

LOKSABHA DEBATES
TENTH SERIES (VOL. XLIII No.3)
AUGUST, 2, 1995
FOURTEENTH SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

**Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)**

...
Wednesday, August 2, 1995/Sravana 11, 1917 (Saka)
...

Col./line	For	Read
33/15	SHRI NIMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE	SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
68/20	SHRI THAYIL JOLIN ANJALOSE	SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE
97/8 106/6	Industry & Development of ... Industry	Industry (Department of ... Industry)
237/19	SHRI SATYANARAIAN JATIYA	DR. SATYNARAYAN JATIYA
244/6(from below)	delete "OF STATE IN THE"	
278/8→	delete "The reply of and sare missing"	
279/14	SHRI S.B. CHAHAN	SHRI S.B. CHAVAN
313/19	thought the calling attention	through the calling attention
314/12 (from below)	(FAROJABAK)	(FIROZABAD)
331/28	SHRI GEORGE FERNADES	SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
337/1	SHRI BALLAV PANIGRAHI	SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 2 1995 Sravana 11, 1917 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Control Of Diseases

*41. Shri N.J. RATHVA :

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

(a) whether the programmes implemented to control T.B., Cancer, Malaria, Leprosy, AIDS and polio have been successful;

(b) if so, the achievements made during the last three years to control these diseases; and

(c) the total assistance given to each State during the last three years?

[English]

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

(a) to (c) . A Statement is laid on the Table of the lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The available statistics reveal that the programmes implemented to control T.B., Malaria, Leprosy, AIDS, Cancer and Polio have been partially successful.

T.B. (National Tuberculosis Control Programme)

The National Tuberculosis Control Programme has succeeded in bringing down the incidence of Childhood T.B. and serious form of adult T.B. T.B. mortality rate has come down from 80/100,000 in

1970 to 53/100,000 in 1993. The reported number of T.B. cases has also shown a marginal decline.

Malaria - (National Malaria Eradication Programme)

With the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme, Incidence of Malaria was brought down to 2.18 million in 1984 from 6.47 million in 1976 and since then incidence of Malaria has been contained around 2 million cases annually.

Leprosy- (National Leprosy Eradication Programme)

During the last three years there has been 30, 19 and 21% reduction in the leprosy case load in the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. As against 16.73 lakhs cases in March, 1992 there remains 7.40 lakhs cases at the end of March, 1995.

AIDS - (National AIDS Control Programme)

There being no cure or vaccine for AIDS the thrust of the programme is on creation of awareness about HIV/AIDS, control of STDs, Blood Safety and rational use of blood and clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases. The awareness today is considered to be high .

Cancer - (National Cancer Control Programme)

Under National Cancer Control Programme emphasis is on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities in the country during the 8th Plan. There were ten Regional Cancer Centres in 1993 which have been increased to eleven in 1994.

Polio - (Universal immunization Programme)

The Universal Immunization Programme has brought down the number of reported Polio cases from 28257 in 1987 to 4003 in 1994.

The statements indicating the assistance to the States during the last three years are annexed. (Annexures - I to VI)

STATEMENT-I

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

ALLOCATION 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95

Sr. No.	Name of the state/ Union Territory	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation
A.	STATES :			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147.00	205.00	230.00

3	Oral Answers	AUGUST 2, 1995	Oral Answers	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.50	29.00	30.50
3.	Assam	78.00	111.00	112.50
4.	Bihar	143.00	206.00	207.00
5.	Goa	8.50	12.00	11.25
6.	Gujarat	228.00	276.00	282.00
7.	Haryana	77.00	89.00	100.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.00	56.00	67.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.00	77.00	80.50
10.	Karnataka	89.00	117.00	154.00
11.	Kerala	47.00	77.00	95.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	280.00	350.00	395.00
13.	Maharashtra	308.00	366.00	413.00
14.	Manipur	9.50	12.00	18.25
15.	Meghalaya	9.50	12.00	18.25
16.	Mizoram	9.50	12.00	18.25
17.	Nagaland	9.50	12.00	18.25
18.	Orissa	79.00	113.00	155.50
19.	Punjab	103.00	156.00	150.50
20.	Rajasthan	118.00	166.00	187.00
21.	Sikkim	8.00	13.00	17.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	268.00	316.00	380.20
23.	Tripura	16.00	22.00	27.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	374.00	450.00	560.00
25.	West Bengal	185.00	250.00	310.00
		2700.00	3513.00	4040.00

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME
ALLOCATION 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95

Sr. No.	Name of the state/ Union Territory	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation
B.	UNION TERRITORY (WITH LEGISLATURE)			
26.	Pondicherry	7.00	7.00	10.00
	UNION TERRITORY (WITHOUT LEGISLATURE)			
27.	A & N Islands	4.00	5.00	20.50

Sr. No.	Name of the state/ Union Territory	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation
28.	Chandigarh	5.50	7.00	23.50
29.	D & N Haveli	13.50	26.00	23.25
30.	Delhi	66.00	86.00	294.00
31.	Daman & Diu	2.00	3.00	18.25
32.	Lakshadweep	2.00	3.00	20.50
		93.00	130.00	400.00
C	ASSISTANCE TO VOL. ORGANISATIONS	100.00	100.00	150.00
D.	CENTRAL SECTOR			
1.	Health Education	Nil	Nil	Nil
	GRAND TOTAL	2900.00	3750.00	4600.00

Annexure-II

statement showing actual central assistance provided during 1992-93, 1993-94 & Budget Estimate for 1994-95 in report of NMEP

NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

	NAME OF THE STATE/U.T.'s	(1)	(2)	(3)
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476.65	566.62	712.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.75	68.33	125.06
3.	Assam	161.83	435.78	540.78
4.	Bihar	374.41	1099.45	305.11
5.	Goa	11.14	3.93	13.68
6.	Gujarat	824.68	502.00	970.06
7.	Haryana	90.28	188.55	341.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	111.37	64.79	109.68
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.64	108.95	85.20
10.	Karnataka	318.35	241.05	476.65
11.	Kerala	42.59	17.73	51.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1203.13	1422.29	1682.01
13.	Maharashtra	1066.13	810.94	1121.65
14.	Manipur	45.54	58.08	105.71
15.	Meghalaya	86.40	51.16	84.85

NAME OF THE STATE/U.T.'s		(1)	(2)	(3)
16.	Mizoram	51.74	67.00	79.66
17.	Nagaland	22.28	105.73	150.11
18.	Orissa	297.19	190.67	236.08
19.	Punjab	396.02	468.49	377.52
20.	Sikkim	13.47	6.01	0.80
21.	Rajasthan	546.53	779.38	560.59
22.	Tamil Nadu	194.04	95.90	137.35
23.	Tripura	43.69	173.46	114.65
24.	Uttar Pradesh	606.13	969.46	890.78
25.	West Bengal	172.14	236.81	449.64

U.T. WITH LEGISLATURE :

1.	Pondicherry	8.68	8.99	10.42
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U.T. WITHOUT LEGISLATURE :

1.	A & N Island	61.99	64.90	104.96
2.	Chandigarh	33.95	42.51	55.20
3.	D&N Haveli	19.42	18.92	19.56
4.	Daman & Diu	6.32	4.32	7.10
5.	Delhi	50.69	29.80	91.33
6.	Lakshadweep	3.30	2.90	3.23

Total Head Quarter		301.48	285.16	337.00
Total		7780.45	9190.14	10422.71
Kala-Azar		2000.00	1864.14	577.29
Grand Total :		9780.45	11054.28	11000.00

Annexure -III

NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME
STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	State/Sector	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
		CASH	KIND	TOTAL	CASH	KIND	TOTAL	CASH	KIND	TOTAL

A. STATES

1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.00	78.38	288.38	200.00	11.34	211.34	203.00	54.02	257.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	0.30	8.80	10.00	0.42	10.42	16.00	1.77	17.77

Sr. No.	State/Sector	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
		CASH	KIND	TOTAL	CASH	KIND	TOTAL	CASH	KIND	TOTAL
3.	Assam	18.00	3.20	21.20	18.00	1.49	19.49	20.00	16.47	36.47
4.	Bihar	110.00	28.18	138.18	112.00	19.58	131.58	112.00	68.75	180.75
5.	Goa	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.36	0.45	0.81	0.50	3.34	3.84
6.	Gujarat	28.00	18.57	46.57	24.00	10.69	34.69	17.50	60.07	77.57
7.	Haryana	7.00	0.50	7.50	5.75	0.52	6.27	7.00	5.54	12.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	0.58	7.58	7.00	2.18	9.18	8.86	6.53	15.39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.50	1.37	17.87	4.50	0.76	5.26	4.50	4.29	8.79
10.	Karnataka	100.00	37.20	137.20	100.00	3.29	103.29	96.00	34.86	130.86
11.	Kerala	75.00	71.15	146.15	75.00	8.91	83.91	80.00	29.72	109.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	130.00	69.00	199.00	125.00	55.39	180.39	117.00	99.81	216.81
13.	Maharashtra	28.00	41.51	69.51	30.00	18.95	48.95	20.25	76.86	97.11
14.	Manipur	1.50	1.04	2.54	3.50	0.43	3.93	3.50	2.78	6.28
15.	Meghalaya	5.00	0.07	5.07	5.00	0.51	5.51	8.00	2.53	10.53
16.	Mizoram	5.00	0.76	5.76	13.00	0.74	13.74	12.00	2.21	14.21
17.	Nagaland	3.00	0.79	3.79	3.00	0.64	3.64	3.75	2.43	6.18
18.	Orissa	132.00	35.75	167.75	125.00	109.74	234.74	125.00	98.20	223.20
19.	Punjab	8.00	0.18	8.18	10.00	1.53	11.53	21.00	4.58	25.58
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	28.96	57.96	29.00	6.40	35.40	29.00	29.20	58.20
21.	Sikkim	16.00	0.91	16.91	18.00	1.35	19.35	20.00	4.06	24.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	92.74	212.74	120.00	57.19	177.19	120.00	71.36	191.36
23.	Tripura	18.00	0.16	18.16	12.00	1.47	13.47	20.00	4.41	24.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	179.00	185.88	364.88	190.00	77.13	267.13	177.00	177.78	354.78
25.	West Bengal	80.00	55.53	135.53	80.00	38.26	118.26	75.00	101.78	176.78
26.	A & N Islands	7.50	0.07	7.57	6.50	0.46	6.96	6.50	1.88	8.38
27.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.58	1.08	0.50	3.35	3.85	0.50	10.05	10.55
28.	D & N Haveli	0.50	0.06	0.56	0.50	1.01	1.51	0.50	3.04	3.54
29.	Daman & Diu	1.00	0.59	1.59	2.50	0.40	2.90	2.00	1.78	3.78
30.	Delhi	0.50	2.64	3.14	0.50	2.97	3.47	0.39	8.92	9.31
31.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.03	1.03	1.00	1.15	2.15	1.00	3.44	4.44
32.	Pandicherry	2.00	6.84	8.84	0.95	2.99	3.94	2.10	8.97	11.07
Sub-Total		1348.00	764.02	2112.02	1332.56	441.69	1774.25	1329.85	1001.43	2331.28
Central Sector		0.00	0.00	1226.00	3319.81	0.00	3319.81	6578.99	0.00	6578.99
TOTAL		1348.00	764.02	3338.02	4652.37	441.69	5094.06	7908.84	1001.43	8910.27

Annexure-IV

NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME STATEMENT

INDICATING GRANTS RELEASED DURING LAST THREE YEARS

S.NO.	State/UT	1992-93 Release	1993-94 Release	1994-95 Release	TOTAL GRANTS RELEASED
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10674000	2509400	25773200	38956600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2063000	824400	1219000	4106400
3.	Assam	3482500	1243200	5037000	9762700
4.	Bihar	7025000	1669400	8700000	17394400
5.	Goa	2691000	786900	4181700	7659600
6.	Gujarat	6341000	6583200	12929000	25853200
7.	Haryana	3998000	3335700	6226500	13560200
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8275000	2293200	8727000	19295200
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	280000	3732000	1235000	5247000
10.	Karnataka	8924000	5308200	13832700	28064900
11.	Kerala	6477500	1618900	10088000	18184400
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7505000	6228800	21778800	35512600
13.	Maharashtra	14667000	21968600	29259500	65895100
14.	Manipur	2953000	3172200	5250000	11375200
15.	Meghalaya	200000	2197500	4029000	6426500
16.	Mizoram	2078000	3172500	5640000	10890500
17.	Nagaland	3170500	3000300	6733000	12903800
18.	Orissa	5227500	1981900	12610000	19819400
19.	Punjab	4075000	1199400	6450000	11724400
20.	Rajasthan	5286500	4764300	12384200	22435000
21.	Sikkim	1780500	486900	1782600	4050000
22.	Tamil Nadu	14541500	15325300	27744000	57610800
23.	Tripura	2746000	3272500	300000	6318500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10774000	2758800	12100000	25632800
25.	West Bengal	10104000	2285600	18563500	30953100
26.	Pondicherry	1915500	873700	1018000	3807200
27.	A & N Islands	1708000	2222500	3126500	7057000
28.	Chandigarh	1425000	2270000	2865000	6560000
29.	D & N Haveli	1100000	1795000	2515000	4910000
30.	Daman & Diu	500000	1795000	2615000	5410000
31.	Delhi	2743500	4870000	9773000	17386500

	1	2	3	4	5
32. Lakshadweep		700000	1847500	2751500	5299000
Total :		155431500	117392800	287237700	560062000
TOTAL		15.54	11.74	28.72	56.00
(Rs. in crores)					

Annexure-V**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER NATIONAL CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME**

1992-93

A) GRANT-in-AID TO REGIONAL CANCER CENTRES

Name of Institution	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	299.00 *
2. Gujarat Cancer & Research Instt. Ahmedabad	50.00
3. Cancer Institute, Madras	50.00
4. Kidwai Memorial Instt. of Oncology, Bangalore	50.00
5. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS), New Delhi	465.00
6. Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack, Orissa	50.00
7. Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	50.00
8. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00

* including Rs. 149.00 as Non-Plan Grant

B. ASSISTANCE FOR RADIOTHERAPY UNITS

1. Nargis Dutt Memorial Hospital (Ashwini Society), Barsi (solapur), Maharashtra	20.00
2. Meenakshi Mission Hospital, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	20.00
3. Karnataka Cancer Research & Therapy Instt., Hubli (Karnataka)	20.00
4. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad (U.P.)	50.00
5. S.G. Cancer Hospital, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	50.00
6. Lions Cancer Detection Centre, Surat, Gujarat	50.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

7. Charitable society of fort Lions, Jodhpur (for brachytherapy unit), Rajasthan.

5.00

1992-93

C. ASSISTANCE FOR DISTRICT PROJECTS

1. Distt. Banskantha, Gujarat	15.00
2. Distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat	10.00
3. Distt. Bhatinda, Punjab	15.00
4. Distt. Jullundur, Punjab	15.00
5. Distt. Madurai Tamil Nadu	15.00
6. Distt. Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	15.00

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ONCOLOGY WINGS

1. JIPMER, Pondicherry	100.00
2. Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada (A.P.)	70.00
3. Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	70.00
4. Karnataka Medical College, Hubli, Karnataka	70.00
5. B.S. Medical College, Bankura (W.B.)	70.00
6. Govt. Medical College, Goa	70.00
7. Swami Ramanand Tirath Rural Medical College, Ambejogai, M-aharashtra	70.00
8. Nizam's Instt. of Medical Sciences Hyderabad (A.P.)	30.00
9. Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar, Assam.	30.00
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer	30.00
11. North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri (W.B.)	30.00

E. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION & DETECTION

1. Hanuman Prasad Poddar Smarak Samiti, Gorakhpur (U.P.)	4.25
2. Amala Cancer Hospital, Trichur, Kerala	5.00
3. Christian Cancer Centre, Ambilikka (T.N.)	5.00
4. G.K. Naidu Memorial Hospital, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	5.00

	(Rs. in lakhs)
5. Lions Cancer Detection Centre, Surat Gujarat	5.00
6. Rajkot Cancer Society, Rajkot (Gujarat)	5.00
7. Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Thakurpukur (W.B.)	5.00
8. Sanjeevan Medical Foundation, Miraj, Maharashtra	5.00
9. Behala Balananda Brahmachari Hospital, Calcutta	5.00

1993-94

A. GRANT-IN-AID TO REGIONAL CANCER CENTRES

1. Chittaranjan National Cancer institute, Calcutta	610.00*
2. Cancer Institute, Madras	55.00
3. Gujarat Cancer & Research Instt, Ahmedabad	50.00
4. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology,	50.00
5. Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack Orissa	25.00
6. Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	50.00
7. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00
* including Rs. 175.00 Lakhs as Non-Plan Grant	

B. ASSISTANCE FOR RADIO-THERAPY UNITS

1. Shree Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda, Gujarat	50.00
2. Medical College Hospital, Kottayam, Kerala	50.00
3. Govt. Medical college, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	50.00
4. J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur, U.P.	50.00
5. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	50.00
6. Calcutta Medical college, Calcutta	50.00
7. M.P. Cancer Chikitsa Evom Sewa Samiti (J.L. Nehru Cancer Hospital & Research Centre) Bhopal Madhya Pradesh	50.00
8. Paravara Medical Trust's Paravara Rural Hospital, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)	50.00
9. Peripheral Cancer Centre, Mandya, Karnataka	50.00
10. Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	50.00

1993-94

C. ASSISTANCE FOR DISTRICT PROJECTS

1. Distt. Kheda, Gujarat	15.00
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	(Rs. in lakhs)
2. Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat	15.00
3. Distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat	10.00
4. Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	15.00

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ONCOLOGY WINGS

1. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur Rajasthan	70.00
2. M.L. Medical College, Jhansi, U.P.	70.00
3. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, Assam	70.00
4. Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan (W.B)	70.00
5. Lady Hardinge Medical College, & S.K. Hospital, Delhi	70.00
6. Civil Hospital, Aizawal (Mizoram)	70.00
7. Govt. Medical College, Jammu, J&K	30.00
8. Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut U.P.	50.00
9. Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	30.00

E. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION AND EARLY DETECTION

1. Cancer Detection Society, Delhi	5.00
2. Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	5.00
3. Dharamshila Cancer Foundation and Research Centre, New Delhi	5.00

1994-95

A) GRANT-IN-AID TO REGIONAL CANCER CENTRES

Name of institution	
1. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta.	275.00*
2. Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad	50.00
3. Cancer Institute, Madras	55.00
4. Kidwai Memorial Instt. of oncology, Bangalore	50.00
5. Institute rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS) New Delhi	220.00
6. Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack, Orissa	50.00
7. Cancer Hospital & Research Instt., Gwalior	50.00
8. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00
9. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	50.00

* including Rs. 175.00 Lakhs as Non-Plan Grant.

B) ASSISTANCE FOR RADIOTHERAPY UNITS

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (Kasturba Health Society), Wardha, Maharashtra	50.00
2. Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	50.00
3. Irwin Group of Hospitals, Jamnagar, Gujarat	50.00
4. GVN Hospital cancer Cure Centre, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	20.00
5. MBS Hospital, Kota, Rajasthan	38.00

C). ASSISTANCE FOR DISTRICT PROJECTS

1. West Tripura & North Tripura Dist., Tripura	30.00
2. Etawa & Azamgarh Distt., Uttar Pradesh	30.00
3. Kottayam & Pathanamthitta Distt., Kerala	20.00
4. Cuttack Distt., Orissa	15.00

D) DEVELOPMENT OF ONCOLOGY WINGS

1. MKCG Medical College, Berhampur, Orissa	70.00
2. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, New Delhi	80.00
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, (AMU), Aligarh, U.P.	100.0
4. Goa Medical College, Bambolim, Goa	65.00
5. SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan	30.00

6. Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan, West Bengal	40.00
7. B.S. Medical College, Bankura, West Bengal	40.00
8. Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram	58.95
9. Patna Medical College, Patna, Bihar	100.00
10. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, M.P.	100.00
11. Cancer Hospital, Agartala, Tripura	100.00

E) VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION & DETECTION

1. Cancer Society of Madhya Pradesh, MGM Medical College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	5.00
2. Pravara Medical Trust's Pravara Rural Hospitals, Loni, Maharashtra	5.00
3. Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Thakurpukur (W.B.)	5.00
4. Indian Cancer Society, Solapur, Maharashtra	5.00
5. Barasat Cancer Research & Welfare Centre, Barasat, West Bengal.	5.00
6. Cancer Care Trust & Research Centre, Indore, M.P.	5.00
7. Amala Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Amalanagar, Trichur, Kerala	5.00
8. P. Perichi Gounder Memorial Charitable Trust, Coimbatore (Coimbatore Cancer Instt. & Research Centre) Tamil Nadu.	2.50

Annexure-VI

CHILD SURVIVAL AND SAFE MOTHERHOOD PROGRAMME
ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO STATES/UTs DURING 92-93 TO 94-95.

STATES/UTs		1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
		KIND ASSIS-TANCE	CASH ASSIS-TANCE	TOTAL * *	KIND ASSIS-TANCE	CASH ASSIS-TANCE	TOTAL * *	KIND ASSIS-TANCE	CASH ASSIS-TANCE	TOTAL * *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	426.24	167.09	593.33	768.15	165.00	933.15	1355.80	165.97	1521.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.15	7.17	22.32	17.06	25.56	42.62	27.73	28.00	55.73
3.	Assam	291.51	75.48	366.99	421.13	103.20	524.33	1019.31	86.81	1106.12
4.	Bihar	485.57	235.53	721.1	1068.1	233.33	1301.43	2236.81	257.52	2494.33
5.	Goa	7.63	8.22	15.85	8.64	8.90	17.54	17.17	7.81	24.98

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Gujarat	366.96	118.48	485.44	611.39	118.80	730.19	902.69	119.77	1022.46
7.	Haryana	192.16	77.58	269.74	257.22	79.70	336.92	422.66	66.81	489.47
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78.83	43.62	122.45	135.8	46.20	182.00	188.47	46.68	235.15
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.43	56.61	88.04	169.45	59.50	228.95	214.76	60.00	274.76
10.	Karnataka	368.83	125.19	494.02	673.63	125.00	798.63	1007.84	126.00	1133.84
11.	Kerala	217.11	77.16	294.27	394.94	77.90	472.84	644.96	78.37	723.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	660.43	225.80	886.23	1145.17	238.00	1383.17	2319.26	199.11	2518.37
13.	Maharashtra	483.25	193.15	676.4	949.25	196.70	1145.95	1440.81	197.65	1638.46
14.	Manipur	20.28	26.57	46.85	43.91	28.40	72.31	57.19	28.92	86.11
15.	Meghalaya	22.19	18.84	41.03	25.79	20.10	45.89	36.38	20.53	56.91
16.	Mizoram	11.93	12.76	24.69	11.79	13.90	25.69	16.69	12.00	28.69
17.	Nagaland	12.7	22.63	35.33	12.12	24.60	36.72	19.16	25.08	44.24
18.	Orissa	291.5	109.47	400.97	562.04	114.02	676.24	1215.17	115.20	1330.37
19.	Punjab	184.65	78.69	263.34	330	74.60	404.60	428.38	63.00	491.38
20.	Rajasthan	451.48	156.66	608.14	928.14	163.10	1091.24	1912.02	164.05	2076.07
21.	Sikkim	6.76	11.49	18.25	8.6	12.90	21.50	10.56	13.20	23.76
22.	Tamil Nadu	429.79	143.66	573.45	836.88	141.50	978.38	1132.30	142.45	1274.75
23.	Tripura	20.1	14.55	34.65	40.7	15.80	56.50	60.80	16.32	77.12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1229.32	370.23	1599.55	1931.2	426.60	2357.80	4131.34	426.73	4558.07
25.	West Bengal	564.87	174.15	739.02	673.12	172.00	845.12	1108.91	144.11	1253.02
26.	A & N Islands	8.6	-	8.6	6.69	-	6.69	6.07	-	6.07
27.	Chandigarh	4.94	-	4.94	5.85	-	5.85	11.93	-	22.93
28.	D & N Haveli	1.56	-	1.56	2.93	-	2.93	9.81	-	9.81
29.	Daman & Diu	1.81	-	1.81	14.33	-	14.33	1.28	-	1.28
30.	Delhi	55.3	-	55.3	137.91	-	137.91	257.72	27.00	284.72
31.	Lakshadweep	3.38	-	3.38	1.73	-	1.73	1.02	-	1.02
32.	Pondicherry	21.88	4.30	26.18	10.51	10.00	20.51	13.72	12.40	26.12
TOTAL		6968.14	2555.08	9523.22	12204.17	2695.49	14899.66	22228.72	2651.49	24880.21

** FIGURES PROVISINAL

[Translation]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a look at the statistics of this question reveals that the funds allocated to Gujarat during 1994-95 under the National Tuberculosis Control programme and the National Malaria Eradication Programme are only marginally high in comparison to the money allocated during 1992-93. There are other States which were allocated much more money during 1994-95 in comparison to that allocated during 1992-93. Why has Gujarat been discriminated against ? Will the Government consider allocation of funds to Gujarat in proportion to those allocated to other States ?

[English]

DR. C SILVERA : Sir, the allotment of money for Gujarat, as compared to other States, is not low if you take the ratio of other States. This was calculated on the basis of last year's related requirement as submitted by the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is that a large population of this country, particularly in backward and tribal areas is suffering from T.B., Cancer, Malaria, Polio and Leprosy. Will the Government consider running such programmes in the country's backward and tribal areas on priority basis and after identifying more and more district projects in these areas, make financial assistance available to them ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have tried to divide the deadly diseases into two categories communicable and non-communicable. Both are equally dangerous. But we are going to prevent so far as certain diseases are concerned like T.B. which are curable. There can be early detection of T.B. and if it is detected early, it will be cured. Even if it is detected in the last stage, it can also be cured but the cost will be too high. So we are going to undertake a very big programme at the national level with regard to detection of T.B. So far as all other diseases like AIDS and others which are communicable and deadly and incurable are concerned, we are certainly going to do whatever is possible for preventing them. In AIDS transfusions of blood is one important factor. We will consider any other matter that needs to be done. We have already addressed ourselves and through you I would like to inform the House that all these diseases need to be tackled as a national priority programme.

We have already taken up one, that is, Polio Immunization Programme for which two days have been fixed, 8th of December, 1995 and 20th of January 1996; when oral polio vaccine will be administered to children between the ages of 1 and 3 throughout the country. Therefore, we are at it and we are definitely going to see as to how best it can be tackled at the initial stage.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister and the statistics provided in reply to today's question seem to be extremely contradictory. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is true that the number of leprosy patients in Bihar has been increasing day by day? As per the statistics given, there were 25,808 leprosy patients in 1991-92 which rose to 86,281 in 1992-93. At present, there are 62,952 leprosy patients. There are almost same number of malaria patients also. Many Members from Bihar had raised this issue here when Malaria broke out in Bihar last time in 1993-94. That time an assistance of Rs. 1099 lakh was given and this year i.e. in 1994-95 a mere Rs. 305 lakh were provided. What is the reason behind it ? The assistance might be given or not but the system is faulty. Malaria took a toll of 500 people in Assam. In 1993, an assistance of Rs. 161 lakh was given to Assam and this year Rs. 540 lakh were given. Will the hon. Minister make a provision for its cure on the basis of Ayurvedic system of medicines ? Mithya Aahar Viharavyam (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record. Please formulate the question.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Government shun its biased view, adopt a comprehensive policy and set up a separate Directorate of Ayurvedic system of Medicines ? If so, by what time ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please reply to the operative part of the question.

[Translation]

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what Ayurvedacharya ji has stated is true to a great extent. I also agree that encouragement should be given to

* Not recorded

our indigenous systems and we are ready to do everything for that. I also believe that the treatment and cure which may not be possible in Allopathy, may be possible in Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy systems of medicine. Our hon. Prime Minister has brought all these three systems in the shape of a department under this Ministry. My submission to the hon. Member is that we will try to do more than what is needed, to give a boost to these systems of medicine.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information laid on the Table of the House states that according to the available statistics the programmes implemented to control T.B., Malaria, Leprosy, AIDS, Cancer and Polio have been particularly successful. Since the last three years I know that under the National Malaria Eradication Programme they have tackled Malaria as indicated in the reply. But in this age if the people are dying of Cerebral Malaria, then the meaning of eradication is no more there.

I want to know from the hon. Minister some details about the AIDS control Programme. Joshi ji has told about the Indian system of medicine. It is known very well in our country, though it is not known to our Government. The thrust of the National AIDS Control Programme is on creation of awareness among the people.

But as far as I know Dr. Saxena of Kanpur has developed a medicine called *immunez* which is based on a new phenomenon. My feeling is that till now this Ministry is controlled by the officers- bureaucrats - of the Indian Civil Services and there was a proposal to de-bureaucratise this particular Ministry. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the position in this regard? I would suggest that it should be headed by a medico at the Secretary level.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : Sir, it is true that, by and large, we give the figures that we get from the States. But I believe that the hon. Member, Dr. Bhoi, is very right in saying that we should have our own de-bureaucratic machinery, we should not rely totally and solely on the reported figures from the States. In this matter the Members of Parliament of both the Houses would be of immense use if they take us into confidence and tell that these are the Malaria deaths or Malaria cases which have been occurring in their respective areas. I think, if they along with the State Governments and other social workers help us, we can do a little more effectively than as at present.

DR. B. G. JAWALI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very exhaustive question, no doubt, but I will confine

myself only to the aspect of malaria and it would not be a duplication of what my doctor colleague has just now said.

Sir, the incidence of malaria has definitely declined as per the chart. But in the medical profession, there was a day when every fever was used to be thought of malaria unless proved otherwise and a couple of decades after the eradication programme, there was a little sigh of relief and the medical profession has more or less forgotten to think of this disease. But for the last 5-6 years, what we are finding is that once again the theory that any fever could be malaria cannot be ruled out. The figures show that there is a decline in the malaria cases but the experience shows that probably there is an increase in the line, though in a different form and resistant form.

So, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether the Government is planning to have one more look at it and see whether the eradication programme is taking place with the same earnestness with which it used to be in the earlier days. For, our findings are that probably inherently it is on the rise rather than decline.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : Yes, Sir. Our Government is prepared not only to have a second look but also a third look and a fourth look and in all earnestness I may inform to you, Sir, and through you to the hon. House that, a couple or three days ago, - the hon. Member knows it - I had discussed, among other things, this matter with those doctors who are Members of the House. I requested them that if you can find some suitable time during the session or thereafter, I along with my colleagues, officers sit with all the medical practitioners of all the systems who are Members of Parliament and discuss everything so that what they think is lacking in the approach today so far as the Government is concerned can be made good.

DR. K.D. JESWANI (KHEDA) : I am happy that the Government has confessed that whatever programmes they have been implementing, as far as these four major diseases are concerned, they have been partially successful. Now these four or five diseases that is, T.B., Malaria, Leprosy, AIDS and Cancer, are taking away millions of lives every year and even at the end of 47 years of independence, we are saying that we are partially successful. I think we have still not reached most of the areas, most of the districts so far as the infrastructure is concerned. Many a time, all these different diseases have been discussed in the House, but I am really sorry to that the things have not improved.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question. The doctors are requested to come to the point directly.

DR. K.D. JESWANI : I am coming to the point. Since last one decade, a new formation of malaria, known as 'Falciparum Malaria', has taken a very big toll of life. In this context, I would like to say that in 1986 a new Health Policy was formulated and the Late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that by 2,000 A.D. they would be offering health for all. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in the new perspective, whatever may be the present scenario in regard to all these dreadful diseases, what is his plan to offer health for all, to the people of all the areas and by what time.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : It is true that the Government does stand committed to the declared policy, that is, health for all by 2,000 A.D. and we are not deviating from it. But the hon. Member is also right and I must concede that only four years have been left to reach 2,000 A.D. and conceivably, physically it will not be possible for us to achieve this goal 100% although it is a declared policy to carry health care to all and even though we have been honestly trying to achieve that end. However, I would like to assure the hon. Member, through the hon. Speaker, and the entire House that due care is being taken, in all these matters, I and my colleagues are indeed taking personal interest. We are not only open to suggestions from the doctors who are members of this House, but also we are open to suggestions from anyone in the field of eradication of or even for minimizing these deadly diseases. Therefore, there should be no worry on that score and whatever is possible will be done. That is the only assurance that I can give through the hon. Speaker. [Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Health Minister comes from Bombay and he is well aware of the density of population in Bombay. This density of population causes Tuberculosis and the open gutters cause malaria. According to the figures of W.H.O., one lakh women including prostitutes in and around my constituency, are suffering from AIDS. Through you, I would like to know as to why a full-fledged hospital is not being set up for their treatment. Secondly I would like to know the figures of aid received from W.H.O. and the amount utilized here.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : Rawale sahib asked a very important question and I think it is the fundamental or basic question. As he said that diseases are caused due to the density of population or due to open gutters; if the water we drink and air

we inhale is not pure, then spending thousands of crores of rupees for the prevention of diseases or for health care will be of no avail. If in a blood transfusion process, the blood is contaminated or carries some diseases, then the patient will not benefit from this transfusion but will die instantly. We therefore, have thought of constituting a high level study group, with prior approval from the hon. Prime Minister. The objective behind setting up this study group is that it will suggest measures to be taken in regard to environment, water and health care. You will also come to know very soon that we are going to constitute a high level study team of independent experts headed by the hon. Minister, which will be bereft of Government's interference. This team will go into every aspect of health related issues. We will also include in its purview the questions like the one raised by Shri Rawale. So far as opening of a hospital in Bombay is concerned, I have nothing to say at this moment. However, I will look into the matter and see as to what can be done in this regard. The problem of rising population is not limited to Bombay only but other metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Madras and Delhi are also in its grip. If we provide this facility to Bombay, it will be injustice to other Metropolitan cities. Keeping in view this aspect, I will see as to what can be done.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : What amount has been provided by W.H.O. ?

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : We get sufficient aid from W.H.O. I would like to inform you that all the programmes funded by external aids are implemented through State Governments. Therefore, we are dependent on them for this. In my view you have raised a very good question which will give us an opportunity to ponder over the issue. We will see that the external aid in the form of either loans or borrowings is used for the purpose for which it has been provided and if State Government diverts the aid, we will think of exercising monitoring over it. You have raised a very good question and we will certainly do something in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : You get Rs. 72 crore from W.H.O.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : This is correct. (Interruptions)

Let me reply to his question. It is a very important question. We get a huge amount of aid from W.H.O. but as the implementing authority is State Government, we as well as the funding agency are helpless to do anything.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a particular amount provided for some work is spent on some other works. Some amount gets lapsed. It will be our endeavour that a

monitoring over utilisation of funds received from international agencies. We can achieve this objective by getting the work done directly either through Panchayats or districts. This way, we can have access to grassroot level.

Foreign investment

*42. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether investment made by the foreign companies varies from State to State :

(b) if so, whether the balanced growth of the States is not taking place :

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to persuade foreign companies for the balanced growth of the States?

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO)

(a) to (d) . A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Total Foreign Direct Investment varies from state to state, as given in the annexure.

(b) to (d) . Choice of location of projects depends on the commercial judgement of investors. It depends on the availability of adequate and dependable infrastructure facilities such as power, land, water etc. The State Governments also provide incentives and subsidies for attracting investment as industrial development within the state is their responsibility. Many state Governments have been actively encouraging foreign investment through various promotional measures. The Central Government supports and supplements such efforts of all State Governments.

Government constantly reviews the policy framework for foreign investment so as to make it increasingly investor friendly and internationally competitive.

ANNEXURE

STATE-WISE BREAK-UP OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT APPROVALS FROM 1.8.91 TO 30.6.95

State	Total Nos.	Investment Approved (Rs. in Crores)
Maharashtra	473	5744.52
West Bengal	101	3701.31
Delhi	241	3575.19
Gujarat	143	2414.45
Tamil Nadu	288	2451.45
Andhra Pradesh	168	1306.29
Madhya Pradesh	61	989.68
Orissa	25	1743.62
Karnataka	208	783.74
Punjab	35	513.62
Rajasthan	87	458.25
Haryana	148	432.08
Uttar Pradesh	123	820.96
Pondicherry	18	115.03
Goa	22	90.92
Chandigarh	10	72.36
Bihar	12	79.29
Dadra Nagar & Haveli	11	47.22
Kerala	36	85.49
Himachal Pradesh	16	279.69
Arunchal Pradesh	2	11.06
Daman & Diu	6	5.48
Andaman & Nicobar	5	0.98
Assam	4	1.50
Tripura	1	0.68
Lakshadweep	1	0.50
*Other (State Not indicated)	1077	9356.13
Total	3322	35081.38

* Location not indicated/finalised by applicant.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister that in view of the tie-ups for capital investment, will the regional imbalance not increase?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : As has been observed so far, regional imbalance has not increased. I have seen the figures. I did not find any difference while comparing the figures. I have the figures with me.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement presented by the Government shows regional imbalance. It can be clearly observed that effort has been made to develop only those States which are already developed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister whether the Union Government proposes to launch any programme to bring the undeveloped States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where Central Government has not chalked out any programme to increase the pace of development, at par with the developed States ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I don't observe any imbalance from the figures. This programme falls in State List. So, they take the initiative. Now, the Chief Minister of various States have started going abroad and thus make every effort to mobilise maximum capital investment. It is true that some of the States are yet to make a beginning in this direction. In the recent past, the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh also went abroad. We have sufficient resources available there. In this way, a new trend has begun and the Chief Ministers are taking more interest. I think that capital investment will increase on a large scale in those States where it is not today. Haryana and Himachal Pradesh are doing well. A couple of States are very big. Once they start mobilising capital, they will also perform well.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA) : Sir, regional imbalance is a fact of life because earlier there was the licensing mechanism. In those days licences were more concentrated in certain States and, therefore, the other States were actually neglected. One of the aims of liberalisation and allowing direct investment is to correct the regional imbalance also because the investors can go anywhere they want. So, liberalisation policy, we should have seen some positive results in correcting the regional imbalances. But looking at the foreign investment, it is not so in spite of the fact that so many State Governments are trying to attract

investment. That means some more effort is needed. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, in view of the fact that the regional imbalance still continues and it is not corrected in spite of liberalisation, whether the Central Government would come forward with certain additional incentives to those States where investments are lacking.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, with the completion of all the growth centres, I am sure there is going to be enormous improvement. The growth centres are still in the process of being set up. About 69 out of 70 have been located and work is going on. I am expecting that this will be the single most important step in order to attract industries into the backward areas. But even then the habit, the tendency will continue to be to go to places where all the infrastructure is available and that is why the growth centres are concentrating on infrastructures. We feel that in the long run this imbalance will be reduced. There will be several other concessions given like the transport subsidy and so on. We will have to think of more steps. If necessary. But I would be happy if hon. Member come up with more suggestions. I am prepared to listen to them, examine the suggestions and introduce them whenever they are practicable.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask from the hon. Prime Minister as to whether the capital investment being made in our states is for making them prosperous or exploit their natural resources? For example, in Bihar investment orders in 12 cases have been given in which approximately rupees 80 crore will be invested. Is it being done only for exploiting mineral estate of that state?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking for the opinion which is not allowed. If you have a question, you please ask.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : I am not asking for opinion. I would like to ask from the hon. Prime Minister whether the long term interest of these states has been kept in mind or this is being done to pollute our atmosphere and environment by exploiting mineral wealth, opening tanneries and insecticides factories ? I would like to ask as to whether this aspect has also been kept in mind?

