities in the country are not covered by retail outlets of L.P.G. on the plea that the subsidy allowed on the L.P.G. is mounting beyond the capacity of the budgetary provision. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh, there is one Municipality called Amadalavalsa, which is deprived of L.P.G. supply agency. The residents of this Municipality having a population of more than 50,000 have to register and get their L.P.G. from the District Headquarters, Srikakulam.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government especially the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to accord permission for setting up an L.P.G. outlet at Amadalavalsa so that more families could be supplied L.P.G. for cooking purpose.

(ii) Need to double railway line between Mangalore and Shoranur.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-CHANDRAN (Connanore) : With the Konkan Railway line nearing completion, it is essential for the Railways to decide upon the need to increase number of trains between Mangalore and the Southern Districts of Kerala and also upon the urgency of doubling the line between Mangalore and Shoranur. Without these additional facilities the Konkan Project will serve no purpose for the State of Kerala and catering to increased passenger and freight traffic will be impossible. I, therefore, request the

hon. Minister of Railways to give this sector his urgent attention to ensure expansion work at the earliest.

(iii) Need to Set up a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Chhota Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency in Gujarat. [*Translation*]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA (Chhota Udaipur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, The Central Government is setting up Navodaya Vidyalayas in the backward and Adivasi areas on priority basis. My constituency Chhota Udaipur which is a Adivasi and backward area falls in the Vadodara district of Gujarat. But till now, no Navodaya Vidyalaya has been set up in the Vadodara district as a result of which children belonging to Adivasis and poor people of this district are not getting any benefit from this scheme.

So I request the Central Government to set up Navodaya Vidyalaya in Vododara district which is an Adivasi dominated area, during the Eighth five year plan so that the adivasi and poor students of Chhota Udaipur may also acquire good education from this scheme.

(iv) Need to set up a low power T.V. Transmitter at Maratandom Tamil Nadu.

[*English*]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagarcoil) : The people of the northern part of Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu having a population of about five lakhs are not getting

the opportunity of viewing regional news in Tamil language. There is a low power T.V. transmitter at Nagercoil. As T.V. transmitter there covers a short distance, the people of Martandom area of Kanyakumari District fail to view regional news in Tamil. There has been a long standing demand of the people of this area to install a low power T.V. transmitter at Martandom area.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to install a low power transmitter at Martandom to cover the areas of northern parts of Kanyakumari District.

(v) **Need to upgrade Jamnagar city in Gujarat to B-2 Grade.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently some cities were upgraded to B-1, B-2 grades, but Gujarat is yet to be upgraded to B-2 grade, as a result of which, widespread resentment is growing among the residents of the entire Jamnagar area.

The population of Jamnagar is more than four lakhs. In 1989, as a special case Gujarat had been upgraded to B-2 grade for the purpose of CCA. However, it has not been upgraded so far for the purpose of HRA because it has been reported that as per the census report of 1991, the population of Jamnagar is about three lakh seventy five thousand but these figures are not correct. While arriving at these figures, about fifty thousand de-

fence personnel working in Jamnagar, have not been included and similarly, about thirty five thousand people residing in the adjoining villages of Jamnagar have also not been included in these figures.

The collector of Jamnagar has also represented this fact that these two figures have not been included in the census. The Government is supplying all food items including ration, vegetables and fruits to the three wings of Defence and the Central Government has also been informed in this regard but no action has been taken so far. Therefore, the Central Government is requested to upgrade Jamnagar to B-2 Grade at the earliest.

(vi) **Need to provide more funds to Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up of Power Projects.**

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Necessary steps should be taken to expand the irrigation facilities in Madhya Pradesh. To achieve this objective, apart from completing the construction work of the new dams at the earliest, there is a need to bring about improvement in the supply of electricity for irrigation purposes. Due to the erratic power supply, the farmers are facing lot of difficulties and steps should be taken to ensure supply of power to the farmers in the day time only. Special steps are needed in Madhya Pradesh for construction of new power stations to meet the power demand. For this purpose, clearance

should be given to link HBJ Pipeline with the power stations. And, in order to complete the Power Projects expeditiously, adequate financial assistance should be sanctioned.

(vii) **Need to facilitate loans to farmers from Banks on the basis of their land.**

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economic development of the country. The Government have started innumerable Projects for the development of agriculture but far from being benefited, the poor farmers have become indebted to the cooperative departments and banks. The Government have framed certain rules and fixed a limit to provide loans to the traders and industrialists due to which the businessmen and capitalists as per their convenience can avail of loans, upto the fixed limit from any banks. But no such facilities are available to the farmers though they also have permanent property. In this context, I urge upon the Central Government that pass books should be issued to farmers after evaluating their agricultural lands to enable them to take loans from the banks at their convenience. This will also save them from the clutches of money lenders and they will be able to sell their agricultural produce in the market well in time at reasonable prices. Thus, they will improve their economic condition and save themselves from the exploitation.

(viii) **Need to construct a railway bridge on river Ganga at Gazipur in Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): It is most essential to construct a railway bridge on river Ganga in the Gazipur district in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This has been a long standing demand of the people of this area. In view of the people's demand, the Railway Ministry had conducted a survey in Tadi Ghat near Gazipur for the construction of the railway bridge but no further action has been taken in this regard. If this bridge is constructed, the railways will be able to divert certain trains, *via* Dildar nagar, Tadi Ghat, Gazipur, Oudhihar, Varanasi and the strain on Mughal Sarai Junction will be reduced.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to make provision for a railway bridge on river Ganga in Gazipur at the earliest.

15.31 hrs

MOTION RE: IMPLICATIONS OF THE DUNKEL DRAFT TEXT ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the discussion on the implications of the Dunkel proposals. We had decided to take it up a 3.30 p.m. We are taking it up exactly at 3.30 p.m. today and my request to the hon. Members would be that it has to be completed today because we have other business. If necessary we shall sit a little late also.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): I was still on my legs.

MR. SPEAKER: I was hearing your speech from the Chamber. You had concluded. You made a good speech.

Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLHY): Mr. Speaker, ever since the initiation of the multi-lateral trade negotiations in September 1986, momentous changes have taken place the world over. The balance of forces has tilted in favour of a particular super power of the erstwhile political scene and the Government of India has taken a 'U' turn in many matters. While we are discussing the Dunkel proposals, they cannot be discussed in isolation. They are part of a number of measures already taken by the Government of India, under what goes by the name of the New Economic Policy, the New Industrial Policy, the New Trade Policy, etc.

Some of the proposals incorporated in the Dunkel Draft have already been implemented or are in the process of implementation by the Government. In my limited time, I will try to cover some of the points made by the present Commerce Minister when he initiated the debate and some other points made by the former Commerce Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Let us understand this. This is a very

important discussion. You are not commenting on the points made by the Commerce Minister. You are commenting on the Dunkel proposals.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I will comment on the points made in the background of the Dunkel proposals by the hon. Commerce Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You can take it that your considered views will be respected, and will be considered if they can be accepted.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I will respond to some of the points.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There is no time for all that. It is not a dialogue going on.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I shall try to confine myself to the points in the Dunkel Draft itself and the response of the Government of India.

I do not understand what the difficulty is.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is, time is not there. There are many others who want to speak.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: About the speech made by the hon. Deputy Leader of BJP in the House, I would like to say that it was a marked departure from the speeches made by him elsewhere including the speech made by him before the Indo-U.S. Business meeting.

Sir, the first assurance given by the hon. Minister yesterday is that the Government will bring in a legislation to fully protect the farmers' interests in the use of variety of seeds. How? The hon. Minister has said that there is no obligation on our part to patent seeds—that is okay and there is no difficulty in that—and we shall have to resort to either UPOPV 1991 or we may just join 1978 Convention. In 1991 UPOPV, after the revision, there is no such scope because it was revised in a manner where the Indian farmers interest can not be protected.

About joining the 1978 Convention, even there we do find that there is no scope for the licensing of right. We do have in our country no less than 500 small seed companies, who multiply and who cater to the needs of the agriculturists across the country. And without this licence of right, the joining of 1978 Convention will also be meaningless. So, what we demand is that there should be a licence of right, that is, by paying the royalty only these companies can multiply and they do automatically have such a right. I want to know whether such a protection can at all be given through the prepared legislation for the present Commerce Minister, the Dunkel proposal is a simple language problem and to the former Commerce Minister, it is a simple case of innocent amendment of the earlier GATT rules.

It is not so simple. It is not so innocent. I would like to know whether in this predetermined target concept only in cases of malnutrition and similar situation we shall be able to have such PDS. But the Government should determine, the Parliament should determine what should be the target. Why should you come under an international discipline for our PDS? The recent picture that has come about the PDS, as per the Government figure, is that the off-take is going down because the people do not have enough purchasing power even in the miserable situation prevailing in the PDS. Then again in a period of crisis if the Government wants to provide a better PDS if the Parliament should decide, we shall not be able to do that.

Again coming back to the subsidy question, the hon. Finance Minister has said that it is far below the ceiling. You are providing for the foreign investors in the power sector 18 per cent guaranteed return, the tariff will rise up. In fertiliser we know that the prices are going up. What will happen in such a situation? Will the Government will be able to continue the PDS? We are sacrificing our long-term interests just thinking about some illusory short-term gain. In fact even in the short-term we are not making any gain.

As you know in the developed countries they have thought about a

provision for decoupled income support. I have calculated. In the EC countries for cereals they will provide social security to the tune of Rs. 8000 per hectare. In the case of oilseeds only, the EC countries will provide no less than Rs. 15000 per hectare to keep their farmers competitive. It will not so happen in our country. Our country is in need of more food production and food security is required. Subsidies in developing countries like ours will have to be very high and to make it competitive, we shall have to provide incentives. It is an unequal world. I fully agree with the former Commerce Minister. It is an unequal regime and the provisions that have been made in the Dunkel proposals are quite unequal and against the interests of our country.

About the market access, the hon. Minister had said certain things. But even if it is taken for granted that so long our BOP continues we need not worry. But this BOP will also be determined by IMF the certificate has to be given by the IMF only. As we know in the human development index our position is at No. 134. There is an attempt to show that India is rich country. Through price purchase parity concept they have put us in a number six, they want to show us a rich country at par with USA, Japan and other countries. The BOP can rise, the foreign exchange reserve can rise even if you borrow.

Again there is the question of dumping as it has started in the case

of industrial products. We know about the complaints made by the Bombay club. This will happen in the case of agricultural produces also and our country will be full of dumped cereals, dumped grains and such other things. Some multinationals are controlling the global grain business. They will determine the price. They will play one developing country against the other and naturally we shall be really in a very very helpless position. This quantitative restriction to protect the Indian farmers is urgently required. So, I do not agree with what the hon. Commerce Minister has said.

The hon. Commerce Minister has also spoken about strengthening of compulsory licensing. By compulsory licensing, what can we do? By strengthening the compulsory licensing in the TRIPS proposals we can at best ask the MNCs and others to produce what we need. But the right of licence we are being denied. Only right of licence can ensure the interests not only of the agriculturists but also of others. Such right can only provide scope for competition. We are speaking of competition but the very advocates of competition in respect of our country are going to occupy a monopoly position through these Dunkel proposals. Competition can provide better technology. Only through competition we can make our prices cheaper. Only through competition we can save the way for further industrialisation. But our indigenous companies are being

denied the competitive right. They are being deprived of this right of licence.

The hon. Commerce Minister first said about the gene programme that India wants explicit exclusion of naturally occurring genetic material. But does the naturally occurring genetic material include micro organism? I doubt it does not, Bio-pesticides, such as, rhizobia and green and blue algae, have been produced and used by the advanced countries, used in our country also. This patentability of micro organism is a concept which the scientists, the research workers are opposing throughout the world. But I am disappointed to find that the hon. Commerce Minister has spoken about the demand for exclusion of naturally occurring genetic material only. He has not spoken anything about the micro organism about the control of gene that has also been proposed there. Because biopesticides is a future pesticide. If you go through the Rao Conference's, spirit, the future depends on this biotechnology, biopesticides. But we are just not caring about this thing. We are not demanding the exclusion of this particular control over micro organism.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Commerce Minister to one more thing. I do not know whether it has been discussed in the national and other debates which have taken place. In clause 27(3)(a), humans and animals are excluded from diagnostic patentability but

not plants. It is not known which of the diagnostic methods which are in use in this country have been patented abroad or not because in the mean time a vast agricultural country like ours is using variety of reliable and sensitive methods for diagnosis of plants, pests and diseases. This has not been covered. This is a very serious thing because this omission of plants, from exclusion from patentability together with humans and animals, I think, it has been done deliberately and intentionally and we shall suffer a lot if we do not demand that plants also should be excluded together with humans and animals, from the diagnostic patentability.

In the speech made by the former hon. Commerce Minister, he has made certain points, and if Arthur Dunkel had been present in the Gallery, he would have burst into laughter that the former Commerce Minister had interpreted things to a length which Even Arthur Dunkel might not have wanted.

Sir, I know and we all know that he is a great advocate of the liberalisation process etc. He was speaking in that language earlier. He spoke in a similar vein yesterday also. He stated that GATT is no monster and it is no East India Company. I just want to quote one line.

“Is this the return of the East India Company and the new enslavement of India”

The same former Commerce Minister is asking like this. After the Bombay

Club made a presentation he was speaking on the Gillette, he was speaking about the cosmetics and he was speaking about consumer durables and that they are allowed to rise their equity to 51 per cent. The same former Commerce Minister is writing elsewhere: "Is this the return of the East India Company?" Here, he is saying the GATT is no East India Company. It was an exercise in untruth and self-deception to say the least. Of course, it is true that autonomously our Govt. has already taken some steps since 1991 and 35 areas have been opened up. What are those 35 areas? These areas vary from metallurgical industries to electrical equipment, from transportation to industrial and agricultural machinery, from chemicals and drugs to pharmaceuticals, from industrial equipment to cement and printing machinery and from hotels to software and food processing. They have been described as core sector. It is claimed that 80 per cent of the proposals have come in the core sector.

Sir, a part of the Dunkel proposals have already been implemented or are in the process of implementation. So, I would say that Dunkel proposals should never be taken in isolation. They are to be considered in the background of what goes by the name of new economic policy, new industrial policy, new investment policy and new trade policy. The former Commerce Minister has stated that it would be a great boon for the Indian farmers and that there is a potential for export of Rs. 30,000 crore worth of agricultural products.

2560 LSS/94—36.

Will our farmers be allowed to be competitive? Will our farmer be allowed to compete with others where the quantum of subsidies will stay for a long time to come? When social security measures are being implemented in developed countries when incentives are being provided to their farmers and when dumping that is going to take place in our country in such a situation. I do not think the Indian farmers will be benefited. Of course, we are not a major player. But till we become a major player we should not allow these things to happen and we should not allow to subscribe to the views and the provisions in the Dunkel Draft.

Sir, about the burden of proof in the TRIPS, the hon. former Commerce Minister has stated that in the Indian Evidence Act there are many such things even today. This is an exercise in self-deception. There are such provisions for cases of oppression on women and such other cases. But this should not be referred in an altogether different perspective. The burden of proof for patents will change a whole lot of equations prevailing in our country. Our scientists will be at the receiving end and our farmers will be at the receiving end.

Sir, he was speaking about China. China is knocking at the doors.

MR. SPEAKER: I remind you there are many Members who want to speak. You are speaking on the points made by the speakers on this side and not on Dunkel proposals.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: That is part of Dunkel proposals.

For long 40 years, China has been in self-isolation has been preparing the ground and has become a major player. Now they are dictating their own terms. If you go through the bilateral agreement between U.S.A. and China, you will find their stand on patent processing, about product patent, and about many other things. Then again, they do have trade surplus of several billions of dollars, over 18 billions to 19 billion of dollars. Again in pharmaceuticals, 95% of their health programmes are under the Government, the State sector. They are not being affected. But we are being affected. For non-commercial use, we cannot do that. If China can keep herself in self-isolation for long 40 long years to make the ground to become a major player to determine their terms, why cannot we keep ourselves aloof and try to find out new configuration to associate ourselves with the developing countries. There is a new growing in the third World Countries Pakistan was earlier opposing it in SAARC. They have reportedly revised their stand. We have heard about countries, like Malaysia, South Africa opposing the Dunkel proposals. We should find out our route to mobilise the developing countries during the time that is available between now and April, when the Ministerial level conference meeting is going to be held. We should try to mobilise Third World countries who have been affected by the Dunkel proposals as we are.

signed towards the end of 1994, as has been stated by the hon. Commerce Minister. But in the meantime, we can avail of the opportunity to mobilise countries to give the leadership as we have given in the past in Non-aligned Movement, in many other matters in the international arena. It is not a lost case. We should not look to what France is doing expecting that if it collapses we are relieved. It is a fait accompli? Maybe, till today we are not a major player in world trade. It is also true that in 1947, our share in world trade was 2.5%. Now it has come down to 0.42% only. Who is responsible for it? It is the same ruling party which is responsible because the same ruling Party has been there at the Central Government for all these years barring two or three years, when the Janata Government was there.

I would suggest that the Government should try to mobilise other countries and use the time available between today and April next year. Otherwise, this nation is not going to take it lying down. There are protests throughout the Third World countries. There are protests even in the developed countries. In our country also, tomorrow and day after tomorrow, even at Delhi, people from different parts of the country are coming to protest, to give last warning to the Government that signing the Dunkel Draft will be a death knell to our self-reliance and to our economic sovereignty. The Government should

The Final Uruguay Round, I do not know whether it would be not be allowed to do that. The nation will not tolerate it.

[Translation] alternative before us. Had there been an alternative before us, the topic that is now before us, was also there in 1989 and in 1991. And when the Government was formed by Shri V.P. Singh or Shri Chandra Shekhar, nobody ever thought of improving the situation. No one ever thought of leaving or withdrawing from the GATT. The basic point that has come before the House is this that since only one week is left for us to arrive at a decision in this regard and our Government is going to negotiate at a certain level, should we now decide about quitting or being a part of GATT ? There is no alternative before the present Government. Therefore, to say that we would quit GATT as the nation is with us, is a empty threat, GATT is an agreement that was signed before it was concluded. This is one job which we have accomplished after we became independent.

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking very good Hindi. I think you for this but because of the paucity of time, instead of commenting on each other's views, you say whether multilateral agreement would be beneficial or bilateral.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : I accept your directive. I will speak on the topic. But I do feel that the point which I wanted to raise is related to this topic. If, at the end, there is time, I will speak on that point.

16.00 Hrs.

The Uruguay Round began from 1985. Not only one, but all the four successive Government were associated with the talks. This process started during Rajiv Gandhi's regime. It further gained momentum during the regime of Shri V.P. Singh. When Shri Chandra Shekhar was the Prime Minister, it reached to a crucial stage. The final touches are being given during Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's regime now. I want to bring this fact before the House because no Government either belonging to our party or that of the Opposition even for a moment thought of quitting the GATT talks. I do not think that there is any other

We achieved independence in August 1947 and within six months of this, we reached Havana in January 1948 and signed that agreement. It is our child. To say that we should quit GATT would mean the killing of the son by his father. We have two ways to attain progress in GATT talks and to promote it : First amendment and second compilation. My friend Shri Nitish Kumar has referred only to amendment, not compilation. I want to clarify to him that changes in the GATT are effected after several rounds of negotiations. Its work pertains not only to amendments but it involve compilation also and it has been

done. Prior to this, maximum compilations took place in 1958, when one-fourth part was adopted, and some provisions were made for the developing nations. Thus, in this way amendment and compilation are essential. GATT works in this manner only. Mr. Chidambaram was also saying this when he was talking about economics I would like to say a few words about history. You know that the Wall Street Crash took place in 1929 and it caused an upheaval throughout the world and affected India also. The worst to be affected were our farmers and labourers. In Europe there was widespread revolt, chaos and anarchy badly affecting the international Commerce. Due to this fascism and communalism progressed in Europe. This is the basic reason that in the absence of International Trading rules, the economic condition in Europe became so bad, that, Hitler, who in 1928 election in Germany had secured only three to four per cent of the votes, became the President for four years till January 1933. I am afraid, in the absence of GATT, we may face similar situation again. Each nation should make up its mind, as to how to run international trade. Otherwise we may again face the position of 1930-33. This would only help the fascist and the communal forces in our country. I would like to draw the attention of our Communist and National Front brethren towards this. Do you again want to create such condition under which Hitler became the President of Germany? You and I know who is going to

benefit, if those conditions were to return. If we withdraw from GATT, we would have only two options.

(Translation)

Our friend, Shri Roop Chand Bhai, was saying now that we dissociate and isolate ourself from the global economy and should neither import nor export and say that a big country like India is not capable of competing in the world markets as it has no strength because it is a very small nation, therefore, let us remain isolated, we can not venture out of our country. I do not think that this great country of Mahatma Gandhi or Jawahar Lal Nehru or P. V. Narasimha Rao's will say that it is not competent to compete. We know that we are competent enough to compete with the countries of the world. If you want that, we should be in China-like for God's sake, do not tell this to China because they have realised that they should not have done this. They emerged out of their isolation in 1978 and adopted the policies which we are adopting today. The result is that, they have a foreign exchange reserve worth \$70 billion. I am not advocating that we should consider China of those days as our model and blindly emulate them. Times have changed. The old economic theories have become outdated now. The very nations, which had earlier discarded it and did not sign GATT in 1948, now are anxious to become its members. When every nation is clamouring for GATT membership,

it would not be prudent to opt out of it. What alternative have we, when we neither want to quit nor isolate ourselves from the world economy? The only alternative is GATT. We will have to accept it after having bilateral talks with each nation.

A reference was made to 301, a Draconian law of United States. Till now it could not be imposed on India, inspite of threats to this effect by the US, twice. The point is, why did they not impose it, considering their economic influence. I do not know when India will attain that stage. They did not impose 301, for they knew, there is an institution whose doors India can still knock to get it, grievances redressed. It could appeal against the Draconian law. Therefore 301 was not used against us. In the absence of GATT no one would have heard our plea. Had there been no GATT, America could easily have brought India to its knees, if it so desired. So far, they have hesitated, as they know that we have friends at GATT who can differentiate between justice and injustice. They know that in GATT, a small as well as a big nation enjoy equal rights—be it Luxemburg, India or New Zealand. Even small nations, whether in Europe, South America or Africa, all have the same rights—as all have a single vote. America knows, that we can get the support of other nations. They do pin-prick us, but what needs to be understood is that, in the absence of GATT, they could have gone to any extent to trouble us.

If we understand this point, we would realise the advantages of remaining in GATT.

Nitish Bhai was now speaking of Textiles. I want to remind him that when he was born in 1964, the very year I went to Brussels on my first posting. And in those days GATT negotiations were conducted at Brussels, not at Geneva. Around that year, America started a new agreement. Arrangement—regarding International Trade in Textiles (ARITIT)—by taking textiles out of the purview of GATT. This was the first charge, given to me at Brussels, in Indian Foreign Service. ARITIT was also known by Short Term Arrangement. When we were protesting that short Term Arrangement was not acceptable to us, they brought forward another agreement in its place and named it as Long Term Arrangement—LTA. Again when LTA became subject of criticism they again made changes and thereby lifted restrictions from textiles saying that the raw material used for manufacturing the textiles would be subjected to restriction and termed it as Multi-Fibre Agreement. My personal experience is that since the past at least 30 years, American has not only been trying to restrict our textiles exports, but have also been tightening the existing restrictions. Now they have reached a stage where it is said that within the coming ten years their acts, going on for the last 30 years, will come to an end. You are not accepting this. You say that this should happen earlier. I fully agree with you. But

if we do not get earlier, that which we would get within ten years, would you say we do not want after 12 years. Now the point is that the discussion is going on over the question of duration of 10-15 years at the initiative of Mexico—a developing country, which is also a member of G-77 and not at the behest of any developed nation. There are several developing nations who have benefited from all the three—STA, LTA and MFA. Two big producers like India and Pakistan found themselves on the same side. We are now the only nation to say that we do not at all need this type of agreement. The other nations of the world agree with us. They say that they would do, what we want to be done in 1993. Not now, but within 10 years. Is this not a major victory? Do you want our condition to become pathetic? Is it not a gain, when America says that it would never agree to cotton export? Do we not want this? Will we not get the benefit of GATT.

America particularly stopped exports under the anti-dumping clause. Our export is one per cent below the American consumption. Benefits of the agreement to us would begin to accrue from next year in engineering goods, chemicals and steel. We can also benefit further, if the subsidies there are lessened. As some one said, the extent of subsidies, in Japan and developed world is upto 200 per cent. If these are not brought down to 10 per cent, no one will put restrictions on us too. If, restriction of 10 per cent is

imposed on them, it would be imposed on us too. With this restriction, their market would be open to us also for exports.

Now they say, they can not export agricultural goods. Mr. Balam had said that we had reached the figure around 8.5 to 10.5 thousand crores. Yesterday Mr. Chidambaram had said our aim was to reach the target of Rs. 30,000 crore mark. I think that we can reach the figure of Rs. three lakh crores. This is because of the vast world market. Take the case of shrimps and prawns. Their market, perhaps, has touched \$ 75 billion. It is a small thing, which we can produce in our own country. If, the extent of subsidy on agricultural goods is brought down from 200 per cent to 10 per cent and if it is said that willy-nilly we have to import at least 10 per cent, then, who would derive the benefit, if not the Indian farmer? Will our farmer not be able to take advantage of the incentives, that come their way? They have demonstrated this in the case of Basmati rice. An Arab, who can import rice from all over the world, first goes to Pakistan. Thereafter, to India, because the Basmati rice, he wants, is available here. Our farmers have shown the world that they harbour no fear in their heart. He knows that he can compete in the global market.