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, the step of industrialisation in most of these states is so little that there is no question of any long term detriment to the states in any manner. There is enormous wealth available.

[Translation]

Mineral wealth is available, other resources are also available and when you set up an industry based on these resources, these are required more or less. These are to be mined and extracted and if we do not undertake this work then industrialisation cannot take place. But this much guarantee we can give and assure you that such exploitation will not be for a long time which may harm the interests of the state.

[English]

Some amount of exploitation is necessary because that is what it is all based on. If we have to take the resources out and have industries established on the basis of those resources, evidently, the total amount of that resource is going to be reduced unless we are able to find new resources. But to say that in the long-term, there is going to be total depletion of the resources, we have taken care to see, I am taking care to see particularly in the case of iron ore for instance, that the best iron ore that we have in this country, is not allowed to be frittered away in the foreseeable future. May be for the next hundred to 150 years it would come. We have taken care to see how much we are taking out for the industrialisation, how much out of the deposits is being utilised.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Sir, regional imbalance had been a matter of deep concern for us even during the time of the controlled economy. While I do not want to link the benefits of economic liberalisation to regional imbalance, the fact remains that the amount of foreign investment coming to different States varies from State to State. As a result, the general feeling in the North-East, in the States like Assam is that whereas certain areas are becoming models of the Indian progress and Indian economic prosperity, the States like Assam in the North-East are becoming the dumping ground of Indian civilisation. This feeling has already been there. In fact, the main point of alienation is this. Now this has been reinforced by interested people. I know the amount of initiative the Prime Minister is taking in bringing up industrialisation in Assam and in other States. In spite of that, the fact remains that the foreign investment is not coming to the States. The

Indian businessmen are reluctant to go to the States. The infrastructural difficulties are the main impediments for this. Has the Central Government formulated any emergent plan to tackle the situation to see that the deterioration does not take place any further?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are faced with something like a vicious circle. If you do not have infrastructure, industries will not go there. Therefore, you must have industries of infrastructure first. That is what we are trying to do in the case of the North-East. We have deposits of gas, for instance. We have just started one or two projects, power projects based on gas. But many more are needed. So, infrastructure industries are our first priority not only in the North-East but everywhere because they will be necessary for further industrialisation. So, this vicious circle has to be cut somewhere and we are doing it by taking up a massive programme of power production in this country. We are paying enough attention, in fact, a little more attention to the North-East. But, Sir, as is obvious, these big projects take some time. They are mega projects. They take some time. There are some policy decisions where we may find difficulties. All those are being got over. Once things start up, I think, we will have a continuous flow of infrastructure industries coming in the country. But we are going through the teething troubles. I am sure that in the next few months, it will be possible for us to see the end of those teething troubles and everything will be smooth thereafter.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I will not ask that question about the balanced growth etc. because we know that we have abundant planning and we have moved into an indicative planning and also much concern has been expressed about it. I am not referring to resources also as Baila Dela etc., has already been mentioned. Part (a) of my question is : How much of these approvals have really fructified? Part (b) of my question is : How many of the proposals for foreign investments have been rejected and on what grounds? Are there sufficient grounds for rejection? And Part (c) of my question is : How many of these direct foreign investments are associated with, or because of, technology? What fraction is connected with technology? What fraction is not connected with technology but connected with the take-over of companies which is just an addition to our savings in terms of foreign savings being imported? This is what I want to know.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : To answer these kinds of questions - to say how much of it is technology, how much of it is capital it is very difficult to analyse each industry and say that we have taken

this for technology and we have taken this for capital. We go into all the factors. There is a mechanism for that. They take all these things into account and they feel if they are necessary for ourselves, for our country. That is all.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : We want to know the details of it. We want to know whether you take these things into account.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We do that. We do take these things into account. That is why, I may inform the House once again - I think, I have done so several times before - that more than 80 per cent of the industries coming here from abroad are based on infrastructure. They are only infrastructure industries.

SHRI NIMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : How many have been turned down and on what grounds?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not have the exact number of how many have been turned down. I remember only one having been turned down only day before yesterday. But before that, you might have been turned down even without the matter coming to my level. This is possible and I can give all the numbers and the details.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Prime Minister has stated in his reply that the capital investment in the states is being made according to the commercial convenience of the foreign investors.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not stated this.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Commercial judgement, we have said.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) : He has stated this in the beginning that it depends upon the commercial judgement of investors. The geographical conditions of Central India, particularly Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are not convenient to any investor. You can reach Washington by plane within the same time as is required to reach Patna from here. There is no aircargo of international level in Patna, nor you can construct international airport there. No transport facility is available there. That is why, in spite of all the efforts made by the Chief Ministers, possibility of capital investment in central India is lesser than our

coastal areas. Therefore, it is proved from data that the capital investment made in the big states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is Rs. 820 crore and 79 crore respectively whereas capital investment in Maharashtra alone has been rupees 5744 crores. These data show that if in the coming time we want to make development in the industrial sector with foreign capital investment, it is certain that the states which are backward at present will certainly remain backward. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to whether the Government has any national capital investment plan to bring such states at par with the advanced states and which are not able to attract foreign exchange equal to advanced states?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not accept this hypothesis that those States which are in the middle of the country are necessarily going to lag behind. So there is no question of my accepting it. It is not true. Industries have come in Uttar Pradesh also in the past. It is quite possible that there may be certain periods where there is a lag behind and all. But I do not agree that either in Rajasthan or in Uttar Pradesh or in Bihar or in Haryana - all hinterland States - no industrialisation is possible. This is disproved by Haryana and this is disproved by Himachal Pradesh. So, I will not be able to answer anything on the basis of that hypothesis.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an important issue from the point of view of the country's future. I believe that the hon. Prime Minister will agree with me that the multinational companies are swallowing indigenous industries. The soft drink industry is one of the examples and hon Prime Minister is well aware of it and I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister that when the indigenous industries are being dominated by the foreign companies then what is the use of this industrialisation, Rs. 35 thousand crore has come in the country as foreign investment since 1991. The most important need of a poor country like India is of employment opportunities. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, as to whether he has made any study in regard to the effect of this foreign investment of Rs. 35 thousand crore on the employment opportunities in the country? My question is that what is the increase in job opportunities and how many new jobs have been created.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, the foreign investment approved runs into about Rs. 35,081 crore and meanwhile during the same period the domestic

investment amounts to Rs 4,04,727 crore. Sir, I do not see anybody is swallowing anybody else. Then, the total number of 2,078 Letters of Intent have been issued, envisaging a total investment of Rs. 58,149 crore in the private sector in industries where licences are needed. Therefore, the total is.....(Interruption)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : The hon. Prime Minister has given an example of soft drink industry. I would like to know the details in this regard.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : They have invested Rs. 5 lakh crore and we have invited a foreign capital investment of Rs. 35 thousand crore only. You will come to know that none is swallowing anyone. Our people are very happy and they express their happiness whenever they meet us.. (Interruptions)

[English]

About employment, Sir, some calculation has been made. We have arrived at the figure(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : World Bank has commented about tempo.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : About 41 lakh jobs which have been calculated have been created as a result of the investment decision and from that we have called out this figure.

Leakage of Radioactive Water

*43. SHRI LOKA NATH CHAUDHURY :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board had known about the leak of radioactive water in Tarapur for more than a month before it hit the world headings;

(b) if so, the reasons why the information was kept secret;

(c) whether India and US have agreed on nuclear safety aspects;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed for this accident;

(f) the action taken by the Union Government to control the leakage of radioactive waste water and loss suffered due to leakage; and

(g) the steps taken by the government to compensate the victims/displaced farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER' OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) knew about the incident in which some radioactive water leaked out of the Waste Immobilisation Plant at Tarapur. The AERB had reported the incident to the IAEA.

(b) There was no need to publicise the event, since systematic measurements had clearly established that this incident had not resulted in any radiological impact in the public domain, the release having occurred well within the premises of the plant.

(c) and (d) India and the U.S. discussed nuclear safety aspects during the visit of energy Secretary Ms. Hazel O'leary to India in July 1994 and February 1995 and it was agreed that both sides should identify areas of cooperation in the field of nuclear technology, particularly nuclear safety.

(e) The incident is a minor one and has been categorised at the lowest level, i.e., No.1 in the international nuclear events scale of the International Atomic Energy Agency. There is a standard procedure for reviewing such incidents through standing safety committees constituted by the AERB. By its nature, it cannot be attributed to the fault of any particular individual.

(f) As soon as it was detected, the affected area, which is well within the premises of the plant, as well as the source of leakage, were isolated. The contaminated soil of a small area was removed. There has been no loss on account of this incident.

(g) The question of compensation does not arise as the investigation clearly show that the incident was of a minor nature and occurred entirely within the

exclusion zone of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The level of radiation was such that it could have absolutely no adverse effect on the health of the villagers. There was also no need for any persons being displaced because of the incident; as there is no human habitation within the exclusion zone.

SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHURY : I want to know from the Minister when actually the leakage took place and what was the time difference when it was detected. If it was detected, why it has come out in the foreign press?

If, according to understanding, it would have no impact on public health, how could it get publicity in the foreign press before it was published in our press?

MR. SPEAKER : You are holding the Government responsible for what appears in the newspapers!

SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHURY : I am not holding the Government responsible. They might have thought that it would have no impact. But how could this matter come out?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : The incident was reported on 22nd May 1995. After due verification and examination, it was reported to the international agency in July first week. How can I say as to why the world Press took it that way? But our submission is that it has not affected the life and the water in the area.

SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHURY : It is reported that 3.5 tonnes of earth has been taken out just to stop the contamination. 3.5 tonnes earth has been taken out and it is also said that the wells were isolated. The second thing is that they say that it will have no effect. But the doctors do opine that the effects of radioactive substance do not come immediately. They come even after 35 years, after a long period. So, I want to know how the Government is so sure that it will have no impact on the health of the people.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : After enquiry & examination by the Atomic Energy Commission and also by other agencies, both have come to the conclusion that it has no effect because the incident did not take place in the area. Whatever happened was inside the campus.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had given an assurance in the Rajya Sabha that there was no

possibility of any leakage. We have full control on it. There is not any possibility of leakage in any way. The leakage took place and it created danger to the health of the people in spite of getting certificate from the Regulatory Board. You have now said that this incident took place inside the campus and had not resulted in any radiological impact in public domain but such tragedy occurred in Bhopal also and people are facing its consequences till now. Can the possibility of adverse effects of this incident be denied? Have the International agency accepted it or whether the American Agency with which you have a collaboration examined it, and if so what are their findings?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the International Agency has accepted that there are no adverse effects of this leakage.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : It has been emphasized in the answer that the incident is a minor one. But if there is a series of such incidents in different atomic stations, then of course there always remains the fear of a bigger accident happening at some time or the other. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many such incidents have taken place in the last even or eight years, including the reports of cracks having appeared in a number of nuclear reactors in the very recent past.

MR. SPEAKER : You can send the statistics later on.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I will send the details to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tarapur Atomic Energy plant is in my constituency. As soon as I came to know about this incident, I immediately brought it to the notice of the chairman of Atomic Energy Commission. I am proud of the progress made by scientists of our country. Many news agencies of foreign countries are jealous of our progress and they portray wrong picture about us. The hon. Prime Minister was not available and I myself gave this information to Shri Chaturvedi ji. He also said that they will conduct an inquiry into this incident. I requested him to pay a visit to the place of incident so that the people are assured and feel themselves safe. Now my question is whether he will give a statement about the security arrangements made there and apart from this, there in the security zone... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That statement has been made on the floor of the House now.

.....(Interruptions).....

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: There are 1300 families in the security zone even today. My question is whether you will try to rehabilitate them somewhere else at the earliest?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : My submission is that there are no inhabitants in the security zone. They are out of security zone and they have not been affected in any way. That area has not been affected.

AIDS Control

*44. SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :

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

(a) the number of AIDS cases along with the number of persons tested HIV positive in each state/ Union Territory at present;

(b) the number of deaths reported due to AIDS in each state/Union Territory during the last three years;

(c) the States which are still AIDS free in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to effectively check the spread of AIDS?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) :-

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

STATEMENT

(a) A Statement for the period ending 30th June, 1995 is enclosed (Annexure I).

(b) A Statement is given as Annexure II.

(c) No HIV/AIDS Cases have been reported from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura and Union Territory of Daman & Diu.

(d) A comprehensive Programme for the Prevention and Control of AIDS is currently under implementation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme throughout the Country. The strategies of the programme consist of generation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour and general public about HIV/AIDS, control of sexually transmitted diseases, blood safety and rational use of blood, better surveillance; and diagnosis and clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases.

ANNEXURE-I

SERO-SURVEILLANCE FOR HIV INFECTION

Period of report upto : 30th June, 1995 (Provisional)

S. No.	NAME	SCREENED	POSITIVE	NO. OF AIDS CASES
1.	2.	3	4.	5.
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39157	214	1
3.	Assam	9982	6	4
4.	A & N Islands (UT)	360	1	-
5.	Bihar	8401	3	-
6.	Delhi	307522	978	82

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
7.	D & N Haveli (UT)		Reports not received	1
8.	Daman & Diu (UT)		Reports not received	-
9.	Goa	55906	694	12
10.	Gujarat	369960	517	18
11.	Haryana	116510	134	1
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12848	13	9
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	7009	10	2
14.	Karnataka	350415	1736	26
15.	Kerala	40058	448	76
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	537	5	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	64456	189	21
18.	Maharashtra	238694	5482	1041
19.	Manipur	33291	3184	91
20.	Meghalaya	14013	53	-
21.	Mizoram	14948	59	-
22.	Nagaland	1466	112	2
23.	Orissa	51935	127	2
24.	Punjab/ Chandigarh (UT)	54019	165	71
25.	Pondicherry (UT)	56856	1336	6
26.	Rajasthan	33462	43	3
27.	Sikkim	116	-	-
28.	Tamil Nadu	573156	2766	372
29.	Tripura		Reports no received	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	74040	475	8
31.	West Bengal	102031	251	39
Total :		2631202	18901	1888

ANNEXURE -II**NUMBER OF REPORTED DEATHS DUE TO AIDS**

S. No.	Name of the state	Year 1992	Year 1993	Year 1994	Year 1995 upto June
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	3
2.	Assam	-	1	-	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Delhi	10	23	12	8
4.	Gujarat	2	3	-	-
5.	Haryana	4	3	-	-
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1	-	40
7.	Karnataka	2	9	2	-
8.	Kerala	-	40	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	14	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	18	37	35	67
11.	Manipur	4	6	13	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	1	2
13.	Goa	-	8	1	-
14.	Pondicherry	5	6	-	3
15.	Punjab	5	30	-	20
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	10	23	40
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	6	-	4
18.	West Bengal	-	12	2	10
19.	Orissa	-	-	1	2
20.	Nagaland	-	-	1	-
Total		69	210	91	224

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (PUNE) : Sir, in the answer the hon. Minister has said that some states are completely free from AIDS and some are affected a little. But some states like Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh are affected very badly. There, the number of affections and number of deaths that have occurred during the last three years is alarming. So, what are the special reasons for the increase in the number in these States? This is the first part.

The second part is this. More than the AIDS affected people, there is the serious problem of orphans and infected children. There is nobody to look after them. It is estimated that by 2000 A.D. India would have 20,000 AIDS orphans every day. I would like to know, through you, what the Government is going to do for these special regions and special cases.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Regarding the first part of the question, those States which have not reported cases are small States like Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

I think that the hon. Member also knows why the cases are more, especially in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Manipur, and also in Delhi. Manipur's AIDS cases are a little bit different from these three States because there are more intravenous drug users in Manipur and because of exchange of infected needles the spread of AIDS is more in Manipur compared to other States.

In respect of other States, we have a large number of sex workers and there are other high risk groups by which the increases in the number of AIDS cases in these States are more. And from the

Government of India side, Under the AIDS Control Programme, we are taking all possible steps to screen these high risk group people, to prevent the spread of AIDS in the country.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Sir, he has not answered the second part. The report is that it is estimated that by 2000 A.D. India would have 20,000 AIDS orphans every day.. So, what eventuality do you see? And what arrangements have you made? That was the second part of my first supplementary.

I will now ask my second supplementary also if you permit me. An AIDS hospital project is coming up in Raigad, District, in the hon. Minister's constituency. Dr. I.H. Gilada of the Indian Health Organisation is working for that project. It is heard that the State Government and the Central Government are also joining him. I would like the hon. Minister to elaborate on this point.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : It is true that Dr. Gilada, who resigned to dedicate himself for this cause has been doing excellent work in this field. It is also true that he has, through his organisation, purchased about 26 or 24 acres of land in Raigad, District for this very purpose (four or five years ago.)

It is not going to be only an AIDS hospital, but it is going to be a multipurpose and multidimensional one and cure and preventive measures for various diseases will be undertaken there.

Sir, for the information of the hon. Member, I may say that during the past almost one month or a little more that I have been here in this Ministry, I have held at least - with my colleagues, officers and some other social activists in this field - three to four meetings. As the hon. Member knows, a lot of money is coming from the world organisations. It is also true that - I must concede - that it is not being well spent. In fact in respect of what was to be spent during the Plan period of which only two years are left, not even 25 per cent to 30 per cent has been spent. This is the situation which is true; I must concede that and I will not be accused of withholding any information from the hon. House.

Now we are going to go in for a Reform Committee for this purpose and that Committee will be comprising not only of the officials, but also of the non-officials who, throughout the country are known to have been dedicated, to dedicate themselves to this cause, like not only Dr. Gilada but many others also. We are going to have the first meeting of such a Committee next week because protection

prevention and early detection is very important. This not only a deadly disease, but a communicable disease. Unfortunately, unlike cancer which is non-communicable yet deadly, even unlike malaria which is communicable and deadly but not so deadly to that extent and unlike TB also which is not that deadly, here in the case of AIDS, there is a social stigma attached. Unfortunately if a person is a victim of AIDS, he is almost trying to hide it and his family members also try to hide it. Now, we are going to make a public awareness campaign all over to say that it is no fault of anybody. A person can contract from someone most innocently and anyone can be a victim. Therefore, it is not as if a particular class or a particular type of people can be the victim. For that purpose, we are going to make public awareness besides whatever measures need to be taken. If the hon. Member is interested, I shall be very happy to have him associated with this particular Committee because there are very few people who really volunteer to do the work in this field. Thank you.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Sir. It is a serious problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many advertisements and slogans are shown on television and in newspapers but they are devoid of sense of proportion. They cannot be watched with family. They are not known to check Aids but to promote lewdness. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether efforts are being made to improve the language of advertisements. Delhi University has started a programme three-four days back to give information on telephone this is very good programme. It will not affect anybody in a bad manner. Is there any other scheme to start such programmes in other universities ? Apart from this, is there any plan to get the politicians, officers employees or aristocratic people compulsorily tested?

MR. SPEAKER : Lot of self-introspection!

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, there is no treatment of AIDS. We have to depend mostly on information, education and communication system. It is a very sensitive subject. We have discussed it in our Consultative Committee and taken its opinion.

* Not Recorded

Because of the sensitivity of the subject, we have to tell the public about that.

It is a fact that majority of AIDS cases come from physical contact.

MR. SPEAKER : The first part of his question is very pertinent. There is other side of this coin also. This method can be misused. How to protect the people?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Our Ministry is taking the views of those who are experts in the line of media about how best we can present this problem before the community.

About the Delhi project, the information is given on telephone. We are thinking to enlarge this scheme in other places also.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Law And Order Situation In J & K

*45. **SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK :**

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey team under the leadership of a Minister had visited J&K recently to study the law and order situation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the team has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) If so, the main features thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) to (e) :- A high level team headed by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office visited Jammu and Kashmir during 1st to 4th July, 1995 to take stock of the overall situation including development activities and law and order situation.

The programme included visits to Srinagar, Tangdhar (Distt. Kupwara), Anantnag, Doda and Jammu. Apart from meeting with officials, the team met political leaders and delegations from the public in all the above places. Two migrant camps in Jammu were also visited by the team.

The following was the broad assessment of the Team :

(i) The Development Administration has been rejuvenated and it is geared to utilise the entire plan out lay gainfully. The Inspection Committees set up at the District level under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners have enabled the State Government to enforce accountability and increased efficiency in implementation of development schemes.

(ii) The special Central assistance to bridge the huge budget deficit as a result of the disturbed situation in the State has helped the State Government to tide over its financial crisis. This has helped restoration of credibility in the Administration.

(iii) After the Chrar-e-Sharief incident, the general law and order situation has gradually returned to the level of pre-Chrar incident days. However, the fear of the gun is still prevalent and security operations need to be intensified further. The member of foreign mercenaries, is on the increase.

(iv) The overall law and order and security situation can be assessed as under control although the militants may carry out clandestine sporadic terrorist activities in different parts of the State. The mood of the people is upswing and in a few months time, there may be more qualitative improvement. However, the possibility of foreign mercenaries upgrading violence to thwart the political process cannot be ruled out.

(v) The mainstream political parties have increased their political activities in the State considerably including in the Kashmir valley although their mass contact is still limited on account of the fear of gun. The common masses feel increasingly oppressed by the militants activities and are yearning for normalcy to return.

(vi) The position with regard to supply of essential commodities and critical inputs for various development programmes was found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the above overall assessment, the team identified a large number of actionable points in different areas. These have been submitted to the Government for appropriate follow up action.

Standing Committee On Immunisation

*46. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :

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

(a) whether the State Governments have been requested to set up standing committees to look into the serious adverse events following immunisation;

following immunisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) the States who have formed the Standing Committees and their recommendations made so far; and

(d) the steps taken to set up such committees in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. All States and Union Territories have been requested to set up committees comprising medical experts in immunization to enquire into reported serious adverse events following immunization. The committees make specific recommendations concerning the implementation of the Immunization Programme in that area, based on their observations and the probable cause of deaths, if any. List of States and Union Territories where the committees have been established is given in the statement attached.

(d) States and Union Territories who have not formed committees have been requested to expedite setting up expert committees.

STATEMENT

STATES/UNION TERRITORIES WHERE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR ENQUIRING INTO ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION HAVE BEEN SET UP : AS ON JULY 1995

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Goa
5. Haryana

6. Himachal Pradesh

7. Karnataka

8. Kerala

9. Madhya Pradesh

10. Maharashtra

11. Manipur

12. Meghalaya

13. Mizoram

14. Orissa

15. Punjab

16. Rajasthan

17. Sikkim

18. Tamil Nadu

19. West Bengal

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Delhi
4. Pondicherry

Abduction Of Foreign Tourists

*47. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently foreign tourists were abducted by the Kashmiri Militants;

(b) if so, the details of the tourists alongwith their nationalities;

(c) the militants outfits involved in this abduction and their demands;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to get these tourists released;

(e) the preventive measures proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of these incidents;

(f) the number of persons abducted by the terrorists in J&K during the last four months; and

(g) the number of terrorists apprehended/killed during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of foreign tourists with their nationalities are as below :-

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| i) Shri D.F. Hutchings | - | US national |
| ii) Shri John Childs | - | -do- |
| iii) Shri P.S. Wells | - | British national |
| iv) Shri K.C. Mangam | - | -do- |
| v) Shri Dirh Hasert | - | German national |
| vi) Sh. Ostro Hans Christian | - | Norwegian national |

Of the above named person, US national Shri John Childs, however managed to escape from the clutches of the abductors and was subsequently rescued by the State authorities.

(c) Al-Faran, a militant outfit, has owned the responsibility for abduction and has demanded release of 22 arrested militants (Out of 22 militants, one is already on bail) including some foreign mercenaries.

(d) A contingent of security forces has been deployed to trace the kidnapped foreigners taking all necessary precautions to ensure that the safety of the hostages is not jeopardised as a result of search operations.

(e) Patrolling in the sensitive areas as well as tourist resorts in the Valley has been intensified and pickets manned by Security Forces have been established to check recurrence of such incidents. Police and Security Forces have been instructed to render all possible help and assistance to the tourists.

(f) 174 persons were abducted by militants during the period from 1.3.95 to 30.6.95.

(g) :- Terrorists apprehended during the period 1.3.95 to 30.6.95 = 1142

Terrorists killed during the same period =540.

K.V.I.C.

*48. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI :

SHRI RAJ NARAIN :

will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the High power Committee for the development of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and funds allocated during the last two years;

(b) whether the committee has recommended direct funding to the Societies and to the Scheduled Caste/women entrepreneurs;

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether any simplified procedure has been formulated to enable Societies entrepreneurs to procure loan from the Nationalised Bands and the financial institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN)

(a) The main recommendations of the High Power Committee on Khadi and Village Industries Sector are as under :-

1. Creation of 2 million new jobs during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

2. Production of Khadi to be increased from the present level of 100 million sq. meters to 200 million sq. meters by the terminal year of the plan.

The funds allocated during the last two years are as under :-

1993-94	-	Rs. 208 crores
1994-95	-	Rs. 216 crores

(b) and (c) . The Committee has recommended that KVI Boards should promote institutions exclusively formed by women, SC, ST, OBC, and persons belonging to minority community.

(d) and (e) : The Khadi and Village Industries Institutions were facing difficulty in availing of the bank finance. In order to ensure flow of institutional finance to the KVI sector, Government of India has announced a scheme under which the banking system would provide Rs. 1,000 crores on consortium basis to the KVIC which would, in turn, lend it to the viable KVI units either directly or through State KVI Boards. The Central Government will guarantee the loans given by consortium of banks to KVIC. State Government will guarantee the bank loan given by KVIC to State KVI Boards. To the extent of guarantee offered by the State Governments, the Central Government guarantee would be covered by counter-guarantee.

Lokpal Bill

*49. SHRI PROMOTHEES MUKHERJEE :

SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is seriously considering a proposal to set up a Lokpal to probe corruption charges against Ministers and Bureaucrats;

(b) if so, whether the views of the various political leaders have been sought before setting up a Lokpal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the Lokpal is likely to be set up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

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

(c) Out of 49 Members of Parliament addressed in the matter relating to Lokpal Bill, 5 Members have responded till 27.7.95.

(d) Establishment of Lokpal is dependent on the response of Members of Parliament who have been addressed in the matter.

[Translation]

Funds For Population Project

*50. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

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

(a) whether some states have not utilised the funds provided for the population projects;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have issued directives to such States for utilising the said funds:

(c) the names of these States to whom directives have been issued and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a to (d) . In order to ensure implementation of the projects, sufficient funds are released by the Government of India to States where India Population Projects are being implemented. Monitoring of progress of projects and utilisation of funds as per Project objectives is done on a monthly basis at the Government of India. Communications at appropriate levels of the Government. Communications at appropriate levels of the State Government for all Projects are sent from time to time to speed up the progress of activities and utilisation of funds under the Projects.

[English]

Fuel Efficiency of Vehicles

*51. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any concerted efforts to bring about improvement in the fuel efficiency of vehicles viz. cars, scooters, trucks, buses, trains, airplanes and shipping;

(b) if so, the efficiency that has been achieved between 1973 and 1994;

(c) the quantum of saving in petrol/diesel and other fuel oils achieved; and

(d) the total value of such saving in money terms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, the improvement in fuel efficiency in 1994 as compared to 1973 has been 21% to 57% in the case of two/three wheelers, 18% to 35% in the case of cars and jeeps and 5% to 15% in the case of trucks and bus chassis.

(c) and (d) The Automotive Research Association of India have estimated that the total savings in petrol/diesel during the period 1983-94 in respect of Automotive vehicles is 1815 million liters which in monetary terms is Rs. 1875 crores approximately.

[Translation]

Amar Nath Pilgrimage

*52. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan supporter terrorists organisations have threatened to stop the AMAR NATH pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER' OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) :- The Harkat-ul-Ansar (HuA), a Pak sponsored militant outfit, has imposed a ban on the annual Amarnath Yatra. HuA has asked civil administrators, contractors, shopkeepers and labourers not to associate with the Yatra.

(c) :- The State Administration is making all arrangements for smooth conduct of the Yatra with the help of Security Forces. pilgrims will be escorted by Security Forces from the starting point. In addition to providing security, the Security Forces are also assisting the State Administration in providing medical facilities for Yatries, pitching of tents at different Camp locations etc. so that the Yatries do not face difficulties. Air lift facilities for carrying rations and other provisions at the high altitude camps enroute are also being arranged.

Atomic Reactors

*53. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all atomic reactors operating at present are safe;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of reactors out of them built up by USA;

(d) whether cracks have developed in such ten reactors a few days back; and

(e) if so, the safety measures taken by the Government in this regard? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER' OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) All the operating nuclear power reactors in India are safe and fulfill the safety requirements of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which stipulates conditions for the operation of these reactors.

(c) Of the nuclear power reactors in India, two reactors namely Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) Units 1 & 2 which are Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs), were built by a U.S. firm.

(d) and (e) . There have been press reports that cracks have developed in an internal section namely core shroud of some the Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs), abroad. It is planned to inspect the core shrouds of units 1 & 2 of TAPS during their forthcoming refuelling shut down to ascertain their health and also to plan corrective action, if required.

[English]

Plague Virus

*54. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

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

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in The Economic Times dated July 7, 1995 stating that the Surat plague outbreak was caused by a genetically engineered virus which had been imported into India and deliberately introduced in the area;

(b) if so, whether the Government have initiated investigation in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the introduction of genetically engineered virus into the country by hostile forces and even by others for purpose of scientific research?

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

(a) the News item has come to Government's notice.

(b) and (c) . Government has constituted a Technical Advisory Committee to determine the factors responsible for the outbreak of plague and other related matters. The report is awaited.

Scooters India Ltd.

*55. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the losses incurred by the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow upto the end of the financial year 1994;

(b) whether a plan has been prepared to revive it, after it was referred to BIFR in 1993; and

(c) the latest position regarding the fate of workers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN) : (a) . The cumulative loss

incurred by Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) upto 31.3.1994 was Rs. 480.96 crores.

(b) and (c) . Revival plan is under consideration of BIFR.

[Translation]

Medicals Herbs

*56. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

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

(a) whether Himalayan ranges of Uttar Pradesh is having abundant reserve of herbs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these herbs are facing extinction; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to save these herbs?

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

[English]

India's Contribution To World Science

*57. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether India's contribution to world science has dropped during 1980's and

(b) if so, the reasons for gradual decline in Indian contribution between 1985 and 1989.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. India's contribution to World Science has been significant.

[Translation]

Election In J & K

*58. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finalised the programme for holding elections in J & K;

(b) if so, whether the situation has become conducive for free and fair elections in the State;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Election Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is freedom of Press in J & K; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to conduct free and fair Elections in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (d) . The aim of the Government is to create the necessary conditions for restoration of the democratic and representative institutions in the State at the earliest. Though there was some set-back caused in the process of gradual improvement in the situation by the dastardly terrorist act at Charar-e-Sharief, the immediate steps taken by the Government to provide succour and relief to the victims and rehabilitation of the affected families, coupled with the extraordinary vigil exercised by the security forces and State Administration, has helped the Government to rapidly overcome the fall-out of this incident. The situation is being kept under constant review and as and when it becomes conducive enough to the holding of free and fair election, a decision will be taken in consultation with the Election Commission. The Government is in constant touch with the Election Commission.

(e) Yes, Sir, there is total freedom of Press in the State. There is no restriction what-so-ever on the movement of journalists and correspondents, both Indian and foreign. Apart from free movement of the

domestic media-men in all parts of the State, as many as 119 foreign journalists visited the State during 1994 and 63 foreign journalists visited the State till June, 1995. However the press often is under the threat of the militants' guns, and is forced to low the militants line.

(f) The Government is keeping a close watch and is continuously reviewing the situation. The Government has already initiated a number of steps to encourage the political process and to create conditions where free and fair conduct of polls is possible. These include sustained and targeted operations to contain activities of the militants to reduce the fear of gun, reactivation of civil administration, facilities for movement of politicians in the State for interaction with the masses etc. Procedural aspects pertaining to elections including the delimitation of Constituencies, revision of Electoral Rolls, etc. have already been completed.

[English]

Job Opportunities In Rural Areas

*59. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV :

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a decline in the employment opportunities in rural areas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any policy to provide employment to all unemployed youth in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to create new jobs through various Rural Development Programmes during 1995-96; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

The Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA)

(a) and (b) . No Sir. As per the estimates worked out by the Planning Commission, additional employment opportunities of the order of 18.78

million are estimated to have been generated during the first three years of the VIII Plan implying an average rate of growth of 2.03% per annum. According to Planning Commission, the average rate of growth of employment has been higher than the average annual rate of growth of employment during the preceding 7 years, i.e., 1985-92. (1.78%). The rural/urban break-up of the additional employment opportunities created are not available. However, as per the estimates, half of the additional employment is estimated to have been generated in agriculture and allied sectors.

Further, as part of the poverty alleviation programmes, the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment has been making concerted efforts to provide additional employment through self-employment programmes namely, (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);

(ii) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM); and wage employment programmes namely (i) Jawahar Razgar Yojana (JRY); and (ii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). Under IRDP assistance in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit by financial institutions is extended to the beneficiaries to help them to take up self-employment activities. TRYSEM is also another centrally sponsored rural development programme with the aim to provide basic technical and managerial skills to rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment and wage employment in various sectors of the economy.

Similarly, JRY is a major wage employment programme which aims to provide additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas. To give special attention to backward districts where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment, intensified JRY programme is also being implemented from 1993-94. Apart from these programmes, the Government has introduced Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) from 2nd October 1993 with the objective to provide assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking for it.

(c) and (d) : Employment is a thrust area of the VIII Plan. The plan emphasises the need for a higher rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. The main elements of the employment strategy of the VIII Plan are (i) a faster and geographical and crop-wise diversified growth of

agriculture; (ii) faster growth of activities allied to agriculture and agro-based industries; (iii) development and productive utilisation of wastelands; (iv) promotion of non-agricultural, particularly manufacturing activity in rural areas; (v) special attention to the growth of the small and decentralised manufacturing sector; (vi) large scale expansion and construction of infra-structure and residential accommodation; (vii) strengthening of basic health and education facilities. Particularly in the rural areas; and (viii) faster growth of the services and informal sector activities through greater ease of entry and suitable support system.

As a result of the measures suggested above, substantial additional employment opportunities are expected to be created in the rural as well as urban areas. These efforts will further be supplemented by the special employment programmes already being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment of these employment programmes, TRYSEM is specifically meant for unemployed youth in Rural Areas.

(e) and (f) : The main objective of the major employment programmes like IRDP, TRY SEM, JRY & EAS is to provide additional employment opportunities to the rural poor rather than irregular jobs. To provide more and more additional employment opportunities, the Government has been making constant endeavour to extend the coverage of these programmes so that benefit of these programmes percolate to the rural poor to improve the quality of their life.

[Translation]

Indo-US Cooperation In Meteorology

*60. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and U.S.A. have decided to exchange data received through satellites to promote cooperation in the field of meteorology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :**

(a) and (b) The Department of Space and the Department of Science & Technology of Government of India and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States of America have discussed potential scientific cooperation in the field of earth sciences and associated exchange of data. Based on these discussions, it is intended to formulate cooperative agreements for specific scientific activities and related data exchange for the consideration of respective Governments.

(c) A tentative schedule worked out by the parties envisages the definition of scientific cooperation and signing of agreements by end October 1995. The agreed projects will be implemented over a period of five years.

[English]

Establishment of Sainik Vidyalaya

398. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up one Sainik Vidyalaya at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

399. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM CHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Khadi and Village Industries/Institution functioning under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at present;

(b) the value of the total production of Khadi and Village Industries during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the number of persons involved/employed in the field of Khadi and Village Industry, Statewise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries) (Shri M. Arunachalam): (a) : In addition to Khadi, 96 Village Industries are under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Khadi and Village Industries Programme is being implemented through 30 State KVI Boards, 3500 registered institutions registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 and 330039 cooperatives. The State KVI Boards also assist individual artisans.

(b) :The details of value of production of Khadi and Village Industries during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under :-

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1993-94	1994-95 (Provisional)
KHADI	357.28	467.44
V.I.	2876.58	3300.00
Total	3233.86	3767.44

(c) :Employment provided during the year 1993-94 in the field of Khadi & Village Industries is 53.28 lakh persons, Statewise details are given in The Statement Attached. During the year 1994-95, the total employment provided in this sector is 55.28 lakh persons (provisional).

STATEMENT

EMPLOYMENT IN KVI SECTOR DURING THE YEAR 1993-94

(In lakh persons)

Sr.No.	States and Union Territories	Khadi	Village Industries	Total
I-	STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.32	3.05	3.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*
3.	Assam	0.22	0.80	1.02

Sr.No.	States and Union Territories	Khadi	Village Industries	Total
4.	Bihar	2.27	1.18	3.45
5.	Goa	-	0.06	0.06
6.	Gujarat	0.57	0.44	1.01
7.	Haryana	0.42	0.41	0.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.53	0.61
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.35	0.57	0.72
10.	Karnataka	0.40	1.32	1.72
11.	Kerala	0.19	1.69	1.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.16	0.76	0.92
13.	Maharashtra	0.19	4.62	4.81
14.	Manipur	*	0.39	0.39
15.	Meghalaya	*	0.12	0.12
16.	Mizoram	*	0.05	0.05
17.	Nagaland	*	0.05	0.05
18.	Orissa	0.03	1.28	1.31
19.	Punjab	0.75	0.74	1.49
20.	Rajasthan	1.62	3.21	4.83
21.	Sikkim	0.01	0.05	0.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.85	9.49	10.34
23.	Tripura	*	0.44	0.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4.90	5.38	10.28
25.	West Bengal	0.51	2.51	3.02
Total-I		13.81	38.92	52.73

II UNION TERRITORIES

		KHADI	V.I.	TOTAL
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	*	*
2.	Chandigarh	-	0.01	0.01
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	0.02	0.18	0.20
5.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
6.	Lakshadweep	-	*	*

	KHADI	V.I.	TOTAL
7. Pandicherry	0.01	0.03	0.04
Total-II	0.03	0.22	0.25
G.Total (I+II)	13.87	**39.41	**53.28

* less than 500

** Includes 0.05 under State Government under Bio-gas.

Accommodation to Defence Personnel

400. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a residential complex in Karbi Anglon district of Assam for providing accommodation to the families of defence personnel posted in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) to (c) . No such proposal has been received by Govt. A proposal to acquire land at Diphu in Karbi Anglong District of Assam to set up a Military Station is reported to be under consideration in the Army Headquarters.

[Translation]

Leprosy Patients

401. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the number of leprosy patients in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of leprosy eradication centres in the State and the locations thereof; and

(c) the amount of assistance sanctioned and released so far by the Union Government for these centres during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) There are 1,23,269 leprosy cases in Uttar Pradesh by the end of March, 1995.

(b) There are 1336 leprosy eradication centres in Uttar Pradesh Information about location of the units is not available.

(c) The amount of assistance allocated to these centres through State Government during the current year (1995-96) is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Cash	Kind	Total
177.00	336.40	513.40

[English]

Production Of Coir Goods

402. SHRI THAYIL JOLIN ANJALOSE :

will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of coir goods in the country during the last three years: State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the quality of the coir goods to make it more competitive in the international market?