Today, those who say that Dunkel proposals will spell doom for the farmers, mean to say that our farmers have no capability, they are not fit

for living in this world. I say that I myself and my party have full faith in the farmers. We know our farmers can take our country forward. Due to this we want that the farmers should take the benefits accruing from the Dunkel Proposals and we must not quit GATT. Yes, there are some disconcerting aspects in the Dunkel Proposals. For this reason my senior colleague Mr. Chidambaram making the proposals before the House suggested that we should express our concern with one voice over the points which go against up and get those points rectified. We should pass a resolution to this effect. This would strengthen the hands of our Commerce Minister when he or his representative goes to Geneva. Instead of accepting this, allegations are being levelled. I request you to hear our proposals. If they are acceptable to you, we can pass a resolution here. If, you are not satisfied, tell us, to see how it can be changed. But do not make gratuitous allegations.

First is the issue of seeds. My friend Nitish Kumar said, and correctly too, that six lakh tonnes of seeds are used in our country. Out of which only two lakh tonnes are sold by State institutions. The remaining four lakh tonnes are produced and used by our farmers.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Two lakh tonnes are produced by our farmers. Four lakh tonnes are obtained from State institutions.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Whatever it may be, I want to tell you one thing. Our on-going negotiations on Intellectual Property Rights, through TRIPS, are not focussed on Intellectual Property, but the discussion is on Trade-Related Intellectual Property. If only one commodity enters international commerce, discussion can be done via GATT. If we decide that we do not want Patent Seeds, patented abroad, there will be no need to agitate against Cargill because we ourselves would have decided that we do not need it. Regarding the seed produced in India, our Commerce Minister has assured us in his statement:

(English)

There is no obligation on us to patent seeds and we do not intend to do it.

(Translation)

Seeds produced in India would not be patented. We have no such desire, nor do Dunkel Proposals force us to do so. Since you think we are under Dunkel's compulsion, its clarification is needed. It has been said in Dunkel Proposals that, in future a system is needed to arrange for protection of the produce. Dunkel proposals do not mention as to what type of arrangement is needed. Mr. Nitish was saying yesterday, that what right GATT has to dictate to us. I say GATT has no right to dictate to us. That is why GATT has not dictated anything to us. They asked us to prepare a system. What would be

this system? You can take the (system of) patents. It may be, that America may take the system that we need to have patents. But we have made it clear that we will not apply patents. Other way is the UPOV Convention of 1978. If we want to follow the provisions of it, we can do so. After this, one more agreement took place there in 1991. We can accept the provisions of 1991, if we want. If we want we can accept some provisions of 1978 and some of 1991. Along with this, we can impose patents, if we so want, if not, there is no need to impose patents. If we look back to the year 1978 and 1991, I do not like these two years, because in 1978 and in 1991 also you were a member here. But leave that. We have no need to implement that. Dunkel proposal suggest us to prepare a system of any type. We can prepare any system, we feel like. We are framing a law. Our Commerce Minister has said that a suitable legislation would be enacted, in which the farmers would have full rights to keep the seeds for themselves and the traditional system of distributing seeds among the farmers of the area would be fully protected.

Plant breeders, which have not so far come here, would be covered by this. This would benefit every one. If we do not enter international market of seeds, then we neither have to import nor export the seeds. Then, whatever we decide, would be applied in India so far as seeds are concerned. GATT is silent on

this. GATT provisions would be applicable only when it enters international commerce. We must not forget that as of today very little patented seeds of this type are being imported.

As far as genetic material is concerned, the Commerce Minister has said.

[English]

We are seeking the explicit exclusion of naturally occurring genetic material.

[Translation]

You have given this clarification. Thank God. Mr. Pal has accepted it. Regarding micro-organisms he says, if there are any micro-organisms, having naturally occurring genes, then we would not accept it.

As far as bio-technological engineering being carried out, it is inevitable, and is covered under intellectual property. It is your thinking that we would not protect intellectual property. You can formulate such a policy after getting people's mandate. However, this is not our policy. Hence, we do not see contradiction of any type between text of Dunkel draft and our Patents. However, regarding subsidy, it needs to be understood that restriction has been applied on production subsidy, not consumer subsidy. We provide foodgrains for the poor people, through the Public Distribution System

It cannot be argued that subsidy on PDS is a production subsidy. If it is argued that way then counter arguments can also be given by the Government. The Government can argue in favour of retaining PDS subsidy even in the GATT it decisions are tried to be thrust upon the country. The whole world knows the PDS of India and is in favour of it too that PDS will not be discontinued. Even the Director General of GATT at the time of his visit to India publicly announced that no restrictions will be imposed on PDS. It is only you people who keep on arguing that PDS is going to be subjected to restrictions. I fail to understand the reasons for giving that sort of arguments? Are you people out to be American agents? For Gods sake, please keep silent. The whole world is in favour of continuance of PDS in this country. Unnecessarily suspicions are sought to be aroused in the minds of the public. The Minister of Commerce has also made it clear. Here I am quoting his words.

There is no obligation on us to undertake any reduction in respect of any input subsidy.

[*English*]

There is no obligation on us to undertake any reduction in respect of any input subsidy.

[*Translation*]

Regarding PDS, he has clearly mentioned that even if there are some doubts in this regard.

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[*English*]

We are not negotiating to achieve changes in the language. We will put the matter beyond any shadow of doubt.

[*Translation*]

Regarding market access I would like to submit that whatever we are going to do in this regard, had already been decided in 1988 itself. Even the two consecutive Governments which came to power in 1989-90 and 1990-91 did not deviate from it. Therefore, there is no need to harp on the same thing. If you had a different stand at that time, then it should have been conveyed at that period of time itself. To come out with a stand of non-acceptance at this final stage is not at all comprehensible. I fail to understand that logic.

Shri Nitish Kumar cited the example of National Assembly of Korea in this regard. They passed a unanimous resolution that if import restrictions are going to be extended to basic food stuff, then the people of Korea will not agree to it. Here our Government has also been called upon to explain that if a small country like Korea can take such a decision, then why can't India? We also hold the same views. Like the people of Korea, we should also decide as to what is not acceptable to us. That was the objective of the resolution of Shri Chidambaram. That is why he submitted that this House should unanimously decide on the points

not acceptable to this country and also those acceptable to India. If a resolution to that effect is unanimously passed then it will strengthen the hands of our Government. Otherwise leave it to the Government because it is not you people but this Government that enjoys people's mandate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one more minute I will take to reply to an important point raised by Shri Jaswant Singh and the other one raised by Nitish Kumar. Shri Jaswant Singh commented that if Kintki fried chicken cannot be manufactured in India, then why can't a ban be imposed on Tandoori Chicken in America? Though he raised this point in a lighter vein but he also stated that it was something very serious, so I would like to reply to that because of its importance. In fact, there is no restriction on Fried Chicken in India but as regards Kintki Fried Chicken, it can be manufactured only in that country because it carried their trade mark. Similarly an American company cannot manufacture and market Tandoori chicken with an Indian trade mark patented in the name of Shri Iqbal Singh. In case Shri Chidambaram goes in for manufacturing Chidambaram brand Idlis with an Indian trade mark patented in his name then nobody else in America can manufacture the same delicacy with that trade mark. Idlis with a different trade mark, however, could be prepared by them. Therefore, do not entangle this country in this sort of controversy. We must under-

stand if that Tandoori Chicken, fried chicken Hamburgers and the things of that sort could be manufactured both in India and in USA. [Interruptions].

However, this is a different issue. We are discussing the question of trade marks here. It is essential to protect them. Indian laws do not permit anybody to use these names Raymonds and Binny. Now this thing going to be introduced in international trade also. Your plea that country (Kintiky) Fried Chicken should not be allowed to be imported in India may have some force, however it has no relevance as far as this resolution is concerned.

Economic policy will be decided by us and not by you because the people have given us the power. We will formulate economic policies to take the country on the path of progress. I accept the point raised by Shri Nitish Kumar. He referred to an advertisement made by the Congress on Dunkel and submitted that the line containing had a mention of spurious drugs should be deleted. At that time I desired to know the page number because the English version I was having did not contain that very line. Later on I found out that his submission was absolutely correct. Yes, a mention of spurious drugs was there which should not have been there. Sir, however, this error after imitation, which is a translation error.

In fact we should have said spurious drugs or imitated formulations, after imitation because there

is a difference between imitation and spurious drugs. And this is the reason for the error that has crept in and I apologise for that. I would like to express my gratitude to Shri Nitish Kumar when I now accept as my Hindi teacher.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Sir, the Draft Final Act is the document which the Union of India is due to sign. It is a comprehensive package. It is a package and it is not permitted to take separate items out of that package and either agree or disagree separately. Either you have to accept the whole package or nothing.

Mr. Chidambaram, if I have understood him correctly which I do not know, seems to suggest that if we disagree with any portions of this document or do not fall in line with them, then we are liable to lose our membership of GATT. I do not know about this. I would like to know authoritatively whether it is a fact that any country which does not sign this final document automatically loses its membership of GATT because we are told that once we are out of GATT, then we will be in deep trouble because we will have to negotiate separately with each country and that will be much more difficult than being within some multilateral system.

Now, I want to raise one basic question, that is, whether this federal character of the Constitution permits or does not permit the exclusive powers of the States as they are defined in our Constitution, to be

eroded without the consent of those States and consultations with those States? We have a federal Constitution; we have so many States and different parties ruling in different parts of the country. Is it permissible under the Constitution? Kindly look at the State List in the Seventh Schedule, Item 14 and subsequent item which deal with agriculture. These are exclusively within the domain of the State. Is it permissible for the Central Government, without the consent of the States, to permit the exclusive powers of the States to be curtailed or eroded in any way? I am raising this question; there are legal luminaries on that side who can give me a reply. I believe on the 21st October of last year, the West Bengal Chief Minister had written to the Prime Minister demanding that the State should be consulted before any final decision is taken on the Dunkel Draft. I believe no reply was given to his suggestion. Article 73, proviso to 1(a), (b) states quite clearly that the Union cannot legislate on the State subjects without the States consent. We are entering into an international treaty and all our laws or most of our laws will have to be changed in accordance with the provisions of the Draft. That means, we are legislating in respect of States and their rights also. Have they been consulted? Has their consent been taken? Are we authorised to do that? This has got a vital bearing on agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it in the Concurrent List or the State List?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is in the State List. It is better that somebody explains this because we do not want to get into a difficulty where the States are in revolt against the Centre's unilateral action. What will happen to the federal structure of this country? What prevents the Centre from consulting the States and seeking to take their consent, if they can ?

MR. SPEAKER : Which entry are you referring to in the Seventh Schedule ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am referring to the State List, Seventh Schedule, Item 14 and subsequent items dealing with agriculture.

I am referring to Article 73 and its provisos (1) (a) and (b). This question is there in my mind. I would like to have a clear reply to questions which arise out of this: Whether in exercise of this treaty making power, the Union can enter into a treaty without keeping the Parliament, the State Legislatures and the people fully informed about the impact of such treaties on their rights, powers and responsibilities? Whether the Union can affect people's right to cheap and adequate medicines and health care facilities? If anything is done which adversely affects the right of the people to get cheap and adequate medicines and health care facilities, is the Union empowered to do this in exercise of its treaty making powers during which the States are not being consulted at all and their consent is neither being sought? Whether the treaty making powers of the Union

can affect people's right to food? Whether the treaty making powers of the Union can affect the farmers' rights to use seeds, to grow crops in successive years? We have been told yesterday here that there is no difficulty about seeds and farmers can continue to procure seeds as they have been doing in the past from their own crop by what is called the exchange across the fence and so on and so forth. I am not referring to these ordinary seeds. I am referring to the perpetual quest which is going on in the agricultural world for better quality seeds, for hybrid seeds and for better yielding seeds. Whether these seeds will be available freely to the farmers or these will be in the godowns of Cargil and such other gentlemen from whom they will have to be obtained ?

You see, yesterday's papers have carried out these headlines :

"Farmers from India, Europe and Japan demonstrated today in Geneva against American Imperialism and the GATT Trade Accord, which they fear, will ruin hundreds of millions of farmers and uproot centuries' old traditions."

This news items says that the GATT opponents in India planned demonstrations against such symbols of American imperialism as McDonalds, Kentucky fried chicken, pepsi cola, etc. Indian farmers are concerned that plans for international patent protection will give American seed

multinationals like Cargil, rights over the local farmers producing their own crops and so on. So, I am raising this point. Whether the treaty making powers of the Union can be allowed to adversely affect the right of the farmers to get unrestricted supply of seeds? Can the treaty making powers of the Union allow it to take preemptive steps? I say this because I believe certain irrevocable steps have already been taken. Can the Union take preemptive steps which place its legislative bodies in the embarrassing position of having no choice but to implement the treaty?

I do not know the exact date but in July last year, the Ministry of Commerce had privately circulated document which made it clear that certain changes in the Patents Act were under consideration. I only want to raise one point. On 4-8-1987, 15-11-1988, 19-3-1990, 27-3-1990, 4-5-1990, 11-5-1990 and 11-9-91, assurances had been given that no changes would be made in the Indian Patents Act.

It is on record. All these assurances have been violated, are going to be violated. A privately circulated paper of the Ministry made it clear that these changes are under contemplation. As I was saying just now, all laws and policies in India will have to be changed in accordance with the Dunkel provisions and some of these, as I said, run counter to our Constitutional provisions. If you do not accept, you will become the victim of cross-retaliation. That is provided for.

I do not believe that this is a negotiated document which represents some type of consensus between equal parties. They are not equal parties at all. The background must be remembered. I do not blame anybody for that. That is the state of the world. We have North and South, developed and developing countries, rich and poor countries. This is the reality of today's international situation. These Dunkel proposals are heavily loaded in favour of the developed countries and there is no free negotiation because every now and then there is a threat of retaliatory action and super 301, threatening sanctions against us. And, we are made to believe that we are negotiating as equals and some sort of consensus will emerge. Sir, there is nothing wrong in all these efforts which have been made by Government. These efforts to get some assurances, some further concessions through discussions and negotiations with M/s. Dunkel and Southerland, among others, are praiseworthy. But, I think the end result is not expressed in any written form, in any document. These assurances are all verbal and oral. They are not in any document or in any written form. So, I do not know what their worth is.

For example, we have been told that revision of our agricultural policies would not be applicable because we have a serious balance of payment problem. But, unfortunately, our Finance Minister goes around the world claiming that our BOP problem has been solved and

we have now got foreign exchange reserve of 8 million dollars, and, therefore, there is no balance of payments problem. How does the other clause operate? Actually, who will decide whether we have a balance of payments problem or not? It is quite clearly laid down that it will be decided by the International Monetary Fund. You cannot go on saying on the one hand that we have no BOP problem and on the other hand you say that we have the balance of payments problem. You must make up your mind.

I would like to say a word about these various services. It covers financial services, banks, insurance, telecommunication, aircraft, port, etc. This is a new field in which we have not so far allowed entry of foreign agencies or foreign firms. It is laid down that foreign suppliers of these services must be accorded most favoured nation treatment and what is called a national treatment. That means that they have to be treated on par with the national or domestic suppliers. There cannot be any favourable treatment given to domestic companies which are in this field. They must be on a par. Foreign banks, insurers, lawyers, doctors, accountants, broadcast media and other service suppliers will automatically be allowed to operate in India on the same terms as the domestic suppliers. We know what are their resources; what is their position; and what is the position of our country.

As far as market access goes, no quantitative restrictions can be placed

on the number or on the value of those providing these services or service transactions. I submit that due to foreign competition which we will not be able to stand, our people are in no position to compete with these giants of the western world. There will be a loss of fundamental right to trade and commerce. Please see Article 301—a loss of fundamental right to trade and commerce due to the elimination of foreign competition.

Today, many industrialists in our country who were keeping quiet so long, I find that they are speaking up, they are issuing statements appearing in the press in which they are expressing this fear.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bombay club.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not only Bombay club but also other companies are saying that they are facing the danger of being wiped out. How can we compete with these people? As somebody remarked earlier today, the paid-up capital and turnover of one of these companies is equal to the entire annual Budget of our Government. How can you compete? How can unequals compete?

Then, of course, there is a policy of fear, justified fear, of dumping. You must remember that all these developed countries today are suffering from recession. In their own countries, they are having these problems of unemployment, of trying to get rid of foreign workers, who

were employed there for years together, of competition among their own companies. These are leading to shrinkage of domestic market. They are retrenching people. They are dismissing people right and left. They cannot keep them any longer. They are looking for foreign markets, where they can dispose of their goods. What better markets they can get than India. Then, we must consider the reality. This is the background. This is the thing which is taking place. This drive for markets by the developed countries is going to be accelerated through the mechanism of this Dunkel and India will be made a victim of what is euphemistically called global integration. We are trying to integrate globally our economy with the economies of not only developed countries but also developed countries which are suffering from recession. Therefore, they are looking for markets abroad which they can penetrate with their goods and services.

So, I would say that, we have been brought to the brink of a precipice in regard to our industrial self-reliance, of our own industrial infrastructure and in regard to our economic sovereignty. Sir, we must pull back while there is still time and opportunity to pull back to whatever extent we can pull back and if we do not pull back, we will go over the edge and the country will plunge into a difficulty. I think we are not able to contemplate just now what the fate of the economy of this country will become. I do not know why we are waiting for Kentucky fried

chicken. Already our markets have been flooded with all manner of consumer products and so on which can be produced and which are being produced of equal quality and competitive price in this country. However, we are doing it with our eyes open. Later on, nobody should say that we blundered into something.

The domestic subsidy to agricultural products will have to be supplied to everybody; this will have to be reduced by 20 per cent during a period of ten years; and the subsidy cannot be raised beyond a ceiling which is there of 10 per cent. At present, we have something like 5.2 per cent or 2 per cent; some people say 5.2 per cent is the upper ceiling. Whereas the developed countries pay enormous subsidy to their farmers; and even if they go in for full 20 per cent reduction in subsidy, this will still leave a very wide disparity between them and us—giving them easy access to our market.

Under the new patent system, patent right will be granted at par for imported goods or locally produced goods. About micro organism, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar today and yesterday Mr. P. Chidambaram had attempted to mollify some of our apprehensions and doubts; but I find that many scientists in the field of biology and so on are very much disturbed about what is going to happen to the genes and life forms. Mr. P. Chidambaram himself yesterday said that this is something which we cannot agree to, because it is not only there but is also something

which is immoral; life forms cannot be allowed to be patented in this way which they are thinking to do. We should resist. The Government is trying to resist. I would urge upon them to resist with more vigour and determination; and they will have our support in that matter. The patent holder on imports will be given an exclusive right. I am told a very strange thing that there is a transitional period of ten years. During this transitional period or intermediate period, if somebody, a foreigner, has applied for a patent right, he need not wait till his patent application is accepted. During that intervening period of ten years, he will be permitted to enjoy unrestricted selling rights in the country where he is seeking his patent. The final decision on that patent need not be concluded before ten years, but during the intervening period, he will be given an exclusive selling right of his products in our country, in our market.

And as I said, yesterday Mr. P. Chidambaram also admitted that the prices especially of medicines and drugs and pharmaceuticals which are produced by small scale units will go up enormously; he said, they will go up 45 per cent; some people are calculating that they will go up much more. But, in any case, medicines will go far beyond the reach of the common man in this country. We are dealing with this country, no other country. Already people in this country are poor; you know their capability of procuring medicines

and drugs. This will now become absolutely something which will be prohibitive. So, this proposition of unequal reduction of tariff barriers and elimination of non-tariff barriers will create enormous problems for the domestic companies.

I do not want to prolong this thing because many things which were said yesterday by our colleagues on this side of the House were quite correct, well judged and I am fully in support of them. But I would like to ask the Commerce Minister or the Prime Minister what is the benefit which our country is going to get out of this Dunkel Proposal? You should tell us. We will become a partner in a multilateral agreement; that is true. But in an agreement which is heavily loaded in favour of one side, that is, the developed countries with all their power, their resources and their multinational cooperation, we are on the other side.

I am sorry to read today that this G-15 meeting which is about to be held in Delhi in a few days' time, in a week's time, which was supposed to be some kind of getting together of the developing countries to see if they could chalk out some common standpoint and some common kind of strategy on this question, has been indefinitely postponed.

17.00 hrs.

It is very likely to fail now because a number of countries have backed out and may not attend; from G-15 it may actually become a G-6 meeting. That is what the papers tell us today.

In that case our clout as an eminent partner of developing countries will go down very seriously and we will be at a further disadvantage in this question of bargaining. So, all I want to say is that, I think, we are in a critical and dangerous situation. This is a completely anti-national thing which is sought to be done against the interests of our people. This is not a banana republic. We are not a banana republic.

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask you a question, if you allow me ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are not a banana republic. We have built up something over the years, which we are proud of.

MR. SPEAKER : Your views will be very much appreciated and valued. The question before us, before the country and before Parliament is, should we have an agreement which is entered into between two countries, a bilateral agreement on foreign trade, or should we have a multi-lateral agreement which is entered into by many countries, and supposing the bilateral agreement is going to be less beneficial than the multi-lateral agreement, how do we bring about an agreement which is going to be more beneficial for our country ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We should do whatever is in our interests.

MR. SPEAKER : How ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We cannot sign on somebody else's dotted line.

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MR. SPEAKER : Certainly not. Is it a fact that a multilateral agreement is likely to be—not necessarily—more beneficial than a bilateral agreement ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then we should be educated and enlightened about that.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have entered into an agreement with a very strong country on your own with all the assistance and support of other countries, will it help ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It may help; it may not help. But why should you assume that one strong country alone and we alone will be fighting it out ? There are other countries. There are so many countries.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Even France has reservations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Japanese farmers are demonstrating saying, "No imported rice". You must have seen those photographs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very serious issue; that is why I am raising it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Government should not sign it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not take that stand. Let us take a rational stand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am only saying that the Government should explain it. It is not a level playing field. I say that it is not a level playing field.

MR. SPEAKER : There may be some points, there may be some issues, on which we would be required to take a very strong stand. Agreed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will anybody listen ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are we suggesting that we should withdraw from the GATT when China is trying to be a member of the GATT ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do not jump to such conclusions. Sir, because I am told that after the 15th December no further negotiations will be there.

MR. SPEAKER : That was explained by Shri Pranab Mukherjee yesterday.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He only said that we are not signing anything on the 15th December.

MR. SPEAKER : When International agreements are signed, the discussions take place at the official level and if there is going to be a Ministerial level meeting there will be a discussion at the Ministerial level; and that does not stop there. It has to be ratified by the Government also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes. But what happens if the Govern-

ment is already inclined to do it—because the Government is paralysed with the fear that we will be losing our membership of GATT—and therefore should we agree to everything ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. It is not like that. The final agreement is discussed by the officials, then the Ministers discuss it, then it is brought before the Cabinet. The Cabinet ratifies it and then it becomes binding.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So, what is the safeguard ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why we have to suggest as to how to carry on the negotiations, on what point we should stick.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All I wish to say at the end is, that you may carry on some further attempts at negotiation or discussion. But what about our clout ? Here is a country which has become so heavily dependant on foreign loans.

MR. SPEAKER : Our clout is the unity of the country is having the same kind of interest.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is what I said. That is why this G-15 Conference was called.

MR. SPEAKER : In the GATT also, it is so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the GATT also, they do not always move together.

MR. SPEAKER : That is true.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now in the negotiating table at Geneva each country is trying to fend for itself and that is natural. Do not think that we have blocks of countries negotiating together at the GATT. It is not like that. Anyway, I have expressed my apprehensions.

MR. SPEAKER : You have expressed very correctly and everybody appreciates them. But this is the point on which we will develop a sort of consensus of possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about my constitutional point ?

MR. SPEAKER : That has to be examined. Of course, agriculture, it seems, is in State List. But then, foreign trade is the responsibility of the Central Government and not the State Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They cannot do something without consulting the States.

MR. SPEAKER : That has to be examined.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, we will head for a lot of trouble in this country if we go in for that kind of a thing. Anyway, what I say is that there is still time, not much time; little amount of time is left. This discussion is being held at the instance of the Government. The Government had said that they want this discussion and they want to profit by the suggestions and the views of the Members. So, the

Members have expressed themselves here as freely as they can do. We would like to know the Government's response. They should at least try to respect some of the serious views, criticisms and apprehensions expressed by the Members from different sections of this House and then move forward. Otherwise, it would be too late.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been kind enough to put certain questions and they are very important. The whole country is involved. Our understanding is that after 15th of December, there is no scope for any negotiation at all. We may sign within one year. There is one year time to sign or not to sign. There is no scope for any negotiation after 15th of December. Is there any scope for any negotiation till 15th of December or for one more year ? This is the matter, which should be clarified. On that, there are certain impressions. I have not been able to understand whether our country would be able to negotiate with them on the basis of the suggestions made here. But, no option is left. That is our understanding. Let the Government clarify this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : Sir, you can also enlighten us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have explained to you the procedure, which is followed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is for ordinary Treaties.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This a multi-lateral Treaty.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, one Minister is here. Let him tell us now.

MR. SPEAKER : They will explain it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On the basis of this, there can be formal discussion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is the point on which the Minister will enlighten in his reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been kind enough to send me, Shri Mani Shankerji and others the North-South dialogue, which took place. Now, in that dialogue, I must say that almost all the Third World countries were with the same idea.