The Minister of State in The Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries) (Shri M. Arunachalam) : (a) Statewise production of coir and coir goods (Fibre Equivalent) in the country during the last three years is as under :

(Quantity in tonnes)			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
KERALA	1,38,800	1,40,000	1,43,000
TAMIL NADU	55,500	60,000	63,000

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
KARNATAKA	18,140	20,000	23,000
ANDHRA PRADESH	9,500	11,800	13,000
ORISSA	2,000	2,200	2,500
OTHERS	4,960	5,100	5,800

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the quality of coir goods :

(i) The Coir Board observed quality year from October '93 to September '94 to educate the coir workers at the grassroot level on the importance of quality upgradation.

(ii) Establishment of common facility centres to improve quality of dyeing and bleaching of coir fibre yarn being used for manufacture of coir products.

(iii) Assistance for construction of loom sheds to improve the production infrastructure and quality of coir products.

(iv) Development and popularisation of motorised ratts and semi-automatic looms to improve the quality of coir yarn and coir mattings.

Rural Development Schemes

403. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI KANSHIRAM RANA:

will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has directed recently the Cabinet Secretary to assess progress in employment and rural development and to examine the various antipoverty programme;

(b) if so, the result of this exercise and whether the progress has been measured both in terms of physical target and fund allocations;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to evaluate the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); and

(d) the details of evaluation took place in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) and (b) . The progress of Rural Development programmes is assessed and monitored regularly every month through progress reports received from the States and through other methods. Reviews of the programmes are made from time to time based on such progress reports, tour reports of Area Officers of the Ministry, review meetings with State Government Officers etc. and such review notes are sent to prime Minister's Office, Cabinet Secretariat from time to time.

(c) and (d) . In order to assess the impact of various Rural Development Programmes, the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment undertakes Concurrent Evaluation studies from time to time with the help of reputed and independent research institutions/ organisations. The main aim of these evaluation studies is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of various programmes to enable the Ministry to apply measures for improving the implementation of these programmes.

The Ministry has carried out following Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) so far :-

- 1st Round - during September, 1985 to October, 1986
2nd Round - January to December, 1987
3rd Round - January to December, 1989
4th Round - September, 1992 to August, 1993

The 5th Round of Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP has been launched from July, 1995 in all the districts all over the country. The sample size consists of 100 beneficiary families in a district spread over 10 sample villages. At all India level, therefore, about 50,000 families would be covered during the Vth Round.

[Translation]

Population Growth

404. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether according to a survey conducted by the Government, the population of North India is increasing rapidly and the success of the Government in controlling the population growth is negligible in comparison to South India;

(b) if so, the names of the States in North India where population is increasing alongwith the percentage of population growth and the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government propose to make any special efforts to check the situation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(a) and (d) . Information on Birth Rate, Death

rate & Growth Rate in respect of Northern & Southern States as per the Sample Registratic System figures of 1993 are given in the Statement attached.

Factors like Social attitudes and beliefs, female literacy, infant mortality, economic status of the family etc. influence population growth.

(c) and (d) . Differential strategies are being implemented under the Family Welfare Programme and identified districts with higher birth rates are being given special attention under the Social Safety Net Programme.

STATEMENT

Demographic Indicators-Sample Registration System (1993)

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Growth Rate

Sl. No.	States	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate (%)
I.	<u>Northern States</u>			
1.	Rajasthan	34.0	9.1	2.49
2.	Uttar Pradesh	36.2	11.6	2.46
3.	Haryana	30.9	7.9	2.30
4.	Madhya Pradesh	34.9	12.6	2.23
5.	Bihar	32.0	10.6	2.14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	26.7	8.6	1.81
7.	Punjab	26.3	7.9	1.84
II.	<u>Southern States</u>			
1.	Karnataka	25.5	8.0	1.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24.3	8.6	1.57
3.	Kerala	17.4	6.0	1.14
3.	Tamil Nadu	19.5	8.2	1.13

Source : Registrar General, India.

[English]

Medical Research

405. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna under ICMR is conducting research programme;

(b) if so, the achievements made by the Institute in the field of Medical research;

(c) whether the scientific instruments purchased by the Institute are lying idle; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for proper utilisation of these instruments?

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

(a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Science, Patna has been conducting scientific research on various aspects of Kala-azar. Its research efforts have been aimed towards early diagnosis and evolving better strategies for control of the disease through multi disciplinary studies including community health education programmes.

(c) and (d). Some of the equipments, not in working order, are under repair in accordance with the recommendations of the Equipment Committee of the Institute.

Encephalitis

406. SHRI UDAY SINGH RAO GAIKWAD :

SHRIMATI VANSUNDHARA RAJE :

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

(a) the states from where the cases of Encephalitis deaths were reported during the last six months alongwith details;

(b) whether large number of children were among the dead;

(c) if so, the causes for this disease; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the spreading of this killer disease?

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

(a) State-wise details of reported cases and deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) during the last six months are as follows :-

STATE	CASES	DEATHS
Andhra Pradesh	15	6
Bihar	8	2
Tamil Nadu	33	12
West Bengal	12	6

(b) According to available information from the State of Tamil Nadu the majority of those who died were children.

(c) The disease is caused by mosquito bites carrying the Japanese Encephalitis virus. Some animal species like pig and horse are intermediate hosts for the virus.

(d) Steps taken to check spread of the Japanese Encephalitis are as under :

- Early diagnosis and proper management of cases;
- Vector control by insecticidal spray/fogging in identified areas;
- Vaccination of identified Japanese Encephalitis-prone groups;
- Regular monitoring of epidemiological trends, investigations and training;
- Information, education, communication activities to ensure early reporting and adopting of preventive measures.

[Translation]

FUNDS FOR J & K

407. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual plan funds of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) the amount of financial resources mobilised by Jammu and Kashmir and the amount made available by the Planning Commission during the above period;

(c) the agricultural and horticultural production of Jammu and Kashmir during each of the last three years; and

(d) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to Jammu and Kashmir by the Union Government, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) . A statement I is attached.

(c) A statement II is attached

(d) A statement III is attached.

STATEMENT-I

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL PLAN ESTIMATES AND REVISED/LATEST ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES FOR FUNDING PLANS FOR J & K.

(Rs. in crores)

J & K PLAN FUNDING		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96
		APE	RE	APE	LE	APE
A. STATE'S RESOURCES		-639.18	-1288.29	-656.77	-1408.67	-451.50
1.	BCR	-406.51	-276.53	-327.38	-534.97	-236.50
2.	Contribution of SPE {(i) to (iii)}	-178.22	-208.08	-221.54	-195.11	-203.00
	(i) SEB	-159.04	-182.52	-199.34	-176.35	-181.00
	(ii) SRTC	-19.18	-25.56	-22.20	-18.76	-22.00
3.	PF	80.00	36.06	86.00	94.04	100.00
4.	MCR (net)	-179.45	-355.43	-243.85	-298.03	-197.00
5.	Small savings	45.00	45.00	50.00	80.00	85.00
6.	ARM agreed to by CM/Governor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	State's total resources	-639.18	-758.98	-656.77	-854.07	-451.50
8.	Opening balance	0.00	529.31	0.00	-554.60	0.00
9.	States's total resources	-639.18	-1288.29	-656.77	-1408.67	-451.50
10.	Resources available for plan	0.00	-1288.29	0.00	-1408.67	-451.50
B. CENTRAL SUPPORT		880.00	886.03	950.00	1843.39	1501.50
11.	Market borrowings (net)	51.98	51.98	57.98	57.98	66.00
12.	Negotiated loans	29.91	31.69	36.04	36.04	40.00
13.	Plan Rev. Deficit Grant (net)	3.06	3.06	3.72	3.72	0.00
14.	(a) Normal (net) Central Asstt.	782.81	787.06	835.55	761.55	1339.50
	(b) EAP	12.24	12.24	15.00	11.10	10.00
15.	Spl. Central Assistance/plan 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	973.00	44.00
16.	Centrally Spons Schemes	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	2.00

17.	Aggregate plan resources	880.00	-402.26	950.00	434.72	1050.00
18.	Plan outlay/Rev. Outlay	880.00	684.00	950.00	868.00	1050.00
19.	PLAN EXPENDITURE		684.05		868.00	
20.	Closing Balance	0.00	-554.60	0.00	-554.60	-554.60

JAMMU & KASHMIR

APE	:	Annual Plan Estimates
RE	:	Revised Estimates
BCR	:	Balance from Current Revenues
SPE	:	State Public Enterprises
SEB	:	State Electricity Board
SRTC	:	State Road Transport Corporation
PF	:	Provident Fund
MCR	:	Miscellaneous Capital Receipt
ARM	:	Additional Resources Mobilisation
EAP	:	Externally Aided Projects

STATEMENT -II

STATEMENT INDICATING PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN J & K

A. AGRICULTURAL

		(In thousand tonnes)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Foodgrains	1405.2	1383.8	1383.8
2.	Pulses	20.6	18.1	18.1
3.	Oilseeds	45.9	47.7	47.7
4.	Sugarcane	11.9	11.2	11.2

B. HORTICULTURAL

1.	Fruits	700.8	786.9	N.A.
2.	Vegetables	745	745	N.A.

STATEMENT-III

STATEMENT INDICATING FOODGRAINS ALLOTTED AND LIFTED BY J & K DURING LAST THREE YEARS.

(In lakh tonnes)				
Year	Rice allotment	Offtake (P)	Wheat allotment	Offtake(P)
1992-93	4.32	2.00	2.40	1.15
1993-94	4.34	1.63	2.40	1.26
1994-95	5.20	1.54	3.50	1.10

(P) - Provisional.

[English]

Change Of I.A.S. System

408. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government regarding change of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Explosion Of Bombs

409. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some bombs stored in the Central Ammunition Depot at Pulgaon (District Wardha-Maharashtra) exploded in May 1995;

(b) if so, the details of loss of life and property; and

(c) the reasons for explosion and the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a) There was an explosion in the Store House No. 78 at CAD Pulgaon at 17.05 hrs. on 25.5.1995.

(b) There was no loss of life in this explosion. The loss of property has been estimated as Rs. 10.48 crores comprising loss of Ammunitions/Fuzes etc. worth Rs. 8.66 crores and building worth Rs. 1.82 crores.

(c) A Staff Court of Inquiry has been ordered and the possible reason for the explosion shall be

known after the receipt of their report. Any action against those found guilty can be taken only thereafter.

[Translation]

Area Of Wasteland

410. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :

will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of wasteland in the country and the percentage of wasteland in Rajasthan out of the total area of the said land in the country;

(b) the extent of financial assistance provided to each State for the development of wasteland; and

(c) the assistance provided to Rajasthan for the said purpose during the last three years and the area of wasteland developed therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) :

(a) Department of Wastelands Development has commissioned National Wastelands Identification Project with the collaboration of National Remote Sensing Agency. Under this Project, 237 districts in the country having more than 5% of geographical area as wastelands have been mapped. Therefore, precise information regarding the extent of wastelands in the whole country is not yet available. However, according to one estimate the extent of wastelands in the is 129.5 million hectares out of which 19.934 million hectares of wastelands are in Rajasthan which constitutes 15.4 per cent of total wastelands in the country.

(b) Afforestation/tree planting activity is carried out under Point NO. 16 of the 20 Point Programme on various categories of land including wastelands. Under Point No. 16, of 20-Point Programme, various schemes of the Central and State Governments including Drought Prone Area and Desert Development Programme, Employment Assurance Scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Programmes, Employment Guarantee Scheme for Horticulture, etc. are implemented. The allocation of funds under this programme during the last 3 years, State-wise is given in the Statement attached.

The National Wastelands Development Board is also taking up development of non-forest wastelands in the country through its schemes listed below :

1. Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme.
2. Investment Promotional Scheme.
3. Support to Non-Government Organisations/ Voluntary Associations for Wastelands Development

4. Technology Development, Extension and Training.
5. Wastelands Development Task Force.

(c) An amount of Rs. 36472.61 lakhs has been allocated to Rajasthan during last 3 years under Point No. 16 of 20-Point Programme for carrying out afforestation/tree planting activity on various categories of land including wastelands from which an area of 2.21 lakh hectares has been developed and 1204 lakhs seedlings have been distributed for planting on private lands.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/Ut's	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2510.52	3324.70	2579.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	434.55	511.00	1324.00
3.	Assam	1520.00	1217.00	267.69
4.	Bihar	2112.46	3381.46	4715.60
5.	Goa	156.95	150.80	154.66
6.	Gujarat	6713.93	6684.04	6881.12
7.	Haryana	4576.57	3777.40	3669.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4746.00	6063.13	NR
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1795.95	1108.02	NR
10.	Karnataka	6157.87	7548.06	11513.51
11.	Kerala	1215.00	695.05	330.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5512.96	7350.68	5800.98
13.	Maharashtra	7624.11	8936.45	9525.86
14.	Manipur	573.65	284.49	542.61
15.	Meghalaya	1164.07	1084.20	NR
16.	Mizoram	870.00	906.09	927.44
17.	Nagaland	155.38	150.11	744.00
18.	Orissa	4208.00	4069.50	978.35
19.	Punjab	1159.50	1672.70	908.35
20.	Rajasthan	9583.00	12550.44	14339.17
21.	Sikkim	383.87	364.82	NR
22.	Tamil Nadu	4640.70	5199.39	8868.00

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	1158.04	1163.63	861.67
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6790.16	9043.33	12983.49
25.	West Bengal	2880.00	2098.30	3057.27
26.	A & N Islands	116.25	114.85	127.50
27.	Chandigarh	30.00	170.00	45.00
28.	D& N Haveli	97.20	200.00	146.87
29.	Daman & Diu	13.00	13.00	22.50
30.	Delhi	281.00	197.00	193.00
31.	Lakshadweep	16.00	16.50	NR
32.	Pondicherry	91.33	131.00	92.00
Total :-		79288.02	90177.14	91599.21

N.R. - NOT REPORTED

[English]

[Translation]

Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes

411. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of mini and micro hydel schemes in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of schemes cleared so far; and

(c) the total power likely to be generated as a result 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) and (b) . Four project proposals aggregating to 5.85 MW have been received from the State of Kerala for support under the Small Hydro Power Programme of the Ministry. Two proposals aggregating to 5.5 MW have been cleared in principle for financial support.

(c) The Small Hydro Power projects cleared by the Ministry envisages power generation of 5.5 MW.

New Variety Of Mint

412. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned " Pudine Ki Nai Kism Viksit" appearing in the Rashtriya Sahare dated July 10, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is a great demand of Mint oil and such new variety of Mint in overseas market;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to export Mint-oil; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost Mint production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. A new variety of Japanese mint namely, "GOMTI" has been recently developed by the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow, a constituent unit of CSIR. This new variety is capable of giving higher oil yield over the improved varieties developed earlier.

(c) to (e) . India is already exporting oil derived from Japanese mint and menthol. However, with the development of new improved varieties, there is scope for enhancing exports of additional quantities of the oil and menthol. CIMAP is working on the development of high yielding varieties of mint and also popularising their cultivation through various training and demonstration programmes.

[English]

Family Courts

413. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the States which have set up family courts;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a large number of cases are still pending in such courts;

(c) if so, the details thereof, court-wise; and

(d) the remedial measures the Government contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :

(a) After the enactment of the Family Courts Act, 1984, 52 Family Courts have been set up in 11 States and one U.T. so far. They are, Uttar Pradesh - 11, Rajasthan - 5, Maharashtra - 13, Orissa - 2, Karnataka - 4, Tamil Nadu - 1, Kerala - 5, Bihar - 2, Assam - 1, Manipur - 1, Andhra Pradesh - 6, and Pondicherry - 1.

(b) to (d) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Medical Education

414. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI TARA SINGH :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'CME programme likely for Indian doctors' appearing in the Statement on July 10, 1995;

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

(c) the manner in which the programme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been decided during discussions with the representatives of American Association of Physicians of Indian origin (AAPI), during its meeting in Chicago between 29th June to 2nd July, 1995, which was addressed by the Union Minister of health and Family Welfare, to enlarge the role of NRI Doctors belonging to the Association in the programme of 'Continuing Medical Education (CME) in India. The Medical Council of India (MCI) is functioning as a nodal agency to coordinate the CME Scheme in India and is organising short duration programmes in Medical Colleges/Hospitals in different parts of the country.

[Translation]

Psychiatry Institute, Ranchi

415. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Government have received several complaints on the alleged irregularities committed in the Central Institute of psychiatry, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b) . Complaints have been received relating to the alleged misuse of power, official-

machinery and financial irregularities in the Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi.

(c) It has been decided to send an Expert-Committee to investigate and audit the financial and other-irregularities, alleged to have been committed.

[English]

Space Programme

416. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the working of the space programme for the upliftment of the rural masses in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the achievements made under space programme during the last three years for the benefit of rural masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) The Indian Space programme is basically "application driven" and its indigenous remote sensing and communication programmes are tuned to address specific issues of direct relevance to national development, particularly for the upliftment of rural masses. Space projects and programmes are constantly monitored and reviewed.

(b) Based on a recent review of Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD), the Department of Rural Development has specifically identified 92 blocks in the country which are chronically affected by drought for generating locale-specific action plans for integrated land and water resources management with cadastral overlays using space remote sensing data. The major emphasis under the IMSD programme, launched in 174 districts of the country, has been micro watershed development in rural and backward regions of the country. The action plans generated under the IMSD are implemented with the active participation of district level authorities and the beneficiaries themselves at the local level with necessary funding from Centre/State Governments.

(c) India is continuing to forge ahead in establishing a self-reliant space programme for

identified national developmental tasks. The indigenous Indian national Satellite (INSAT) System, with INSAT-2A (launched in July 1992) and INSAT-2B (launched in July 1993), is providing operational services in the areas of Telecommunication, TV and Radio Broadcasting and distribution, meteorological imaging and data collection and 'Search & Rescue' to support mass communication, rural telegraphy, education, disaster warning and weather forecasting. Many of these applications reach out to the remote rural areas and provide continuous services for the benefit of the rural masses. One of the INSAT-2 channels was dedicated in February 1995 for intensive, interactive and long duration training courses for special interest groups. This channel has already provided development and education training for rural development, education and industry sectors.

Further, the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites, IRS-1B (launched in August 1991) and IRS-P2 (launched in October 1994), are being effectively made use of for several operational application areas like ground water exploitation, afforestation programmes, wasteland development, fishery potential assessment and monitoring of disasters like drought and floods.

[Translation]

Private Sector In Health Care

417. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATEL :

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

(a) whether any proposal to extensively associate the private sector in health service sector is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) :

(a) to (c) . A proposal to encourage the participation of the Private Sector in the delivery of health care services is under formulation; it is

envisaged that the infrastructure available in the Private and Public Sector be utilised more effectively through the establishment of partnerships and joint ventures to be run on the basis of paid and free services.

[English]

New Industrials Units

418. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI SURAJ BHANU SOLANKI :
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have drawn up any special programme with regard to industrialisation and the setting up new industries;

(b) if so, the proposals received and approved from the State Government and industries actually set up and the persons employed therein, during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the extent of financial assistance sought by the State Governments, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have decided for the time being not to grant any industrial licence for the manufacture of sugar; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (c) . The States/Union Territories have been advised to formulate their own policies to provide for conducive environment for setting up of new industrial projects in their States. States are therefore free to draw any programme for rapid industrialisation. No financial assistance is being given to States on this account by this Ministry except under approved specific schemes, wherever applicable.

(d) and (e) . It has been decided for the time being not to grant any industrial licence for the manufacture of sugar.

Diversion Of Funds

419. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds provided by the Union Government to Jammu and Kashmir under the "operation black board" programme, has been diverted for purchase of colour television sets, cassette players, furniture and tents ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Misuse Of JRY Funds

420. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has failed to provide gainful employment to all those persons it had trained under its various schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of non-utilisation of funds earmarked under JRY and Governments reaction thereto;

(d) the number of cases of misuse of JRY funds which have come to light during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT AND

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENTS
(SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :**

(a) and (b) . There is no scheme under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for imparting training to the persons to provide gainful employment to them. However, JRY is being implemented since 1989-90 to provide wage-employment in terms of casual manual work to the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas. From 1989-90 to 1994-95 5,307.80 million mandays have been generated against the target of 5318.98 million mandays which is 99.79% and is considered to be satisfactory.

(c) The first instalment of JRY funds is normally released without any pre-condition. To ensure the timely utilisation of funds by the State Governments, the second instalment of funds is released to the implementing agencies only when they have utilised 50% or more of the available funds with them i.e. opening balance of the year and the amount received during the year. JRY being an on-going programme, 15% of the funds are also

permitted to be carried forward for its smooth implementation. The utilisation of funds under the Yojana has been satisfactory.

(d) and (e) . A few cases of misuse of JRY funds have come to the notice of the Government of India. State-wise details of which from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the Statement attached. Involvement of Panchayats in the implementation of the Yojana in the country, has brought about the much desired transparency and the number of complaints regarding the misuse of JRY funds are relatively few. Nonetheless when complaints are received in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, they are referred to the concerned State Governments for appropriate inquiry and remedial action. Some of the State Governments have suspended the officers/sarpanches found responsible for misuse of JRY funds. Criminal cases have also been initiated against the officers/sarpanches who have committed irregularities in the utilisation of JRY funds. No effort is spared to book the guilty.

STATEMENT

State-wise No of complaints received about the misuse of JRY funds during 1992-93 to 1994-95.

Sl. No.	State/Ut's	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	2
2.	Assam	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	67	161	102
4.	Gujarat	-	1	-
5.	Haryana	1	-	2
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	-
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	-
7.	Kerala	2	1	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	14	8
9.	Maharashtra	1	-	-
10.	Orissa	4	12	14
11.	Punjab	-	2	-
12.	Rajasthan	-	3	2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	74	88	64
15.	West Bengal	1	-	3
Total :-		158	285	200

[Translation]

Discovery Of Medicines By Indian Scientists

421. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHILIA :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Scientists have explored sources of medicines in Indian Ocean which can prove panacea in the remedy of several diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether progress in this work has been hindered by paucity of funds;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to extend any assistance to scientists for undertaking research in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether other countries have also undertaken such research and study; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the initiative taken by Indian Government for mutual assistance with such other countries in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under a 'National project on Development of Potential Drugs from the Ocean' sponsored by the Department of Ocean Development which is being coordinated by the Central Drugs Research Institute (CDRI) Lucknow, 10 important laboratories (Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) Institutes, Universities and Medical Institutions) from different regions of the country are exploring marine flora and fauna to obtain biologically active compounds for use as drugs. The search in the following priority areas is being actively pursued i) Antifertility ii) Antiviral, iii) Antiparasitic (specially antimalarial), iv) Antiamoebic, v) CVS and CNS (Cardiovascular & Nervous System) active, vi) Antidiabetic and vii) Insecticidal pesticidal agents.

So far around hundred specimens out of more than 460 marine flora and fauna have been collected from different coastal regions and their extracts are being screened for above mentioned diseases. About ten marine flora and fauna have been identified as potentially bioactive against one or the other disease. Further investigation is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Department of Ocean Development is funding the National Project on Potential Drugs from Indian Ocean involving 10 national laboratories and institutions. This National Project is in the second phase spanning over the period 1993-1996. Earlier the first phase (1990-1993) of the National Project was also funded by Department of Ocean Development.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The exploration of sea resources for a potential drug is going on mainly in USA, West European countries and Japan. The priority area of their investigations is the search for a no anti cancer use. So far there has been formal interaction with laboratories/scientists of any of these countries in this area.

Investment For Research And Development

422. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made in Research and Development work and the share of Public and Private sector therein, separately;

(b) the extent of amount invested in industrial Sector for Research and Development work as compared to that of other developing nations; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the share of funds for Research and Development work out of the total amount invested in industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) The total investment made in Research and Development work in the country during 1992-93 is estimated to be Rs. 5141 crores the share of public and private sectors therein is 11.4% and 15% respectively.

(b) The extent of amount invested in industrial sector for Research and Development work in the country is 26.4% as compared to 5 - 25% in other developing nations.

(c) Government have evolved fiscal incentives and other support measures to encourage industry to increase investments in Research and Development.

Khadi And Village Industries Commission

423. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the loan limit to Khadi and Gramodhyog by nationalised banks has been fixed at 1000 crore rupees;

(b) whether Khadi and Village Industries

Commission has prepared any scheme to extend to benefit of this facility to its units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount of loan provided to various units in the States indicating the number of units and names of the States separately, upto August 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Providing timely and adequate credit to the KVI sector is very crucial for growth of this sector. In this connection, Finance Minister, in his budget speech for the current financial Year 1995-96, has declared a new scheme under which a consortium of banks will provide Rs. 1000 crores to the KVIC for onlending to viable KVI units either directly or through State KVI Boards. The Central Government and State Governments will guarantee these loans by commercial bands to KVIC and KVIBs respectively. The Reserve Bank of India has designated the State Bank of India as the consortium leader. The shares of different banks have been worked out by the Reserve Bank of India. The Central Government will guarantee the loans given by consortium of bands to KVIC. The State Governments will guarantee the bank loan given by KVIC to State KVI Boards. To the extent of guarantee offered by the State Governments, the Central Government guarantee would be covered by counter-guarantee.

(d) As the scheme has been worked out recently, actual release of funds is yet to take place.

[English]

Joint Ventures In India

424. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

SHRI P. KUMARASAMY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals for foreign investment in the country cleared during 1994-95 and also during 1995-96 so far;

(b) the percentage of proposals related to development of infrastructure such as power, steel, cement etc., cleared during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that more and more proposals cleared for foreign investment relate to development of infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) During the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 (upto June), 1065 and 327 number of proposals for foreign investment have been cleared.

(b) A statement showing sector-wise breakup of percentage of foreign investment cleared including in infrastructure such as power, steel, cement etc. during the last three years from 1993 to 1995 (upto June) is attached enclosed.

(c) The policy measures for attracting foreign investment are detailed in the statement of industrial policy tabled on both Houses of Parliament on 24th July 1991. The Government has recently announced fiscal measures like tax holiday for investments in infrastructure projects and liberalised depreciation norms for investments in the power sector. Government constantly reviews the policy framework of foreign investment, so as to make it increasingly, investor friendly and industrialisation of the country by developing by infrastructure.

STATEMENT

LIST OF INDUSTRY WISE BREAK-UP OF FOREIGN COLLABORATION CASES APPROVED BY
THE GOVERNMENT FROM 01/08/91 TO 30/06/95

				(Rs. in million)
Sr. No.	NAME OF INDUSTRY	FIN.	AMOUNT	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES			
	Ferrous	55	17491.41	4.99
	Non-Ferrous	28	7620.95	2.17
	Special Alloys	13	255.15	0.07
	Misc. (other Items) - Metallurgy	5	435.13	0.12
	Total	101	25802.64	7.36
2.	FUELS			
	Power	15	56554.40	16.12
	Oil Refinery	42	36832.89	10.50
	Other (Fuels)	31	6214.57	1.77
	Total	88	89601.85	28.39
3.	BOILERS AND STEAM GENERATING PLANTS	16	922.03	0.26
4.	PRIME MOVERS OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL	6	141.93	0.04
5.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT			
	electrical equipment	250	10978.35	3.13
	Computer Software Industry	216	7565.45	2.16

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Electronics	99	4187.91	1.19
	Others (S/W)	9	68.12	0.02
	Total	574	22799.82	6.50
6.	TELECOMMUNICATIONS			
	Telecommunications	49	4380.07	1.25
	Radio Paging	30	3997.35	1.14
	Cellular Mobile Telephone Service	24	14040.81	4.00
	Total	103	22418.23	6.39
7.	TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY			
	Automobile Industry	69	6636.49	1.89
	Air/Sea Transport	31	11333.99	3.23
	Others (Transport)	9	437.31	0.12
	Total	109	18407.78	5.25
8.	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	195	8753.42	2.50
9.	MACHINE TOOLS	35	433.12	0.12
10.	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	4	1613.46	0.46
11.	EARTH-MOVING MACHINERY	11	129.69	0.04
12.	MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEERING	109	1941.20	0.55
13.	COMMERCIAL OFFICE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT	17	815.67	0.23
14.	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES	15	184.81	0.05
15.	INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS	35	600.28	0.17
16.	SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	18	419.56	0.12
17.	FERTILIZERS	3	36.45	0.01
18.	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	280	29314.09	8.36
19.	PHOTOGRAPHIC RAW FILM AND PAPER	4	206.32	0.06
20.	DYE-STUFFS	5	59.55	0.02
21.	DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	57	3026.73	0.86
22.	TEXTILES (INCLUDE DYED, PRINTED)	171	13710.87	3.91
23.	PAPER AND PULP INCLUDING PAPER PRODUCT	28	3945.72	1.12
24.	SUGAR	2	535.00	0.15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25.	FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES	25	6944.67	1.98
26.	FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES			
	Food products	234	20044.57	5.71
	Marine products	63	788.43	0.22
	Miscellaneous (Food prod)	2	80.00	0.02
	Total	299	20912.99	5.96
27.	VEGETABLE OILS AND VANASPATHI	18	288.84	0.08
28.	SOAPS, COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS	14	830.70	0.24
29.	RUBBER GOODS	31	1003.26	0.29
30.	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND PICKERS	75	1068.24	0.30
31.	GLASS	15	2479.30	0.71
32.	CEPAMICS	73	3133.94	0.89
33.	CEMENT AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	19	3977.61	1.13
34.	TIMBER PRODUCTS	2	13.71	0.00
35.	DEFENCE INDUSTRIES	0	0.00	0.00
36.	CONSULTANCY SERVICES			
	Design & Eng. Services	62	445.03	0.13
	Management Service	11	92.37	0.03
	Marketing	10	26.12	0.01
	Construction	3	42.49	0.01
	Others (CONSULTANCY SERVICE)	9	79.18	0.02
	Total	95	685.20	0.20
37.	SERVICE SECTOR			
	Financial	74	9654.25	2.75
	Non-Financial Services	122	9535.89	2.72
	Banking Services	8	1138.80	
	Other Services	9	6539.80	1.86
	Total	213	26868.74	7.66

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
38.	HOTEL & TOURISM			
	Hotel & Restaurants	61	17160.81	4.89
	Tourism	16	26.41	0.01
	Total	77	17167.22	4.90
39.	TRADING CO.	137	926.49	0.26
40.	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES			
	Horticulture	13	143.00	0.04
	Agriculture	27	544.25	0.16
	Floriculture	54	558.25	0.16
	Others (Misc. Industries)	149	7426.45	2.12
	Total	243	8672.66	2.47
	Total	3322	350813.80	

NIC/IISD

[Translation]

Rural Poverty

425. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT

be pleased to state the number of villages under deep poverty in the country and the State-wise number of the families residing in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

The estimates of Poverty ratios giving no. of persons living below the poverty line are prepared State-wise by the Planning Commission on the basis of the house-hold consumer expenditure survey conducted by NSSO, once every five years. Information about no. of villages under deep poverty in the country is, therefore, not available.

Construction Of Charar-E-Sharief

426. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have provided large amount to reconstruct the houses for the people residing around the Charar-E-Sharief;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision to reconstruct the temples which were demolished after Chara-E-Sharief incident;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) to (d) . An amount of Rs. 15 crores has been sanctioned from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for relief and rehabilitation of families affected by the fire-incident of Charar-E-Sharief.

The State Government provides relief under its rules @ 50% of the loss of immovable property subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per case. Loss caused to religious buildings are also covered under these rules.

[English]

Import Of Electronics Items

427. DR. P.R. GANGWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to allow the import of electronic items freely under the new policy;

(b) if so, whether this policy is likely to be helpful for industries and consumers; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) Under the Export and Import Policy (1992-97), electronic items in general are freely importable except consumer electronic items. The selective consumer electronic items, not made in India, have also been permitted free import against Special Import Licence (SIL).

(b) and (c) . This policy helps the consumers to have access to the selective consumer electronic items in India at reasonable prices. At the same time, it helps the Industry for reverse engineering and creating new markets by diversifying its products range.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

428. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the turnover of BHEL during the last three years and April-June 1995-96, unit-wise;

(b) the particulars of the units of BHEL which are making profits and incurring losses for the last three years;

(c) the reasons for the losses, unit-wise; and

(d) the comparative details in regard to the manpower engaged in each unit during each year of the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) The turnover of BHEL during the last 3 years (92-93; 93-94 and 94-95) and turnover during April'95-June'95 vis-a-vis the same period last year (April'94-June'94) are as under :

	Rs./Crores
Year	Turnover
92-93	3508
93-94	3554
94-95	4093*
April '94-June '94	540
April '94-June '95	784

*Subject to Govt. Audit.

(b) Details as per annexure.

(c) Only one Unit of BHEL namely Insulator Plant Jagdishpur has been incurring losses for the last three years. The reasons for the plant incurring losses are as follows :

This plant manufactures insulators for which capacity in the country is far in excess of demand. As a result the market is limited and the prices are unremunerative due to

(d) Details are given in The Statement Attached.

STATEMENT
Statement showing details of Turnover, Profit before Tax
and Manpower in BHEL manufacturing units

UNITS	(Rs./Lakhs)				PROFIT BEFORE TAX				MANPOWER		
	92-93	93-94	94-95*	APR-JUN '95	92-93	93-94	94-95*	92-93	93-94	94-95	
HEAVY ELECTRICALS PLANT, BHOPAL	74874	76348	83052	15320	5566	6839	7834	17115	16679	16158	
TRANSFORMER PLANT, JHANSI	21521	22689	22461	2474	2140	2142	2476	1926	2008	1995	
HEAVY ELECT. EQPT. PLANT HARDWAR	45828	39093	51324	8285	1528	726	2699	10484	10387	10195	
HEAVY POWER EQPT. PLANT HYDERABAD	63007	73540	82937	13815	4605	6612	12383	10139	9971	9810	
HIGH PRESSURE BOILER PLANT AND SEAMLESS STEEL TUBE PLANT TRICHY	83161	68128	85164	18302	4163	6804	8510	14987	14666	14402	
BOILER AUXIS. PLANT RANIPAT	17585	14902	23148	7274	553	520	1342	2640	2617	2592	
ELECTRONICS DIVISION BANGALORE	20484	26638	27298	4313	1654	2401	5659	2834	2755	2672	
ELECTROPORCELAIN DIV. BANGALORE	3823	4027	4209	902	249	269	339	1513	1440	1406	
INSULATOR PLANT, JAGDISHPUR	1517	1832	2314	437	-843	-692	-579	622	608	608	

*SUBJECT TO GOVT. AUDIT

Exploration Of Minerals

429. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with any foreign Government or agency to exploit monazite and ilmenite and other minerals found on the seashores of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) . Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Chemplast an Indian firm and M/s. Renisons Goldfields Consolidated Ltd. (RGC), Australia for setting up a Joint Venture Project for an Integrated mining and mineral separation plant and Synthetic Rutile Plant at Neendakar in Quilon district of Kerala for exploitation of the mineral sand available in the area. The Joint Venture is proposed to be set up with equity participation by IRE, Government of Kerala, Chemplast and RGC.

[Translation]

Strides Made By Scientists Relating To Genes

430. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists have achieved full control over 'Genes and their natural formation System';

(b) if so, the extent of the progress made by the Indian Scientists in this field;

(c) the details regarding Genes and their natural formation system;

(d) whether patients now suffering from genetically incurable diseases can be cured;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether an organisation of U.S.A. is engaged in collecting rare genes of human groups; and

(g) if so, the information gathered by the Government regarding risks involved as a result of the development of such techniques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) Formation of Genes is a very complex issue. Scientists have not achieved full control over their formation.

(b) Indian Scientists have developed good expertise to understand gene structure and therefore, it would be possible to identify genetic defects.

(c) Genes consists of DNA. Each gene has a different sequence of bases. Each sequence has coded information which ultimately leads to the production of a specific protein. These molecules govern several life processes.

(d) and (e) . This area is still in the realm of research. Specific clinical trials are under way in case of a few selected genetic disorders. Gene therapy is being tried only in terminal cases or where there is no other avenue for survival. It is hoped that gene therapy will become a serious option in about 5 to 10 years.

(f) In United States, the National Centre for Human Genome Research under the National Institutes of Health is engaged in research on human genome.

(g) Relevant information has been gathered by Government with regard to the risks and the new technologies developed elsewhere in the world. Indian scientists have also developed many new techniques in this area.

Instruments To Artisans

431. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether instruments to artisans scheme has been implemented in all the States;

(b) if so, the funds allocated during the last three years under the scheme, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the allocation and targets fixed for the year 1995-96, State-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) Yes Sir, the Scheme of Supply of Improved Tool-kits to the Rural Artisans has been implemented in all the States.

(b) The funds allocated under the scheme during the last three years (1992-93 to 1994-95) State-wise, year-wise are given in the Statement-I attached.

(c) The allocation and targets fixed State-wise for the year 1995-96 are given in the statement-II attached.

Statement-I

Allocation during the last three years under scheme of supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans.

				(Rs. in lakh)
S.No.	State/UTs	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.00	145.800	265.986
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.00	23.400	9.00
3.	Assam	72.00	93.600	36.00
4.	Bihar	108.00	117.000	216.990
5.	Goa	18.00	9.000	1.80
6.	Gujarat	72.00	93.600	180.00
7.	Haryana	72.00	93.600	27.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.00	44.622	18.86
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.00	70.200	90.00
10.	Karnataka	72.00	93.600	144.00
11.	Kerala	36.00	187.200	108.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	144.00	232.200	343.892
13.	Maharashtra	144.00	167.778	180.00
14.	Manipur	36.00	23.400	4.50
15.	Meghalaya	8.10	9.000	9.00
16.	Mizoram	36.00	27.000	54.000
17.	Nagaland	18.00	9.000	54.486
18.	Orissa	36.00	46.800	108.00
19.	Punjab	36.00	70.200	90.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20.	Rajasthan	108.00	140.400	144.00
21.	Sikkim	36.00	9.000	35.986
22.	Tamil Nadu	72.00	117.000	126.00
23.	Tripura	36.00	18.000	9.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	180.00	351.000	504.000
25.	West Bengal	72.00	93.600	126.00
26.	A & N Islands	18.00	9.000	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	3.15	0.000	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	18.00	9.000	0.000
29.	Lakshadweep	18.00	9.000	0.000
30.	Pondicherry	18.00	9.000	4.500
	ALL INDIA	1685.25	2322.000	2900.00

STATEMENT-II

Allocation/Target during 1995-96 under the scheme of supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	State/Uts	Total proposed Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Target (in numbers)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181.87	10104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.71	539
3.	Assam	138.03	7668
4.	Bihar	565.13	31396
5.	Goa	0.77	43
6.	Gujarat	98.40	5467
7.	Haryana	57.87	3215
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31.20	1733
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.01	445
10.	Karnataka	151.94	8441

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11.	Kerala	89.63	4979
12.	Madhya Pradesh	364.84	20269
13.	Maharashtra	222.02	12334
14.	Manipur	19.21	1067
15.	Meghalaya	19.08	1060
16.	Mizoram	0.43	24
17.	Nagaland	18.78	1044
18.	Orissa	334.33	18574
19.	Punjab	63.15	3508
20.	Rajasthan	202.80	11267
21.	Sikkim	0.32	18
22.	Tripura	6.68	321
23.	Tamil Nadu	212.87	11826
24.	Uttar Pradesh	490.50	27250
25.	West Bengal	211.73	11763
26.	A & N Islands	0.19	10
27.	D & N Haveli	0.13	7
28.	Daman & Diu	0.06	3
29.	Lakshadweep	0.02	1
30.	Pondicherry	0.30	17
ALL INDIA		3500.000	194444

[English]

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company

432. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :

will the Minister or INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company, Ootacamund, has commissioned its projects-Polyester based Medical X-ray, Industrial X-Ray and Graphic Arts Films;

(b) if so, the present status of the company;

(c) the extent to which this company is likely to benefit the needy companies in India; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) and (b) . The Polyester base X-ray films project of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. is 98% mechanically complete.