MR. SPEAKER : Which idea ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This GATT business.

MR. SPEAKER : That means what ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : They do not want to be on our head.

MR. SPEAKER : This is exactly what I am saying. If you have the strength, you get the strength out of the unity.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : They were of this opinion. Why should we think that we are alone ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : If we surrender, this unity cannot be built.

SHRI MANI SHANKER AIYAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was elected as the Rapporteur of that Conference. So, it fell upon me to prepare that report. Firstly that report urges that multi-lateral negotiations be concluded as soon as possible and secondly that we proceed to the establishment of MTO. I do not remember any phrase in the document, which came from there, which suggests what Geetaji has just suggested.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, why is the Commerce Minister not here ?

MR. SPEAKER : He was here. He has a Planning Committee meeting. He has asked the other Minister to take notes.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said something very funny.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is his patent.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, now Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar agrees with what I have said just now.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Rabi Ray.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that you are yourself taking interest in this important topic. When talks were on to accept the Dunkel proposals all the Members of Parliament were of the opinion that if we accepted these proposals, we would lose the sovereignty of our nation, we would lose our freedom and we would lose everything we achieved by sacrificing everything in the freedom of struggle. That's why all of us here submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister by rising about the party interests. This memorandum had been signed by 250 Members of Parliament and we have also decided to keep this discussion away from the partisan interests and with the same intention we had decided to start this discussion on it from yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am distressed to say that though the discussion of this topic had started with great hopes yet it is not being discussed in the House properly as it should have been. We charge the Government that the Parliament had not

been taken into confidence regarding the talks that had taken place at Geneva. I am saying it because the Government has not been very clear about it right from the beginning. The Government had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of a Cabinet Minister, I will not name him. But the Government did not refer the complete details of the Dunkel proposals to the Committee and that is why the committee was dissolved.

Most of the Members from this side are raising more objections because it concerns the future of the country. That's why we are worried. In view of all the restrictions I would like to put one thing before the House. I just felt that while speaking they do not differentiate between the two words—freedom and slavery, whereas the meaning of both the words is as apart as are North Pole and South Pole. I got this impression from the speech of a veteran congress Member who spoke yesterday. I do not want to name him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to change the direction of this debate because whatever we say here is based on the legacy of 'Swadeshi', self-reliance and employment that we have received from our national freedom. I would mention all these three in particular in my speech. I do not want to mention the name of Mahatma Gandhi now, though, I will do so later on. These are the three philosophies we have

got. I would like to mention the name of a great leader and the first Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in this context because as I had said in the beginning that I feel distressed because we get this impression from their speeches as if both the words, i.e., slavery and freedom, are synonyms. I will cite an example here. The veteran congressman who spoke yesterday should well have been present today. When Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was leading the freedom of struggle in 1940, around seven years before becoming Prime Minister. He had said:

We do not believe in a rigid autarchy, but we do want to make India self-sufficient in regard to her needs, as far as this is possible. We want to develop international trade, importing articles which we cannot easily produce and exporting such articles as the rest of the world wants from us. We do not propose to submit to the economic imperialism of any other country or to impose our own on others. We believe that the nations of the world can cooperate together in building a world economy which is advantageous for all and in this work we shall gladly cooperate. But this economy cannot be based on the individual profit motive, nor can it subsist within the framework of imperialist system. It means a new world order, both politically and economically, and free nations cooperating together for their own as the larger good."

[*Translation*]

We believe that all the popular leaders of our freedom struggle besides Mahatma Gandhi fought against all type of evils. They had presented a philosophy before us. If we accept it as a criteria then all our debate on Dunkel proposals should be based on that philosophy.

We are Members of Parliament. We cannot overlook the voice raised outside the Parliament. The farmers and the whole nation are of the opinion that we will have no future after signing the Dunkel proposals. We should give attention to that also. That's why we should be careful in signing this agreement. When Shri Indrajitji was speaking you had raised a question. The question is that we should accept the alternative before us. As per Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru we will not accept anything that goes against our philosophy of self-reliance and 'swadeshi Swaraj'.

The watershed has been going on since 1986. When America felt the need to have a market, their competition started with the European Community and the America has given a new dimension to the whole multilateral debate that had taken place.

[*English*]

The U.S. President, Reagan, signed the omnibus Trade and Competitive Act of 1988 which strengthened the ability of the United States' trade representative to retaliate against countries for unfair trade practices, including

alleged inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.”

[*Translation*]

We have to keep this background in mind that we have lost a lot of things since when we had participated in the Uruguay round talks on 4th April, 1989 and the present Minister of External Affairs who was the then Minister of Commerce is well aware of the developments. I can challenge that India did not get anything during these six years. We have lost many things. We kept losing but did not get anything. It is very distressing. People who were working on it did not think of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, they did not think of the Directive principles of the State Policy and the fundamental rights of the citizens. They kept committing mistake after mistake. We are distressed to say it. The East India Company had come to our country and it ruled our country for 180 years. The International Monetary Fund, World Bank and GATT Institution etc. are not leading agencies. A grave conspiracy is being hatched against the developing countries of the Third World. It is a conspiracy against those who had fought against English Imperialists. They want to end the employment of that place.

Our Finance Minister introduced globalisation, liberalisation policy. New industrial and economic policy was introduced. It was said that:

[*English*]

“Slogans of Swadeshi will ruin the country.”

[*Translation*]

Our Finance Minister had nothing to do with our freedom struggle nor did he take part in the freedom struggle. He does not know anything about Satyagrah. or Varodoli Satyagrah. Since we are talking about south-North. I would like to quote something in this regard. The hon'ble Finance Minister is a renowned Economist. When our Finance Minister was the Secretary of South Commission and Hon'ble Julius Nyerere was the Chairman, I would like to read a Report of that time. May be he had written it with a neutral stance, nevertheless, I would like to read it.

“Grave doubts exist concerning the theoretical validity of some of the key prescriptions now involved in conditionality. Their economic and social effects have, in a number of cases, been highly adverse. Monetary programming has frequently led to excessive idle capacity and rising unemployment. Financial liberalization in conditions of inflation has led to aggravation of inflation. Insistence on the elimination of selective economic policy measures has aggravated the maldistribution of income. Insistence on import liberalization in periods of pressure has led to aggravation of balance of payment deficits and frequently to devaluations to a degree greater than would

be needed otherwise. Insistence on indiscriminate expansion of exports of primary products in many countries simultaneously has led to more than proportionate price declines and thus to declines in the value of primary exports of developing countries as a group. Insistence on free trade irrespective of country conditions has led to many conflicts with national development strategies.

[*Translation*]

He has presented three budgets since he became the Finance Minister. Has he ever thought of implementing this also? I respect him, everybody here respects him but his mentality is dangerous for the country. As a result of this mentality the members of Parliament have no doubt in their mind to the fact that the concerned file will definitely be sent on the 15th and the Government will sign the Dunkel proposals afterwards. The intellectuals may have this suspicion in their minds and the Government is answerable that they have not taken any steps or given proof to remove this suspicion or disprove it. I am not levelling a charge, I am saying it because I am worried. That's why I am mentioning it here. Shri George Fernandes is here. When he was the Minister of Industry in 1977 as per his assertions, Coca cola had invested Rs. 8—10 lakhs here in India and when he had become the Minister of Industry, and ordered for closing the coca cole in India, the company

repartriated as amount of Rs. 21 crores.

(*Translation*)

It was served a notice to quit India and it was a successful notice. I am not talking about the repercussions following the signing of the agreement. I am only pointing out that the Government should take into consideration the prevailing circumstances in the country before it signs the Agreement. This is my real concern. The Government should understand the real sense of the basic principles of the Dunkel Proposals before signing it. The real sense of these proposals is to destroy our base of 'Swadeshi' and self reliance and to shatter the opportunities of employment and this Government has been doing all this gradually in a phased manner since July, 1991. As you all are aware of it that with the commencement of globalisation of trade our rupee was devalued by 22 per cent. After it FERA has been scrapped and the process of scrapping it, was started from July, 1991 Budget and the difference between foreign industrialists, industries and Indian industries ceased and now both are at par. In India, industries and cultivation are not merely a trade; they are also a part and parcel of Indian culture. They represent the way of our life also. Cultivation, small industries and cottage industries are a part of our culture. But it is very fortunate that a single directive made an end of our agriculture, small industries and cottage industries as it has been

accepted that our country is not in a position to look after agriculture and industries. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that you yourself and many of us are born in farmers' families and we have great respect for the farmers because we could be able to get rid of PL 480 due to their efficiency, hard labour and loyalty. By dint of their contribution we could achieve our such goal in 1977. In the light of all their efforts we will have to pay attention towards them who made us free from the clutches of PL 480. We should have to think as to what steps we may take to give them their proper reward and this is the responsibility of ours who are sitting in the Parliament.

The patent law was passed by the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1970 and Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the then Prime Minister. This Act was acclaimed as a Model Act all over the world and all the scientific achievements and pharmaceutical industries went on flourishing under it. I can see that since the advent of M.s. Carlo Hill, there is a constant threat of Super 301 for India. That is why I am submitting to you sir that the Patent Act of 1970 which has been in force here for the last 6 years is a subject to revision and it is worth to be noted that the Government calls it a model Act. The hon. Minister is sitting here. We had time and again urged the Government that it should give an assurance to the citizens of India through the Parliament that this model Patent Act of 1970 would not be modified

but the assurance was not given. My submission was only this much that the Government should give us an assurance that it would not bring about any change in the Patent laws of 1970. The purpose of the patent law of 1970 was to patent the process particularly the process in Pharmaceuticals Industry.

I would like to state something about the pharmaceuticals industry. Yesterday it was told here that the product patent would be raised to 45 per cent and I have the opinion of some experts that this percentage can be raised up to 1500 or 2000. They are pointing it out with proper documentary proof. Again it has been stated that with the enforcement of product patent, only 10 to 15 per cent pharmaceutical industries would be affected. But I have a note regarding M.s Hindustan Processing; it states that the industry would be affected by 42 per cent and all the pharmaceutical industries would be ruined by this process patent.

I would like to point out for your kind information that the claim that it would affect only 10 to 15 per cent industries is not correct. The figure would be much higher. Therefore, the experts state that the pharmaceutical industries of India would be affected badly by the time to come. They are also of the opinion that the process mentioned in the Dunkel Draft will be proved as product patent in future. In this connection an expert states.

[*English*]

I assert, with all humility, that there is no basis for this claim, no study, no data. On the contrary, an assessment made by the Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association (IIMA) relating to effect of TRIPS on the Indian drug manufacturing shows that 40.18 per cent of anti-biotics, 40.18 per cent of cardio-vascular drugs, 65.92 per cent of anti-ulcerants, 55.30 per cent of oral anti-diabetics and 47.53 per cent of anti-asthmatics are today covered by product patent.

[*Translation*]

Thus they will be ready to accept the product patent and they have agreed to do so. Even after our repeated objections, the Government is not going to change its stand in this connection. I, therefore, am putting forth this issue before you. The Government has been doing it for the last so many days. I would like to tell you about the Cargill Co. Here I would like to explain as to how the Cargill Company functions.

[*English*]

Cargill is the largest of the six giant grain trading corporation in the world. It contains over 70 per cent of the world's trade in cereals. Together with the other corporations, it controls 85 per cent of US wheat export and 95 per cent of Australia's sorghum exports. Cargill's annual sales in 1989 registered US \$ 44 billion, 60 per cent higher than that

of the next corporation and 300 times higher than that of the third.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Karnatak is your neighbouring State, and you know it as to how the seeds are sold there. You might be knowing about its consequence and this impact of its on the farmer also. I would like to point out to you that 15 thousand acres of land pertaining to the Kandla Port Trust was handed over to the Cargill Company for manufacturing salt and the orders to this effect was directly given by the Prime Minister's Office. I would like to bring to your notice that the Port Trust has opposed this move of the Government stating 25 reasons for its opposition and one of the reason is related to the Defence i.e. security of India. Besides these reasons, we have our different reasons for opposing this move. Gandhiji had started Salt Satyagrah from here. Now we have to launch another Salt Satyagrah at Gujarat, the birth place of Gandhiji after 50 years.

Shri George Fernandes, myself and other 10,000 persons went to jail for opposing this move because we came to know that about 2 lakh persons engaged in manufacturing Salt at that place would lose their livelihood because of taking over the work by M/s. Cargill Company. They are all poor labourers, they all will become homeless, jobless and will face starvation. Therefore, the dharna and Satyagraha were staged there for 3 months

continuously and after all the Advocate of M/s. Cargill Company had to submit on 27th September before the court that it was no longer interested. After that the Court has passed the orders, and then the dharna and Satyagrah ended. The people opposed the Company strongly and very surprisingly not a single argument could be forwarded in favour of the Cargill. What good can be done for the country by it? Rather it will endanger even the identity and pride of the country. It will shatter the hopes of employment; and this is all due to the multinational companies. You all must be knowing about the Bhopal gas tragedy caused by another multi-national Company M/s Union Carbide. Just 4 days ago, the Bhopal gas Tragedy anniversary was celebrated. What assistance has been provided by the Union Carbide Company to the victims.