(c) and (d) . The Plant will produce mainly three products, viz. Polyester Base Medical X-ray,

Industrial X-ray & Graphic Arts Films. The capacity created is adequate to meet the total demand of the country for the above three products.

[Translation]

Cases Against SC/ST

433. SHRI SUKDEV PASWAN :

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying pending in Supreme Court and High Courts for the last three years;

(b) the number of such cases filed and disposed of during the period;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to bring reforms in judicial system for expeditious disposal of pending cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Data of pending cases in Courts is not maintained caste/tribe wise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) . In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and find out ways and means to deal with is as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been commended to all the State Governments/Ut Administrations and High Courts for necessary action. Judges strength is being increased from time to time taking into account the pendency of cases and the norms prescribed for disposal of cases per judge. Further, the Administration of Justice has been made a plan item, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases. In addition, the Supreme Court has also taken various steps to expedite the disposal of cases, which include, grouping together of similar matters and larger groups being given priority in listing, setting apart three days a week for regular hearing matters and constitution of specialised benches etc. The working hours of the Supreme Court have also been extended by half an hour.

[English]

Capart

434. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA :

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute CAPART;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria to be adopted for nomination of non-Governmental members;

(c) whether members of CAPART and relevant departments have fostered N.G.Os to draw funds;

(d) the details of monitoring system adopted by CAPART;

(e) whether large number of NGOs have been blacklisted by the CAPART;

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

(g) the details of NGOs which continue to be recognised and added by the CAPART, State-wise;

(h) the total grant-in-aid to the NGOs during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(i) whether the Government have drawn model bye-laws for these NGOs; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) and (b) . The matter regarding reconstitution of CAPART in accordance with its Rules and Regulations is under consideration. As per these Rules & Regulations, the number of Member of the General Body of CAPART is not to exceed 100. The membership of the General Body is broadly to be in the following ratio :

i) Voluntary agencies	40%
ii) Other institutions	25%

iii) Ex-Officio 25%

iv) Individual 10%

The qualifications for eligibility of membership of the General Body of CAPART is as under :

Voluntary Agencies

Registered voluntary bodies engaged in any activity connected with rural development/technology or any of the objectives of the society.

Other Institutions

Registered Bodies other than voluntary agencies engaged in any activity connected with rural development/technology or any of the objectives of the Society.

Ex-Officio

Representatives of Central and State Governments or any other Government authority.

Individuals

Non-official persons possessing special expertise, ability and/or experience relevant to the furtherance to the objectives of the Society. The representation may be by name or designation, as may be appropriate.

(c) The project proposals of eligible N.G.O.s are considered and approved by CAPART as per its guidelines.

(d) Based on progress reports submitted by the voluntary organisations, CAPART deputed project evaluators to monitor the progress of project implementation as and when considered necessary. On completion, the project is finally evaluated and documented.

(e) and (f) . 359 N.G.O. s have been blacklisted by CAPART as on 31.7.1995. The State-wise break-up is given in the Statement attached.

(g) CAPART provided financial assistance to N.G.O. s registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under the corresponding State Act, or as a Trust registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 or the Charitable and Religious Trusts Acts 1920, as per its guidelines. There is no system of recognition of N.G.O.s by CAPART.

(h) The financial assistance released by CAPART to N.G.O.s during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is as under :-

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crores)
1993-94	54.73
1994-95	48.54
1995-96	13.24
(Till 31.7.1995)	

(i) and (j) : As mentioned in reply to part (g) of the question CAPART provides financial assistance to N.G.O. s registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under the corresponding State Act, or as a Trust registered under the Indian Trusts Acts, 1882 or the Charitable & Religious Trusts Acts, 1920, as per its guidelines. The N.G.O.s frame their own by-laws as per provisions of the relevant Act.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	Number of NGOs blacklisted by CAPART as on 31.7.1995
1.	2.	3.
1.	Assam	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72
3.	Bihar	71
4.	Delhi	19
5.	Gujarat	13
6.	Haryana	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Kerala	4
9.	Karnataka	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14
11.	Maharashtra	14
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Orissa	7
14.	Rajasthan	27
15.	Tamil Nadu	7
16.	Uttar Pradesh	74
17.	West Bengal	8
Total :		359

Foreign Investment and Technology for the Small Scale Sector

435. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had decided to seek direct foreign Investment and Technology for the small scale sector;

(b) if so, whether any strategy have been chalked out in this regard;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the time by which the plans are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Foreign companies are permitted to invest in the small scale industries sector to the extent of 24% of the equity of the small scale unit. There are no restrictions on technology tie ups between foreign companies and small scale industries subject to the usual rules regarding royalty payments and foreign exchange outflow.

(b) to (d) . Consultancy and Information Services are provided to the interested small scale units seeking direct foreign investment and technology. These services are provided by various institutions and agencies of Central and State Governments.

Enterprises to enterprises level contact is promoted by means of seminars, symposia, Trade Fairs and information dissemination. This is a continuing activity.

[Translation]

Misuse Of Funds

436. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding misuse of funds allocated to J & K; and

(c) the procedure adopted by the Government for evaluation of expenses allotted for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space and Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi) :

(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) . There have been allegations from time to time about misuse of funds meant for development activities in the State. Whenever specific complaints are received, appropriate enquiries are conducted including enquiries by the Vigilance Department. The State Government has been advised to further strengthen and intensify the activities of the Vigilance Department. The State Government has constituted District level Inspection Committees under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners to inspect and verify works and programmes which are submitting reports of inspection every year. Corrective measures are taken by the Government whenever necessary in pursuance of their recommendations.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Annual Plan outlays and
Central Plan Assistance allocated/released to the state of
J & K during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

	1992-93				1993-94		1994-95	
	Originally approved	Revised	Originally approved	Revised	Originally approved	Revised	Originally approved	Revised
I. Plan Outlay	820,000	623.00	880.00	684.00	950.00	868.00		
	Allocated	Actually released	Allocated	Actually released	Allocated	Actually released		
II. Central Assistance								
i) Normal Central Assistance	725.26	785.70	782.81	769.39	835.55	734.48		
ii) Special Central Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	973.00		
iii) Advance plan Assistance	-	-	-	234.00	-	-		
iv) Additional Central Assistance for externally aided projects	12.24	7.16	12.24	7.87	15.00	11.10		
v) Plan Revenue Deficit Grant	2.59	2.59	3.06	3.06	3.72	3.72		
vi) Special Central Assistance for Border Area Development Programme.	-	-	14.00	14.00	17.50	17.50		
vii) Central Assistance for Centrally sponsored Schemes (CSS) transferred to the state	-	-	0.63	0.63	-	-		

[English]

Radiography Work

437. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether some private companies have been permitted to carry out industrial radiography work;

(b) if so, the particulars of such companies State-wise and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that these companies strictly adhere to radiation protection rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The radiographic companies are concentrated in major cities such as Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. The State-wise list of private companies as on 24th July, 1995 is as follows :

1.	Assam	04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15
3.	Bihar	09
4.	Delhi	13
5.	Gujarat	17
6.	Haryana	05
7.	Karnataka	13
8.	Kerala	06
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13
10.	Maharashtra	76
11.	Orissa	03
12.	Rajasthan	03
13.	Tamil Nadu	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	08
15.	West Bengal	41

(c) Company sites are inspected periodically. Remedial action is taken whenever deficiencies are observed for example, the Directorate of Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement (DRI&E) of AERB is initiating enforcement action against companies violating radiation protection stopped form carrying out radiography work for three Services Division (RPSD) of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) have conducted surprise inspections at the sites operated by some of the companies. The exposure devices of companies involved in serous violations were sealed at site. These companies were rules. The officials of DRI&E and Radiation protection months. Companies involved in less serious violations were asked to furnish undertaking that they will strictly adhere to the provisions of Radiation Protection Rules 1971. AERB will initiate appropriate follow-up action to improve the status of safety in industrial radiography. An Apex Committee of specialists review the radiation exposures above a certain limit received by workers. This Committee examines the circumstances under which the exposures were received to decide the genuineness or otherwise of the exposures.

[Translation]

Nuclear Fuel Production

438. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether our country has become self-reliant in the matter of nuclear fuel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) . India is fully self-reliant in production of fuel for the Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) using natural uranium. Right from the mining of uranium and zirconium ores to chemical and metallurgical processing and final production of finished fuel everything is done within the country. For the two Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs) at Tarapur (TAPS 1 & 2), while the light Enriched Uranium (LEU) is imported, its further processing and conversion as fuel assemblies is done within the country.

[English]

OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

Non-Utilisation Of Funds**439. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :****Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :****(a) the names of the States which have not fully utilised financial assistance for rural development in 1994-95; and****(b) the action proposed for proper and full utilisation of financial assistance for 1995-96?****THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT**

(a) (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) and (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are the major rural development programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment. A Statement showing the percentage utilisation of funds under above programmes is enclosed, State-wise.

(b) In order to ensure proper and full utilisation of funds for 1995-96, certain conditions including penal deduction are incorporated at the time of release of funds to the states. Moreover financial and physical targets/achievements are monitored regularly and states persuaded to utilise the funds fully.

STATEMENT**Percentage Utilisation of funds for major rural development programmes during 1994-95.**

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Uts	JRY % Utilisation to Resources Available	IRDP % Utilisation to Allocation	ARWSP % Utilisation to Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.57	137.27	86.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.76	65.08	95.97
3.	Assam	79.10	82.21	140.65
4.	Bihar	68.34	51.42	15.44
5.	Goa	68.97	81.16	150.78
6.	Gujarat	88.64	106.43	64.60
7.	Haryana	80.69	183.60	105.14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	70.26	166.88	93.94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.63	50.62	117.45
10.	Karnataka	83.41	77.71	64.58
11.	Kerala	100.86	117.82	44.07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83.95	97.20	84.85
13.	Maharashtra	77.41	83.30	67.45
14.	Manipur	44.98	69.06	90.05
15.	Meghalaya	40.91	73.65	98.24
16.	Mizoram	95.14	66.25	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	65.08	46.31	0.00
18.	Orissa	69.38	85.11	94.11
19.	Punjab	47.31	232.53	105.75
20.	Rajasthan	79.77	105.32	101.86
21.	Sikkim	67.19	82.13	100.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	112.93	111.60	49.95
23.	Tripura	94.68	53.05	52.57
24.	Uttar Pradesh	87.03	95.08	81.25
25.	West Bengal	83.92	82.86	113.70
26.	A & N Islands	105.61	28.23	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	97.93	108.07	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	34.68	27.04	0.00
29.	Delhi	-	-	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	83.41	138.43	5.50
32.	Pondicherry	34.32	68.78	48.85
	ALL INDIA	82.34	90.63	78.81

[Translation]

Village And Small Scale Industries

440. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether industries coming under rural Small Scale Industries are falling sick due to non-availability of raw material and fuel and as a result of this, workers engaged therein are being rendered jobless; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to revive these sick industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Amongst other factors, problem in availability of certain raw materials like rubber, paraffin wax and aluminium ingots contribute to the sickness in SSI Sector at times.

(b) All ferrous, non-ferrous and plastics raw materials are freely importable. There is no distribution control for iron and steel materials. At present small scale sector enjoys the priority status in allocation of iron & steel materials by the office of the Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel. In order to improve availability of raw materials, the Government reduces import duty from time to time and in some cases of acute shortage like rubber has allowed import even at zero percent import duty.

[English]

HIV Tainted Blood

441. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA :

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'children given HIV-tainted blood' in the 'The Times of India' on July 9, 1995;

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

(c) whether this blood was supplied by Bombay Red Cross Blood Bank; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) . A joint inspection of Indian Red Cross Society Blood Bank, Bombay was carried out on 10th July, 1995 by the officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (West Zone) and Food and Drug Administration, Maharashtra, which revealed that the Blood Bank had supplied one unit of HIV negative blood to Bombay hospital on 10-10-1992 which was found on retest by Bombay Hospital to be HIV positive and thus not used and returned to Indian Red Cross Society Blood Bank, Bombay.

The license of Indian Red Cross Society Blood Bank, Bombay has been suspended on 11th July, 1995 and FIR has been lodged against IRCS Blood Bank on 21st July, 1995 by FDA, Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Production Of Paper

442. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of paper produced in the country during the last three years alongwith the details thereof, State-wise ;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the production of paper in view of its increasing demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) . The Government have taken following steps to increase the production of paper in view of the increasing demand in the country:-

i) Import of wood pulp and waste paper has been allowed without restriction of import licence at a low rate of customs duty of 10%.

ii) Paper units based on minimum 75% pulp derived from non-conventional raw materials are exempted from compulsory licensing subject to locational policy.

iii) Writing and printing paper and uncoated craft paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from rice and wheat straw, jute, mesta or bagasse and other non-conventional raw material is covered by low rate of excise duty at 5% ad-valorem.

iv) Small and large paper mills using agro-residues and other non-conventional raw materials at least upto 50% are charged excise duty at conventional rate of 10% and 15% respectively against the regular duty of 20%.

v) Import of paper has been brought under OGL which means it is now freely importable.

vi) Custom Duty on the import of Paper has been brought down from 65% to 20%.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

S. NO.	STATE NAME	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	304016.0000	307019.0000	352612.0000
2.	Assam	116869.0000	118685.0000	137153.0000
3.	Bihar	2804.0000	3056.0000	8544.0000
4.	Gujarat	187983.0000	211145.0000	248663.0000
5.	Haryana	111808.0000	108839.0000	106199.0000

133	<i>Written Answers</i>	SRAVANA 11, 1917 (SAKA)		<i>Written Answers</i> 134
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27233.0000	31462.0000	33866.0000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0000	150.0000	888.0000
8.	Karnataka	134951.0000	149132.0000	184435.0000
9.	Kerala	00.0000	626.0000	2035.0000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	111203.0000	124870.0000	128015.0000
11.	Maharashtra	393852.0000	418024.0000	425842.0000
12.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14.	Nagaland	1128.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15.	Orissa	140999.0000	145732.0000	155179.0000
16.	Punjab	99742.0000	112437.0000	127131.0000
17.	Rajasthan	9264.0000	9764.0000	10014.0000
18.	Tamil Nadu	186930.0000	240621.0000	244634.0000
19.	Tripura	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	245854.0000	258330.0000	255042.0000
21.	West Bengal	67906.0000	85152.0000	86751.0000
22.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
23.	A & N Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
25.	Chandigarh	339.0000	1356.0000	565.0000
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Delhi	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
29.	Laccadive Minicoy &	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
30.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
31.	Pondicherry	750.0000	2937.0000	2687.0000
Total		2143431.0000	2329337.0000	2519255.0000

[English]

Blood Transfusion

443. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA :

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

(a) whether the Indian Society of Blood

Transfusion and Emunio Hyucotology had vide its circular to all blood banks instructed not to transfuse the blood without examination;

(b) if so, the manner in which it is executed;

(c) whether the various blood banks in the country have enough equipments for the examinations; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to equip them?

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

(a) No such circular has been issued by the Indian Society of Immunohaematology.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) . Drug & Cosmetics Act/Rules provide for mandatory testing of blood for Blood Transmissible Diseases. Government of India is providing financial assistance for augmenting the testing facilities in all the 608 Government Blood Bank. The Licenses of blood banks are not issued or renewed unless mandatory requirements are fulfilled.

Medicals Colleges

444. DR. K.D. JESWANI :

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

(a) whether there is Central Government's quota of seats for MBBS Course in various medical colleges of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the names of such colleges and the number of such seats, college-wise;

(c) the eligibility criteria for admission against these seats;

(d) whether the Government have received number of complaints regarding mismanagement and irregularities in filling up these seats; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO
THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.
444 FOR 2-8-1995**

(a) and (b) . College-wise number of MBBS seats in the State of Maharashtra, made available to Government of India during the current year 1995-96, is given below :-

S.No.	Name of the College	Number of MBBS seats
1.	Grant's Medical College, Bombay	2
2.	B.J. Medical College, Pune	2
3.	Government Medical College, Nagpur	2
4.	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur	1
5.	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	1
6.	S.R.T.R. Medical College, Ambajogoi	1
7.	Dr. V.M. Medical College, Solapur	1
8.	Government Medical College, Miraj	1
9.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Svagram, Wardha.	4

10 (ten) MBBS seats have been made available to the Government of India in the State of Gujarat during 1995-96 Session. Names of the colleges where the seats are available have not been intimated by the Government of Gujarat.

(c) Categories listed in Statement-I are eligible for these seats and are to be selected as per the stipulated guidelines at Statement-II

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

**CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS ENTITLED TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
RESERVED SEATS FOR ADMISSION TO MBBS/BDS COURSE AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED**

Category	Authority to whom the applications are to be sent
1. Students belonging to States/Union Territories with no medical/dental college.	Health Secretary, State/Union Territory Government.
2. Ward of Defence personnel.	Liason Officer, Kendriya Sanik Board, Ministry of Defence, West Block-IV, Wing No. 5, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.

3. **Children of para-military personnel :**
 - i) For CRPF/BSF etc. personnel Ministry of Home Affairs,
FP-I Section, North Block, New Delhi-110001.
 - ii) For SSB/R&AW/SFF/ARC personnel Cabinet Secretariat, EA-II Section,
Bikaner House (Annexe), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
4. **Children of India based staff serving in Indian Missions abroad.** Ministry of External Affairs, Welfare Cell,
Akbar Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-10021.
5. **For meeting diplomatic/bilateral commitments** Ministry of External Affairs, Students Cell,
Akbar Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021.
6. **Tibetan Refugees** Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education, UT-2 Section,
A-2/W-4 Curzon Road Barracks, New Delhi-110001.
7. **National Bravery Awards Winning Children** Indian Council for Child Welfare,
4-Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi-110002.

STATEMENT-II

P.P.CHAUHAN

No. U. 14014/84/86-ME (UG)

JOINT SECRETARY

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
INDIA NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI-11

Dated the 9th December, 1986

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, we have been allocation MBBS/BDS seats to your State/Union Territory for the selection and nomination of eligible candidates, Some instances have, however, come to our notice where some of the allottee agencies have not followed the relevant instructions issued by the Government of India while selecting and nominating candidates against the seats allotted by us.

2. It is once again reiterated that only the children of (i) permanent residents of the State/U.T. concerned, (ii) the employees of the State/U.T. Government concerned; (iii) the employees of the Central/ other State/U.T. Government on deputation to the State/U.T. concerned; and (iv) the employees of the Central/other State/U.T. Government posted in and having their headquarters with the State/U.T. concerned; will be eligible.

3. The children of Central/State/U.T. Government employees, aforementioned, should be treated at par with the local resident. The sole criteria for selection will be the academic merit of the candidates, subject to any special orders issued with the concurrence of the Government of India.

4. 22½% of the seats allotted to each State/U.T. concerned will be reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of that State/U.T. The break-up of this reservation will be as follows :

(a) a distinct reservation of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes.

(b) the reservation as mentioned in sub-para (a) above, can be interchanged. Thus, if a sufficient number of candidates are not available to fill up seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes, they may be filled up by suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and vice-versa; and

(c) if the number of available Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe qualified candidates is less than 22½% of the seat; the balance can be given to non-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

5. Only those candidates will be eligible for admission against the seats reserved for the Government of India who have secured at-least 50% (40% in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes or as amended by the Medical Council of India from time to time of the aggregate marks in English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology in the qualifying examination, pre-medical/1st year of three years degree course/1st year of three year B. Sc. (Hons.) Course-Pre-degree (Two years Course/Pre-University (two years course)-10+2 under the new pattern of 10+2+3 or any other examination recognised as equivalent by the Medical Council of India). 80% weightage is to be given to the results of the eligible examinations for admission and 20% to that of matriculation or school leaving examination; when a candidate has passed B. Sc. or M. Sc. examinations, then 80% weightage is to be given to the results of the eligible examination, 10% to the results of the matriculation or school leaving and 10% on the results of the B.Sc. or M.Sc. examinations

6. It may further be noted that -

(a) For a candidate who has passed the qualifying examination in the 2nd attempt, 2% of the marks from the total aggregate should be deducted in determining his merit; and

(b) Candidates who have passed the qualifying examination in more than two attempts should not normally be considered suitable for medical studies.

7. It is requested that the above criteria for the selection and nominations of candidates against the MBBS/BDS seats reserved for the Central Government should strictly followed. The Central Section Committee in this Ministry will also follow this procedure.

8. I shall be grateful for a line acknowledgment of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

sd/-

(P.P. CHAUHAN)

To : States/UTs without medical colleges.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to :

1. The Ministry of Defence (ISSA) Board, New Delhi
2. The Ministry of Home Affairs, (Rehabilitation Division), Jaisalmer House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi
3. The Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. Vijayaraghavan, Deputy Secretary), New Delhi.
4. Director General, Border Security Force, New Delhi
5. Commandant, C.R.P.F., R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.
6. Director, S.S.B., East Block, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-22
7. Ministry of External Affairs (Student Cell), (Shri G.P.Kapoor, Under Secretary), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
8. Minister of External Affairs (Welfare Cell), (Shri J.R. Blah, Deputy Secretary), New Delhi.
9. Cabinet Secretariat (Shri R. K. Ganger, Deputy Secretary), Bikaner House Annexe, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi
10. The President, Medical Council of India, Diwan-E-Galib Marg,
11. DDG (M)/Dte. GHS (ME Saction)

sd/-

(P.P. CHAUHAN)

JOINT SECRETARY

[Translation]

Modernisation of Air Transport System

445. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH :

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise the air transport system by air force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the said work and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No Sir.

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

[English]

OGHS Subscription

446. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :

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

(a) whether the rates of subscription of Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries have been increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what percentage of total annual cost of the scheme did the contributions from beneficiaries constitute, before and after revision of the rates;

(d) whether the Government have also raised the maximum amount of the cost of pacemakers and hearing aids provided to beneficiaries; and

(e) if so, the extent and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last four decades, while Pay and allowances of Government servants have undergone upward revision a number of times, the rate of subscription towards CGHS had not been revised since its inception in 1954. The cost of medicines and the cost of services have also increased manifold. The available data shows that the cost per family under Central Government Health Scheme in 1981-82 was Rs. 326/- which increased to Rs. 1,944/- per family during the year 1994-95, which means the expenditure of the scheme has increased at least five times over a period ten years.

(c) As the revision of rate became applicable from 1-4-94 onward, the comparative percentage is not readily available, because the CGHS contributions are deducted directly from the salaries of Central Govt. employees by the concerned Ministries Departments and the Appropriation Accounts for 1994-95 is yet to be prepared and finalised by the office of Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above the question does not arise.

Blood Bank

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

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

(a) whether the Government have any policy on ensuring safety in donation, storage and usage of blood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the large scale irregularity at Blood-Banks and lack of safety measures in these Banks;

(e) whether the Government have any plans to evolve a National Policy on donation, collection, and issue of blood;

(f) whether the Government have interacted with any voluntary or Non-Governmental Organisations in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) . The framework for policy on blood banking and transfuse services provided by the Central council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare states-"Blood Being a vital input in the present day medi-care services the acute shortage of which is hampering the effectiveness of our services, the joint conference recommends that urgent steps should be taken by the States/U.T. Governments and the Central Government

1. To build adequate blood banking services at State/District level including provision of trained/qualified manpower. Necessary action should be initiated in right earnest for achieving the objective in view.
2. To educate and motivate people about blood donation on a voluntary basis.
3. To provide adequate encouragement to voluntary donors.
4. To enforce quality control of blood in all its facets of collection, distribution and storage. The blood safety component of the National AIDS Control Programme currently under implementation is based on the above guidelines.

(d) As and when any irregularity comes to the notice of the government remedial measures are taken.

(e) As indicated in reply to part (a) to (c), above.

(f) and (g) . NGO guidelines circulated to all the States and Union Territories envisage NGO's participation in National AIDS Control Programme with financial assistance from the Government.

Seminar On Army Media Relationship

448. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on Army Media relationship was held in Shillong in December, 1994;

(b) if so, the main objectives of it;

(c) the recommendations made by it; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. A Seminar was held in November 1994, at Umroi Cantt. in Meghalaya to enhance media awareness amongst the Army Officers and to identify areas requiring improvements in the existing systems.

(c) It was recognised at the Seminar that media can play an important role in countering the propaganda unleashed by our adversaries. More openness within the framework of the existing rules and regulations and requirements national security was recommended. A suggestion for organising short capsules for defence correspondents was also made.

(d) Army HQrs. have been geared up for providing timely inputs to the Director of Public Relations in the Ministry of Defence so as to dispel misgivings that may arise due to non-factual media reports. Correspondents are also taken to different locations to cover defence related news.

[Translation]

White Paper on Public Sector Undertaking Policy

449. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated May 27, 1995 under the caption "Experts want white paper on Public Sector undertaking policy ";

(b) if so, whether Economic Experts and other renowned intellectual persons have urged upon the Government that a white-paper should be published on Government policy pertaining to industries running under public sector;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (d) . Government are aware of the news-item appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated May 27, 1995 and is also true that some economists have suggested that the Government should come forward with a White Paper on Policy and performance of the public sector. However, in view of the fact that the Statement on Industrial Policy of 24th July 1991 also covers the public sector, the Government does not propose to bring out a 'White Paper' on the status of the public sector undertakings.

[English]

HIV Infected Soldiers

450. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether soldiers who returned from Cambodia after serving UN peace keeping forces, tested positive for HIV; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures taken by the army to prevent spreading of AIDS to army men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) . Twenty Five personnel were found HIV-Positive on their return from the UN Peace keeping Mission in Cambodia.

AIDS is noticed all over the world and no country can be called totally free from the disease. However, the following measures have been taken to check the spread of HIV infection in the Armed Forces :-

- (i) Extensive education on natural history and methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS has been provided through various sources and media to all ranks and their families.
- (ii) Blood transfusion is given after screening the donor for HIV.
- (iii) Sterilised needles, syringes and equipment are used.
- (iv) Condoms have been made freely available and accessible in all the units.

[Translation]

Issue of Licences for New Sugar Mills

451. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for issuance of licence to new sugar mills in the country;

(b) whether a proposal for the issuance of a licence for setting up a new sugar mill in Mau Khaas (Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh) is also pending with the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) As on 30.6.1995, a total number of 448 applications have been received under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for setting up sugar mills in the country which are not being processed for the time being.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided, for the time being, not to grant any industrial licence for the manufacture of sugar. As such, applications received for this sector are not being processed at present.

[English]

Expired Medicines

452. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS

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

(a) whether inspections were conducted to assess the stock of expired medicines in CGHS dispensaries in the country;

(b) if so, the number of inspections conducted during 1993-94;

(c) the value and quantity of expired medicines found during the above period;

(d) the reasons for holding large stock of expired medicines; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure these medicines are not issued to the CGHS beneficiaries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) . The information is being collected.

Strike By Staff

453. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the staff member at Safdarjung had recently gone on Strike;

(b) if so, the demands of the employees;

(c) the action taken in this regard;

(d) the number of time such strikes were held during the last one year; and

(e) the long term strategy contemplated to prevent such strikes in future?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The strike took place between 25.5.95 to 1.6.95.

(b) The main demands included raising of Washing Allowance to Rs. 60/- per month; payment of Operation Theatre (O.T.) Allowance to Group 'C' and 'D' employees; creation of more promotional avenues and revival/filling up of vacant posts; and sanction of uniform to other categories of employees.

(c) Washing allowance has been raised to Rs. 60/- per month. Orders have been issued for providing uniforms to excluded categories. Steps have also been initiated to fill up vacant posts.

(d) No other strikes was reported.

(e) Regular meetings are held with the representatives of the Union Hospital Advisory Committee meeting and Office Council meetings are regularly held to discuss and solve the demands of hospital employees.

Kashmiri Migrants

454. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Kashmiri migrants in Delhi has submitted a memorandum to the Government in May, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space and Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi) :

(a) to (c) . A delegation of Kashmiri migrants of Delhi presented a memorandum of demands in May, 1995 which inter alia asked for expeditious settlement of relief cases pertaining to houses burnt in Kashmir, measure to enable them to start their own livelihood, increase in relief, settlement of pension cases of migrant employees etc. Appropriate follow up action is being taken. The Government's policy is to provide sustenance support to migrants till conditions conducive to their return can be created. Their permanent rehabilitation outside Kashmir is not envisaged. The Government is continuously reviewing the relief facilities provided to the migrants and taking measures to improve their condition.

Blood Bank

455. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI :

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

(a) whether any committee has been set up to understand the working of blood banks and suggest improvements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the investments made by the Government in blood banks during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken to modernise Government run blood banks in the interest of public health?

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

(a) & (b) . In their orders on the 11th February, 1994 the Supreme Court of India had constituted a committee consisting of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health holding the charge of Director, National AIDS Control Organisation; Drug Controller of India and Mr. H. D. Shourie to examine the question of further strengthening and existing framework about licensing of blood banks and obtaining blood donation. The committee in their report submitted on 15th May, 1994 recommended assigning the task of coordination of blood banking and voluntary Blood Donation Programme to Indian Red Cross Society; regulatory aspect to Drug Controller Organisations and quality control to National Institute of Biologicals.

(c) The grant released by Government on the Health Safety Component of the National AIDS Control Programme during the last two years is :-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	321.58
1994-95	603.32

(d) All the 608 Government Blood Banks are being modernised in phases by Providing them with blood bank equipments and contingency grant.

Medical College

456. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :

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

(a) whether a number of leading medical colleges in the country have been de-recognised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Drinking Water

457. SHRI SIMON MARANDI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether diseases are spreading due to mismanagement of drinking water in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the Government would launch any planned programme to solve the drinking water problem in affected areas; and

(c) the target fixed and expenditure incurred under this head during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHI PATEL) :

(a) No, Sir. However, use of unsafe drinking water containing chemical and biological contamination and living in unsanitary conditions can lead to a number of diseases.

(b) Under ongoing programmes of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Sub-Missions and State Sector Minimum Needs Programme, the objective is to supply only safe drinking water in rural areas.

(c) The target fixed for coverage of villages/habitations with safe drinking water facilities, the actual achievement and expenditure incurred during the last three years, year-wise are as under :-

YEAR	COVERAGE OF VILLAGE/ HABITATIONS (Numbers)		EXPENDITURE (both under Centre & States)
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	(Rs. in crore)
1992-93	33533	34360	1282.85
1993-94	40212	41488	1461.37
1994-95	58916	70968	1597.12

[English]

Kissan Bahi Khatas

458. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar has been supplying Kissan Bahi Khatas to the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when and how much worth of Khatas in terms of money has been supplied so far; and

(c) wherefrom the kendriya Bhandar is purchasing these bahi khatas and what procedure has been adopted in the purchase thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Supplies worth Rs. 1096.30 lakhs have been effected since July '93.

(c) The job is assigned to a printer on the basis of competitive tenders obtained from the registered printers of kendriya Bhandar and from the members of the Delhi Printers Association.

Defence Production Unit

459. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a new major defence production unit during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of some of the existing defence production units; and

(d) if so, the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Other than completing the Ordnance factory at Bolangir there is no proposal to set up any new defence production units.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) . In view of adequate production facilities already available there is no proposal for expansion of existing production units, but to cater to demands for new products some investment of balancing nature may have to be made.

[Translation]

Complaints Of Investors

460. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several types of complaints are being received from the investors against certain companies;

(b) if so, whether the number of such complaints is increasing day-by-day; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for finding an effective solution of these complaints of the investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :

(a) and (b) . Several types of investor complaints are being received in Deptt. of Company Affairs and SEBI. The total number of such complaints received in DCA & SEBI during 1994-95 was a little less than that in the previous year.

(c) In the Department of Company Affairs, these complaints are processed through a computerised system and are referred to the concerned companies for redressal. Action taken by the companies is also intimated to the complaints. Penal action against errant companies is periodically initiated under the Companies Act, 1956.

SEBI also takes steps for redressal of the complaints through its Investor Grievance & Guidance Division. To ensure compliance on the part of the

companies in resolving the complaints, SEBI has been conferred prosecution powers under the Companies Act, 1956 and it has launched prosecution proceedings against a few companies. In addition, SEBI reviews the performance of the company and its group companies regarding investor grievances when they approach SEBI for vetting its prospectus.

Surplus Staff in PSUs

461. SHRI LALL BABU RAI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Public Sector undertaking having surplus number of employees at present and the year-wise number of employees appointed during the period from 1992 to 1994; and

(b) the year-wise profit earned/loss suffered by each of these Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) The names of the Public Sector Undertakings having surplus number of employees as on 31.3.94 is given in The Statement-I attached. The year-wise number of employees appointed during the period from 1992 to 1994 category-wise is given in the Statement-II attached.

(b) The year wise profit earned/loss suffered by each of these Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years is given at pages S-36 to S-48 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1993-94 laid in the Parliament on 22.3.95.

STATEMENT -I

STATEMENT SHOWING PSUS WITH SURPLUS MANPOWER AT PRESENT

NO.	NAME OF THE COMPANY	SURPLUS MANPOWER
		(IN NOS.) As on 31.3.94
1.	2.	3.
1.	BENGAL CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	400
2.	BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.	2551
3.	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	283
4.	BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD.	1440
5.	BHARAT LEATHER CORPN. LTD.	26
6.	BHARAT OPHTHALMIC GLASS LTD.	80
7.	BHARAT PROCESS & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS LTD.	1043
8.	BHARAT PUMPS & COMPRESSORS LTD.	150
9.	BHARAT REFRACTORIES LTD.	353
10.	BIECCO LAWRIE LTD.	94
11.	BRAITHWAITE & CO. LTD.	444
12.	BURN STANDARD COMPANY LTD.	2861
13.	CAWNPORE TEXTILES LTD.	774
14.	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	665
15.	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	1078
16.	EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.	11022

1.	2.	3.
17.	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	97
18.	ELGIN MILLS COMPANY LTD.	5216
19.	FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	88
20.	H.M.T. (INTERNATIONAL) LTD.	19
21.	H.M.T. LTD.	1390
22.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	755
23.	HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.	224
24.	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	2092
25.	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	3609
26.	HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LTD.	140
27.	HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.	368
28.	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	20
29.	HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD.	1600
30.	HMT BEARINGS LTD.	87
31.	HOOGLY PRINTING COMPANY LTD.	5
32.	I T I LTD.	500
33.	INDIA FIREBRICKS & INSULATION CO. LTD.	169
34.	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	81
35.	INDIAN DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	3300
36.	INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.	2122
37.	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	500
38.	JESSOP & CO. LTD.	181
39.	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	74
40.	MINING & ALLIED MACHINERY CORPN. LTD.	192
41.	MODERN FOOD INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.	79
42.	NATIONAL BLDG. CONSTN. CORPN. LTD.	500
43.	NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEV. CORPN. LTD.	20
44.	NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION LTD.	5102
45.	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	573
46.	NTC (GUJARAT) LTD.	2925
47.	NTC (MADHYA PRADESH) LTD.	6956
48.	NTC (MAHARASHTRA NORTH) LTD.	3824
49.	NTC (SOUTH MAHARASHTRA) LTD.	5514

1.	2.	3.
50.	NTC (TAMILNADU & PONDICHERRY) LTD.	96
51.	NTC (WEST BENGAL, ASSAM, BIHAR & ORISSA) LTD.	2523
52.	PRAGA TOOLS LTD.	400
53.	RASHTRIYA PARIYOJNA NIRMAN NIGAM LTD.	3248
54.	RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS (1972) LTD.	101
55.	SAMBHAR SALTS LTD.	40
56.	SMITH STANISTREET & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	91
57.	TRIVENI STRUCTURALS LTD.	198
58.	TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.	9
59.	TYRE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	488
60.	WEIGHBIRD (INDIA) LTD.	192
TOTAL		78972

STATEMENT -II

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES APPOINTED YEAR WISE DURING
1992-93 AND 1993-94 CATEGORY WISE.

Category	1992-93	1993-94
Managerial & Supervisory	-	1976
Clerical	27765	16608
Semi-skilled	-	138018
Un-skilled	44272	-

[English]

Benefits Of Atomic Energy

462. DR. RAVI MALLU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the benefits of atomic energy have been assimilated by medicine, agriculture, industry and research fields;

(b) the steps being taken to encourage the same; and

(c) our standards in comparison to the developed countries in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Beneficial use of atomic energy in India extends to the fields of medicine, industry, agriculture and research. Nuclear medicine is practised in over 200 medical institutions in the country with 300 others offering radioimmunoassay service. Over 6,00,000 patient investigations per year are carried out in India using radiopharmaceuticals. There are about 130 cobalt-60 teletherapy units for the treatment of cancer.

Radioisotope tracer technology, nucleonic gauging and radiography are used by Indian industry for troubleshooting, for Non-Destructive Testing and for on-line process control. Radioisotope techniques are used for surface water and ground water hydrology, seepage investigations in dams, canals and tunnels and bedload transport studies in ports and harbours. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. and the Oil & Natural Gas Commission have now established their own tracer groups for in-house

applications. About 500 organisations in the country are using industrial isotope radiography and about 42,000 nucleonic control systems are in operation in Indian industry for process control. Nuclear energy in the form of radiations and radioisotopes are being widely used in agricultural research and development. The technology of food preservation using gamma radiation has been well developed in India for variety of food items.

Labelled compounds of carbon-14 and tritium and biomolecules labelled with phosphorus-32 are extensively used for research in biosciences and biotechnology.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy supports projects, fellowships and symposia through the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences. Training is offered on the use of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). The Board radiation & isotope technology supplies various radioisotopes and radiation sources. BARC undertakes irradiation of seeds and other materials for mutation breeding programme for agricultural universities which seek help.

(c) India's capabilities in the field of atomic energy and its applications compare favourably with those of the developed countries.

Welfare Of Ex-Servicemen

463. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for bringing the subject of welfare of ex-servicemen under the centre list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the problems of ex-servicemen come within the purview of the State Governments. It would, therefore, be in the interest of ex-servicemen if their welfare continues to be handled both by the central and the State Governments.

Shifting Of VSSC, Trivandrum

464. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to shift Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Satellite Unit to Andhra Pradesh:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the units which are going to be directly affected by the shifting and the units which are going to remain with the VSSC at Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPADE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :
(a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to transfer any of the Units of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) to other States. However, suitable augmentation and restructuring of various ISRO Centres are done as a part of continuous process to meet the requirements of developing launch vehicles and satellites.

[Translation]

Lok Adalats

465. SHRI N.J. RATHVA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lok Adalats set up in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases accepted and disposed of by these Lok Adalats during the above period;

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute more Lok Adalats in the country particularly in tribal/backward areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :

(a) to (e) . Lok Adalats are not akin to regularly constituted law courts but are voluntary efforts for

resolution of disputes through conciliatory and persuasive method. Lok Adalats are organised as and when needed.

The information as to the number of Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of during the years 1992,

1993 and 1994 by 26 State Legal Aid and Advice Boards which are organising Lok Adalats is contained in the Statement attached.

The number of cases accepted by Lok Adalats is same as disposed off by them.

Statement

(Statement showing number of Lok Adalats organised and the number of cases disposed of during the last three years viz. 1992, 1993 and 1994, State-wise)

(Based on the information provided by State Legal Aid & Advice Boards)

S. No.	Name of the State Board	No. of Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
*1.	Andhra Pradesh	318	34,978
2.	Assam	15 (upto 10/94)	2,720
*3.	Bihar	9	1,828
4.	Goa	10 (upto 6/94)	1,084
5.	Gujarat	287	42,580
6.	Haryana	210 (upto 6.8.94)	65,871
7.	Himachal Pradesh	138 (upto 5/94)	16,012
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	139
9.	Karnataka	971	1,06,882
*10.	Kerala	23	14,363
11.	Madhya Pradesh	229 (upto 6/94)	1,09,823
*12.	Maharashtra	281	19,532
13.	Manipur	1 (upto 7/94)	329
*14.	Meghalaya	-	-
15.	Mizoram	3	27
16.	Orissa	686	1,82,798
*17.	Punjab	108 (upto 6/94)	24,929
*18.	Rajasthan	A monthly Lok Adalat held on every last Saturday of the month in a Court.	1,84,098

1	2	3	4
*19.	Sikkim	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	862	24,757
21.	Tripura	-	-
*22.	Uttar Pradesh	890	8,64,110
23.	West Bengal	4	227
24.	U.T. of Chandigarh	2	3,005
	Administration		
25.	Delhi	9 (upto 8/94)	2,440
26.	Pondicherry	7 (upto 6/94)	614

* On financial-year basis viz. 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95.

[English]

Village Health Guide Scheme In Kerala

466. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to S.Q. No. 285 on March 17, 1994 and state :

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored village Health Guide Scheme has since been extended to the State of Kerala ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Alternative Health Guide Scheme was implemented by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) : The State of Kerala has not opted for the Village Health Guide Scheme.

Development Programmes In Jammu And Kashmir

467. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team was sent by Union Government to assess the development in J & K State;

(b) if so, the details of the assessment made by the team; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for better management and smooth execution of various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) to (c) . The Central Government deputed several interministerial teams of senior central officers during the last two years to take stocks of the development activities in the State and assess various development needs and central assistance required under different programmes. These teams have made several recommendations for speeding up development activities in various sectors and administrative measures required for enforcing accountability etc. As a result of measures taken in pursuance of these recommendations, the development process has been rejuvenated and the development administration has been geared to utilise the entire Plan Outlays gainfully.

Deputation Reserve Of IAS Officers

468. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned cadre strength of the IAS officers, state-wise as on March 31, 1995;

(b) the deputation reserve, State-wise, included in the above;

(c) the number of officers on deputation as on March 31, 1995, cadre-wise and State-wise, to the Union Government and to any Central Public Sector Undertaking or any attached or subordinate office of the Central Government as on March 31, 1995; and

(d) whether the Government maintain a balance among various States in this regard in proportion to their cadre strength while drawing upon the deputation reserve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) to (c) . Information is given in the Statement attached.

(d) Under the IAS Cadre Rules, there is a Central Deputation Reserve of 40% of Senior Duty Posts under each State Government. Deputation of IAS officers to the Centre are for a specific period and on completion of tenure the officers revert to their parent cadres. While every effort is made to ensure that all the States get represented in proportion to their Central Deputation Reserve, the actual number of officers on such deputation from each State varies as different States recommend different numbers of officers and the final selection of the officers depends on the suitability of the officers for different posts.

STATEMENT**THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE**

(as on 31.3.1995)

S. No.	Cadre	Central Deputation Reserve	Total Authorised Strength	Officers on Central Deputation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64	314	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories	50	232	43
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	44	207	44
4.		85	392	60
5.	Gujarat	66	236	40
6.	Haryana	40	205	25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28	131	24
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	24	112	15
9.	Karnataka	51	253	33
10.	Kerala	37	171	29
11.	Madhya Pradesh	82	377	63
12.	Maharashtra	72	348	53
13.	Manipur-Tripura	43	198	32
14.	Nagaland	11	51	7

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15.	Orissa	43	199	21
16.	Punjab	40	190	18
17.	Rajasthan	53	252	26
18.	Sikkim	11	53	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	63	324	25
20.	Uttar Pradesh	108	527	73
21.	West Bengal	63	292	41
		1058	5064	709

Age Relaxation To Kashmiries

469. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to give age relaxation to Kashmiries for recruitment to the Central Government services;

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

(c) whether the Government also propose to ask the Central Government public sector undertakings including nationalised banks to give similar age relaxation to Kashmiries for recruitment in Central Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Bank Services;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether similar age relaxations already exists for them in Jammu and Kashmir Government public sector jobs; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) to (e) . Yes Sir, A copy of the Notification issued on 28th June, 1995 in this regard is given in the Statement attached.

(f) and (g) . The information is being collected, by Deptt. of J & K affair and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION I OF THE EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF INDIA)

NO. 15012/7/91-Estt. (D) Government of India Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 28 June, 1995.

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R.....(E)..... In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the controller and Auditor General of India in relation to the Persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the relaxation of age limit in favour of the residents of the Kashmir Division in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for appointment to Central Civil Services and Posts, namely:

1. Short title, commencement and duration :-

(1) These rules may be called the Residents of Kashmir Division in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (Relaxation of Upper Age Limit for Recruitment to Central Civil Services and Posts) Rules, 1995.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

(3) They shall remain in force till the 31st day of December, 1996.

2. Application :-

These rules shall apply to all Central Civil Services and Posts recruitment to which are made through the Union Public Service Commission or the Staff Selection Commission or other-wise by the Central Government.

3. Relaxation of upper age limit :-

Wherever any recruitment to the services and posts referred to in rule 2 is made, a relaxation in the upper age limit of five years shall be admissible to all persons who had ordinarily been domiciled the Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the period from the 1st day of January, 1980 to the 31st day of December, 1989:

Provided that the relaxation in the upper age limit for appearing at any examination shall be subject to the maximum number of chances permissible under the relevant rules.

4. Certificate regarding proof of residence :-

Any person intending to avail of the relaxation of age limit admissible under rule 3 shall submit a certificate from.

(a) the District Magistrate in the Kashmir Division within those jurisdiction he had ordinarily resided; or

(b) any other authority designated in this behalf by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to the effect that he had ordinarily been domiciled in the Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the period from the 1st January, 1980 to the 31st day of December, 1989.

5. Interpretation:-

If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules, the same shall be decided by the Central Government.

6. Amendment of recruitment rules:-

All rules regulating the recruitment of persons to Central Civil Services and posts including those in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the rules governing competitive Examinations therefor shall be deemed to have been amended to the extent provided for in these rules.

(James K. Joseph)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
Mayapuri, Ring Road,
New Delhi.

Copy to :-

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India
2. All State Govts./Union Territories.
3. C & AG.
4. UPSC
5. SSC

6. Lok Sabha Secretariat.
7. Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
8. Secretary, National Council (JCM)
9. All attached and sub-ordinate officer of DOP.
10. All Sections
11. 300 spare copies for Estt. (D).
12. Chief Secretary, Govt. of J & K.
13. Principal Information Officer, Ministry of I & B.
14. Secretary, Department of J & K.
15. Ministry of Railways/Department of Banking/
Department of Public Enterprises/Department of

Atomic Energy/Department of Space/Department of Electronics/Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources to issue similar orders for appointment to posts under their control/Nationalised Banks Public Sector Undertakings.

[Translation]

National Population Education Project

470. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

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

(a) whether the National population Education project (NPEP) has been implemented in various states particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NPEP is receiving funds from United Nations population Fund; and

(d) if so, the assistance received from United Nations Population Fund for healthy implementation

of National Population Education Project in Various States and Union Territory during each of last three years and progress made so far?

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

(a) & (b) . Yes, Sir. The National Population Education Project (NPEP) is being implemented in various States/UTs including Tamil Nadu.

The details thereto are as under:

(i) Population Education in Schools and non-formal Education Centres for children of school going age ;

(ii) Population Education in Higher Education;

(iii) Population Education in Adult Education; and

(iv) Population Education in Vocational Training Programme.

(c) and (d) . The Population education component has been incorporated in the syllabus text books and training material in schools and training centres. The details of assistance received from United Nations Population Fund are as under ;

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(i)	Population Education in Schools and non-formal Education Centres for children of school going age	67.95	75.00	47.00
(ii)	Population Education in Higher Education	No assistance during 1992 to March 1995		
(iii)	Population Education in Adult Education in	92.00	92.00	95.00
(iv)	Population Education in Vocational Training Programme.	Second phase of the Project has commenced in 1995-96.		

Control Of Malaria

471. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

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

(a) whether the Government have evolved any scheme to Curb malaria with assistance of the world Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard upto June 30, 1995?

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

(a) to (c) . A Project for control of Malaria has been under formulation with a view to obtaining World Bank assistance. The Project covers the districts having predominantly tribal population in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. Preparatory workshops to facilitate project formulation have commenced.

[English]

Resettlement Of Ex-Servicemen

472. SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of ex-servicemen who have been resettled during the last two years till May, 1995;

(b) the number of application of ex-servicemen pending with the Directorate General of Resettlement as on 1st May, 1995; and

(c) the time by which these applications are likely

to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) The details of ex-servicemen re-settled during the last two years are given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c) . As on 31.3.1994, 2,93,577 ex-servicemen were registered with the various Zila Sainik Boards for employment assistance. The employment of ex-Servicemen depends upon the number of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen becoming available and the number of eligible ex-servicemen applying for such vacancies. Re-settlement of ex-servicemen is a continuing process and, therefore, it is not possible to prescribe any time-frame in this regard.

Statement

Statement giving details of ex-servicemen re-settled during 1993 and 1994.

		Number of ex-servicemen	
		1993	1994
(a)	Re-employed		
	(i) Under the Central Govt. including the Central Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks	4,849	4,977
	(ii) Under the State Govt. including their Public Sector Undertakings	5,871	5,268
	(iii) In Private Sector,	6,016	5,802
(b)	Provided Financial Assistance under Self-Employment Schemes	426	660
(c)	Sponsored for other assistance for self-employment	491	329

Note : Information as of May 1995 is not available.

[Translation]

Terrorism In J & K

473. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of militants and intruders arrested in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months;

(b) the quantum of foreign weapons and smuggled goods seized from the intruders; and

(c) the details of the militants killed and injured during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a) 752 militants/intruders were arrested in Jammu & Kashmir during the last three months : viz, April, May, and June 1995.

(b) A large quantity of foreign weapon and smuggled goods were seized from the intruders during the above period. The details are as follows :-

AK Rifles	528
AK Ammunition	: 115418+147 boxes
Pistol/Revolvers	: 250
Ammunition -do-	: 4034
Grenade/Hand grenade/ Stick grenade	: 812
UMG	: 25
Detonators	: 874
Rockets	: 46
Rocket Launchers/ Boosters	: 11
RPGs	: 19
GPMG	: 2
LMG	: 1
Snipper Rifles	: 6
AP/AT Mines/Mines	: 137
Explosive material	: 580 kgs. + 105 sticks
IEDs	: 37
RDX	: 2.5 kgs.

(c) 457 militants were killed in J & K during the above mentioned period.

Defence Arrears Against Maharashtra Government

474. SHRI DATTA NEGHE :

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any outstanding amount against Maharashtra, Bihar and other State Government for hiring aircraft and helicopters of Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government so far to recover the said amount;

(d) the total amount recovered as a result of these efforts; and

(e) the details of the steps taken for the recovery of the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of amounts outstanding, as on 1.7.95, against the State Governments are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) . As a result of concerted efforts made by the Government an amount of Rs. 43, 21, 87, 155/- has been recovered from State Governments during 1994-95. The State Governments have been reminded to clear the arrears at the earliest.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh	39,41,014
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2,05,03,746
3. Assam	81,51,412
4. Delhi	4,58,385
5. Gujarat	24,97,917
6. Himachal Pradesh	2,79,61,026
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3,04,18,685
8. Kerala	60,40,660
9. Maharashtra	59,363
10. Manipur	46,00,171
11. Meghalaya	18,13,809
12. Mizoram	14,43,980
13. Madhya Pradesh	2,66,292
14. Nagaland	34,65,871
15. Orissa	7,88,554
16. Punjab	4,85,011
17. Sikkim	24,68,076
18. Tamil Nadu	14,82,174
19. Tripura	5,00,084
20. Uttar Pradesh	10,92,721
21. A & N Islands	19,91,912
Total	12,04,30,863

[English]

PSUs Joint Venture With Private Sector

475. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Public Sector Undertakings have decided recently to form joint ventures with Private Sector companies; and

(b) if so, the existing guidelines and rules in respect of such joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of policies and guidelines are indicated in the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1991.

Utilisation Of Ordnance Factory

476. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the ordnance factory at Itarsi was set up;

(b) the capacity utilisation of the factory in 1988-89 & 1992-93;

(c) whether the factory is working below its installed capacity;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tide over it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

Ordnance Factory, Itarsi was set up in March 1983 with a capacity to the level of "War and Wastage" requirements of certain chemicals/

propellants, with the realisation that its actual production in peace time would remain substantially lower than the installed capacity. This is the approach normally adopted to have self-sufficiency in production of propellants. In 1988-89, the capacity utilisation of the factory was 42.31 percent to cater mostly to the training requirement. By 1992-93, with phasing out of some categories of ammunition, the capacity utilisation came down to 15.11 percent. Now, some propellants to meet the emerging requirement have been developed and the capacity utilisation of the factory has risen to 39.05 percent in 1994-95. This is expected to increase further as steps have also been taken to make chemicals for the civil market in the spareable capacity.

[Translation]

Setting Up Of Wind Power Projects

477. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

SHRI RAM PAL SINGH :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have invited private sector for the setting up of wind power projects in the country ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the names of the private sector companies from which offers have been received for the setting up of such projects;

(c) the names of the places selected for the setting up of such projects; and

(d) the time by which above projects are likely to be set up?

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) & (b) . Under the New Strategy and Action Plan of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, special emphasis is being given to the generation of power from wind energy with the involvement of the private sector. As a result of several promotional and fiscal incentives offered by the Central and State Governments, there is a considerable interest in the private sector for setting up of wind power projects. Proposals aggregating to

over 1500 MW submitted by the private sector companies in the potential States are under different stages of discussions between the companies and the concerned State Governments/State Electricity Boards.

(c) Under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme, 80 potential sites in 8 States/U.Ts. having annual mean wind speed of 18 kmph and above have been identified, which could be considered suitable for generation of power from wind. A list of sites is given in the Statement attached.

(d) The setting up of projects would depend upon mobilisation of resources by the concerned wind power developers and power evacuation facilities to be provided by the State Electricity Boards.

Statement

WIND MONITORING STATIONS WITH MEAN ANNUAL WIND SPEED GREATER THAN 18 KMPH

S.NO.	STATION	MEAN ANNUAL WIND SPEED
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TAMIL NADU :

1.	ALAGIYAPANDIYAPURAM	20.88
2.	ANDIPATTI	18.96
3.	ARSAMPALAYAM	20.18
4.	AYIKUDY	21.35
5.	EDAYARPALAYAM	22.43
6.	ENNORE	19.18
7.	KATTADIMALAI	23.66
8.	KAYATHAR	20.29
9.	KETHANUR	21.91
10.	MUPPANDAL	25.48
11.	OTTAPIDARAM	18.22
12.	PONGALUR	19.43
13.	POOLAVADI	21.16
14.	PULIYAMKULAM	18.93
15.	REMESWARAM	23.91
16.	SEMBAGARAMANPUDUR	21.69
17.	SULTANPET	18.96
18.	TALAYATHU	20.51
19.	KUMARAPURAM	24.61
20.	NETTUR	20.89

21.	ONAMKULAM	20.40
22.	POOSARIPATTI	20.39

LAKSHWADEEP :

1.	AGATHI	18.22
2.	KADMAT	18.00
3.	MINICOY	18.29

KARNATAKA

1.	B.B. HILLS	26.78
2.	BOMMANAHALLI	18.06
3.	GOKAK	18.93
4.	HANAMSAGAR	20.23
5.	HANUMANHATTI	20.08
6.	JODIMATTI	29.85
7.	MALGATTI	19.32
8.	SANGUNDI	18.56

9.	CHIKODI	24.00
10.	HARADENAHALLI	18.16
11.	HORTI	21.05
12.	KHAMKARHATTI	21.49
13.	GODEKERE	19.66
14.	KHANDERAYANAHALLI	20.51

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	JAMGODRANI	18.44
2.	KHEDA	18.60

GUJARAT :

1.	BAMANBORE	20.72
2.	DHANK I	24.53
3.	DHANK II	25.32
4.	HARSHAD	20.02
5.	KALYANPUR	22.21
6.	KUKMA	19.19
7.	MUNDRA	19.54
8.	NAVIBANDER	19.16

10. OKHA MADHI	19.05
11. SURJABARI	19.53
12. LIMBARA	20.02
13. NAVADRA	21.33
14. BHANDARIYA	20.18
15. JAMANVADA	20.20
16. LAMBA	19.47

MAHARASHTRA

1. CHALKEWADI	20.17
2. PANCHGANI	18.39
3. VIJAYDURG	19.61
4. GUDE PANCHAGANI	20.01

ANDHRA PRADESH :

1. BHIMUNIPATNAM	19.11
2. KAKULAKONDA	23.08
3. MPR DAM	19.85
4. MUSTIKOVALA	20.16
5. NARASIMHA KONDA	20.08
6. PAYALAKUNTALA	20.09
7. RAMAGIRI-I	19.52
8. RAMAGIRI-III	18.36
9. TIRUMALA	20.43
10. JAMALAMADUGE	18.81
11. SINGANAMALA	23.40
12. KADAVAKALLU	23.08

KERALA

1. KANJIKODE	22.32
2. KOTAMALA	18.41
3. KOTTATHARA	19.40
4. PONMUDI	18.10
5. PUILLIKANAM	18.53
6. RAMKALMEDU	30.02
7. PANCHALIMEDU	20.61

*[English]***HMT Ltd.**

478. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. Ltd. is proposing a joint venture tie-up for its Machine Tools Division with international capital goods, firms based in Europe, Japan and U.S.A.;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations have been conducted by the H.M.T. with International Finance Corporation to probe such collaboration; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (c) . HMT engaged International Finance Corporation (IFC), Washington to search for international joint venture partners for the Machine Tool Group. However, IFC was unable to locate any international partner for HMT's entire Machine Tool Division, and suggested that HMT should look for local joint venture partners for the different units of its Machine Tool Group.

*[Translation]***New Economic Policy**

479. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VARMA

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE :

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals cleared for setting up industries by multinationals after enforcement of New Economic Policy;

(b) the number of industries actually set up, purchased and participated by them during the last three years;

(c) the number of people engaged in each of the industries;

(d) whether many small scale cottage industries have been closed due to liberalised New Economic Policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps being envisaged to prevent closure of small units;

(g) the extent of the adverse effects of multinational companies on indigenous industries and industrialists; and

(h) the measures taken to safeguard the interests of indigenous industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) After the announcement of New Industrial Policy i.e. from 24th July, 1991 to June 1995, 3322 proposals for setting up of joint ventures with foreign investment have been cleared by the Government.

(b) and (c) . The information is not centrally maintained.

(d) No evidence of closure of small scale industrial units due to liberalised Economic Policy has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) to (h) . Steps taken to protect the small scale sector include reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector, reservation for government purchase of items manufactured by the small scale sector, fiscal concessions, technological support, quality development support, support for entrepreneurship development, credit support, infrastructural support etc. Due to the protective measures, adverse effect of multinational companies is unlikely.

New Schemes For Small Scale Industries

480. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI REJESH KUMAR :

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes formulated by the Union Government for the small scale industries;

(b) the working policy formulated for these new schemes indicating the targets likely to be achieved by these schemes;

(c) whether the Government are aware that small scale industries sector has been totally affected by the current year's budget;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to consider the grievances of small scale industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) and (b) . The list of new schemes formulated by Union Government is given in the Statement attached. There are also a number of on going schemes for Promotion and Development of small scale industries. The new schemes have been formulated broadly to operationalise the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991.

(c) to (e) . The Union Budget for 1995-96 has introduced several measures for the benefit of small scale industries. These include enhancement of eligibility ceiling under Central Excise exemption/concession for SSI Sector from the total annual turnover of Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 300 lakhs, setting up of Modernisation and Technology Upgradation Fund by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and expanding the scope of the National Equity Fund Scheme. There has not been any evidence to the effect that Small Scale Sector has been adversely affected by the current year's Budget. However, Govt. is in constant touch with Small Scale Industries and their associations and all necessary steps are taken to solve their problems from time to time.

STATEMENT

List of New Schemes formulated by Union Govt. of India for Small Scale Industries:

1. New Tool Rooms.
2. Setting up of Entrepreneurship Development Institutes.
3. Design cell for Foot Wear and Leather goods industry for Northern, Eastern and Western Region.

4. Mini Tool Rooms.
5. Integrated Infrastructural Development for SSI in rural/backward areas.
6. CAD/CAM Centre, Madras.
7. Modernisation of CFTC Madras and Agra.
8. Testing Centres by Industry Associations.
9. Policy oriented Research Studies.
10. Training for bare foot Manager through NGO etc.
11. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.
12. Export Development Centre.
13. Upgradation of Production Centre.
14. SIDO information and Resource Centre.
15. Scheme for Intensive Development of Rural Industries.
16. Technology Upgradation.
17. Energy Conservation.
18. Modernisation of SIDO Library.
19. Technical visits & Counselling to SSI Units.
20. Promoting international Co-operation between Small & Medium Enterprises.
21. National Centre for Policy Research for Small Scale and Agro and Rural Industries.
22. National Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Guwahati.
23. New Schemes being launched by National Small Industries Corporation Limited are :

- (i) Financial Services.
- (ii) High-Tech Sub-Centre at Trichur.
- (iii) Product Design Sub-Centre at Okhla, New Delhi.
- (iv) Software Technology Park.

Setting Up Of Ordnance Factories

481. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to set up new Ordnance factories under the Public Sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have constituted technical committees for providing assistance to the private companies for the development and production of defence items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Other than completing the Ordnance factory at Bolangir there is no proposal to set up any new Ordnance factories.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are eight technical committees in the following disciplines, dealing with indigenisation of defence equipment and spares :

Aeronautics

Armaments

Vehicles

Infantry combat vehicles

Electronics

Engineering equipment

Stores

Marine stores.

The technical committees, apart from placing supply orders for ab-initio development of defence equipment and spares, also provide technical assistance to the industrial units in the form of designs, drawing and specifications, samples wherever possible and also guidance wherever required during the production process. In addition, industrial units are also made familiar with the quality requirements for the stores being indigenised by them. Orders worth about Rs. 260 crores are placed annually.

A special drive has recently been undertaken to increase participation of small scale industrial units in the indigenisation process. In collaboration with Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, nine workshops-cum-exhibitions were organised in different parts of the country at which a large number of items were displayed for the prospective entrepreneurs. They were also advised about the procedures for registration. Considerable enthusiasm

was evinced by small scale units during these workshops and over 300 new firms have been registered. Follow up action is being taken in a time-bound manner so that orders may be placed on the new registrants.

Revision Of Pay Scales Of UDCs

482. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV :

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2446 on March 29, 1995 and state :

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration has given any judgement regarding revision of pay scale of UDCs in its hearing held in May-June, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which the pay scale of UDCs are likely to be revised; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In the last hearing held on the 14th June, 1995 the Staff Side representative sought permission from the Board of Arbitration to produce some additional documents, and the Board allowed them to do so within six weeks, The Board will fix a new date for further hearing. Further action in the matter will be taken by the Government on receipt of the Award of the Board.

Gastroenteritis

483. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI :

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

(a) whether several cases of gastroenteritis and cholera have been reported from various States;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during last three months; and

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) As per information received from some states relating to diarrhoea diseases which includes Gastroenteritis, 3,64,667 cases were reported during April, 1995. 805 cases of cholera were report during the last three months.

(c) The measures normally taken by the health authorities to check this disease are :

1. Provision of safe drinking water.
2. Improvement of food and personal hygiene.
3. Safe disposal of human excreta.
4. Appropriate Health Education.
5. Surveillance and monitoring.
6. Distribution of chlorine tablets and ORS packets.

Malaria Control

484. DR. P.R. GANGWAR :

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI :

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

(a) whether fresh cases of Malaria have been reported from various states;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported from each state during the last six months;

(c) the number of deaths reported out of them in each State;

(d) the funds provided by the Union Government to these States during the current year; and

(e) The steps taken by the Government to Control Malaria?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . The information is in the Statement-I attached.

(d) Central Govt. assists the States through supply of insecticides, larvicides and drugs. The expenditure to be incurred in the current year is indicated in the Statement-II attached.

(e) Steps taken to control Malaria are :

Early detection and prompt treatment;

Vector control to interrupt transmission with proper insecticides;

Anti-larval measure with larvicides to eliminate mosquitos breeding sources; and

Intensification of Health education activities to create awareness among the people to prevent malaria.

Statement -I

STATE/UTs WISE MALARIA CASES, P.F. CASES AND DEATHS DUE TO MALARIA DURING 1995 (UP TO JUNE)

S. NO.	NAME OF THE STATE/UT	TOTAL MAL CASES	P.F. CASES	DEATHS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24848	9911	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4778	456	NIL
3.	Assam	82682	42577	300*
4.	Bihar	1542	1124	6
5.	Goa	666	32	NIL
6.	Gujarat	53962	9340	NIL
7.	Haryana	4751	314	NIL
8.	Himachal Pradesh	385	1	NIL
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	410	3	NIL
10.	Karnataka	50291	2512	82
11.	Kerala	1530	102	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54985	27812	NIL
13.	Maharashtra	73470	18813	1
14.	Manipur	447	276	1
15.	Meghalaya	1822	1245	8
16.	Mizoram	2500	1245	28
17.	Nagaland	308	94	NIL
18.	Orissa	94844	80533	33
19.	Punjab	2119	13	NIL

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20.	Rajasthan	69918	13763	21
21.	Sikkim	12	2	NIL
22.	Tamil Nadu	21384	2845	NIL
23.	Tripura	3097	2701	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7539	446	NIL
25.	West Bengal	11750	2379	42

U.T. WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

1.	A & N Islands	556	109	NIL
2.	Chandigarh	1410	3	NIL
3.	D & N Haveli	1581	143	NIL
4.	Daman & Diu	253	11	NIL
5.	Delhi	1212	5	NIL
6.	Lakshadweep	-	-	NIL
TOTAL		57,5261	21,8811	457*

* 165 DEATHS ARE CLINICALLY SUSPECTED MALARIA DEATHS.

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE 1995-96 (B.E.)			
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
NAME OF THE STATE /UTs	1995-96		
1. Andhra Pradesh	730.75	13. Maharashtra	995.20
2. Arunachal Pradesh	102.55	14. Manipur	194.34
3. Assam	1301.22	15. Meghalaya	179.44
4. Bihar	408.47	16. Mizoram	151.00
5. Goa	16.75	17. Nagaland	171.29
6. Gujarat	1035.92	18. Orissa	330.22
7. Haryana	360.91	19. Punjab	429.39
8. Himachal Pradesh	197.26	20. Sikkim	9.23
9. Jammu & Kashmir	106.90	21. Rajasthan	848.20
10. Karnataka	390.36	22. Tamil Nadu	334.72
11. Kerala	73.21	23. Tripura	307.17
12. Madhya Pradesh	1397.53	24. Uttar Pradesh	1004.02
		25. West Bengal	344.37
		U.T. WITH LEGISLATURE :-	
		1. PONDICHERRY	54.84

(Rs. in lakhs)

[English]

2. DELHI 63.16

U.T. WITHOUT LEGISLATURE :-

1. A & N Island 100.38

2. Chandigarh 59.46

3. D & N Haveli 21.33

4. Daman & Diu 8.77

5. Lakshadweep 4.06

TOTAL 11545.00

Total Head Quarter 355.00

Kala-azar 2000.00

GRAND TOTAL 13900.00

Space Voyage

485. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have put up any scientist into space after the space voyage by Rakesh Sharma;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the future plans of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) . Emphasis of Government's space programme is currently on continuing and enhancing space application in vital areas of national development, such as communication, TV broadcasting, radio networking, disaster warning, national natural resources survey and management and meteorology through building and launch of Indian National Satellite (INSAT) and Indian remote Sensing (IRS) satellites. As regard future plans, no decision has so far been taken on any space voyage.

Instrumentation Limited

486. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Final Decision has been taken on the revival of Instrumentation Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal regarding granting of independent status to Palakkad unit of Instrumentation Ltd. or its merger with BHEL has been received; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Decision will be taken by Board for Industrial & financial Reconstruction on the recommendations of the Operating Agency Industrial Development Bank of India.

Rural Sanitation Programme

487. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREA and EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme is being well patronised in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the details of such projects completed during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) whether any representations in this regard have been received by the Government during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these representations are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme in Kerala is progressing well.

(b) 9781 and 20733 sanitary latrines were constructed during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

(c) to (e) . During the current financial year, the Central Government received three proposals from the State Government of Kerala. The details of these proposals are in Statement-I attached.

Statement-I

1) Rural Sanitation through School Education-Project proposals for Tanur Panchayat in Malappuram District :-The project-proposal submitted by the State Government on Rural Sanitation through School Education is just theoretical outlines of the scheme. The State Government has been requested to resubmit a specific proposal by selecting a particular school under Tanur Panachayat in Malappuram District.

2) A proposal for construction of 5,000 toilets costing Rs. 5.50 crores at Thriveni (near Sabarimala) and along the banks of pampa is under consideration.

3) Proposals for development of three villages namely Scoranao North (Kollam District) West Kallada (Kollam District) and Vandanmedu (Idukki District) in Kerala as Model Sanitation Villages as recommended by S/Shri G. Thennala Balakrishna Pillai and K.M. Mathew, MPs have been approved and first instalment of Rs. 6,288 lakhs has already been released.

Sandalwood For SSIs

488. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA :

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Small Scale Units have adequate sandalwood available for their use;

(b) whether the Government have made or propose to make any reservation for Small Scale Sector;

(c) if so, the quantum of sandalwood used per year by Small Scale Units in the country; and

(d) the details thereof; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) . Does not arise in view of 'b' above.

Development Of Technology

489. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has evolved a scheme namely 'programme aimed at technological self-reliance' (PATSER) ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the details of various uses for which the technology is likely to be utilised;

(d) the number of industrial houses which have shown interest to promote this technology; and

(e) the time by which this technology is likely to be put to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) . The objectives of the scheme "Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance (PATSER) are : (i) supporting industry for technology development and absorption of foreign technology (ii) building indigenous capabilities for development and commercialisation of contemporary products and

processes of high impact; and (iii) involvement of national research organisations in joint projects with industry.

Towards achieving the objectives of the scheme, the Department provides on a selective basis, partial financial support to Research, Development, Design and Engineering (RDDE) projects undertaken by industry in areas, namely, (i) development and demonstration of new or improved product and process technologies including those for specialised capital goods, for both domestic and export markets; and (ii) absorption and upgradation of imported technology.

The partial financial support by DSIR in the above areas primarily covers prototype development and pilot plant work, test and evaluation of products flowing from such R & D, research assistance from national laboratories and other research organisations and user trials. Bulk of the project cost is to be borne by the Industry. The technologies being developed and commercialised through the projects supported under the PATSER scheme are aimed at improvement of complete development of products, processes and specialised capital goods having a good demand. These projects cover products and processes in various important industries such as metallurgy, electrical and electronics, mechanical engineering, earth moving and industrial machinery, chemicals, petro-chemicals and explosives.

The uses and benefits of these technologies include raising the technological level of the industry, commercialisation of new or improved products and processes based on indigenous technology, significant production turnover and strengthening of the linkages amongst industry, national laboratories and other research organisations.

About 60 industrial units have so far undertaken 104 Research, Development, Design and Engineering (RDDE) projects supported by DSIR. About 30 national laboratories and other research organisations are also collaborating with industry in collaborating research organisations are undertaking 55 on-going projects under the PATSER scheme.

Some of the technologies resulting out of the projects supported by DSIR have been already commercialised and are being used by the industry. Other technologies being developed by industry and their collaborating research organisations in the on-going projects under the PATSER scheme are expected to be commercialised and put to use from 1996-97 onwards.

[Translation]

Tetanus Deaths

490. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) the number of children deaths reported due to tetanus during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to control this disease?

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

(a) During 1992, 1993 and 1994 815, 1384 and 778 deaths have been reported due to Neonatal Tetanus respectively.

(b) With the launch of Universal Immunization Programme in 1985, it is aimed at providing Tetanus Toxoid immunization to the pregnant women in the country. The training of dais and provision of disposable delivery kits are also being implemented.

[English]

Renewable Energy Policy

491. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have since decided to formulate a comprehensive Renewable Energy policy;

(b) if so, the details of the policy and the main objectives thereof;

(c) the total quantity of the non-conventional energy available presently in the country through various sources;

(d) the reasons for slow progress in tapping the non-conventional energy sources;

(e) whether the Government also propose to introduce legislation to promote power projects using non-conventional energy sources;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the 'Renewable Energy Policy' is likely to be announced and the new legislative measures introduced in Parliament?

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) and (b) . The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have initiated action for the formulation of a comprehensive 'Renewable Energy Policy'. The details of the policy, including main objectives, are being prepared.

(c) Various types of non-conventional energy systems & devices are being installed throughout the country for electricity & energy generation for a variety of applications including cooking, water heating, lighting, water pumping etc. The present

status of these installations is given in the Statement attached.

(d) Significant progress has been made in the tapping of various renewable energy sources, particularly during the last four years. However, some constraints which have till to be tackled for further accelerating the utilisation of non-conventional energy include, among others, promoting a level playing field for non-conventional sources in comparison with conventional energy, provision of adequate financial resources for promoting non-conventional energy sources, especially in view of their high initial cost/ investment and the need for upgrading of infrastructure for the installation, operation & maintenance of non-conventional energy device in the States and at grassroot levels.

(e) to (g) . Comprehensive Renewable Energy Policy is under preparation and would be announced after it is approved by the Government. The new legislative and other measures for implementation of this policy would be announced thereafter.

STATEMENT

CUMULATIVE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

S.No	Programme	Units	Since Inception till March, 95*
1	2	3	4
1.	Family size biogas plants	Lakh Nos.	21.88
2.	Community/Institutional/ Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos.	1600
3.	Improved Chulhas	Lakh Nos.	196.06
4.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	Blocks	552
5.	Solar Thermal Systems	Area in m ²	3,10,971
6.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	3,66,642
7.	Solar Photovoltaics		
a.	Photovoltaic Power Units	KWo	625.86
b.	Photovoltaic Community lights/TV and community facilities	Nos.	954
c.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting Systems	Nos.	29,889
d.	Photovoltaic Lanterns	Nos.	36,121
e.	Photovoltaic Street Lights	Nos.	32,871

1	2	3	4
f.	PV Pumps & PV Irrigation Pumps	Nos.	1,354
8.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	3,091
9.	Wind Battery chargers	Nos.	145
10.	Wind Farms	MW.	350
11.	Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	119.86
12.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	306
13.	Biomass based cogeneration of power	MW	16
14.	Biomass combustion based Power	MW	10
15.	Biomass Standalone Gasifiers	MW	20
16.	Urban & Industrial Energy Projects	Nos.	4
17.	Battery operated vehicles	Nos.	194
18.	Alcohol operated vehicles	Nos.	148

*Figures are being firmed up.

Entry Of Multinational Companies

492. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has been deprived of foreign exchange earning due to misinterpretation of reservation policy of items reserved for SSI Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to prevent the entry of multinational companies/corporations particularly in the areas, where the small and medium industrial units are able to easily meet the domestic demand of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Once an item is reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector no medium/ large scale undertakings including multinational are allowed to enter into this line of activity except under 75% export obligation (in the case of export oriented readymade garment units it is 50% with investment limit of Rs. 3 crores). Manufacturing of a reserved item by an industrial undertaking other than a small industrial undertaking including multinational companies is allowed to be continued provided that it was manufacturing the item prior to the date of reservation and after obtaining a Carry-on-Business Licence.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Rural Developments Schemes

493. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on rural development schemes during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 95-96 till June State-wise and scheme-wise.

(b) whether complaints of irregularities in the rural development schemes have been received; and

(c) if so, the number and types of complaints received, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) :- (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS),

(iv) Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWSP) and (v) Drought prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme (DPAP & DDP) are major Rural Development programme being implemented by the Central Government. The amount spent under these programme during the period 1993-94 to 1995-96 (upto May, 1995/June, 1995) are given in The Statement (I) to (IV) attached.