[*English*]

At the twinkling of an eye, thousand people died.

[*Translation*]

And two lakh people are likely to die because of that accident. Nothing is being done for them. It is not known as to how long this case will remain in the court. It may take 8 years or even more time. I myself and this august House are deeply distressed. This issue has been raised several times here. I would like to express my thanks to the Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal who has asked the Managing

Director of the Union Carbide Mr. Anderson to present himself before the Court. But Mr. Anderson is under the protection of the Clinton administration. The multinational Company has got the support of the Government of America. Therefore, the majesty of law, the law in India is unable to summon him in India. The Government of India should present him here. But in spite of our repeated requests no action is being taken in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the Government of India is going to implement it practically. I am saying so because I have got evidence with me. I do not say anything without an evidence or documentary proof. Here is a note which reads as to how the Government has agreed to provide 51 per cent equity share to the multi-national companies. Here I would like to inform you as to how the multi-national Corporation would arrive here and digest all of our industries here.

[*English*]

“These apprehensions are based on some recent developments in the Indian corporate world. The Coca Cola Company of the U.S. has bought out Ramesh Chauhan's Parle. Adi Godrej sold off soap and detergent brands to Proctor and Gamble. Tata disposed off Tomco to Hindustan Lever. Vijay Mallaya of UB Group sold Kissan products to Brooke Bond. Texla TV has been bought by Goldstar of South Korea. Malhotras are in the process of selling their blade manufacturing

business to the U.S. Gillette Company.

Transnationals are also increasing their existing equity in joint ventures to 51 per cent or more making Indian partners a minority shareholder. Gillette has increased equity share from 40 per cent to 51 per cent in Indian Shaving Products of Saroj Poddar; Honda has raised its equity from 28 per cent to 51 per cent in Kinetic Honda; BP Solar International from 40 per cent to 51 per cent in Tata BP Solar and 3M Corporation from 40 per cent to 65 per cent in Birla 3M. Pepsi has increased its equity from 44.35 per cent to 91.4 per cent in Pepsi Foods resulting in the exit of Voltas from the joint venture. Electrolux also raised its equity from 12 per cent to 51 per cent in Kelvinator.

In many cases where foreign firms have been denied majority equity and managerial control they have walked out of the joint ventures. Royal Dutch-Shell ended its long partnership with Arvind Mafatlal when the latter did not agree to give Shell a 51 per cent stake in NOCIL. Swadeshi Match AB reduced its equity from 39.5 per cent to zero in Wimco joint venture. Similarly, Champion Spark Plugs, Facit AB Sedco Forex International, Chemtex Inc. and G.D. Searle reduced their equity in Modi Champion, Facit Asia, Hitech Drilling, Shree Synthetics and Searle India from 40 per cent, 26 per cent, 36 per cent, 9 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively, to zero."

These developments clearly indicate that multinationals are taking full advantage of 51 per cent equity decision. They are coming in a big way with international brands in Indian markets making survival of Indian brands a question mark. They are averse to a tie-up with Indian partners without having majority holdings and managerial control. They would not like to part with state-of-the-art technology without controlling stake.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, where shall we go? This incident took place before 15th of the month. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government is going to sign the Dunkel Draft to make this country a slave. What should be done by the Parliament and the public in such a situation. Prime Minister, several Chief Ministers might have analysed this issue but no one has raised the issue of employment. MNCs will increase unemployment. 13 crore people are already unemployed in the country. Several people call America a unipolar world and it can become an I.G. police at international level. Clinton himself launches an indigenous movement in his country. America has the largest international corporation of the world, which has retrenched forty thousand people. One can get sadistic pleasure out of such incidents but it was said by Clinton and his predecessor Bush and I was shocked to know about it. Both have visited Japan to promote the sale of cars and

when the Prime Minister of Japan refused it, President Bush fainted during the banquet arranged by the Japanese Prime Minister. Crores of farmers and young people look to Parliament for solution of the problem of unemployment and now the Dunkel proposals have ruined their hopes. We have discontinued the policies of Nehru and Gandhi and forgotten the feelings of indigenoussness, self-Government and self-reliance. Just now Shri Indrajit was asking if we would become a banana republic.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are our protector. The preamble of the constitution says that ours is a sovereign, democratic, socialist and secular country. We all have taken oath by the Constitution. I would like to say that today the situation is different and political leaders cannot think about the country while sitting in the Assembly. The Government has decided to sign the Dunkel Treaty, which has been revealed in various statements made by it. It is an American newspaper 'Newsweek' and you all may be reading it. In comparison to American standard of living India has only 3-5 per cent people, who belong to high class. These are already covered in the consumer culture, for them C.N.N. and Star T.V. have also been introduced. The newspaper writes that they want jobs. I would like to read out a sentence from it. It is a capitalist newspaper of American establishment. It writes about the condition of

America, from which we are borrowing knowledge.

[*English*]

"Millions are out of work; precious talent has been wasted and dreams are dying. What can be done?"

[*Translation*]

So, Mr. Clinton visited Japan but Japan told that she would not import even a tonne of rice from U.S. The way in which this Government is functioning over the Dunkel Draft and the way in which it has warned the representatives at Geneva, it seems that the Government is taking part in the conspiracy to make this country a slave. It has been said that we would be isolated. In this regard I would like to ask whether we were isolated when we struck over the issue of non-proliferation Treaty. It was a decision of the Parliament and the country. This will hurt our feelings if it is accepted. Let us suppose that each and every clause of Dunkel Draft is against the feelings of the Constitution, existence, self-employment and the feeling of indigenoussness then no one will press to sign it.

Under the leadership of Gandhiji we launched a national movement and fought for the freedom of the country. Several Latin American countries have become free by adopting the same method. We cannot ignore this point. So, it is our duty to think over it again. We fought for freedom under the leader-

ship of Gandhiji and fought against dictatorship under the leadership of Shri Jai Prakash, and now we have to launch a third movement to continue this indiginous Self-reliance. Dunkel proposal is creating hurdles in it, so this country has to take decision on the issue. We will not accept it as basically it is against the feelings of self-reliance and indigenousness. I would like to say that the country should be instructed that on the coming 15th of this month, the whole country and the Parliament will decide collectively not to sign the Dunkel Draft.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Please let this debate be continued for tomorrow also because it is a serious matter.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I think there are a few other Members who wish to speak; whosoever wants to speak, they can speak today.

[*Translation*]

Other business is also pending so all the Members who wish to speak on it for any time can speak today as long as they wish.

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (GOBICHETTIPALAYAM) : Sir, the Uruguay Round negotiations broke down in December 1990 mainly on the issue of phasing out of agricultural subsidies. The negotiations were revived in 1991, but with differences on key issues remaining unresolved.

The Director General of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Mr. Arthur Dunkel presented a draft final treaty as a basis for countries to clinch the negotiations in a final stint. As many as 108 countries taking part in the Uruguay Round agreed to make the Dunkel package a basis for finalising a multilateral accord with the deadline set for April 1992.

Leading nations both developed and developing ones like our country have expressed strong reservations on the Dunkel proposals one or the other.

According to the Dunkel draft, the results of the Uruguay Round would ensure an expansion of market access to the benefit of all countries as well as a framework of strengthened multilateral disciplines for trade. The Dunkel proposals embodied in the Draft Treaty now before the Government and the key areas are, Agriculture, Textiles, Clothing, Services, Rule Making, Trade related investment measures; Trade related intellectual property rights, market access; services and Institutional matters.

The initial response on the Dunkel Package from some organised industries in United States and the East European countries and Japan was not encouraging, yet all have agreed to continue the negotiations. This is indicative of the fact that the text prepared by Mr. Dunkel is not for take it or leave it, as it was earlier believed. In fact it is for negotiation and negotiations would only provide

an opportunity for countries to press for their line of thinking. Therefore, one should not view the text with the only option of accepting or rejecting it, but one should examine it with an open mind and we must try to negotiate further for as much favourable features as possible and then decide whether final outcome is favourable or not.

I would like to briefly comment on the implications on the key areas of the Dunkel proposals.

The present trend of the Government seems to have gone on the offensive with respect to the Dunkel Draft. Suddenly, there are banner headlines and prominent interviews that India would not accept the patenting of seeds. The Commerce Ministry claims that the rights of our farmers and researchers will be protected fully if we accept the Dunkel Draft. These statements are deliberately misleading. The farmers whose traditional rights include the right to save, modify and sell seeds, will be severely handicapped by the conditions of the Dunkel Draft.

The Impact of the Dunkel proposals on agriculture too has raised a lot of apprehensions in the first instance in the question of subsidies

for this sector, but there is little for India to fear. Then there is the major concern about the rights of farmers to retain seeds for their use.

On the question of subsidies, the Draft proposes that the developing countries which have an aggregate support level of upto 10 per cent for the individual agricultural products are exempted from making reductions in subsidies. In the case of India, these support levels are below six per cent of the production of the crops for which they are targeted and hence reductions in subsidies will not be applicable.

The other area of controversy is in regard to the rights of the farmers to retain a part of the crop for use as seed in subsequent crops. As the Draft stands today, this is indeed the case and India is said to be negotiating for a textual change in the Draft to make the farmers' right explicit. The Government's contention is that farmer's rights will not be affected because the "limited non-commercial exchange of seeds in the village and Trade Rules community" can be retained. This is intentionally misleading. The fact is that Indian farmers do not engage in limited exchange of seeds.

As regards textiles, the Draft package provides for phasing out of the multi-fibre arrangement over a period of ten years. From our point of view, effective integration would only be possible in the seventh year which will be very unsatisfactory.

As regards drugs, not more than 30 per cent of our country's population has access to modern health care, including modern medicines. Prices of medicines in our country are among the lowest in the world. If Dunkel package is accepted with out any qualification, it is inevitable that prices of drug will go up. The Government, on its part has acknowledged that the Draft proposals would necessitate a complete revision of Indian Patents Act, 1970. It accepts the fact that drug prices will shoot up. If the Government is in favour of a multilateral trading agreement, it can be done only after safeguarding the rights of the people.

These implications will translate directly into the balance of payment effects, domestic production of price effects and even impact on the legal system also. In terms of balance of payments, there is first of all, the threat to many items of Indian exports, such as drugs and pharmaceuticals also.

On the whole, the Dunkel Draft is a package which either is to be accepted or rejected. Picking and choosing on a large scale is not pro-

vided for and it is for the Government to decide whether to accept it or walk out of the GATT system.

The second option would mean opting out of basic rules and regulations with consequent effects where India's international trade would have to be conducted with each and every country on the basis of bilateral agreements where more concessions maybe extracted. In view of these developments, it is difficult to accept the version that our making unacceptable compromises with respect to the Dunkel Text will guarantee protection against unilateral pressures. This Government has a duty to the people to do all it can, to defend their interests. It should fulfil that role, instead of indulging in propaganda.

18.00 hrs.

So it is our considered view that the Government should re-negotiate after identifying all the unacceptable points on the various proposals in the draft package, which we could just not accept in their present form, because its acceptance may result in curbing our country's economic sovereignty and interfere with our economy and frustrate the pursuit of its development priorities.

With these few remarks, I would urge upon the Government to have a more pragmatic and dispassionate approach to the proposed changes in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Rules.

SHRIMATI MALINI BATTACHARYA † (Jadavpur) Sir, we come to this discussion at the very last stage of the GATT negotiations. One of the basic questions that we would like to know has already been voiced by hon. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. We would like to know whether after the 15th of December any negotiations at the GATT table would be possible or whether the doors for negotiations are already closed and the delay is only a technical delay in making a signature to a prepared document. Because if the 15th of December is the last date for negotiations, if no negotiations can be held after that, then this entire discussion that we are having here today is infructuous. On the other hand, if it is possible to continue negotiations beyond the 15th of December, I can still see some meaning in this discussion. In that case, one would urge upon the Government to have—on the basis of this discussion—a certain review of what it has already discussed at the GATT table.

18.03 hrs. (*Mr. Ram Naik in the Chair*)

The hon. Mr. Chidambaram yesterday spoke at a great length. It seemed to me that what his speech lacked in matter, he made up for in subtlety. There is a certain subtlety in that speech. What did he say? Mr. Chidambaram was talking of a cruel and unequal world in which we live. He was saying that living in this world, we have to play the game and we have to derive hard bargains. We agree with Mr. Chidambaram that it is a cruel and unequal world in which we live. And, therefore, it

is necessary for us—countries like India with a substantial number of people, who live below the poverty line. to make our bargaining positions really hard.

However, this is precisely what is lacking in the Government's standpoint. Where is the hard bargaining? We do not see any hard bargaining. Rather, as it has been pointed out, for the last couple of years or even for the last three or four years, we have gradually found the Government submitting to signing on the dotted line that has been offered by the Dunkel draft.

There has been no bargaining position at all on the part of the Government and therefore, now that the Government has somehow convinced itself that it has to sign Dunkel Agreement, instead of trying to convince the members of the GATT about the Indian position, they are trying to convince us, the Indian people, of the absolute necessity of accepting the Dunkel Draft.

Now, he has said that we live in a cruel and unequal world and that we have to play the game. Let us see what the game is. What is the game that is being played by the Government? That is the question that we want to ask. A background note had been circulated by the Commerce Ministry several months back. In the meantime, we are told that there had been several rounds of discussions at many levels but has there been any change in the position of the background note which is

largely favourable to the Dunkel Draft? We do not think so. There has been no effect of the discussions on the position of the Government as embodied in the background note supplied by them. Rather we have found, in the last couple of years or so, the alarming speed that has been adopted by the Government in changing certain policies and bringing our national laws on par with these changes in policies. One area in which we have noted this change in policy, is of course, in the public distribution system. Changes have been proposed in the public distribution system. If you look at the Dunkel Draft and at the clauses on public stock holdings for food security purposes and the clauses on domestic food aid you will find that the proposed changes that the Government has made regarding the public distribution system are absolutely in line with the Dunkel Draft. Also, in the last session, certain changes were proposed in the drug policy. Even here, we find that the changes that were envisaged were withdrawal of compulsory licensing or attenuation of compulsory licensing at any rate and attenuation of the DPCO, the Drug Price Control Order. All these things were done without considering whether national research and development needs this uncontrolled access that is being granted to foreign companies, the multi-nationals. So, we have found these very rapid changes in the policies. We have also found changes in policies relating to foreign investment; laws are being upgraded in tune with them. Now, it seems to me that so far

as signing of the Dunkel Draft is concerned, if it had been merely an international commerce treaty, if its domain had been commerce alone, then ratification by the Parliament might have been foregone at a pinch. The Government that have, if it had wanted, signed the treaty without consulting the Parliament. But the point is that the Dunkel Draft includes not only commerce but certain other very important areas which had not been included within GATT before this. If the Dunkel Draft is signed, then this will not be just a commerce treaty.

But domestic laws, viz. laws at the national level, laws at the state level, labour laws, land laws and so on have to be changed after the ratification of the Dunkel Draft. It is precisely for this reason that the approval of Parliament is needed. Without the approval of Parliament, these changes in domestic laws cannot be achieved.

If the policy structure is already changed, if the system is already geared to respond to the Dunkel Draft, then the whole thing becomes a *fait accompli*. Then, Govt. can argue that we are signing the Dunkel Draft not because there is a certain pressure upon us from outside, but because there is an inner need. Then Govt. can put forth this 'inner need' argument because our economic system is already changed and our commerce system is changed and our investment pattern too is changed. If all these things are changed even without any law being changed, then you can argue that the signing of the

Dunkel Draft and change in laws that it entails is very much in tune with the inner need of our country. It is precisely this inner need argument that Shri Chidambaram had been placing before us.

However, in actual practice, we find that the policy of import substitution that had been followed by our country subsequent to Independence is now being replaced by the so called outward oriented policy. It is being said that we are changing over so that we can integrate into the world economy and it seems that this integration into world economy must be achieved even at the cost of the domestic market within which a space for exports and imports is always provided. But all that is being bulldozed and we are being given a glorious picture of an export-oriented policy, a globalized policy, as if that is an end in itself, as if globalization means transformation of this earth into a paradise, as if by being export-oriented India's economic problems will all be solved.

However, as my other colleagues very efficiently argued, export orientation does not necessarily mean that the effective position of the majority of the people in this country is going to be changed for the better in any way. In fact, certain kinds of export orientation may lead to the deterioration of the domestic market.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA : Please bear with me. Sir I have a few more points to make.
2560 LSS/94—41.

We find that an export-oriented policy is being encouraged. But this export-oriented policy does not take note of the domestic market. It is very logical that we are reminded of the days of East India Company when food crops were replaced by cash crops, when cultivation of rice was replaced by cultivation of indigo and all the adverse effects it had on the food situation in the country and on the economic situation of the Indian farmer. So, in this way, orientation is altogether being changed so that the refusal to sign the Dunkel Draft may be seen as a disaster.

We have been told by Shri Chidambaram that at least from this discussion we can come to an agreement on a minimum number of points. I think that we are very far off from that minimum basis of agreement and get let us take a brief look at certain points which had been made by the Commerce Ministry itself in its Background Note regarding the modifications that it said it has sought in the Dunkel Draft. We would like to have specific answers from the Minister as to what has been the progress: whether any breakthrough has been achieved in those areas where according to the Background Note of the Commerce Ministry certain modifications were being sought. I would just refer for brevity's sake to three or four points.

First of all, one of the areas in which India has some proposals for modifications is in the multifibre agreement. From what Shri Chidambaram said yesterday, it is

very clear that India's suggestion regarding the phasing out of restrictions have not been accepted so far and India has been unable to gain any advantage. So, one positive point, one point of modification which could have been achieved by India has not been achieved, and, therefore that is one negative point against signing the Dunkel Draft.

Secondly, another area in which India was seeking modification was with regard to pipeline protection; in the TRIPS draft, the intellectual property agreement. According to the TRIPS draft, even before patents been granted in India from the date when the GATT is enforced, products for which patent application has been filed, cannot be marketed in India. This is the pipeline protection and India has been seeking deletion of this phrase according to the Commerce Ministry's Background Note. I would like to know from the Commerce Ministry whether any positive results have come out of those negotiations; whether the developed countries have agreed to give up this clause about pipeline protection.

Another point on which again we had been assured by the Commerce Ministry that they were having negotiations was on this question of working patents. According to the Dunkel Draft patent importation has to be accepted on the same level as the working of patents and, therefore, this means that a certain multinational company instead of producing those drugs which it can produce in our country will import them without any bar whatsoever. The Back-

ground Note had assured us that India is having talks about that. We would like to know whether on this point there has been any positive breakthrough; whether India has been able to get any assurance that patent importation will not be accepted as the same as working patents.

The third area is regarding this public stock holding of food and domestic food aid. Government admits in the Background Note that the language may give an impression that the public distribution system in India may be affected. Of course, one does not see any ambiguity in the Dunkel Draft. It is very clear. It is as clear as day light that our public distribution system is going to be affected.

Yet, the Government had admitted that the language is somewhat ambiguous and they would seek clarifications.

With regard to this, three changes had been sought in the Draft. I am quoting from Page 8 of the Background Note of the Commerce Ministry :

"(1) Additional flexibility in respect of all products specific support so that our domestic support programmes remain unaffected in the long run, (2) Exemption from requirement of providing minimum market access even after balance of payment's constraints no longer applied, and (3) Making explicit that the Public Distribution System and consumer food subsidies in India would remain unaffected."

I want to ask the Ministry whether any clarification on any one of these three points have been obtained. If not, then how can you suggest, how can you say that the Dunkel Draft has to be signed on the dotted lines as dictated by the developed countries. What assurance is there, what safeguard is there for us, if you have not been able to get this assurance.

Again in the TRIPS draft, the Government has assured that a sui generis system for plant life protection will be adopted. According to the Dunkel Draft, the micro-organisms are not excluded from patentability. What is meant by micro-organisms? On this, a clarification has been sought.

Yesterday, the phrase that was used by Mr. Chidambaram was that 'naturally occurring life forms' are not patentable. However, this phrase 'naturally occurring life forms' is not clear enough. This also has to be clarified.

As we know, there was a case in the U.S. Supreme Court in which Mr. Ananda Mohan Chakraborty and General Electric succeeded in getting the U.S. Supreme Court to grant them a patent for genetically modified micro-organisms in spite of the fact that a U.S. Patent Office rejected the claim and the U.S. Patent laws prohibited the patenting of life.

Now, here, the modification of a life form is seen as creation. The Supreme Court has interpreted modification as creation. If this is allowed, then, of course, the phrase naturally occurring life forms' be-

comes very debatable. It does not mean anything at all and it has to be further clarified. We would like to know whether clarification has been obtained or not. If not clarification has been obtained, then say, no, to Dunkel.

Then, it has been said that they would adopt some sui generis system. Now, this sui generis system, according to Dunkel Draft, has to be an effective sui generis system internationally. Let me point out that it is the 1991 UPOV alone which is regarded as internationally accepted and internationally effective sui generis system. As Mr. Chidambaram has himself said that it is the earlier UPOV which has some protection for the farmer's rights not the later UPOV. But, we have to accept UPOV, 1991, if we accept this clause on sui generis system.

My last point is that much has been said about multilateralism and bilateralism. I just want to say a word or two about that. It has been said that multilateralism is more advantageous for us than bilateralism. As other speakers have pointed out, this is not invariably true. Multilateralism at the cost of national independence, at the cost of self-sufficiency is something which cannot be accepted. But I will make a different point. Multilateralism has been embedded in the body of pre-Dunkel Draft GATT in the form of what is known as article 18. This article 18 embodied certain special rights which were given to the developing countries—special and differential treatment for developing countries was embodied in article 18. So, the

countries which have a certain balance of payment problem were allowed to maintain a degree of protectionism not to be compared with the kind of protectionism that is exercised by the developed countries themselves. But anyway, some degree of protectionism was allowed by article 18.

Now the Dunkel Draft hits at the very base of this multilateralism which consists in the acknowledgment of the rights of developing countries by making a differentiation between developing and the least developed countries and with drawing some benefit for the former. The TRIPS and GATS are given in Annexures. We should like to know whether these should be treated as a separate agreement or should they be regarded as part of GATT? If they are regarded as a part of GATT, then India can surely press for the acceptance of article 18 in the case of GATS and TRIPS as well which would ensure some degree of protection for a developing country like ours. This pressure might have been exerted, but it is not being exerted. If it is said that TRIPS and GATS are not part of GATT, they are separate agreements, then, of course, we can sign GATT without signing TRIPS and GATS. That possibility is also there. So, we would like to have a clarification on what is its status now.

Now with the Dunkel Draft hovering over us, what is the position of article 18 and how our interests are protected still under article 18? This is something which has to be questioned but it is not being questioned.

I think the other point, the other aspect of this multilateralism is what has been called 'multitrade organisation', the MTO to replace GATT. Now, it has been said that this will not lead to any detrimental effect on our economy or on our national integrity because this clause of cross retaliation will be acceptable only after appeal at an international multilateral body.

Now I would like to know, considering the people who have got a strong hold in the GATT, whether in the case of a very powerful country, seeking to retaliate what would be the position? A tiger seeking permission to devour a lamb from a consortium of predatory creatures! If that is the case then of course a multilateral trade organisation cannot be any safeguard, for India's interests.

In the end, I would like to ask about these cross retaliatory measures. As a matter of fact, these cross retaliatory measures will come because we have no investment, we have no intellectual property to give to the global areas so to speak; what we have is trade in goods. So, eventually, in order to retaliate, if anyone wants to retaliate, trade in goods will be affected and cross retaliation will be effective in the case of India.

So, I would like to know from our representatives at GATT whether they have asked the United States representatives whether they would be willing to remove the bilateral punitive measures like Super and Special 301 from the statute book when the Dunkel Draft has been signed. They will not agree. Super 301 and Special 301 will remain in the United States

statute book. They would talk of the 'best endeavour'. But why can we not do the same? Let us say that we will endeavour our best to see that the clauses of the GATT agreement are maintained. We can talk of the 'best endeavour' and there may be some leeway. Therefore, legislative changes which are violative of the Constitution must not be passed in Parliament by sheer force of numbers.

With these words, I would like to say that if this Dunkel Draft is signed, then the last hopes for the development of not only our own industry but also development of our domestic markets will be jeopardised

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Home Minister wants to lay some papers on the Table of the House.

15.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

Proclamation issued by the President in relations to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

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

On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I lay on the Table a copy of the proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th December, 1993 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the earlier proclamation issued by him on the 15 December, 1992 in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh published in Notification No.G.S.R.734(E) in Gazette 2560 LSS/94—42.

of India dated the 7th December, 1993, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in library. See No.LT 4627/93]

MOTION RE: IMPLICATIONS OF THE DUNKEL DRAFT TEXT ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

15.33½ hrs.

(Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN Dr.: Ramkrishna Kusmaria.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : It is quite cold outside and the members are not protected. On that ground at least we should adjourn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is warm inside. Let us enjoy the warmth up to 7.00 p.m.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I must explain the position which the Hon. Speaker has mentioned when he left the Chamber, that those who want to speak may speak and the discussion should be over today. The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. That is the position, I am telling you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Now you are in the Chair. You can modify the earlier decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is why I will continue up to 7 o'clock and then take the sense of the house. Then we will adjourn if necessary.

Dr. Ramakrishna Kusmaria.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will be depriving some Members of an opportunity to speak.