(b) and (c) . The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) Zilla Parishads (ZPs) at the district level and by the village panchayats at the village level. A few cases of mis-appropriation of funds under JRY programme have come to the notice of the Government of India. Involvement of Panchayats in the implementation of the programme in the country has brought about the much desired transparency and the number of complaints regarding the misuse of JRY funds are relatively a few. The complaints received in the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment, are referred to the concerned State Governments for appropriate inquiry and remedial action. Some of the State Governments have suspended the Officers/Sarpanches found responsible for misuse of JRY funds. Criminal cases have also been initiated against the Officers/Sarpanches who have committed irregularities in the utilisation of JRY funds.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise/year-wise Expenditure incurred under IRDP

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 upto May, 95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8813.75	11287.12	134.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	523.65	405.47	18.60
3.	Assam	2532.34	2258.23	
4.	Bihar	10873.59	8346.98	573.33
5.	Goa	77.48	115.25	
6.	Gujarat	3354.85	3259.82	211.02
7.	Haryana	1318.31	1351.32	104.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	378.09	400.52	18.13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	426.67	506.20	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Karnataka	4026.36	4354.35	90.53
11.	Kerala	1973.75	2401.23	60.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10040.21	10273.75	387.06
13.	Maharashtra	7329.26	7577.07	279.13
14.	Manipur	175.91	310.79	
15.	Meghalaya	158.33	352.05	7.15
16.	Mizoram	282.09	133.17	3.63
17.	Nagaland	310.79	156.08	3.45
18.	Orissa	6263.38	5760.78	243.53
19.	Punjab	1471.24	1216.11	58.85
20.	Rajasthan	4213.30	4626.81	172.66
21.	Sikkim	40.96	45.99	1.86
22.	Tamil Nadu	7269.39	8418.21	189.98
23.	Tripura	540.29	341.13	28.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20197.02	19335.12	728.62
25.	West Bengal	2959.40	6196.36	351.85
26.	A & N Islands	38.10	20.04	
27.	Chandigarh			
28.	D & N Haveli	14.89	16.21	0.40
29.	Daman & Diu	18.74	7.57	0.55
30.	Delhi			
31.	Lakshadweep	6.59	9.69	0.34
32.	Pondicherry	36.29	39.89	6.57
ALL INDIA		95664.95	99526.31	3678.96

STATEMENT -II
AMOUNT SPENT ON DIFFERENT SCHEMES DURING 1993-94 TO 1995-96 (Rs. IN LAKHS)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (1st STREAM)				JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (IInd STREAM)				EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME			
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28568.86	28367.54	1024.28	4246.28	4246.73	7896.84	228.02	13786.40	824.25			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	191.60	222.22	6.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.17	862.81	38.12			
3.	Assam	7911.51	10386.94	1237.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	963.09	4112.25	376.57			
4.	Bihar	60445.49	37889.63	9700.06	8078.50	12841.86	2034.77	1608.36	9639.54	1287.19			
5.	Goa	353.83	372.24	107.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
6.	Gujarat	10533.51	10686.33	1194.43	1182.44	3479.73	562.04	146.21	1809.97	459.86			
7.	Haryana	2164.35	2583.42	168.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	993.85	2901.53	335.03			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1303.08	1150.10	90.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.47	115.02	0.00			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1259.41	2832.17	61.26	147.50	981.06	41.05	133.75	2338.55	294.88			
10.	Karnataka	17567.06	18332.34	729.88	1690.62	5413.68	413.31	678.26	8024.38	411.31			
11.	Kerala	7788.38	7234.60	235.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.20	1901.38	207.07			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36260.88	31237.99	1876.97	3917.89	19265.17	1386.78	2503.49	17959.01	1978.30			
13.	Maharashtra	25626.40	25927.08	2559.12	1388.61	10833.25	1509.60	430.10	7617.01	529.80			
14.	Manipur	301.82	370.54	15.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.89	1327.52	NR			
15.	Meghalaya	359.46	407.31	50.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	NIL	65.88	34.53			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Mizoram	350.70	336.38	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	470.98	2206.36	NR
17.	Nagaland	668.66	410.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	975.15	1124.87	NR
18.	Orissa	19582.43	18739.89	2803.32	1911.22	6803.07	988.26	1280.35	11655.94	1032.91
19.	Punjab	1922.31	1673.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	14247.06	13951.90	1093.04	1628.25	5957.13	549.21	926.99	10876.32	1230.16
21.	Sikkim	273.07	189.21	21.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.27	243.04	9.52
22.	Tamil Nadu	26530.04	29642.51	3604.59	792.98	4339.84	783.14	319.48	4409.34	367.97
23.	Tripura	838.66	1131.61	99.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	659.35	2335.65	136.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69531.24	66649.57	3480.87	1979.31	951.55	647.68	8908.28	338.42	
25.	West Bengal	24031.32	24780.70	4117.07	1884.00	5076.29	2621.00	9220.22	827.31	
26.	A & N Islands	107.20	161.26	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.41	42.11	0.42
27.	D & N Haveli	80.68	91.41	7.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	3.16	2.97
28.	Daman & Diu	25.94	27.36	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	NIL	3.46	0.47
29.	Lakshadweep	73.58	80.27	4024	0.00	0.00	0.00	NIL	10.94	3039
30.	Pondicherry	122.53	121.21	28.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		359020.56	335987.91	34356.81	28850.26	90845.23	9833.49	18375.03	123543.94	10726.70

Note : For 1995-96 the report received upto June, 1995.

Statement-III

Amount Spent under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1993-94 to 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount spent during		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96, upto May, 95
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4124.00	4065.00	1092.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	517.60	8080.08	21.90
3.	Assam	1812.00	2000.00	N.A.
4.	Bihar	2221.70	3840.30	N.A.
5.	Goa	82.70	206.12	4.20
6.	Gujarat	1858.40	4104.80	434.60
7.	Haryana	1581.70	2111.30	411.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	804.10	1126.20	109.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2868.60	3940.80	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	3679.10	4058.40	290.40
11.	Kerala	1316.50	1086.40	68.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4973.00	4946.00	184.40
13.	Maharashtra	4374.10	5943.40	311.32
14.	Manipur	296.20	374.50	21.00
15.	Meghalaya	578.70	412.60	20.10
16.	Mizoram	210.00	236.00	83.00
17.	Nagaland	90.90	21.20	0.00
18.	Orissa	2162.50	2770.90	444.20
19.	Punjab	1130.60	962.40	139.10
20.	Rajasthan	6473.80	8375.30	815.80
21.	Sikkim	372.00	372.00	128.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	3090.80	2777.10	N.A.
23.	Tripura	394.40	766.20	19.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6965.20	7406.00	703.20
25.	West Bengal	2234.40	3781.72	242.30
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
28.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	109.30	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	11.70	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	35.00	0.60	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	26.00	19.00	0.00
N. A. Not Available				

Statement-IV

Statewise/Yearwise Expenditure incurred under DPAP & DDP

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Expenditure 1993-94	Expenditure 1994-95	Expenditure* 1995-96 upto June, 1995
Drought Prone Areas Programme (DIAP)			
1. Andhra Pradesh	2405.17	2354.86	7.09
2. Bihar	880.28	631.87	N.R.
3. Gujarat	1193.91	1190.74	79.96
4. Haryana	203.75	224.25	4.70
5. Jammu & Kashmir	403.84	502.73	10.42
6. Karnataka	1608.81	1718.74	66.53
7. Madhya Pradesh	1339.18	1065.34	39.23
8. Maharashtra	1825.91	2382.51	82.29
9. Orissa	1125.74	889.83	141.32
10. Rajasthan	729.92	1013.03	83.84
11. Tamil Nadu	1074.30	1396.35	72.99
12. Uttar Pradesh	1943.94	1933.67	N.R.
13. West Bengal	432.17	679.50	N.R.
Research & Dev.		9.50	
Total :	15166.92	15985.00	588.37
Desert Development Programme (DDP)			
1. Gujarat	370.75	534.45	43.79
2. Haryana	663.56	725.85	10.57
3. Himachal Pradesh	283.30	293.82	N.R.

4.	Jammu & Kashmir	388.23	536.41	N.R.
5.	Rajasthan	4679.77	6127.16	417.78
	Research & Dev.		18.35	
	Total	6385.61	8236.04	472.14

*Provisional

N.R. - Not Reported.

Setting Up Of New Industry

494. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee to set up industries and to encourage industries in the tribal areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide self-employment opportunities to the unemployed youth of that area; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for this scheme in the current financial years' budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) and (b) . No, Sir. However, to provide self employment opportunities to the educated unemployed youth of the country Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana was launched on 2.10.93. The scheme is in operation throughout the country including in the tribal areas of Maharashtra. The details of achievement under PMRY in Maharashtra (Including the tribal areas of the state) since 1993-94 is as under :-

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Applications sanctioned by banks (Nos.)
1.	1993-94	4630	4850
2.	1994-95	20500	26551
3.	1995-96	35900	The scheme is in progress.

(c) : Under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Central Govt. provides capital subsidy @ 15% subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 7,500. The funds for

subsidy are authorised to Reserve Bank of India for disbursing to the implementing banks in the country. Hence, the information on funds for capital subsidy to Maharashtra is not available. Central Govt. also releases funds for training of beneficiaries, preparation of Project Profiles, market survey etc. The funds under these categories are released to the State Govt. The funds released under this category to Govt. of Maharashtra is as under :-

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released to Maharashtra (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1993-94	43.20
2.	1994-95	265.92

Besides, Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Maharashtra has provided Rs. 18.52 lakhs under various schemes of tribal development in the state budget of Maharashtra for the year 1995-96.

[English]

National Renewal Fund

495. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total amount of National Renewal Fund for voluntary retirement scheme has not been spent due to various reasons;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry have moved the Finance Department to release the unspent amount for helping the sick industries in public sector;

(c) if so, the reaction of Finance Ministry;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (d) . Assistance from the National Renewal Fund (NRF) for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme is allocated by the Ministry of Finance in the budgets of the Ministries/Departments administratively incharge of the Public Sector Undertakings concerned. The N.R.F. is maintained in the Public Account and it does not lapse at the end of the financial year in case of underutilisation. However, there is no provision for diversion of unspent amount for VRS assistance under NRF for revival of sick industries in public sector in any other manner.

Naval Academy

496. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the proposed Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala;

(b) when it was scheduled to be completed as per the original plan;

(d) whether the work is behind schedule;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Cabinet's approval has been obtained in March 1995 for setting up of a permanent Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala at a capital cost of Rs. 166.94 crores. Go ahead Sanctions for various preliminaries are in progress.

(b) By the middle of 2002.

(c) Infrastructure facilities like construction phase requirement of water, electricity and roads are being completed by the Kerala State Government. Environment clearance has been obtained from the Ministry of Environment & Forests in October 1993 and the Kerala State Pollution Control Board in March 1995.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Not applicable.

(f) Not applicable.

T. B. Control

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

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the report prepared by the World Health Organisation (WHO) on Tuberculosis and its observations in India;

(b) the salient features of the report;

(c) the number of districts in the country having TB Hospitals;

(d) whether the Government are aware that services and medicines available at these TB Hospitals are archaic and totally out-dated, inadequate and ineffective; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government based on the report?

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

(a) In 1992 the Govt. of India conducted a Joint review of the programme with the WHO and the report and recommendations of the review are the basis of the Revised Strategy.

(b) The Salient findings of the 1992 Review Report are :-

- i) Inadequate budgetary outlays and shortage of drugs,
- ii) Undue emphasis on X-ray instead of sputum testing for diagnosis.
- iii) Poor Quality of microscopy.
- iv) Emphasis on detection of new cases instead of achievement of cure.
- v) Poor organisation set-up and support for TB.
- vi) Lack of consensus among practitioners regarding treatment regimens.

(c) There are 764 TB Hospitals in the country. 55 districts are without TB beds.

(d) The regimens recommended for the TB

patients under the programme are adequate and effective if taken regularly for the prescribed duration.

(e) The Government has evolved a Revised Strategy for TB control wherein emphasis is on diagnosis through quality sputum microscopy and achieving 85% cure rate among sputum positive TB patients through directly observed short Course Chemotherapy.

Goitre

498. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether the incidence of goitre is on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such cases are reported in Orissa; and

(d) the action taken to eradicate goitre in Orissa?

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

(a) and (b) . The surveys conducted in the country have revealed that nearly 54 million peoples are effected by Goitre.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to control Iodine Deficiency Disorders the universal iodisation of salt is being encouraged under the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP). Under this programme funds are provided to the States/UTs for the following activities.

(a) Establishment of IDD Control Cell.

(b) Publicity and Health Education.

(c) Conducting IDD Surveys/re-surveys.

(d) Establishment of IDD monitoring laboratory.

(e) Monitoring the quality of iodised salt.

DIVESTMENT FUNDS TO REHABILITATE STAFF

499. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether attending of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in daily "Business Standard" dated July 1, 1995 under caption 'divestment funds may be used to rehabilitate staff;

(b) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to utilise the divestment funds for expenditure on the schemes of rehabilitation of employees;

(c) if so, the proposed outline in this regard; and

(d) the names of the schemes being run by the Government for the rehabilitation of employees till now and the average number of employees benefited annually as a result of these schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) . The disinvestment proceeds are put into the consolidated Fund of India. Utilisation of the funds are made through the process of Budget allocations which is decided on the basis of plan priorities. Budget allocations so done every year for National Renewal Fund (NRF) takes care of the requirements of rehabilitation of employees. Several schemes are in existence at the Centre, State and Unit levels for rehabilitating the employees. No date is maintained at the Central level in this regard.

[Translation]

Meningitis

500. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Meningitis has taken the form of an epidemic in different parts of the country;

(b) the number of persons affected by this epidemic in the country during the last one year;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any permanent measure to check this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Meningitis is endemic in India and reported from different parts of the country.

(b) During 1994, 6826 cases of meningitis (Meningococcal) have been reported by some States.

(c) and (d) Active surveillance, early diagnosis and treatment of cases, efforts to improve environmental health, encouraging the practice of good personal hygienic are some of the measures taken to limit the outbreak of the disease. Vaccination against meningitis is also prescribed to prevent spread of the diseases during an outbreak.

[English]

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

501. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of State Minister of Industry was held in June, 1995 to consider the progress and success of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the precise observations and suggestions made at the Conference; and

(c) the follow up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the observations and suggestions made at the Conference are relaxation of age for SC/ST and women beneficiaries; Enhancement of income ceiling; Raising the ceiling on business enterprises; Additional target for State fulfilling allotted target, and that Banks may be associated with the process of scrutiny screening of the applications.

(c) Action has already been initiated.

Unemployed Youth

502. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of Minister of RURAL AREAS and EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed youths in rural areas, state-wise;

(b) whether provision is being made to provide employment to them on priority basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the targets fixed for the year 1995-96 and 1996-97

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) National Sample Survey has generated the estimates of unemployed for persons of age 15 years and above by level of education on the basis of NSS 43rd round (1987-88) data. The number of unemployed were estimated by applying the survey proportions on the estimated projected population of person aged 15 years and above as on 1.1.1988. A statement on the estimate of educated unemployed for the rural areas of major states only is attached because the All India estimate may not match with the one reached by adding the respective estimate of each state as smaller states have been left out while giving the individual estimated figures. The All India estimates do not include rural areas of Nagaland where the NSS 43rd round (1987-88) was not conducted.

(b) to (d) : Under Centrally sponsored scheme TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) provision is made to train rural youth from families below poverty line in relevant skills so that they can take up self/wage employment. Training is given by reputed institutions/master craftsmen. Stipend is paid to trainees and honorarium is paid to master craftsmen/training institutes. The financial outlay for 1995-96 is Rs. 45 crore. For 1996-97 the financial outlay has not been finalised.

Statement

Estimated no. of unemployed persons (in 00) of age 15 years and above in each general education category for major states during 1987-88 : NSS (43rd round)

States/ All-India	rural			
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	4134	775	604	1540
Assam	565	718	665	1354
Bihar	1421	1020	660	1978
Gujarat	823	476	219	541
Haryana	240	603	353	895
Himachal Pradesh	45	139	86	296
Jammu & Kashmir	21	20	73	190
Karnataka	428	192	293	950
Kerala	799	3210	4256	5731
Madhya Pradesh	960	276	267	350
Maharashtra	900	776	448	1204
Orissa	1341	1762	898	1224
Punjab	90	205	279	795
Rajasthan	1770	602	339	489
Tamil Nadu	2990	1157	1034	2001
Uttar Pradesh	1589	845	715	2288
West Bengal	2221	919	901	1826
All-India	19413	12386	11781	23435

Revision Of Army Syllabus

503. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce human rights ii. educational and training syllabus for Jawans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) The Army has issued "Ten Commandments" as per details given in the Statement attached as guidelines for troops operating in low intensity conflict situations.

2. Human Rights Cell was set up in Army HQrs. in September, 1993. An Army Training Note on Human Rights was published in January 1995 and distributed to Training Establishments, Formations and Units. The subject of Human Rights has been included in Training Courses of Officers and is being included in promotion examination for officers.

STATEMENT**CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF'S TEN
COMMANDMENTS**

- 1 NO RAPE (BALATKAR KABHI NAHIN)
- 2 NO MOLESTATION (AURATON SE
CHERKHANI KABHI NAHIN)
- 3 NO TORTURE (AMANUSHIK KRURTA KABHI
NAHIN)
- 4 NO MILITARY DISGRACE i.e. loss of arms/mil
post or surrender or imbibing of un-army like culture
(MUNH KALA HONE SE MARNA BHALA)
- 5 NO MEDDLING IN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
i.e. land disputes or quarrels (CIVILIANS KI
NUMBARDARI MAT KARO)
- 6 COMPETENCE IN PLATOON/COMPANY
TACTICS IN COUNTER MILITANCY OPERATIONS
(COMPANY/PLATOON TACTICS MEIN NIPUNTA)
- 7 WILLINGLY CARRY OUT CIVIC ACTION WITH
INNOVATIONS (JANATA KO RAHAT PAHUNCHAO)
- 8 DEVELOP MEDIA INTERACTION MODES -
USE IT AS A 'FORCE MULTIPLIER' AND NOT AS
A 'FORCE DEGRADER' (PATRAKARON KE SATH
SAHI SAMBANDH RAKHO)
- 9 RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS (MANVIK
ADHIKARON KI IZZAT KARO)
- 10 ONLY FEAR GOD, UPHOLD DHARMA (Ethical
mode of life-the path of righteousness) AND ENJOY
SERVING THE COUNTRY (SIRF BHAGWAN SE
DARO, DHARMA KA RASTA PAKRO, KHUSH
HOKHAR DESH SEVA KARO)

[Translation]

NRI Investment In Health Sector

504 SHRI SIMON MARANDI

Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be
pleased to state

(a) whether NRIs have shown keen interest in
making investment in the health sector,

(b) if so, the number of applications received so
far from them, and

(c) the decision taken by the Government on
these applications?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI A. R. ANTULAY)**

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Since the introduction of new
Industrial Policy in July, 1991, till 30th June, 1995, 14
proposals out of 19 received from NRIs, entailing and
investment of Rs. 5757.39 lakhs have been approved
for setting up of hospital/diagnostic centres etc

[English]

Asthma

505 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI

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

(a) whether asthma, heart disease and other
respiratory ailments are on the increase in Delhi
because of the high levels of pollution,

(b) if so, the number of people suffering from
these ailments in Delhi,

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check
these diseases,

(d) the number of such patients in Delhi,

(e) whether the Government have taken steps to
check the rising pollution in Delhi, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There is no scientific data available to
suggest that there is an increase in cases of Asthma
and heart diseases in Delhi. Air pollution may be one
of the contributing factors in their causation

(b) and (d) There is no authentic data to assess
the incidence of these diseases, as they are not
notifiable

(c) Health education, counselling and pollution
control are some of the measures to check these
diseases

(e) and (f) A note on the subject is given in the
Statement attached

STATEMENT**STEPS TAKEN TO CHECK POLLUTION**

The major air and water polluting industries in Delhi have been identified and they are required by law to comply with the standards laid down for discharge of effluents and emissions by installation of pollution control equipments within a stipulated time frame. In areas with high industrial and traffic density, monitoring of air and water quality is done at various points. For control of vehicular pollution, gross and mass emission standards have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has also launched a comprehensive action plan to reduce pollution and control smoke emission from the buses and other vehicles.

Kendriya Bhandar

506. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received about the poor quality of the stationery, furniture and other items to the Government departments by the Kendriya Bhandar in the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there have been complaints of excess billing in the Government departments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to check excess billing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC, GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) and (b) . Details of complaints taken up by the Government Departments with Kendriya Bhandar and action taken on each of them are shown in the statement, placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) . The sales staff of Kendriya Bhandar are under instructions that supplies should be in accordance with the requirements of the customers as per the indents raised. The instances of excess charging from the Government departments are mainly due to (i) the non-availability of a particular product, and therefore the delivery of a similar product accepted by the consumer, and (ii) non-tallying of the bill raised by the computer cell and the actual supplies made by the stationery counter. If any case of excess charging comes to the notice of management, refunds are afforded immediately.

STATEMENT

**DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS TAKEN UP BY GOVT. DEPTTS. WITH KENDRIYA BHANDAR
AND ACTION TAKEN ON EACH OF THEM**

1992-93

S.No.	Deptt.	Month of Complaint	Item	Action Taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Bureau of Indian Standards	June 92	Printing Paper	Item replaced
2.	M/O Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education)	June 92	Pens, Refills, Calculators etc.	Since there was No specific complaint, position was explained to customer.
3.	Sales Tax Deptt. Delhi.	June 92	Computer Stationery	The department was replied to that the stationery in question had not been supplied by Kendriya Bhandar.
4.	B.I.C.P.	July 92	Staple machines cups & saucers (Bone China)	Item replaced
5.	N.C.E.R.T.	Dec. 92	Furniture	Supplies lifted back and returned to the supplier.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1993-94				
1.	Intelligence Bureau (MHA) R.K.Puram	Dec.93	CVT	Item replaced
2.	L.B.S. Hospital Govt. of Delhi	Oct. 93	Furniture	-do-
1994-95				
1.	O/O C.E.O. Delhi	April 94	Carbon paper	Since Kendriya Bhandar had supplied goods as per customer demand and as mentioned in Kendriya Bhandar's billing position was suitably explained to the customer.
2.	M.O Agriculture Deptt. of Food	Jan 95	Furniture	Items replaced
3.	Railway Board	Feb.95	Duplicating Ink	Items taken back and refund afforded to the customer.
4.	Lok Sabha Sectt.	Feb. 95	Full Mark ribbons	Customer was asked to return defective ribbons but the same were not produced.
No complaint is pending at present.				

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

507. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick public sector undertakings in the Central sphere;

(b) the number of such sick Public Sector Undertakings not making any production at all;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant functional autonomy to the growing ailing units;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of workers in each of the above two categories;

(f) whether any policy to rehabilitate/re-train them has been framed; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

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

D. R. D. A.

508. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main function of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA);

(b) whether the Government have proposal to restructure and expand the activities of DRDA; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal mooted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are Registered Societies under Registration of Society Act. They are the overall in-charge of the Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the programme in the District. The main functions of the DRDA are:-

i) To keep the District and Block Level Agencies informed of the basic parameters and the requirements of the programme and the tasks to be performed by all these agencies.

ii) To coordinate and oversee the surveys, preparation of perspective plans and Annual Plan of the blocks and finally prepare a District Plan.

iii) To monitor and evaluate the programme implementation by Government and non-governmental agencies to ensure its effectiveness.

iv) To secure inter-sectoral and inter-departmental coordination and cooperation.

v) To give publicity to the achievements made under the programme and disseminate knowledge and build up awareness about the programme.

vi) To send periodical returns to the State Government in the prescribed formats.

(b) and (c) After the 73rd Amendment of the constitution, need for strengthening the implementing agency of Rural Development Programme at District Level has been felt and accordingly the following measuring have been suggested to the State Governments :

i) District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) should function under the overall supervision, control and guidance of the Zilla Parishad)

(ii) A clear functional distinction should be made between the self-employment/wage employment wings of the DRDA.

iii) There should be additional Project Director and Technical/support staff like Executive Engineer/Superintending Engineer etc. for Rural employment works.

iv) Representation of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Governing Body of District Rural Development Agencies.

v) Project Formulation capabilities should be strengthened, if necessary through induction of qualified consultants.

vi) Involvement of Divisional Commissioner in supervision and monitoring of the programme at District level.

Final decision in this regard is yet to be taken after receiving comments from the State Governments.

Migraine

509. DR. R. MALLU :

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

(a) whether a large number of persons in the country are suffering from migraine;

(b) whether any effective treatment is available for this disease;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government in this direction?

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

(a) Data on prevalence of migraine has not been compiled.

(b) to (d). A number of Prophylactic and symptomatic treatment are available for migraine.

Reservation For Ex-Servicemen

510. SHRI K. G. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some States there is no reservation in jobs for ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the names of these States;

(c) whether in some States the reservation quota for ex-servicemen is not carried forward;

(d) if so, the names of such States; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) . The States of Bihar, Kerala and Meghalaya have not provided for reservation in jobs for ex-servicemen.

(c) to (e) . The Governments of the following States have not provided for carrying forward of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen. They have been requested to make suitable provision for carry forward of reserved vacancies.

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Computer Industry

511. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the price of computer to make them affordable and ensuring survival of the computer industry in this age of intellectual capitalism; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) and (b) . The Government of India have rationalised and reduced the custom duties on Computer parts, components, finished computer system and software. This reduction in duties have resulted in the reduction of prices of computer systems between 15-20 percent. The main purpose was to reduce the prices of the computer systems in the Indian market.

Drinking Water

512. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) total number of villages with adequate sources of drinking water as on April 1, 1995, State-wise;

(b) total number of villages with no or inadequate sources of drinking water as on April 1, 1995, State-wise;

(c) number of villages proposed to be provided with drinking water sources during 1995-96;

(d) total number of households in such villages and the total number of households whose requirement of drinking water can be met by the existing and proposed sources;

(e) total plan allocation for provision of drinking water with expenditure in the first three years of the Plan; and

(f) the overall percentage of satisfaction in terms of households in the country as a whole and in the villages with inadequate drinking supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) and (b) . The State-wise information regarding the number of habitations with adequate sources of drinking water as per norms and those with no or inadequate sources of safe drinking water is given in the Statement attached.

(c) 86746 habitations are targeted to be covered with safe drinking water supply during 1995-96.

(d) The number of households in the above habitations is not maintained at the level of Central Government. However, 261.20 lakhs rural population is likely to be benefited in the above habitations during 1995-96.

(e) The total plan outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 5100.00 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 4954.23 crores in the State Sector Minimum Needs programme. The expenditure in the first three years of the Plan is Rs. 1769.24 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 2572.10 crore in the Central Sector respectively.

(f) the overall percentage in terms of rural population habitation in the country is as under :-

Category	%age of rural population covered
Fully covered	76.68
partially covered/not covered.	23.32

STATEMENT

No. of Not Covered (NC), Partially Covered (PC) and Fully Covered habitations as on 1.4.95

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status of coverage of habitations as on 1.4.95			
		NC	PC	FC	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1536	19341	46807	67684
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	317	710	1419	2446
3.	Assam	12860	23726	34083	70669
4.	Bihar	21542	17157	166737	205436
5.	Goa	60	78	267	405
6.	Gujarat	1281	8554	20434	30269
7.	Haryana	0	2575	3909	6484
8.	Uttaranchal Pradesh	5864	12616	25302	43781
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1271	3988	2505	7763
10.	Karnataka	6078	16577	34027	56682
11.	Kerala	1140	8278	301	9719
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12855	25823	88406	127083
13.	Maharashtra	202	18932	57990	77124
14.	Manipur	522	1021	1272	2815
15.	Meghalaya	1283	1874	4719	7876
16.	Mizoram	42	402	476	919
17.	Nagaland	358	787	159	1304
18.	Orissa	5364	21083	47784	74231
19.	Punjab	5687	345	6766	12797
20.	Rajasthan	15528	17348	48897	81773
21.	Sikkim	80	1111	488	1679
22.	Tamil Nadu	548	41655	24412	66615

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23.	Tripura	1263	2750	3399	7412
24.	Uttar Pradesh	19531	106405	148704	274641
25.	West Bengal	2205	29822	48350	80377
26.	A & N Island	11	80	413	504
27.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	1	61	138	200
30.	Lakshadweep	0	8	3	11
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Total		117429	383106	818164	1318699

*The survey results in respect of A & N Islands, D & N Haveli and Pondicherry are not available.

[Translation]

Setting Up Of Industrial Units

513. SHRI N. J. RATHWA :

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA :

SHRI SATYANARAIAN JATIYA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up new industries in various parts of the country during Eighth Five Year Plan in Government/ Private Sectors and also with foreign collaborations;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the estimated cost of each project;

(d) the funds allocated and utilised during Eighth

Five Year Plan, Year-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the increasing unemployment is likely to be reduced in case there is no above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (e) . There is no proposal to set up new industries at grass root level in public sector during Eighth Five year Plan. A statement showing the number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued during August, 1991 to June, 1995 is given in the Statement-I attached. State-wise foreign direct investment cases approved by all sections for the period August, 1991 to June, 1995 is given in the Statement-II attached. This Statement also indicates proposed investment and proposed employment. The funds allocated and utilised during Eighth Five Year Plan in projects of Central Public Sector year-wise is given in the Statement-III attached.

Statement - I

State	TOTAL PROPOSALLS			INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENEUR MEMORANDA (IEM)				LETTERS OF INVESTMENTS (LOI)						
	(IEM+LOI)	%age	Numbers Filed	%age	Pro- posed Invest- ment (Rs. Cr.)	%age	Pro- posed Employ- ment (Numbers)	%age	Numbers Issued	%age	Pro- posed Invest- ment (Rs. Cr.)	%age	Pro- posed Employ- ment (Numbers)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Maharashtra	4215	18.80	3872	19.03	77813	19.23	653865	17.32	343	16.51	4650	8.00	60772	14.74
Gujarat	3318	14.80	3000	14.75	75164	18.57	533014	14.12	318	15.30	15048	25.88	43856	10.64
Uttar Pradesh	2223	9.91	2032	9.99	43313	10.70	373633	9.90	191	9.19	4783	8.23	47319	11.48
Tamil Nadu	2008	8.96	1695	8.33	23496	5.81	296715	7.86	313	15.06	7424	12.77	63340	15.36
Haryana	1443	6.44	1319	6.48	14365	3.55	222472	5.89	124	5.97	2302	3.96	31546	7.65
Andhra Pradesh	1433	6.39	1210	5.95	29407	7.27	229084	6.07	223	10.73	5347	9.20	45929	11.14
Madhya Pradesh	1341	5.98	1245	6.12	37631	9.30	306249	8.11	96	4.62	930	1.60	18847	4.57
Rajasthan	1232	5.49	1164	5.72	19522	4.82	231314	6.13	68	3.27	1385	2.38	11985	2.91
Punjab	1175	5.24	1112	5.47	14417	3.56	303577	8.04	63	3.03	2536	4.36	20842	5.06
Karnataka	815	3.63	715	3.51	16430	4.06	107045	2.84	100	4.81	3824	6.58	24708	5.99
West Bengal	778	3.47	735	3.61	11448	2.83	153731	4.07	43	2.07	1372	2.36	7800	1.89
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	487	2.17	477	2.34	7690	1.90	66383	1.76	10	0.48	56	0.10	1231	0.30
Delhi	426	1.90	412	2.03	6050	1.49	43777	1.16	14	0.67	29	0.05	1177	0.29
Daman & Diu	236	1.05	223	1.10	2073	0.51	18793	0.50	13	0.63	48	0.08	2517	0.61
Himachal Pradesh	234	1.04	210	1.03	5148	1.27	57763	1.53	24	1.15	317	0.55	4059	0.98
Kerala	229	1.02	189	0.93	4600	1.14	31951	0.85	40	1.92	1317	2.26	8116	1.97
Bihar	201	0.90	181	0.89	4726	1.17	30581	0.81	20	0.96	514	0.88	4860	1.18

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Goa	168	0.75	140	0.69	2709	0.67	17618	0.47	28	1.35	102	0.18	2621	0.64
Pondicherry	167	0.74	160	0.79	999	0.25	16905	0.45	7	0.34	352	0.61	921	0.22
Orissa	149	0.66	137	0.67	4215	1.04	53047	1.41	12	0.58	3626	6.24	2566	0.62
Assam	55	0.25	46	0.23	1776	0.44	5724	0.15	9	0.43	1852	3.18	4128	1.00
Jammu & Kashmir	36	0.16	34	0.17	160	0.04	12488	0.33	2	0.10	6	0.01	765	0.19
Chandigarh	13	0.06	12	0.06	121	0.03	3604	0.10	1	0.05	0	0.00	9	0.00
Sikkim	10	0.04	9	0.04	25	0.01	780	0.02	1	0.05	5	0.01	204	0.05
Araunchal Pradesh	4	0.02	1	0.00	35	0.01	23	0.00	3	0.14	1	0.00	380	0.09
Andaman & Nicobar	4	0.02	4	0.02	261	0.06	2180	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	3	0.01	2	0.01	53	0.01	252	0.01	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meghalaya	3	0.01	3	0.01	38	0.01	482	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tripura	3	0.01	3	0.01	1038	0.26	1345	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Ladshadweep	1	0.00	1	0.00	4	0.00	278	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	11	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	0.53	323	0.56	1766	0.43
	22421	100.00	20343	100.00	404727	100.00	3774673	100.00	2078	100.00	58149	100.00	412264	100.00

STATEMENT - II**Statewise Report**

For Foreign Direct Investment Cases Approved by
All Sections for the period August 1991 to June
1995

State	Aug '91 - Jun '95	
	No.	Investment (Rs. crore)
Others	1077	9356.14
Maharashtra	473	5744.52
West Bengal	101	3701.31
Delhi	241	3575.19
Tamil Nadu	288	2451.45
Gujarat	143	2414.29
Orissa	25	1743.62
Andhra Pradesh	168	1306.30
Madhya Pradesh	61	989.68
Uttar Pradesh	123	820.97
Karnataka	208	783.75
Punjab	35	513.65
Rajasthan	87	458.25
Haryana	148	432.09
Himachal Pradesh	16	279.69
Pondicherry	18	115.03
Goa	22	90.92
Kerala	36	85.49
Bihar	12	79.29
Chandigarh	10	72.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11	47.22
Arunachal Pradesh	2	11.06
Daman & Diu	6	5.48
Assam	4	1.50
Andaman & Nicobar	5	0.98
Tripura	1	0.68
Lakshadweep	1	.050
	3322	35081.38

STATEMENT - III

Statement showing the funds allocated and utilised
during the eighth five year plan wise for the projects
of central PSEs.

(Rs. in crores)

Approved Eighth Plan Outlay	35,195.00
<u>1992-93</u>	
Budget Estimate	7,589.92
Actual Expenditure	5,647.83
<u>1993-94</u>	
Budget Estimate	9,138.23
Actual Expenditure	6,261.23
<u>1994-95</u>	
Budget Estimate	9,674.00
Revised Estimate	8,990.73
<u>1995-96</u>	
Budget Estimate	10,829.22

*[English]***Medical Facilities To Ex-Servicemen**

514. SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Scheme to provide free
medical facilities to ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, when this was introduced;

(c) the formalities to be completed to avail of
these facilities;

(d) the number of ex-servicemen who are not
availing these facilities at present; and

(e) the total expenses, incurred by the Ministry
for these facilities during the last three years, year-
wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ex-Servicemen have been entitled to medical
facilities since 1966.

(c) The ex-servicemen have to report to any service medical establishment along with identity card/discharge documents to establish their identities for availing of medical facilities.

(d) No such statistics is compiled by this Ministry.

(e) Medical facilities provided to ex-servicemen in Military Medical Establishments are covered under the general budget for medical facilities for Defence forces. However, the yearwise breakup of the assistance provided by the Kendriya Sainik Board for treatment of ex-servicemen in the last three years is as follows:-

1992-93	Rs. 10 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 20 lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 60.49 lakhs.

Blood Bank

515. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

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

(a) whether the Food and Drug Administration in consultation with the Drug Controller of India has directed the Indian Red Cross Society to shut its blood bank and also cancelled its licence; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Consequent upon a joint inspection carried out by Officers of Drug Controller (India) and the Food and Drug Administration, Maharashtra, a show Cause Notice has been issued to the Indian Red Cross Society's blood bank at Bombay for violation of the conditions of the licence. An FIR has been registered against the blood bank by the Joint Commissioner, FDA, Maharashtra. In the meantime, the blood bank has suspended activities relating to collection, storage, transfusion, distribution and preparation of blood components.

[Translation]

Development Of Electronics In Maharashtra

516. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made for Maharashtra for the development of electronics during 1995-96 and during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the various schemes to be launched in Maharashtra during the said period; and

(c) the details of foreign capital investment approved in this field for Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) The Planning Commission does not make specific sub sectoral allocation for electronics for the States. The Central Government outlay for the electronics sector is as follows :

VIII Plan Outlay. Rs. 588 crores *

1995-96 Rs. 147 crores

Gross Budgetary Support.

* - In addition, funds of Rs. 163.68 crores were provided for 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 for other projects.

There is no specific allocation of this Central outlay state-wise in the electronics sector. The Department of Electronics allocates from this Central Government outlay, its resources on various projects/programmes depending upon the requirement of the Electronics Industry which is decided by various expert councils and Committees. Such projects and programmes are in the nature of infrastructure setting up or sponsored projects for specific technology or manpower development.

(b) The details of various on-going projects/programmes supported by the Department of electronics in Maharashtra are given in the Statement attached.

(c) During the year 1994-95 (upto June '1995), 23 proposals involving foreign direct investment were approved by the Empowered Committee for Electronic Units in Maharashtra for the manufacture of software, CD Mastering, instrumentation, fax machines, video software under the Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP), Software Technology Park (STP) schemes, 100% export Oriented Units (EOU) schemes as well as the domestic sector.

Statement

List of programmes/projects supported by the Department of Electronics in the State (Maharashtra)

1A. Mission Mode Projects for the development of : Electroceramic grade Barium carbonate and Strontium Carbonate; Polyaniline based Gas-Sensors; Process Optimization and Scale-up of indigenously developed dry-film photoresist for PCBs and Scaling up of UV and/or Heat curable acrylates and development of formulation for optical fibre coating, were sponsored at Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) in Pune .

1B. Project for dry-film photoresist for PCBs was also sponsored at National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune.

2. Second Mission of Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC) has been undertaken. Mission Mode Project on design and development of advanced communication co-processor was sponsored at Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune.

3. A project on human-aided, machine-translation of English news stories to Hindi, has been initiated at National Centre for Software Technology (NCST), Bombay.

4. WRLC Deccan College at Pune has been given projects for development of Corpora of Text for Marathi, Gujarati and also in Sindhi.

5. Mission Mode Project on improvement of yields and reliability of discrete semiconductor devices at Meltron Semiconductors Ltd. at Nasik.

6. Project for development of MOS device simulator, given to IIT, Bombay.

7. Project for upgradation of STEPS package from 1D to 2D simulator, given to University of Bombay.

8. Project on control of parametres of semiconductor device by electron and ion irradiation, given to University of Poona at Pune.

9. Development of Electronic Identification Technology System given to SAMEER, Bombay.

10. Project on Engine Control Unit for electronic fuel injection system for baseline petrol car engine given to ARAI/ER & DC, Pune.

11. A TDC project for development of 16 channel audio-mixer product, was given to MELTRON, Bombay.

12. A TDC project for development of knowledge based systems in speech Technology given to TIFR at Bombay.

13. A TDC project for development of Mobile Radio (Citizen Band Radio) was given to ER & DC, Pune.

14. A TDC project for development of digital multilingual dubbing facility was given to C-DAC, Pune.

15. A TDC project for development of Solder Paste was given to C-MET, Pune.

16. A TDC project for development of an Expert system for process planning of CNC Machines was given to IIT, Bombay.

17. A TDC project on Red & White Cell Rheometer was given to IIT, Bombay.

18. A Photonics project for preparation of optical fibre grade SiC 14 was given to C-MET, Pune.

19. A Photonics project for development of optoelectronic material for long wavelength sources and detectors by MOVPE technique was given to TIFR, Bombay.

20. A TDC Project of fibre optics system and products was given to C-DAC, Pune.

21. Under NORAD scheme, Rs. 8 lakhs have been earmarked by the department of Woman & Child to train 100 women in computer operation in Maharashtra.

22. A TDC project for application of Electronic Data Logger System to optimize rain water harvesting for village level planning. was given to Shree Anna Hazare's Sant Yadvababa Shikshan Prasark Mandal at Ralegan Siddhi, Maharashtra.

23. A project to create a Geographical Information Resource centre to assist NGO's in doing PC-GIS based watershed planning, was given to BAIF Development Research Foundation at Pune.

24. A Rural Needs Survey project was given to Centre for Quantitative Research, Pune to identify priority felt needs for village development in order to prepare implementable long-term and short-term Vision of rural and social development applications. This survey covered Katol and Karveer Block villages in Maharashtra, for which appropriate electronics and S & T based solutions are to be devised and field tried in Maharashtra, alongwith the other 7 States surveyed.

[English]

T. B. Control

517. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :

SHRI RAM KAPSE :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "The Scourge of T. B." Appearing in the Indian Express on June 15, 1995;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control the dreaded tuberculosis, which is rampant in all parts of India;

(c) whether any additional funds are given to State Governments and voluntary organisations who will specially take work for eradication of T.B.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken various steps to control the dreaded tuberculosis. Some of the steps are as under :-

i) National Tuberculosis Control Programme is implemented in all States/UTs.

ii) Budget allocation has been raised.

iii) New target has been set for sputum positive cases.

iv) Early procurement and distribution of drugs.

v) State TB Training Demonstration Centres are being strengthened.

vi) Revised Strategy has been adopted to achieve more than 85% cure rate among sputum positive cases. The strategy is being implemented in phased manner with World Bank assistance.