Dr. Ramkrishan Kusmaria.

(Translation)

SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, after a long pursuance, Members have got an opportunity to discuss this issue. I do not know why the Government is afraid of the discussion. I would like to submit that the issues presented by the Treasury benches, the way in which the Hon. Minister has presented the proposal for discussion, various documents prepared for it and statements made by the Government from time to time on this issue, collectively reveal that the Government has prepared itself mentally for adopting Dunkel proposals. I do not know whether the Government knows or not that by the submission to the Dunkel proposals, it is playing with self-respect, security, freedom, self-reliance, indigenouness and sovereignty of the country. It is not such a simple issue, as can be adopted after a little debate, it is a conspiracy to sell the country. It cannot be tolerated. I would like to request that this issue should be a subject of discussion among all the economists, scientists, politicians and intellectuals in the country. I would like to say that politicians of all the affected developing countries should discuss this issue and after a unanimous decision, they all should fight collectively against

the dictatorship of America and boycott the GATT. I would like to know the reasons for which the acceptance of Dunkel proposals have become a necessity. For this we have to look into the glorious history of the country and the development which took place during the last 45 years. We have to review the policies of Dunkel, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and GATT to know about their collective conspiracy against the developing countries. Our glorious country was called 'Vishwa Guru' in the past. The whole world has adopted our technology and knowlęge. Regarding prosperity, this country was called golden sparrow and now Congress Government has mortgaged the gold of the country. Despite the fertile land along with precious gems and stones, different types of climate, the wrong policies, selfishness, lust for power and yielding nature of this Government have put India into a miserable condition and turned it into a beggar. I feel sorry for the writers of the 'Discovery of India'. China has captured a big piece of land belonging to our country during the Indo-China war. Later on a number of patriots urged the Govt. to take the same land back from China; but these persons did not pay any need to their request rather they insulted the motherland by calling it as barren and a land with full of stones.

Gandhiji used to emphasize on the concept of 'Ramrajya'. That is why Ram is relevant. When Ram

conquered Lanka and Lakshmana suggested that they should settle down there and make Lanka as their capital and leave Ayodhya for Bharata then at that time Rama had remarked 'Api Swarnamayi Lankamam Na Rochate Laks man Janni Janmbhoomi Swargapi Gariyasi'.

Even if Lanka is made of gold it does not interest me I shall prefer my motherland to Heaven.

Such was his thinking. That is why Gandhiji espoused the concept of Ram Raja. Gandhiji used to spin on Charkha. For the cause of self-reliance and Swadeshi, he launched salt movement. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel led a farmers movement in Bardoli. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' it added to the prestige of farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am submitting it very painfully that by implementing the Dunkel proposals, the Government wants to unemploy the farmers by dispossessing them of their land. Eighty percent of our farmers are engaged in agriculture. Our country would face starvation since the day, the farmers are dispossessed of their land. The ill-effects of Dunkel proposals would ruin the country.

In 1986, the Uruguay round of talks started. Seven round of talks have since been taken place. Eighth round is going on. They have put forth amendments, yesterday Shri

Chidambaram had stated that it was not necessary to accept these amendments presented by them. We would accept them conditionally if the amendments are in the interest of our country's Sovereignty, pride, self-reliance, self respect and integrity. We would accept it. If these objectives are not fulfilled, we are not bound to accept those amendments. Just now our learned colleague Shri Mani Shankar delivered his speech. He spoke in favour of Dunkel proposals to the extent one cannot favour even one's relative. But the reality remains that Dunkel is true to its name. It would ruin the country's farming, industries and the research work. The research work done by our scientists in their field with their an expertise rendered useless. Yesterday Shri Nitish Kumarji submitted that the person who became President of America.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please you complete your own statement there is paucity of time.

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : I was making the same statement. Whatever he is submitting in complex language, I will make a synopsis in simple language. The Department of Commerce has published a book in which they have expressed their concern and made their comments. After voicing their concern they have stated that they would request them to agree to one requests if they do so I mean to say that [English] Dunkel is acting

like Uncle. [Translation] What has happened to our people sitting in power that they have been rendered ineffective and are not in a position to reach a dignified agreement. We have heard about Bofors and security scams. We doubt their intention. Many such scandals have taken place in the past also. That is why my submission is that it is a conspiracy of selling this country as they say they would allow the persons to grow their seeds. When a farmer works hard for the whole year, only then he is able to earn his livelihood for that year. For next year's farming he has to take loans. In order to meet the obligatory expenses on marriages etc. shall he have to go to the American market to sell his grains, Basmati rice ? Shall he go to the American Market to sell his agricultural produce, Only a few people can do that. The subsidy on fertilizers has already been withdrawn and for seeds the farmer has become a slave because he would not be able to sell the seeds produced in his field. This would push him in the direction of more and more poverty and it is just possible that ultimately he is compelled to sell his farmland. Big farmlands would replace them and everything would become mechanised. No labourers would be required for them. Everything would be done by machines and multinational Companies like Cargill would be assigned the job of producing seeds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country needs labour oriented industries which can, provide employment to

people. If a farmer is rendered jobless, the labourers would automatically become jobless and so crores of people would be rendered jobless. The advantage of concessions you are talking about, would come after ten years while the disadvantages would start right from now. They are asking a period of twenty years for research.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ayurveda drug industry of our country is providing medicines at cheap rates to the people. If all these medicines are manufactured by the multinational companies, they would become costly for the poor people. The youth of our country would be rendered jobless and our industries would be ruined. Whether it relates to drug industry or to textile industry. Dunkel proposals are about to enter into our farming in a very competent style. Consequently when you would sign that agreement on 15 December there would be no alternative to years of slavery.

Therefore my submission is that the entire Dunkel proposals should be outrightly disapproved rather than dying a daily death. In this way we should save the dignity of the country and save our country from slavery.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (RAJAPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just heard hon. Indrajitji saying that India is not a banana republic. Rabi Rayji also brought out some very valid points in his discourse. This reminds me of 1962. From 1960

onwards, this House discussed various issues regarding Indo-China border problems and in those days, very eminent and senior leaders said that we would fight till the last drop of blood and the last bullet, but we will not give in. We have all seen the result of such discourses and such statements that in 1962 India had to suffer the most humiliating defeat which will remain a blot on this nation's history. Thousands of soldiers died because of some statements made in this House and that is precisely what I would require the senior leaders to consider. Today, we do not require statements out of dogmatism. Today, we require a pragmatic and a practical approach. What we are discussing today is, in fact, so important that it is going to decide not only the future of the country, but the future of mankind and hence, we must be absolutely practical about it. We must not discuss this issue in an isolated manner, but it should be in keeping with the international situation prevailing in the post-cold war are. It is an inequitable situation.

Mr. Chairman, as you know the Dunkel Text came up after the cold war when the United States of America emerged as the victor. We must also see how it won the cold war. The United States of America won the cold war by a single device called American deviousness by making the cold war economically prohibiting for the Soviet Union to tackle, resulting in the break up of the Soviet Union. So, ultimately the economic factors did decide the

result of the cold war and today, we are now in a situation where there is a disparity in the world order, where the economic situation is going to govern the international situation, the alliances and the future world order. Thus, the post-cold war has thrown up certain challenges which India must face and the foremost is the issue which we are discussing today. Hence, I would request again for pragmatism and that is why, the hon. Speaker also brought out the requirement of a national consensus because hitherto matters of foreign policy and international treaties have always been a matter of consensus.

We should all unitedly try to arrive at the consensus. It is the consensus that we should try to evolve in facing the challenges thrown up by the new international economic order. The basic parameter to decide foremost is what to do about GATT—whether we are going to be part of the GATT or not going to be part of the GATT. This has to be decided and on the basis of this decision only, we may take whatever side that we have to take.

Shri Rabi Ray just quoted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru extensively. But it is under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that India became a founder-member of GATT. In 1948, India was the founder-member of GATT and the GATT was formed as the body, was the forum for the purpose of establishing an equitable trading order in this world. The GATT is not something which has been designed by the developed

countries. But we wanted an equitable trading order because modern day economic situation dictated so.

Again Shri Rabi Ray has quoted the hon. Finance Minister stating that he was against Swadeshi. It is not so. But we must understand Swadeshi does not mean isolation. GATT was designed for development of trade by bringing down barriers so that the developing countries, the Third world countries are permitted to export. The export helps in generation of employment. Shri Rabi Ray again says that the Government is not concerned about employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sawant, just a minute.

The time is extended up to 7 O'clock. While leaving the Chair, hon. Speaker has said that those who want to speak should be able to speak even by extension of time. But it appears that some Members do not want extension of time of the House now.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Most of the Members want that it should not be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the decision for tomorrow, that will be taken by the Speaker. Mr. V.S. Rao from the Telugu Desam Party has not spoken. So, if you all agree we can extend the time.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It may be possible that tomorrow, for any

reason, the hon. Speaker does not accede to your request to continue the discussion-then a number of hon. Members of all the parties may be deprived of expressing their views on such an important issue. Therefore, I think that Shri Sawant should complete his speech and after that Shri Rao will complete his speech.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : As far as our experience goes, hon. Speaker is always considerate to the House. Therefore, we need not worry.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us adjourn for tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I would request the hon. Members to see the business of the House. There are important matters that are pending before the House. Either the debates on other important matters that are yet to come before the House are to be cut down or debates on important matters which are already before the House are to be cut down.

19.00 Hrs.

Therefore, when leaders met the Hon. Speaker, it was decided that today we will sit late, if necessary. We have arranged for snacks for Members and staff and everybody. I would request that the debate should be finished today. Otherwise, the apprehension that we had may come true and, because of paucity of time, Hon. Speaker may not allow further

discussion except reply of the hon. Minister tomorrow. I would request hon. Members present here to curtail their speeches a little bit so that everybody who wants to speak on this important subject may speak. In case the discussion is not over today, tomorrow discussion may not take place. As is decided by the Business Advisory Committee and the leaders, only reply may take place tomorrow. So, this is a chance to the Members. If they want to avail of this chance, they may do so. But I would like to request the Hon. House to be indulgent on this important subject. Let them take their time and let them put forward their viewpoints today so that tomorrow the hon. Minister may give his reaction and it will help the House and the Government to come to a conclusion. It would be more orderly. Otherwise, tomorrow it is very likely that, because of paucity of time, there would be no further debate and the answer of the Hon. minister may come through.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman : I have called him to speak. Kindly listen to him. You are not allowed to interrupt, when I have given permission to him.

[*English*]

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde (Vijayawada) : Everybody has spoken and we are very keen to express our Party's view point on this very important item.

[*Translation*]

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a question of national importance so do not close this discussion. We have listened to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whatever he has just said. Our submission is only that what is the need to bring such a closure motion ?

Mr. Chairman : No, this is not a closure motion. He has expressed his views.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav : Mr. Chairman Sir, the House will run subject to the consensus of the hon. members. Many of our hon. Leaders, including Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Shri Bhogendra Jha, wanted to express their views on this important subject and wanted to put their suggestions. We should keep in mind the prevailing democratic norms and if you bring such closure motion, we will also be compelled to bring closure motion on many things.

Shri Vidyacharan Shukla : I am also of the same opinion that it should not be closed. It should not be closed. It should be continued. Whatever time we can get today, we can use that. Thus everybody can express his feelings and views.

Shri Nitish Kumar (Barh) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, Shri Shukla has expressed his views and we have listened to him very carefully.

But in view of the mood of the House, the discussion should be concluded today and if Shri Sudhir Sawant, Shri V.S. Rao and other hon. Members wanted to speak on this subject, should be given chance tomorrow to speak on this.

Mr. Chairman : Then we do one thing that Shri Sawant and Shri Rao should complete their speeches today because I do not know that what will be the decision of the hon. Speaker on this subject tomorrow. I will place this before the hon. Speaker. But if the hon. Speaker does not agree to continue the discussion tomorrow, at least Shri Sudhir Sawant and Shri Rao can express their views because no member of their party has spoken on this subject.

Shri Nitish Kumar : Your decision is supreme.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you.

Shri Bhogendra Jha (Madhubani) : The hon. Members who are willing to speak and have given their names, should definitely get an opportunity to speak. It is a question of time. It can be today or it can be tomorrow. As you have said that only two leaders of a party will speak; it is not proper, please do not impose such restriction.

If it is for tomorrow then adjourn the House at this time.

Mr. Chairman : I am trying to run this House as long as he has asked me to do so. Let us complete the target today and we will decide the rest work tomorrow.

[*English*]

Shri Sudhir Sawant : Sir, I was on a point whether we should be the member of the GATT or not.

[*Translation*]

Shri Dileep Bhai Sanghani (Amreli) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

[*English*]

Mr. Chairman : The bell is being rung—

Since there is no quorum in the House, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1993 at 11.00 a.m.

1915 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 8, 1993/Agrahayana 17, 1915. (Saka)

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