(c) to (e) .There has been no provision for cash assistance to the States or the voluntary Organisations. However, assistance is given for supply of anti TB drugs, X-ray materials, X-ray films, microscope and vehicles.

Upgradation Of MIG Planes

518. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russian fighter aircraft manufacturer if likely to cancel service and spares/guarantees for its MIG series aircraft if India gets the planes upgraded by other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost estimates of upgrading MIG 29s;

(c) the reasons for not getting the planes upgraded through its manufacturer; and

(d) the manner in which the issue is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) to (d) . It has been decided to undertake the upgradation of MIG-21 BIS aircraft with Russian agencies as the Prime contractor for design, development and flight test. The productionisation of upgraded version is proposed indigenously at HAL. The intention to proceed has been issued to the Russian agency in March 1994 and commercial negotiations are in progress to ascertain the final cost.

In view of above, cancellation of service and spares-guarantees for MIG series aircraft by Russia does not arise. The upgradation of MIG aircraft would depend on the progress, and success of the MIG 21 upgrade programme.

Crash Of IAF Plane

519. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Air Force Aircraft Crashed during the last three months;

(b) the number of pilots and civilians killed/injured in such incidents; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid or to be paid in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) From 1st April, 95 to 27th July, 1995, 6 IAF aircraft have crashed.

(b) 3 pilots/co-pilots and 2 civilians were killed and 2 pilots injured.

(c) The amount of compensation to be paid to civilians for loss of lives and damage to properties is under process.

All India Services

520. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recruitment of officers to All

India Services by the UPSC in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the details of recruitment, service-wise for the above three years;

(c) whether there has been a steady decline in recruitment to the All India Services; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) and (b) . A statement is attached herewith.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED BY THE UPSC AND ALLOCATED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

YEARS OF EXAM	RECOMMENDED BY UPSC			CANDIDATES ALLOTTED		
	IAS	IPS	IFS	IAS	IPS	IFS
1992	80	78	49	80	78	49
1993	80	98	49	80	98	49
1994	80	98	49	80	98	49

Results of one candidates in IFS in each of the three years was with held by the UPSC.

[Translation]

Shortage Of Officers

521. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Chief of Army Staff has expressed his concern over shortage of officers in the Army;

(b) if so, the period, number and departments having this shortage; and

(c) the steps being taken to attract young officers in the Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . As of January, 1995, there was a deficiency of 12,742 officers in the Army. The shortage is not a new phenomenon and exists almost in all Arms and Services of the Army. To make up deficiencies, measures such as introduction of University Entry Scheme, enhanced induction of Permanent Commissioned Officers & Short Commissioned Officers, induction of women as officers in the Army, etc. have been taken.

2. The Government have since appointed the Fifth Central Pay Commission. One of the terms of references of the Commission is to examine the

present structure of emoluments and conditions of services of the personnel belonging to the Armed Forces, taking into account the total package of benefits available to them and to suggest changes therein, which may be desirable and feasible.

Police Encounters In J & K

522. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed by police in encounters in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years ;

(b) the number of the foreigners out of them;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the killing of innocent people in the State; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) . As per information furnished by the State Government, 4719 persons including 994 civilians, 3499 militants and 226 foreign mercenaries were killed in encounters and maintenance of law and order during the last three years. The years-wise break-up is as under :-

Year	No of persons killed in encounters/cross firing/maintenance of law and order.			
	Civilians	Militants	Foreign Mercenaries	Total
1992	435	805	14	1254
1993	310	1220	90	1620
1994	249	1474	122	1845
Total	994	3499	226	4719

(c) and (d) . Complaints have been received about 1062 killings from various Human Rights Groups out of which 1048 were examined. Of these 948 were found false. 3 cases involving 7 persons are under investigation with the State Police. While 4

cases involving 93 persons have been challaned in the court of law till date, 14 cases are under investigation.

[English]

Health Services

523. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether the subsidies for health services provided till now at Public Hospitals and health institutions is in the process of being reduced;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to maintain alternative health care system in the country?

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

(a) to (c) . 'Health' being a State subject, the delivery of health care services is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories Administration and they frame their policies keeping in view the financial resources available.

Induction Of Army Officers In Survey Of India

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy on induction of Army officers, from corps of Engineers to Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such officers have been inducted from the very inception of Survey of India;

(d) whether there is any proposal to discontinue this practice;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of officers inducted from corps of Engineers into the Survey of India during the last ten years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the existing policy, army officers from the Corps of Engineers or Corps of signals or Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers with not less than 3 years and not more than 6 years commissioned service and degree in Engineering of a recognised university or equivalent, are eligible for induction in Survey of India (SOI).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There has been no induction from the Corps of Engineer Officers into Survey of India during the last ten years.

Maternity Hospital

525. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :

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

(a) whether the condition of OGHS maternity hospital at R.K. Puram in New Delhi is deplorable; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government for proper maintenance of this hospital?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Veterans Of Second World War

526. SHRI K. G. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received that the veterans, who took part in the second world war are not being taken proper care of;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the pension amount of Rs. 250/-; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) to (d) . Representations/complaints have been received from the veterans of the Second World War and also from other sources demanding grant of pension to them. These veterans were recruited by the British Indian Army for short periods, ranging from 2 to 6 years. After the termination of the Second World War. they were discharged and were paid admissible war/service gratuity. Since they had not rendered the minimum qualifying service, as per rules, they have not been granted service pension.

[Translation]

Vacancies of Judges

527. SHRI N. J. RATHVA :

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of judges per million people in India;

(b) whether as per international norms, the number of judges per million are to be increased to 50;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of judges in Supreme Court and various High Courts at present;

(e) the total number of SC/ST and women judges out of them;

(f) whether a large number of vacancies of judges are still lying pending in Supreme Court and various High Courts;

(g) if so, whether the Government propose to appoint SC/ST and women judges against these vacancies;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) the approximate number of cases filed and disposed of on a day in High Court;

(j) the number of cases still pending in various courts; and

(k) whether the Government propose to settle the pending cases expeditiously by inducting retired judges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) :

(a) As per information available, there are 14.02 Judges for every million of population (1991 census).

(b) and (c) . The Eleventh Law Commission in its 120th Report has, interalia recommended that the present strength of 10.5 Judges per million population be increased to 50 Judges per million population. With regard to strength of Judges in High Courts, among other factors, institution and pendency of cases are more relevant than the basis of population. Hence the recommendation, has not been found acceptable. In so far as the matter relating to

Subordinate Judiciary is concerned, their strength is determined by the State Government in consultation with their respective High Courts.

(d) to (f) . Statement-I is attached.

(g) and (h). Appointment of Judges of the High Courts is made in terms of Article 217 of the Constitution of India which does not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government have, however, addressed letters to the Chief Ministers and the Chief Justices of the High Courts from time to time requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges, so as to give them better representation on the High Courts that what exists at present.

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

(j) Statement-II is attached.

(k) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to induct retired Judges for the disposal of pending cases.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	High Courts (As on 19.7.95)	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	vacancy	Number of Judges belonging to		
					SC (As on 23.3.95)	ST	WOMEN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Allahabad	70	69	1	2	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36	36	-	-	2	1
3.	Bombay	54	37	17	3	-	1
4.	Calcutta	48	36	12	-	-	1
5.	Delhi	31	29	2	-	-	1
6.	Gauhati	17	14	3	-	3	1
7.	Gujarat	30	23	7	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	5	3	-	-	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	8	3	1*	-	-
10.	Karnataka	30	24	6	1	1	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
11.	Kerala	25	20	5	1	-	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31	24	7	-	-	-
13.	Madras	29	22	7	1*	-	-
14.	Orissa	15	10	5	-	-	1
15.	Patna	37	32	5	1	-	1
16.	Punjab & Haryana	37	30	7	-	-	1*
17.	Rajasthan	26	21	5	-	1	2
18.	Sikkim	3	2	1	-	-	-
	Total	538	442	96	10	7	13
II.	Supreme Court (As on date)	26	21	5	1	-	1

*As on 31.10.1994.

STATEMENT-II**Name of the Court****No. of cases pending****Supreme Court**

Admission Matters-26043(Actual files) (Not expanded)
(as on 1.4.95)

Regular Matters-21933(Actual files) (Not expanded)
(as on 1.4.95)

High Courts
No. of cases pending
(as on 31.12.95)

(1)	(2)
1. Allahabad	7,79,313* (as on 31.12.94)
2. Andhra Pradesh	1,19,645
3. Bombay	2,06,283
4. Calcutta	2,42,614
5. Delhi	1,38,482 (as on 31.12.93)
6. Gauhati	26,641* (as on 30.6.94)
7. Gujarat	91,703
8. Himachal Pradesh	16,580
9. Jammu & Kashmir	90,507
10. Karnataka	1,37,613* (as on 1.3.95)
11. Kerala	1,77,807
12. Madhya Pradesh	67,759

(1)	(2)
13. Madras	3,51,104* (as on 31.12.94)
14. Orissa	48,932
15. Patna	90,161
16. Punjab & Haryana	1,43,371* (as on 28.2.95)
17. Rajasthan	93,401
18. Sikkim	38

* Figures relate to the period mentioned in bracket.

[English]

Condition Of Medicals Hospitals

528. SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether military hospitals lack in latest medical instruments and gadgets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to modernise the military hospitals in the country; and

(d) if so, by when and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Not Applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Modernisation of the Armed Force Medical Services to keep pace with changes in technology and developments in diagnostic and therapeutic advancement is an ongoing process. This is undertaken in a phased manner based on availability of resources.

[Translation]

Development Of Science And Technology

529. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the amount spent on different schemes

name-wise for the promotion of Science and Technology during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

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

[English]

Merger Of Defence Ministry And Services Headquarters

530. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the armed forces have sought for merger of Defence Ministry and the Services Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Defence from the Services Headquarters.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Complaints Regarding Radiography

531. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has taken any action against some companies carrying out radiography work in the Mangalore area (Karnataka) violating radiation rules; exposing workers to danger;

(b) if so, the names of the companies violating the rules in this area; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) AERB has taken action against the following eight Companies, operating in the Mangalore area, for violation of Radiation Protection Rules, 1971 :

- i) M/s. ESCON Technical Services Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
- ii) M/s. Metals & Minerals Testing Laboratory, Calcutta.
- iii) M/s. Industrial Radiographic Inspection Co., Madras.
- iv) M/s. SITAS NDT Engineers, Bangalore.
- v) M/s. Perfect Metal Testing & Inspection Agency, Calcutta.
- vi) M/s. ID & RL Private Ltd., Calcutta.
- vii) M/s. Gammax Services, Bombay.
- viii) M/s. Geecy Industrial Services, Thane.

(c) Show-cause notices were issued by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to all eight companies asking item-wise explanation for the observed violations of the Radiation Protection Rules, 1971. The Cameras of the first three companies, which were involved in serious violation, have been sealed at site. These companies were stopped from carrying out radiography work at M/s Mangalore Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL) Complex for three months. The radiography work at MRPL site

of M/s. SITAS NDT Engineers, Bangalore was suspended for three months as the company also committed, serious violations of Radiation Protection Rules, 1971. The remaining four companies have been asked to furnish undertaking that they will strictly adhere to the provisions of Radiation Protection Rules, 1971. These directives have been complied with by the companies.

[Translation]

Promotions

532. SHRI RAMESHAR PATIDAR :

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :

Will be PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether several technical and non-technical posts in Government offices have no scope for further promotions;

(b) if so, the number of such posts;

(c) whether several scheduled caste employees are working in these posts without promotions for the last five years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure speedy promotions in these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) to (d) . Promotion from one grade to another depends on various factors as availability of vacancies, cadre structure, seniority of the officer concerned, rate of expansion of the cadre etc. There cannot be any uniformity in the matter. As these are made by the various cadre controlling authorities, at various levels, it is not possible to monitor the information in this regard on a centralised basis. However instructions exist to give in-situ promotion to certain categories of technical and non-technical officers to remove stagnation.

[English]

Employment To Widows/Divorced Women

533. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Labour (DGET) and the Deptt. of Women and Child Development has

decided to grant priority to widows/divorced women for appointment against direct recruitment vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' through Employment Exchange; and

(b) if so, the number of such appointments made during 1993-94 and 1994-95 in Kerala State, exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Labour who are primarily concerned with the implementation of these instructions have informed that the draft instructions are under process for communicating to State Governments/Union Territories and that the role of the Employment Exchange will start only after instructions are issued to them.

Amendment Of Companies Act

534. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to amend the Companies Act, 1956 :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amendments are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) :

(a) to (c) . Yes, Sir. The Government has already introduced a comprehensive companies Bill, 1993 in the Rajya Sabha on 14.5.93 for re-codification of the Companies Act, 1956 which inter alia includes amendments in the existing Companies Act, 1956. Since the introduction of this bill, the Government has received large number of suggestions from trade and industry, professional bodies and individuals for further changes to be made in the Bill/Act. These suggestions have been examined and some of these have been found useful. Considering the large number of changes to be made in the earlier companies Bill, 1993, the Government proposes to withdraw this Bill and introduce simultaneously a fresh Bill, in due course of time.

[Translation]

T.B. Control

535. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

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

(a) the number of tuberculosis male and female patients in urban and rural areas of Maharashtra as on March, 1995;

(b) the details of programmes launched for eradication of tuberculosis in Maharashtra during 1994-95;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra have sought any assistance for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance provided by the Union Government during 1993-94 and 1994-95?

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

(a) 1,34,893 TB patients were detected in the State of Maharashtra in 1994-95. Sexwise distribution of TB cases are not Monitored.

(b) Government of India have launched National Tuberculosis Control Programme under which all the 30 districts of Maharashtra have been covered and in 26 districts, short course chemotherapy has been introduced. Revised strategy of National Tuberculosis Control (Pilot Phase-II) is being implemented in Bombay and Pune cities with World Bank assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Self-Employment

536. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of youths received training under the TRYSEM during the last three years. year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the targets fixed for the year 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)
(SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) :

(a) The number of youth who received training under TRYSEM during the last three years in

indicated in the attached statement.

(b) No targets have been fixed for the year 1995-96. This has been done to give more freedom to the districts and States/UTs authorities to assess to the need for training taking into consideration the potential for various economic activities in the district.

STATEMENT

NUMBER OF YOUTH TRAINED UNDER TRYSEM

State /UTs	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Andhra Pradesh	17340	18047	20330
2. Arunachal Pradesh	487	886	672
3. Assam	8026	9970	9249
4. Bihar	32649	28566	24504
5. Goa	2552	275@	667@
6. Gujarat	11209	12037	11794
7. Haryana	7067	6536	3733
8. Himachal Pradesh	1581	810	1121
9. Jammu & Kashmir	855	1469	2647
10. Karnataka	13407	15171	17542
11. Kerala	7919	5549	5854
12. Madhya Pradesh	22156	54111	30415
13. Maharashtra	21418	23063	11405
14. Manipur	218	617	452@
15. Meghalaya	316	358	50
16. Mizoram	1186	1348	847
17. Nagaland	247	596	977
18. Orissa	15595	9885	15656
19. Punjab	4237	3870	3324
20. Rajasthan	12549	10813	9830
21. Sikkim	161	184	156
22. Tamil Nadu	18985	16082	20940
23. Tripura	2502	1689	2680
24. Uttar Pradesh	57645	63649	62394
25. West Bengal	15223	17421	20711
26. D & N Haveli	74	25	95

27. A & N Islands	361	476	448
28. Daman & Diu	00	30	145
29. Lakshadweep	28	4	11
30. Pondicherry	0	184	356
All India Total	275993	303821	279005
@ Provisional			

12.01 hrs.

RE : VOHRA COMMITTEE REPORT

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (GANDHI NAGAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday Hon. Home Minister had presented the Vohra Committee Report on the floor of the House. We will have an opportunity to discuss it later, because before that Mr. Minister will place an elaborate report or give a statement as per your directive. Some apprehensions are arising out of Vohra Committee Report and therefore a clarification is expedient in this regard as to whether this is the full report of the Vohra Committee ? If not, then whether your permission was solicited not to produce its Annexure before the House because I hold that if any document is presented before the House dubbed as Vohra Committee's report, then it is a report and therefore a full report. If its any part has been with held and not presented to the House, then House must be apprised of that and your permission should also be solicited for that. I have not got any information to this effect. The Vohra Committee report, in which the Government has tried to furnish information with regard to nexus between Mafia and politicians, accepts that there is a nexus between the two. Besides conceding the fact that there is a nexus between them, the committee, has also categorically asserted that

[English]

"Mafia gangs have been running a parallel Government in the country."

[Traslation]

Nothing else could be more categorical in its assertion than this acceptance of the crude reality. In the report, there is mention of Memon brothers, Iqbal Mirfee and Daud Ibrahim. These three proper names have been referred to. These three are really very notorious mafia dons. No politican has been named by the committee. Most particularly, this is critical of

the Government of Maharashtra. The Government means both politicians and bureaucrats. The people Maharashtra have already given their verdict which is the reflection of people's attitude towards the revelation.

I am raising the question of Parliamentary propriety. May be that I might study it, then it might become perhaps a question of privilege my question is whether the translation of this 12 pages report of Vohra Committee referred to day before yesterday only, cannot be made available to us. We used to think that the report might be running into 200-400 pages but it is in 12 pages only and yet you are not rendering its translation. You have been urged upon not to hold it as a precedent. After that such a situation should not occur. I am incapable to understand it. If the Gvoernment has concealed its those annexure in which their names figure, then I undestand that they have done contempt of this House and since they have not sought your permission to the effect, this becomes really a very serious issue. A clarification to this effect is necessary and must be given today only because this will be debated two to three days later.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (MADHEPURA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Advani ji has raised the issue that has balsted the headlines in all the newspapers and media that the report has been presented only after having tampered it. I want to remind you that the Government was urged upon to table the report. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister Mr. Vidyacharan Shukla had said that he could not present the report then and there, that was a long report. If you do remember, You must be knowing that he had said that the report had 100 pages and that could not be translated easily, that might take time. But the report presented here is in 12 pages. The way the Indian politics has got criminalised and the way articles are published in newspapers has been focussed on in the report. We had never asked for this report. We had asked for presentation of the entrie report of the Vohra Committee. We had never asked to censor it. This is a very serious issue and eyebrows are being raised all around over it. The Government must

assuage the apprehensions today and State categorically whether the annexure has been withheld and whether some important matters have been dropped from it? If not, then it is all right. If so, then it is wrong. But we want the full report. This is my demand so that the debate could prove effective and meaning full and the people could get benefited and our public life could be cleared.(Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (MIDNAPORE) : Sir, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may please confirm or deny, as he likes it, that he had said in this House that this Report runs into some 100 pages. This is on record. Now, as my colleagues have said, it has turned out to be only 12 pages. There are reports going around in various quaters that there are some annexures to the main body of the Report. I do not know whether it is a fact or not and he can confirm it or not. If those annexures were there with the original Report of Mr. Vohra, then obviously they cannot be withheld from the House. Otherwise, it will be breach of privilege. The whole Report including annexures must be produced. There are also reports that - I do not vouch for them - Mr. Vohra has made some sort of an assessment of Rs. 60,000 crore. According to him, he has found out, in cooperation with other intelligence agencies, that about Rs. 60,000 crore has been handled in some of these mafia trasactions. All these things are supposed to be there in the annexures and all that. So, we are very insistent on this. As Mr. Advani has said, the entire report with all the annexures, if any, must be laid on the Table of the House. Otherwise, we are not going to accept this 12 pages Report which has been given(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I do not think the apprehensions expressed by the hon. Members are correct. But before saying anything on this matter, I would like to check up with the Home Minister about the particular person.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSER) : Sir, with whom will he check up?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I will check up with the Home Miniser and ultimately inform the House because this needs to be verified from the Home Minister itself. I cannot give offhand information on this point. So, before the day is out today, I will inform tha House about it...(Interruption)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSER) : Sir, this is the Report. You may kindly go through the

Report. On page 3, there is paragraph No. 3.7. and after that, there is paragraph No.6.1 pertaining of director (IB). Where are the other paragraphs, namely, paragraphs 4,5, and 6? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister explain it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : Mr. Speaker, sir, there is a typographical error in the Report. Even in the original, the whole matter is there. While numbering, the error has crept in. After point 3.7 it has been numbered as 6.1 (Interruption)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : How? Sir, we cannot accept it. This is a breach of privilege (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you please take your seat, You have raised a question. Let him reply and if there is any lacuna in it, I will allow you to ask the question.

Yes, Mr. Minister, you please explain what is the position.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Sir, in the original Report also, after point 3.7 it has started from point 6.1. That is the mistake crept in the original Report. So also in the English version. (Interruptions).... If they do not allow me even to explain, how can I?

Sir, we have also checked up the original Report. There also after point 3.7, it goes to point 6.1. It is a typographical error. That is what I wanted to say. Even in the original also, we got it checked up; and nothing has been suppressed. Only in the numbering, the mistake is there.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Sir, so far as this particular discrepancy that has been pointed out by Shri Ram Vilasji is concerned, at this point of time we acccept what Shri Sayeed says that there has been a discrepancy in numbering of paragraphs in the original Report also. Though I would think that when a Report of that kind is presented to the House that numbering error has to be corrected by the Home Ministry also just as you or your Secretariat has the authority that in case of Bills if there are errors or discrepancy of this kind they can be corrected.

But the principal question is, 'Is this a complete Report?'. And to that, when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that he would like to fine out from the Home Ministry, this aurtherity Mr. Sayeed does not have. Mr. Sayeed has to reply here and now, whether this is the complete Report or not.

This question should be answered. There should be no difficulty about that. In case of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, he would certainly say that 'I would find out from the concerned Ministry'.

Therefore, my own feeling is, reading by this Report itself there is a reference on page 2 to a report on the nexus between the Bombay City Police and the Bombay underworld prepared by the CBI in 1986. I am sure that this Report would also be a part of the annexure. Normally, every Report presented to Parliament in which a reference is made to an earlier Report which has not been submitted to Parliament earlier would include taht in the annexure. Othrewise, what is the meaning of this? Are we to go on the basis of the truncated Report of this kind? Therefore, Mr. Sayeed at least would be able to answer in categorical terms, whether this is a complete Report or not, whether there are any annexures to this Report which have not been presented to this House on any ground or not. These are the two questions which Mr. Sayeed should answer.. (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUM DUM) : I just draw your attention to one paragraph.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, you speak only after obtaining my permission.

Please, first of all, you take your seat.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I seek your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given you the permission. Please take your seat. I am asking you to take your seat. I am not going to allow.

Please remember that any information you want to get on the record will be allowed to get on the record but if all of you are standing together and speaking, neither I understand nor does the Minister understand and nothing can be recorded.

That is why I allowed some Members; I will allow some other Members also. But I cannot allow all the Members who want to speak on this because there would be an occasion for you ot interpret the report, to speak on the clauses in the report and all those things only to a limited point which have been raised by Shri Advaniji and Shri Sharadji - whether this is a complete report or not. Is there any ambiguity in this question?

Yes, Shri Nirmal Kantiji, what is the ambiguity?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I draw your attention...

MR. SPEAKER : You do not draw my attention, you draw the Home Minister's attention.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, only through you, I can draw the attention of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it go directly !

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, there is something unique in what has been menttioned in paragraph 2.2 of this report :

"In the course of the discussion I perceived that some of the Members appeared to have some hesitation in openly expressing their views. I am also seeing and I am conviced that the Government actually intended to pursue such matters. Accordingly, I addressed several personal letters to each of the Members of the Committee seeking their well considered suggestions and recommendations".

The next sentence is, "their responses are briefly brought about below" - this indicates that the entire response must have been appended to this report.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be explained.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, the point raised by Shri Advaniji is corroborated from so many angles. This is indicated by the missing paragraphs, this reference and this gap. The Home Minister suggested that it would be a bulky report and he did not know as to how the Hindi translation could be done in one or two days time. All these things conclusively indicate, I underline the word 'conclusively', that there was...

MR. SPEAKER : You come to the conclusion without hearing others' views.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE . Sir, this is my view that I am expressing.

MR. SPEAKER : This is wrong. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, This Report is not a Committees ' Report.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I, therefore, request.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH) : Sir, everybody will repeat the question posed by Shri Advaniji.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : So, let the Minister respond to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you ask your colleague to sit down also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, you should demand...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nirmal Kantiji, you should sit down now..

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I would request you..

MR. SPEAKER : You do not request me. Let me use my own brain.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The original should be shown to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now. Let it be explained first.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you will have all opportunities to ask an question. But before anybody says anything, if you are raising your voice and making noise in the House, I do not know, how we would be able to hear what he wants to say. Let us hear him first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I have to check up the matter with the Home Minister. I will also..*(Interruptions)*

Please listen to me for a minute. I will also request him, in case he wants to say anything himself, he could come to the House and inform the House about it.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : Sir, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please let me clinch the issue first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHRIA : Sir, I have one simple question.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Basudeb Acharia, I cannot compet with each and every Member in the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHRIA : Okay Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, this okay should be really okay.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You may now allow me to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Home Minister should come here and explain the position. Mr. Sayeed might have seen it or might not have seen it. Since he is sitting here and still not getting up and the Minister of parliamentary Affairs is speaking on his behalf, I presume that he has no ful knowledge. So, we will not like to bruden him. Let the Home Minister come explain the position.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (BALLIA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote the statment of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs which was delivered day before yesterday. He said:

"Regarding Vohra Report, we have discussed it with the Home Minister. There is no Commitee as such but Vohra Report will be tabled in the House. Let the hon. members, who have been asking for it study it. I think that contains about hundred pages.

I think he must have made this statement after verifying it. I also think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that there is a rule and a tradition that no paper is laid on the Table of the House without dur Verification. The verifacation is done by a person not less than the level of Additional Secretary of the Government of India. No Junior person can do this verification. If this verification was done then how could this thing happen? The Home Minister has come. If he says something, then I do not want to say anything. Let him clarify the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Chandra Shekhar, would you like to complete?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Every time something happens in the House when it becomes impossible to understand what one should do. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made a statement and that statement is on record. They have got a 12-page Report. I have not seen this Report, nor am I interested in it. But I am interested that certain tradition should be maintained. The Minister says that he will verify it was that Report submitted to the House without verification? After laying the Report on the Table, no Minister can say that he will get it. Verified from the Home Ministry. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should know whether that was an authenticated Report or a complete Report. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that it is not a Report, it is a Paper, He shoud have at least told you that a part of the paper is being given to the house and not the whole Paper or the Report. The Parliament should not be kept in dark. That is all i want to say.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, only three copies of this Report were prepared; one was given to me, another was given to the Minister of State for Internal Security and the third was given to the Prime Minister. I have tallied both the copies, a copy which was placed on the Table of the House and a copy which was with me in which the signature of Mr. Vohra is there, and as far as my information goes there is no Annexure to this Report. Because of the consistent pressure of different Members, my colleague might have said that there has been some kind of an Annexure. My information is that there is none.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you were not here. Probably, an impression is created that he has made this statement. He has not made any statement.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Since there is no Annexure, the question of placing it on the Table of the House does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. chandra Shekhar has just now quoted from the Report. It is quite clear from that quotation the Mr. Vohra had some exchange of letters, as is also said by the Members of the Committee. Mr. Shukla's statement says that there is no Committee as such. Was there a Committee or not?

MR. SPEAKER: We will go into all these things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With whom did he exchange those letters and where are those letters?

MR. SPEAKER: If you read the Report that point will become clear.

As far as 100-page Report is concerned, probably the Minister wanted to say something else. If Mr. Shukla wants to say something, I will allow him.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: When we were talking about it in the Committee Room, a question was asked as to how much time it will take to translate the Report. To emphasise that it will take time, I might have said that because I checked up with my colleague and the Home Minister said that it will take two or three days. That is what Mr. Chavan told me.

Therefore, I said that since it contains numerous pages it will take so much time. I wanted to emphasise that thing (*Interruptions*)

[*Traslation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir when I had got up, you asked me to sit down. Now suppose (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, I will give you time to speak..

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir I have raised question on the basis of apprehensions. Mr Ram Vilas paswan ji has also pointed out one more concrete discrepancies in the report that after para 3.7 there comes para 6.1 and thus para 4 and 5 are missing. The reply of our comes para 6.1 and thus para and 5 are missing. The reply of our Minister of State on Home Affairs is that the discrepancies could be seen in the original as well and that is why the discrepancies have been witnessed in the present impress report as well, He has said that the parliamentary Affairs Minister has said two days ago that it is a 100 pages report and its immediate translation is not possible and his clarification just to impress the House he has mentioned this hardship.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, No. no. He has not said so.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: How was a 100 page report reduced to a mere 12 page report? Our apprehensions are that there is nothing in it on the basis of which we may call it a substantial report if a committee submits such reports.

MR. SPEAKER: The first question is whether it is a committee or not and the second question is whether the report is complete or not?

[*English*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: he calls it a committee. This is Vohra Committee Report. That is the title (*Intreupctions*)

[*Traslation*]

It is mentioned therein that -

[*English*]

The Government established a Committee comprised of the Home Secretary as Chairman, Secretary (R) and the DIR as Members.

[*Traslation*]

And still it said whether it is a committee or not? All these things only confirm our apprehensions that some fact is being concealed form the House. What is being concealed?

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have the members signed the Report?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No. members have not signed; the Chairman has signed it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: And he has not shown it to the members of the Committee.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I would plead with you that this matter should not be allowed to rest here. The answers given by the Treasury Benches are totally unsatisfactory. I would Urge you as hon. Speaker of this house to go into this matter

MR. SPEAKER: Go into which matter?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: you can see the original. I cannot call for the original

MR. SPEAKER : Original, I think....

SHRI S. B. CHAHAN : I am prepared to show it to you, Sir.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : You see the original and satisfy yourself.

[Translation]

whether, infact, there is some discrepancy, some mistake or it has some annexures or not?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (BARRACKPORE) : Even the so-called original will be tampered. This statement made here is a travesty of truth.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (MADHEPURA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your protection. The clarification given by Shukla ji is vague and ambiguous and also unexpected of a Minister. He did not talk of 100 pages but said that it runs into numerous pages and this is on record. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister i.e. the Government stated clearly that there are 100 pages. Supposing he was ignorant, then he avoidingly said that the report should be placed forthwith. He said so either in ignorance or to avoid this discussion. He should have frankly betrayed his ignorance. (Interruptions)

I want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : What protection do you need?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : The Minister should not be careless. India is such a Vast country and is still being run by them. It cannot be run in a casual

manner like that. I am saying so because in his clarification Shuklaji has backtracked from his '100 page statement. Now he says that he has said 'numerous pages'. How and why did he say 100 pages? Whether he was aware or ignorant? Whether he guessed and if he did not, then why did he say so ? He has to give this clarification before the House or he will be making a mockery of it. You have to ensure that no mockery is made of the House. Secondly, I would not like to add more to what Advaniji said. By going through this report you can perceive whether something has concealed or not and if you are satisfied, the question is solved. The hon. Minister should give a fresh clarification on it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We are going into the Report itself. It is because Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee did the something.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (AZAMGARH) : I am raising some more serious issues.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House runs according to some rules and principles, traditions and conventions. No rule of the House says that the speaker should convene the meeting of the leaders and hold consultations with them. But you have set a good precedent of convening such meetings before beginning of the sessions of in between and as and when you deem necessary so that business is conducted smoothly. The hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister represents the Government in those meetings. I am only reminding you....

MR. SPEAKER : Chandra Shekherji has rightly said that nothing about the business conducted in the meeting of the Committee should be mentioned here as it creates problems afterwards. You only concentrate on what he said in the House.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : There should be scope for exceptions at times.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many exceptions now that those may tend to become a rule.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : At times a serious issue should be permitted as exception.

We as well as the Opposition party had demanded that the Vohra Committee Report should be placed before the House. In response, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister had stated that it was not a committee. Such activities are undertaken in the department in order to elicit information and to run it smoothly. This was totally wrong because this

committee is constituted under a number-by Government order Dated July 9th, 1993 established a committee. First, the House was misled by saying that it was not a committee whereas a committee of five members was set up by a Government order. Secondly, it was said that as it was not a committee but an inter-departmental exercise, it cannot be placed before the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It goes to show that you are not fully informed.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, things were denied and the newspapers reported for a week that there are two opinions in the Government - one that the Committee Report be placed before the House and the other that it should not be placed. The Hon. Home Minister also stated once that there was no need of placing it before the House. But it is good that some demand of the House was met. Good sense prevailed upon the Government and it placed the report before the House.

My submission is that such things give birth to apprehensions due to which the House gets agitated at times. On our part, we do not take any improper and uncalled for actions but when the government commits such blunders, violates the traditions and tries to conceal or distort facts, then, we are obern to raise such demands. Therefore, I request you to issue directions to the effect that the matte of fact ground realities should be put forth in such meetings. We will not emphasize on disclosing facts which are against the national interest or security but the tendency of concealing every fact should be checked.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGHLY) : It concerns the prestige of the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA) : Sir, there is one more lacuna here. what is this? I want to know whether it is a serious Report or not. Where is Para 7.47

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (GANDHI NAGAR) : Where is Para 7.4? It is also missing.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA) : You go through Para 7.3. Then comes Para 7.5. Where is Para 7.4?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (KATWA) : Mr. Vohra should be called here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are very careful in this matter and you should be congratulated for the interest you are showing. I think all these points which have been raised do have relevance. They have to be resolved.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA) : It is a very serious matter. Criminalisation of politics is the one issue on which we want to have a discussion. Will you discuss this Report?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (KATWA) : Mr. Vohra should be called.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. First of all let us understand and bear in mind whether there were two Reports or three Reports. Limited copies were there. Now Advaniji has very rightly said 'Call the original Report and tally the original Report with this'. The Home Minister also had said that he would make the Report available. I would say that I would request the Home Minister to come to the Chamber with the Report. I will ask the other leaders also to come there so that they can also tally.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Vohra should be called to the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : How can you call him? Under which rule you are asking this? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You should argue. Do not shout.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let me know under which rule he can be called. You go through the rules. I am not going to do it by your whims and fancies.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me a notice. I will apply my mind.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Do not say it cannot be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Give notice. Do not shout like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice, a proper notice. I will decide it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Give a notice under which rule it can be done. You study it. Give a notice. I will apply my mind.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever you want me to do give it in writing. I will apply my mind and take a decision on it. I am not going to come to a conclusion like this. Give in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give a proper notice. I will apply my mind.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, criminalisation of politics is agitating the people. There is no such tradition but even then on your and leaders of Oppositions request the Government agreed to present the report of the committee on criminalisation of politics which was constituted two years back. This is being discussed throughout the world but I feel that though the Government accepts that mafia gang are running a parallel Government but this report does not point out facts in particular. Whether the Government has concealed those facts. It has created apprehensions in my mind. Gradually some more facts also came into light which made our suspicions profound and I think that you also feel so.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, so far this feeling has not taken deep roots. I will make up my mind after listening to the facts and not before that.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : I do not say that you have drawn final conclusion. But this Government is deliberately hiding some facts, and for that you say that we have right to move Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I said that.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I was told that the officers who have furnished this report should be summoned in this House, as is done in a court and one can be summoned here for depositing evidence. If it can be done, please quote the rule under which it can be done. I will look into it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : It can be done in the Privilege Committee, if you intend to do that. There is no reason for summoning them here, but this right is reserved with you. You should be satisfied with hon. Home Minister's statement that he would send all the documents to you.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not be satisfied with it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : He said -

[English]

"To the best of my knowledge, there are no Annexures". To the best of his knowledge, there are no Annexures.

[Translation]

He said that and I felt that he was not ready to say this as State Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

If this is the complete report, I may feel that **Prima facie** it is a case of privilege. This is what I felt. But I did not press it.

[Translation]

Because I felt that Shri Vohra should be summoned by raising issue through a privilege motion. Several members including our former Prime Minister have expressed their apprehensions before the custodians of the right of this House. What's been much more surprising that it is a hundred page report but later on you find a 12 page report only **Prima facie** it tantamounts to breach of privilege.

[English]

He has no explanation as to why he used the words "hundred pages", which he tries to convert today into "numerous pages".

[Translation]

All these facts give way to apprehensions and as a protector of the House you should clarify the apprehension expressed by Members in the Parliament.

[English]

Let this chapter not be closed. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (BALASORE) : Without knowing the facts, the hon. leaders of the opposition parties should not draw any conclusion*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, much confusion is being created on this issue because Members of this cabinet have not seen this report themselves. Just now I have seen this committee report. All the members of this committee are related to Home Ministry such as Home Secretary or D.G.s of I. B. it has happened or not but I feel that it happens in Governmental set up that at the time of submitting the report it would have been containing references from the report of I.B. and RAW which might have been deleted later on. Every government does that and it should be done. I would like to say that it will be really difficult to run the Government of we introduce a new traditions of presenting the IB and RAW reports and start summoning officials here. The Minister of State of Parliamentary Affairs would forbid me but I am sorry to say that Home Minister has looked into this aspect. These paragraphs might have been deleted so that all the Members could not know about the whole report. I know the procedure of the Government's functioning but why the Government hesitates in saying so. There are some IB or RAW reports which cannot be supplied to all the Members in this House. It should have been said in the beginning to avoid this confusion.*(Interruptions)*

ONE HON. MEMBER : I cannot say this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Sir, this unnecessary controversy is created because every one gives statement without understanding it which further complicates the matter. Better if the persons mentioned, in it and the interested politicians are called to look into the matter. This controversy should not be raised to that extent that RAW and IB officials are summoned in the Parliament. At present judges have started summoning them. I do not know that in this way where the country will go. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me, this House is for enacting laws, formulating policies and not for recording evidences. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not know even the name of Shri Vohra. We came across it when the hon. Home

Minister said that Vohra Committee report on criminalisation of politics will be presented in this House. *(Interruptions)*

I have shown you the 2-3 words of this report of 1993. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Paswanji, you have spoken for two-three times. You have been allocated enough time to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have not spoken of this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Now on which topic you are speaking.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am saying that I have seen several reports in this House. I am here since 1977. But it is really strange that in the name of a Committee report, a 12 page statement is presented as an authenticated report. He might have furnished the report but I would like to say so simply because on the first day you really had taken seriously the opinion expressed by hon. Members. I think that if the Government had not given assurance in the name of Vohra Committee report, the opposition would have been adamant on the point to discuss the issue of criminalisation of politics. The Government then gave assurance that this report along with its own report on this issue will be tabled. You have said that the report could be given after two days also. I would not like to go into it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : May I tell you ? Please do not jump to the conclusion.

[Translation]

Please first of all at least ask them for it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Home Minister has said that it was the report. Three authenticated copies have been given, i.e. one copy for the Prime Minister, one for the Home Minister and one for you....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been given....

(Interruptions)

ONE HON. MEMBER : One copy was given to Shri Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : All right.

MR. SPEAKER : Such things create disturbance. You please speak on this issue carefully

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, the Home Minister has said. *...(Interruptions)...* I apprehend that the earlier report was extensive one and prepared very carefully. Shri Chandra Shekhar is a former Prime Minister. He said that some points could be deleted but it did not mean that the whole report can be replaced. I would like to say that all the Members doubt that it is an incomplete report. How you will clear this doubt. Mr. Speaker, Sir it is for you to remove their apprehensions and now you should give ruling on it.

SHRI RABI RAY (KENDRAPADA) : Sir, we are discussing a very important question here. You are the custodian of the rights of the Members of this House. The House is unanimous on one point that this report has raised certain apprehensions which will send wrong signals in the country about its authenticity. The question is how to remove these apprehensions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, transparency is the most significant factor in our Parliamentary life. There is apprehension about two-three points. I don't know, if Shir V. C. Shukla stated that it is a 100 page report.

[English]

Did he have access to the Report at that point of time? Did he go through the Report ? I do not know.

[Translation]

Has he gone through the whole report and can he say that it is a 80, 90 and 100 page report?

MR. SPEAKER : He said he had not gone through it.

SHRI RABI RAY : I don't know, but the hon. Home Minister has repeatedly emphasised that there were only three copies of this report of which one

copy was lying with him, the other with the Minister incharge of Internal Security, Shri Pilot and the third with the hon. Prime Minister. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was reported in the media eight days ago that the report was lying with the Internal Security Minister who could leak it selectively. Therefore, this report of selective leakage raised apprehensions. So, if there was another copy with the hon. Prime Minister, then I request that he should talk to him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the plea that Shri Vohra can not be called because there is no privilege motion, but submission is that he has been our defence Secretary and Home Secretary

MR. SPEAKER : Look, don't drag it to this length. It will create problems if somebody complains tomorrow that you to have violated the established procedure.

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not saying that he be called in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : If any Member speaks in my chamber that you have violated the established procedure, it will create difficulties.

SHRI RABI RAY : I mean to say that you can talk to the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : All Right.

SHRI RABI RAY : You can find solution after holding discussion with the hon. Prime Minister. You can even consult the leaders of parties and groups and also call the Prime Minister and take them into confidence. There is no other way out.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : The point is that we never expected great things to come out of this Report. A Home Secretary of the Government cannot give a comprehensive report covering all dimensions and it requires an independent commission to go into it. That is a separate matter. But our point is whether something is done to the Report that has been given by the Vohra Committee by Shri Vohra or anybody else.

I very humbly disagree with Shri Chandra Shekhar that certain portions can be omitted in the of RAW and IB and all those things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Security.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : What security? You have to expose the criminal nexus between the politicians, bureaucrats and the mafia. Everything has to be exposed. In this report not a single line can be suppressed in the name of security.

That is my point. If the Minister is saying that this is the Report, I think that there is something really very serious. We have to look into it. I do not know....

MR. SPEAKER : What to do, you advise us.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : There is nothing wrong in reaching the truth. We can go to any extent. Even if it requires getting a statement from Shri Vohra, I have no objection. We have to go to the root of the truth because outside we are being condemned.

MR. SPEAKER : That means, that which has to be done by the court we have to do here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : What can the court do? It is for the Report to do it.

MR. SPEAKER : You have expressed your views.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No; I humbly, with all due respect, differ from you in this respect. Normally, of course, if it is a question of taking evidence from some officer or some body these things are done in the court. But since the matter has come into the House and so much time has been spent on it, and we do not even know now how you will identify what was the original and what was the copy, we do not know....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your advice?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My advice is that you have to take some trouble now.

MR. SPEAKER : What trouble? What do I do? What kind of trouble should I take?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Trouble means, there are two or three people concerned with this whole matter, whom you should yourself call. There is no need to involve other people with it.

MR. SPEAKER : No; I would not myself alone take this responsibility because if somebody gets up and says that I am also not making the correct thing.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All right; as you like. We are prepared to cooperate and help you. You should call the people concerned to your Chamber and let us try to get those points clarified. Was there a Committee or not, which is the original, which is the copy, were there any annexures -all these points have to be clarified.

I know Shri Vohra from the time he was the Secretary in the Defence Ministry and to my knowledge he is a very experienced and upright official. He will tell you the points which he could clarify.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, Shri Sharad Dighe.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (BOMBAY NORTH CENTRAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will appeal to the House that while considering this parliamentary matter we should not lay down any wrong precedent. Today one Party is in power. Tomorrow another Party may be in power. This is the internal report prepared by the Home Ministry and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had also made a cautious statement. He said : "I think it contains about 100 pages." He said : "I think". He has said cautiously because he was not sure. But ultimately the report which was placed before the House contains only 12 pages and it is authenticated by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Many a time if I, as a Member, produce a document and authenticate it, it is accepted. If you produce any document and say you authenticate it then it is accepted. Here no less responsible a person than the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs authenticates and says : I have verified. This is the document.' In fact, the matter should have been stopped there. But it does not matter. Further, doubts are raised because certain discrepancies are there about the paragraph number. So, ultimately about this suggestion that the original copy should be shown to the hon. Speaker and if he verifies, then it should be accepted, I think we should stop it at that. We should not go further and say, 'call Vohra or call this Officer.' That is a very wrong precedent.

I humbly suggest that this is not the work of the hon. Speaker. With great respect to his office, I say that this is not the function of the hon. Speaker to call Government officials, cross-examine them and find out the truth. This is not a court of law. We should stop this here. When the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has authenticated and ultimately if the original is shown to the hon. Speaker and if he is satisfied, then the matter should end. We should accept that this is the final and genuine copy of the report and proceed accordingly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : The report says that he has got three copies printed, but only two copies have been submitted. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I think we should stop it here. Very learned suggestions have been made. All weighty suggestions will be considered by me very carefully, very meticulously and that which is applicable and feasible will be accepted and accordingly the action will be taken.

Thank you for your contributions.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00P.M.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.06 hrs.

[English]

THE LOK SABHA RE-ASSEMBLED AFTER LUNCH AT SIX MINUTES PAST FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK.

(SHRI P. C. CHACKO IN THE CHAIR)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

VOHRA COMMITTEE REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : Sir, on behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vohra Committee Report (Hindi version only)* [Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7929/95]

Newsprint (Regulations & Production and Distribution) Order, 1995.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Newsprint (Regulation of Production and distribution) Order, 1995 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 570(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1995, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in library See No. LT 7930/95]

Forty Fourth Annual Report of the U.P.S.C. for 1993-94, Memorandum explaining, the reasons for non acceptance of the advice of the U.P.S.C. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi

(1) Statement No. XXXIX - Ninth Session - 1987. Eighth Lok Sabha

[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7933/95]

(1) Statement No. XXVI - Sixth Session, 1990. Ninth Lok Sabha

[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7934/95]

and English versions) under article 323(1) of the, Constitution :-

(i) Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission referred to in Chapter VIII of the above report.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7931/95]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1995 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 90 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1995.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1995 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 91 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1995.

[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7932/95]

Action taken Statements by Government on various assurances promises and undertakings given by The Minister during various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Tables

a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:-

* English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 1st August, 1995.

- (3) Statement No. XXIX - First Session, 1991.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7935/95]
- (4) Statement No. XXIV - Third Session, 1992.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7936/95]
- (5) Statement No. XXII - Fourth Session, 1992.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7937/95]
- (6) Statement No. XIX - Fifth Session, 1992.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7938/95]
- (7) Statement No. XVIII - Sixth Session, 1993.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7939/95]
- (8) Statement No. XIV - Seventh Session, 1993.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7940/95]
- (9) Statement No. XIII - Eighth Session, 1993.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7941/95]
- (10) Statement No. XI - Ninth Session, 1994.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7942/95]
- (11) Statement No. VI - Eleventh Session, 1994.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7943/95]
- (12) Statement No. IV - Twelfth Session, 1994.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7944/95]
- (13) Statement No. II - Thirteenth Session, 1995.
[Placed in library Sec. No. LT 7945/95]

Tenth Lok Sabha

14.08 hrs.

Messages From Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 25th April, 1995 :-

1. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1995
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1995
3. The Finance Bill, 1995
4. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995

5. The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1995
6. The Assam University (Amendment) Bill, 1995

(ii) I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Thirteenth Session of Tenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President :-

1. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1995
2. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1995

3. The Cotton Transport Repeal Bill, 1995
4. The National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1995
5. The National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1995
6. The Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1995

14.09 hrs.

[English]

Election To Committee

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : Sir, I beg to move :-

"That in pursuance of Section 7(2) (f) of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two female members from among themselves, to serve as members of the central Supervisory Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 7(2) (f) of the Pre-Natal Diagnoses Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two female members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Supervisory Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

[Translation]

Calling Attention To Matter Of Urgent Public Importance

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT AND FLOOD IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (AZAMGARH) : Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and urge him to make a statement in this regard :-

"Situation arising out of drought and floods in different parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in this regard."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :- Sir, the South-West Monsoon advanced into Gangetic West Bengal on 7th June, 1995 and reached Kerala on 8th June, 1995. Since the normal date for onset of the monsoon over Kerala is 1st June, the arrival of the monsoon this year has been about one week late. The delayed start of the monsoon resulted in late commencement of the rains over some parts of the country. The onset of monsoon was delayed over Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, parts of West Uttar Pradesh, east Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana by about seven to thirteen days. However, by 13th July, 1995 the South-West Monsoon had covered the entire country, two days in advance of the normal date of 15th July for coverage of the western-most districts of Rajasthan.

Information available regarding rainfall in the 35 meteorological sub-divisions of the country for the week ending 26th July, 1995 shows that the rainfall situation is now quite satisfactory. Out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions as many as 26 have excess or normal rainfall and only 9 sub-divisions are in the category of deficient rainfall. There is no sub-division where the rainfall is scanty. However, many of the Sub-divisions which have deficient rainfall have only marginal deficiency, slightly more than -19% which is considered within the normal range such as Konkan & Goa (-20%), Orissa (-22%), east Uttar Pradesh (-24%), Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi (-20%) and Punjab (-24%). However, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura sub-division has a deficiency of -29%, Bihar Plains -28%, plains of west Uttar Pradesh -32% and Saurashtra, Kutch and Diu -34%. As on 26th July, 1995 as many as 185 districts in the country had normal rainfall and another 66 districts had excess rainfall. There were 133 districts with deficient rainfall and 17 districts with scanty rainfall. However, I am happy to inform the House that there has been good rainfall over the country in the last few days and the situation is progressively improving.

Since the South-West Monsoon has completed about two months of its four months span and most parts of the country have received good rainfall by now, it would be too early to make a by assessment about drought conditions in several parts of the country. Even though the rainfall commenced late over some areas of the country, the rains have been sufficient for sowing of crops in most parts of the country.

It is reported that transplanting of rice is continuing over large areas. The standing crops of transplanted rice and upland broadcast rice is

reported to be satisfactory. The sowing of coarse cereals is nearing completion. The standing crop is reported to be satisfactory. The sowing of cotton in northern India is complete whereas in western and southern parts of the country it is continuing. Sugarcane sowing in northern India is already complete. The sowing of oilseeds and pulses is in progress. In most areas the area covered has been satisfactory. Sowing is still in progress. The latest situation will be known only after some time.

Expect for Karnataka no other State has reported the existence of drought conditions. The Government of Karnataka had sent a Memorandum seeking Central assistance on account of inadequate rainfall and relief measures required to meet the situation, based on the rainfall received upto 8th July, 1995. At that stage both south-interior Karnataka and north-interior Karnataka sub-divisions were deficient in rainfall, while coastal Karnataka had normal rainfall. As many as 18 districts out of a total of 20 districts were reported to be facing drought situation. However, by the week ending 26th July, 1995 the position has changed very substantially. All meteorological sub-divisions of Karnataka have normal rainfall. Out of a total of 20 districts 2 districts have excess rainfall, 17 have normal rainfall and only one district has deficient rainfall. Since there has been good rainfall in the last few days I expect that the situation would have improved further.

Information received from the States shows that a total of 63 districts in 10 States have been affected by some floods in the current South-West monsoon. Assam has been affected by two waves of floods in which a total of 18 districts were affected causing loss of 48 human lives and 12,644 animals. Jammu & Kashmir State has been having heavy and incessant rainfall during the last few days which has resulted in severe floods. As many as 68 people are reported to have lost their lives in 12 districts. Loss of human lives has been reported from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Punjab. West Bengal and Tripura have reported some damage to houses. The total loss of lives reported in the country is 205. In addition, 42,295 houses have been damaged. Figures of crop area affected are available from Assam and Bihar which have reported an area of 3.33 lakh ha. affected by the floods.

In accordance with the scheme of Calamity Relief approved by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission it is for the State Governments to carry out relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural calamities such as drought and floods. An amount of Rs. 1130.26 crores has been allocated for the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) in 1995-96 for the

different States of the country of which the Centre's share is Rs. 847.71 crores. The Central Government has already released the first and second quarterly instalments of the CRF amounting to Rs. 423.55 crores. Karnataka has a CRF amounting to Rs. 39.49 crores in the year 1995-96 of which the Central Government's share is Rs. 29.62 crores. The Central Government has already released the first and second quarterly instalments amounting to a total of Rs. 14.81 crores. Karnataka and other State Governments can undertake relief and rehabilitation, if necessary, in case of any drought or floods using the corpus of the CRF which is available with them. In addition, State Governments can generate employment in affected areas using the employment schemes sponsored by the Government of India such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as also other Centrally Sponsored Programmes such as Drought Prone Areas Programmes and Desert Development Programme.

I fully share the concerns expressed by the Hon'ble Members and would like to take this opportunity to reassure the House that in case the situation requires it, the Government of India will extend all possible assistance to the State Governments to enable them to meet the situation created by drought and floods.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is deplorable that during the discussion on the Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Minister of Agriculture was not present in the House though his presence was called for. I do not object to Shri Arvind Netam making a statement on the floor of the House on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture but can he give a definite assurance to the House about steps the Government will take to meet this situation? There is a question mark on how much can he say on this subject.

The statement of the hon. Agriculture Minister is far from reality and it will be no exaggeration to say that through this statement a curtain has been cast on reality. Just now, while he was reading out his statement that there is no matter of concern because there has been satisfactory rainfall throughout the country, Shri Nitish Kumar on my right and Shri Mohan Singh on my left said in a spontaneous response that the claimed made by the Government are not true. Though, they give sound reasons yet they don't want to reveal the fact, I myself say that he is not ready to accept the reality.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at least 30 crore people are affected by severe drought situation. Right from Meerut and Ghaziabad to Azamgarh, Balia, Devaria, Varanasi, Jhansi and Allahabad, the whole state of

Uttar Pradesh is under the grip of severe drought. I would request the hon. Minister to ascertain facts in some more depth as there is a worse situation of drought in the country. Shri Jagannath Mishra is present here and he will concede, as Nitish ji was saying, that barring Purnia, the whole of Bihar is facing an acute dearth of water. There is no rainfall due to which more than half of farmers' crops have so far been destroyed. Then why don't you accept the truth?

I have got the cuttings of newspapers of 28th July. The leading newspapers of Uttar Pradesh have drawn attention to this drought under different headlines - "Kisanon ke Darwaze Par Sookhe ki Dastak", "Kharief Ki Fasal Nasht", "Rabi Ki Fasal Par Bhi Vyapak Asar", "Khetoon Mein Dhool Ur Rahi Hai", "Poora Uttar Pradesh Sookhagrast Hone ke Kagar Par", "Mausam Ki Maar Se Kisan Behal", "Varsha Na Hone Se Kisan Vyakul", etc. and he has read out this report here. Who gives him such reports? I challenge this report and demand that the Government of India should constitute a high level Parliamentary Committee to probe the matter. In the event of communal strife, and earthquake or a grave calamity, the Parliamentary Committees are constituted which examine things. Such a committee visited the J & K State. To me, the most appropriate demand will be to constitute a Parliamentary Committee that would visit the drought affected areas and assess the damage. At least, this would help examine the report submitted by the meteorological department who are doing injustice to the country's farmers by keeping you in the dark. This drought apart from having its immediate effects will also affect the Rabi Crop in future.

There is dearth of electricity in this country today. Mishraji is well aware of the situation of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh that a farmers gets the supply of electricity for not more than 3-4 hours per day. In Bihar, he gets no electricity at all. Both these States have a population of 25 crore. Same is the situation in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and other parts of the country. I have stated a minimum number of affected people i.e. 25-30 crore people. If you go through the whole report, you can see that half the country has been devastated by drought. The farmer is not able to sow seeds and whatever sowing he has done is by dint of his hard work and not by Government's help. Further, the water in his tubewell has dried up and you are saying that the real situation of drought cannot be assessed right now. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is quite astonishing. When will the hon. Minister make the assessment? Due to this, no electricity will be supplied, no tube well will be repaired, no canal will be deepened and no water will be flowed in them. Thus, no priority will be given to the farmers and the Government says that it is not possible to make an assessment at this juncture. Will the assessment be

made, when everything gets destroyed? On the other hand, he says that 133 districts experienced less rain and 17 districts experienced scant rain. I want to say that the facts presented by him are absolutely wrong. When the farmers of Northern Indian will read his statement, they will be disappointed that the Government was not aware of their condition and all their hopes will be dashed to the ground. We observe in Delhi that the sky is overcast in the day and at night easterly wind blows, clouds scatter and stars begin to twinkle. Same is the situation in areas of entire Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. (Interruptions)

The hon. Minister says that rice sowing in most of the areas is going on. What is this fun? Paddy is sown and not the rice. Rice is extracted from paddy. You should make the officers understand the difference between rice and paddy. These officers are not aware of farmers' problems and have no knowledge of village life. It is very unfortunate that such officers are appointed in Agriculture Department who have no knowledge about the problems of 70-80 per cent population, the backbone of this country. If there is drought, our industries will be ruined and prices will go up. He is giving a statement on the lines of Shri Buta Singh. It seems as if the Government is unaware of the problems of farmers. When Shri Buta Singh said that pulse is being sold at the rate of Rs. 14/- per kg., all the members present there asked him about that particular shop so that they can also buy pulse at the same rate. Today, no pulse is being sold below Rs. 34/- per kg. Shri Netam ji may sometimes be purchasing the pulses but Shri Buta Singh does not have to buy. Maize, millet and all other Kharif crops are drying up. All pulses including Urad, Moong and Arhar have perished due to drought. If the Government remains in dark like this, it will be inviting a great trouble. Under such circumstance, the prices will go up and there will be shortage of foodgrain. If sugarcane gets dried up, we will have to face shortage of sugar. Similarly, there is likelihood of a great power crisis in near future. If there is no power supply, the factories will close down. We will not be able to generate electricity if there is no rain, water reservoirs remain dry and no water is made available for dams. The Government should not conceal the facts. This statement conceals the reality.

I would like to speak on 2-3 points. First, a high level committee of Member of Parliament minus officers should be sent to see the ground reality. Thereafter, reports can be called for from each district. He has said that no state except Karnataka has asked them for assistance.

The Central Government should ask what the Chief Ministers and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar doing? Why are they inattentive

to this problem? If the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have not brought the reality to your notice, then they should be held responsible for that. However, you will have to come out with the true picture.....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important subject.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) : This issue may be discussed under Rule 193.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Actually, there was a demand for allotting 4-5 hours for the discussion on this issue but it did not materialise and this issue came up under "Calling Attention Motion". I request the Agriculture Minister to discuss this matter with the Minister of Power. There is total disorder in power sector. 60 per cent tubewells are not functioning for want of power. Farmers are facing worst water crisis. When I visited a village under my constituency Azamgarh, a meeting was held there. After the meeting was over, women in large numbers came to me. I thought that they had some problems but to my surprise all of them said with folded hands that their nearest tubewell was not functioning for the last six months and as a result, their crops had dried up. This is the situation prevailing there.

I hail from a backward area like eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar. If a house collapses due to flood, the Government provides assistance of Rs. 300/- only. You can imagine what kind of a house can be built with Rs. 300/- only. Recently 65 houses were gutted in fire in my constituency. All the houses belonged to the poor and dalits. I visited the area.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (AONLA) : They actually get Rs. 200/- only. The remaining Rs. 100/- are grabbed by middlemen.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : This is the position. In fact, Rs. 1000/- per family were distributed there. When I visited that village, the villagers complained that they were on the verge of starvation. They had built jhonparis with the amount of rupees one thousand and they had nothing to eat. I met the District Collector for help but he said that they had no other alternative. Then I approached the Commissioner and he was kind enough to sanction four hundred rupees to each family. They had no clothes to wear. I made them available dhotis, sarees and blankets with the help of some people. They are poor people. They are facing the situation created by drought. You are not aware of their plight. The allocation of fund for this area is not sufficient. The Government has only Rs. 11.36 crores to meet drought, flood and other calamities. This amount is

very less. It is needed to be increased. Secondly, you should allocate more funds to the States under this head. You say that all these responsibilities lies with the State Government but the Central Government can not escape from its responsibility in such a situation. You are, therefore, requested to increase this amount and the Central Government should bear this responsibility. The Central Government should resolve this big crisis, otherwise it will take the shape of a national crisis. As per your statement 300-350 people have died in the flood in several districts. In Jammu and Kashmir 50 persons died. Deaths due to floods were also reported from West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. Will Rs. 300/- be sufficient to build their houses? The Union Government should evolve such a scheme under which it will take the responsibility to build houses for such people, as the States Government do not have sufficient resources. Moreover, the Revenue Department should stop recovery of revenue and rent. Fee concessions to students and options of opening fair price shops should be considered in this regard.

Electricity supply should be regularised so that water can be released to the canals and tubewells start functioning. Simultaneously, we should chalk out big schemes to avoid recurrence of such crisis in the country. There is a need to allocate more funds to increase the irrigated area.

I hope the hon. Minister will not get carried away by the report of his officers and take necessary steps.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. C. CHACKO) : Chitta Basuji, you can ask some questions if you have. Please do not make a speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT) : I am quite aware of the limitation of the time and the limitation of the rule.

From the statement, it appears that there has been flood in a wide area in different parts of our country. From the statement which is with us and from the reports available from the State Governments and the press I find that the flood has affected certain parts of the following States :

First is Bihar. Not only has there been a drought but there have also been floods in Bihar. Then Assam is heavily affected by two waves of flood. West Bengal is also affected by floods. Punjab has been affected by floods. Kashmir Valley has been affected by floods. And Meghalaya has also been affected by floods. We have also heard about the drought through the statement made by the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Chitta Basuji you can ask clarificatory questions and do not make a speech. There are other Members also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am simply asking for clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All these statistics are there in the Minister's statement also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There is no mention of districts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put your question. The Minister will reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There are also drought affected areas. I am not going to say what are the areas affected. Have the Ministry, have the Government taken note of this paradox that in the same State there are floods in certain villages and in the same States there are certain districts which are affected by drought? This is the paradox. And this paradox is the cause for overall comprehensive planning covering, flood control measures as well as efficient water resources management for long-term solution.

For the clarification, I want to know whether the Government accepts this or realises the implication of this paradox and whether they have so far prepared any comprehensive plan or whether any comprehensive steps have been taken to remove this difficulty and to fight the situation. It is one aspect of the problem. That is a permanent solution to the problem.

But there is also another aspect of the problem which is the question of relief and rehabilitation measures. The present system, as I hope you know, is unsatisfactory. In one word I say that it is unsatisfactory and needs revision. What is the present system? I think, you will explain it. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended certain amounts for each State for fighting natural calamity. And then the State Government shall draw from that fund and undertake relief and rehabilitation measures with the corpus money available through the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). It is the general complaint of all the States that the Tenth Finance Commission has not done justice to the States and as a result of that.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister would not be able to give you reply to such questions. Please confine to your question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am not responsible for the inability of the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is a reference to the Tenth Finance Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All of us know what are the criteria for relief for droughts and floods. Let us not go into it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I am not responsible for the inability of the Government. I am here to raise the issue and the Government certainly functions as the collective body and not by him alone. How can you treat the subject without taking into account the Calamity Relief Fund? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please understand. Will you please address the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is the main subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please address the Chair? Let us go by the rules. You may ask your question, the Minister wants to reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether these unsatisfactory methods are going to be revised. If yes, then when and how? This is the thing and I think unless I say this, they will not understand this ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, after receiving the report from the State Government, a Central team will visit. Then, they will produce a report. Based on that, the Cabinet will take a decision as to whether some relief assistance from the Centre should be given or not and if given what is the quantum? Sir, I ask you is it a satisfactory method of meeting the natural calamities? No. I want a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is beyond the scope of this Calling Attention, Please.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No, Sir, with all humility, if you allow me to raise the question of natural calamities. (*Interruptions*) Then, it is within the jurisdiction. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is fine. No more questions, Please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Precise or specific question, please.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I want to know whether the Government has taken a by measure to see that the whole procedure is revised and revised in a manner so that the State Government has got no compliant and immediate relief measures can be adopted by the State Government and necessary financial assistance is quickly and immediately available to the State Governments. I take example of two State Governments.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please, Chitta Basuji, it is not permitted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Assam. *(Interruptions)*
What the Chief Minister says about Assam?
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to restrict you. I will be forced to restrict your speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to put a question and the Minister will answer.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He makes a Statement saying that the State was also entitled to Rs. 47 crores per year to combat natural calamities as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Out of the total amount for drought in the current year *(Interruptions)* It had been Rs. 23 crores. Now this is my complaint and this is my question. While the Finance Commission has allotted.....*(Interruptions)* I want to know why the other quantum money has not so far been available to the Assam Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next Shri Ramashray Prasad Sirgh please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Assam Government also says that.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Chitta Basuji, please be seated. Please take your seat. I am standing. Please take your seat. This is very unfortunate. You know the rules and procedures of this House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : So what?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given more time to Yadavji because this is a very important and very crucial question as far as farmers are concerned. He made a very detailed statement and the Minister is here to answer. You can specifically mention one or two questions and you are allowed to make one question.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing. You are going through the Statement and making a long speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : With all humility.....*(Interruptions)* I know the limitation of the rule. *(Interruptions)* I can help myself. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not need your support. Now take your seat.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH) : Nobody is supporting him. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a good suggestions. Let us finish this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your suggestion. Why don't you take your seat?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why can't you sit down, Please.

Now please ask a specific question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I have already asked three specific questions and I am on the fourth one.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Chitta Basuji, you are allowed to ask only one clarificatory question. That is the procedure.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The rule is clear. I am entitled to put some clarificatory questions. There is no limit of four or limit of one. Where is the limit? What is the rule?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are a senior Member. Please do not compel me to restrict your speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I have put three questions. I think the hon. Minister will respond to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, he will definitely respond to them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The fourth question is, complaints have been made by the Chief Minister of Assam regarding non-availability of funds although funds have been allotted by the Tenth Finance Commission. So I want to know the reason therefor. Secondly, complaints have also been made by the Chief Minister of Karnataka that they demanded Rs. 256 crore as the drought relief. So far the Central Government has sanctioned only Rs. 39.5 crore in the CRF, that is the Calamity Relief Fund and of that allotted amount, only Rs. 15 crore has been released. That means, the Karnataka Government has so far received only Rs. 15 crore from the Central Government for meeting the situation arising out of the drought condition. I want the Government to clarify this position as to why the Chief Minister's requests are not being accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not asking the Minister to reply to your final question because there is a set pattern for that. You should understand that, This is the limited question on the present crisis which is development due to flood and drought. The Central assistance to States is a different issue. The Minister is not bound to reply to these questions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If you give that ruling. I am sorry. But it has serious implications. You have admitted a motion for discussing the situation arising out of the drought and flood and steps taken by the Government in order to meet that. Steps taken in that direction necessarily include the steps for relief; and for relief it necessarily includes the question of finance; and in that question, the question of Central assistance also comes in.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : These are my four questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, take your seat. Before I call upon the next Member, I may in all humility remind the hon. Members not to behave like this. Senior Members, knowing the rules of the Calling Attention Motion, are going beyond the scope of this particular motion.

Now Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. Please put your one clarificatory question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (JAJAHANAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will like to tell the hon. Minister that two speaker have already spoken before me on the subject under discussion.

My point is that it is not a new thing, but I want to know from the Government why even after 47 years of our independence, floods and drought situation is being debated here. I, too, have been witnessing it here for the last 11 years but whether the Government has formulated any scheme to deal with floods and drought permanently? Whether it is not a fact that the country suffers a loss of property worth billions of rupees and heavy toll of human lives due to floods and droughts. Farmers also sustain great loss due to floods and droughts. Whether Government has earmarked so much funds for relief works? We want to know whether it is not the Duty of the Government to save the people, the farmers and labourers of those states who have been caught in the throes of drought but do not have required resources to fight it out? You have said that Bihar is not in the grip of drought. This is far from the truth. I want to say that drought is there in Bihar and this is due to You. There is Arval irrigation Schemes of British period is in my constituency, which irrigates various districts. But you could not even carry out its maintenance till date, due to which irrigated land has shrunk by 33 percent. Today, the area is slowly getting barren. If you fail even in maintaining that important scheme bequeathed by the Britishers, then you cannot be called able administrator.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Government implements those schemes of Bihar which are pending so far, then Bihar can be saved from floods and droughts. Out of these one important project is Punpooon Morhar Darga Project, whose estimated cost is one billion rupees and the project is in the cold bag due to lack of resources. If the Central Government wants to save Bihar from drought then it must provide assistance for this project of Bihar and this project should be relaunched. Otherwise, mere talk would not suffice. You are under a wrong notion if you think that this work will be accomplished with the speeches of Mr. Ramashray Prasad or some other hon. Members.

Our Present Rural Development Minister has been Chief Ministers of Bihar for three terms. I want to know what is the fate of the tubewells installed during his tenure. The schemes involved lakhs and crores of rupees, but all the tubewells are out of order and are not being looked after. Had State tubewell scheme been running properly, Bihar could have faced drought easily. The Chief Minister of Bihar asks for more and more funds. Mere debating here will not help unless and until assistance is given.

My request is that the hon. Minister must reply to the points I have raised here. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would you please wind up?

Mr. Das, please do not follow their examples.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (JALPAIGURI) : Sir, I will take only two minutes for my speech. I will finish my speech in two minutes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Put it in the form of a question.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are opportunities in the House to discuss all these things. Now, let us go the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : You are only taking my time....*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through this statement. But there is a gulf of difference between this statement and the actual relief received by the State Government. So, I demand that more fund be provided to the State at the appropriate time so that the State Government may meet this crisis. Flood and drought have become an annual feature. I have tried to give some idea in different words.

The total area affected annually is 7.7 million hectares; the total crop area affected annually is 3.5 million hectares; the total number of lives lost annually due to flood is 1439 and the amount of loss on account of flood annually is Rs. 900 crore.

This is a very alarming thing. You may get to know this from the statement also. This year also various parts of the country are affected by floods and drought. Assam is badly affected by flood. In West Bengal, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Coochbehar are the areas which are affected by the flood badly. Communication has also been dislocated. Restoration of communication is essential, but no fund has yet been placed by the Central Government in this regard. I would like to request the Central Government to place funds to repair the communication system. Giving relief is not a permanent solution. So, I would like to know what is the idea of the Government to have some permanent solution so that people of our country may be relieved of these things. In this regard, I would like to have the following clarifications:

1. Whether the existing arrangement to make forecasts is sufficient to cover the entire flood prone areas; if not, what are the steps that are taken by the Government?

2. Whether integrated long term flood management and drought control schemes have been planned at all? If so, I would like to have the schemes in detail with monitoring process.

3. What is the fate of the comprehensive planning of flood control in the lower Ganges and the Brahmaputra basins?

4. River beds and ocean beds are rising up due to siltation caused by the erosion of land. May I know whether the Government has got any programme to deepen the beds? If so, I want to have the programme in detail.

Lastly, I would like to mention that the Government should also have a master plan to divert water from the flood prone areas to the drought prone areas. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE (WARDHA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the statement given by Mr. Minister is incomplete. I want to add here that he has referred to the drought hit area of Karnataka only, whereas the information reaching here proves that areas of Bihar and U.P. are also in the throes of drought. Most parts of Sholapur, Marathwada and Vidarbha are also hit by drought conditions. No rain was witnessed here and by the time rain came sometime in July, what ever seeds the people had sown there in the Pre-Monsoon season, had already dried up. Consequently, people did not have money to buy even seeds. They did not have money to buy fertilisers and as such, failed to buy fertilisers in time. Thus the proper sowing season elapsed. Now it's the rabi cropping season there, but we do not have irrigation facilities for that. People have not got any relief. Agricultural labourers are sitting idle. So, this must be reminded and appropriate remedial measures should be taken so that farmers could sow rabi crops at least. They must get some assistance for it. My request is that they must get some assistance in the form of fertilisers, seeds and loans.
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. C. CHACKO) : No more questions are allowed.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : All the hon. Members who have given notice are given time to seek clarification.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : also, The Minister may reply...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, only this time it is being discussed through a calling attention Motion, otherwise every year it is discussed under rule 193. If you want to express your concern, then either discuss it, Under rule 193 or suspend the rule itself.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going on record, please.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you not want to obey the Rules of the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no; that is not the point.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Nitish Kumar, you are not permitted to make a statement on this. Whatever you are saying is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats. This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, please go on. Please confine your reply to the issues related to this motion only.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a Calling Attention Motion. Please understand that.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Yes, we understand that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, you cannot go beyond a point. You can resort to some other Rules. If you want a discussion, you can resort to some other method. This is not the way. Please understand it. I would not allow a by Member to bend the Rules like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. This is not permitted. You are not allowed to speak please.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You can allow if you wish.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you take your seat. Let us not debate this issue. Debate is not permitted. The Mover of the Motion, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav, was given almost 20 minutes to express his views. This is such a very important issue. The Chair is quite aware of that. Let us not unnecessarily enter to an argument. The scope of the discussion is limited to one clarificatory question by each Member whose names are listed. All the Members made long speeches of five to ten minutes. Now please understand that all the issues related to this are brought to the notice of the House. There may be some lack of information in the statement. That also is brought to the notice of the Minister.

Now the Minister may reply. Please do not disturb the proceedings of the

House. Please cooperate with the Chair. I am calling the Minister to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more discussion please.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : We are making an appeal to you. We are not interrupting the proceedings of the House.....(*Interruptions*) We are making an appeal to the Chair, This is not disruption of the proceeding. You can consider our request.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing other than what the Minister is saying is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You can then allow after his statement.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : After raising such an important issue, if you do not want to listen to the Minister, then I cannot do anything on this. Please listen to the Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members that they have given this House opportunity to debate the situation of drought and floods thought the calling attention Motion.

Everybody knows that our country is primarily an agricultural country and our agricultural depends on Monsoon. If Monsoon does not come in time in the entire country or if there comes a gap in it, then it is but natural for hon. Members and the people of the country to feel worried about it.

Our economy depends on agriculture, where 70 per cent population is engaged in agricultural professions.

As I have said earlier, this is true that Monsoon came late by a week and then there came a gap after showers for a few days. This gap worried the Government indeed but with the re-emergence of Monsoon, the situation improved considerably. I do not say that that is all right but, as I have mentioned earlier elaborately as to how much average rain was experienced and that which places witnessed deficiency in rain. Hon. Chandrajeet Yadav has expressed concern over the situation in Bihar and U.P., I want to say, through you, that there is nothing which could be concealed by the Government. This is all apparent as to what degree of rain has taken place at which place. So I have furnished data of 35 meteorological sub-divisionals as well. You are talking of U.P. and Bihar but the fact is that neither the Government of Bihar nor the Government of U.P. has informed us that the situation is very bad there.

* Not Recorded

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : If the Government is uncompleted there, then it means you too should sit quite?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : I am not saying this. I have got information that seeds have been sown a bit late because of delay in Monsoons's arrival. But there is no possibility of shrinking of acreage of kharif crops like Paddy, oil seeds or pulses. Monsoon will continue for two more months. To decide in the beginning of August only that the situation has worsened will prove hasty. So I have said in my earlier speech that two months are still there and later on it may be analysed.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (ALLAHABAD) : The fields have dried up, water is not available and still you will make cofectors.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV : There goes a proverb " Ka Varsha Jab Krishi Sukhani." When it is already a drought situation then what the rain could do.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that Monsoon is late by 10-12 days. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please understand that your shouting like this is not serving any purpose.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : Farmers are non-plussed(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRIPAL YADAV : The Central Government is hell bent on discriminating and the Government of Bihar is capable..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (FAROJABAK) : The hon. Minister says that two more months are there for Monsoon to continue. Till then the country will get ruined. He must go for immediate arrangements(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : The fall of rain in Bihar plateau is 14% which is near to normal rains. It is 28% in Bihar plains and that is also near to normal one Similarly, it is 24% in eastern U.P. and it is 32% in the Plains of U.P. and it is 15% in the western hills of U.P.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Wherefrom you have framed these data?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : From meteorological sub-divisions.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Saroj Dubey, what is this? You have not given a notice on this point. I am not permitting you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : We have come back here after having seen the situation in our respective constituencies and so why not to speak on it.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : We are trying to know something but you are making interference.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Smt. Saroj Dubey, you have not even given notice to speak on such a serious situation and now you are shouting ever without the permission of the Chair. You should understand that. You please take your seat. How long should you continue like this?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not correct.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, we are objecting to the figures that are being given. We are not disrupting...

MR. CHAIRMAN : what is that you are objecting to?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, we are just pointing out...

MR. CHAIRMAN : These are all facts and statistics.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, that is what we are objecting to. From where has the Minister obtained these facts? This is our question.

There is a drought-like situation in Bihar. We come from Bihar. Only two days ' before we have come from Bihar.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this? Why do you shout like this? Do you think that it will help you? Nobody is able to make out anything of what you are shouting. Then, will it help you?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH) : Sir, you please help us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The thing is that five hon. Members had given notice to speak on this and they were given a chance to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now; if you go on talking like this, how do we proceed?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, many Members had given notice to speak. But only the name of five Members have been listed in the List of Business for today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those Members are only entitled to speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : They are lucky people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those Members whose names are enlisted here are entitled to speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, we know that(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, you do not interrupt the Minister for each and every sentence. What he is reading out here are the factual statistics. You cannot deny them. He has also said that many State Governments.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please take your seats? Some of the State Governments, like the State Government of Bihar, have not even informed the Central Government about this. That is what the Minister has said. You should know where things are standing. You should know what things are. You please listen to him. I am not allowing any more intervention. I would request the hon. Members not to interrupt the speech of the Minister. Now, please take your seats.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATNA) : How do you say about the Government of Bihar that it has not done?

[*English*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, you can ask Dr. Jagannath Misra about this...(*Interruptions*) Sir, we are agitated due to a drought-like situation in our State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The failure of your own State Government is being announced.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, that is not my State Government. I do not recognise that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should understand one thing that while shouting you are making allegations against the State Government also.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Chandra Jeet ji and Chitta Basu Ji mentioned calamity Relief Fund. Chandra Jeet ji stated that Calamity Relief Fund should be increased since States receive aid through it. I would like to let the whole House know that 10th Finance Commission has increased the amount in comparison to that of 9th Finance Commission. In 9th Finance Commission the amount earmarked was Rs. 4020 crore while in 10th Finance Commission it was Rs. 6304 crore. This, the amount of C.R.F, has been increased which will be provided to all states as assistance through 10th Finance Commission.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping all the aspects in view, the amount of CRF is determined by State Governments, Central Government and 10th Finance Commission in a meeting. To say that only Agriculture Ministry is responsible for it, is not true. Every State puts forth its views and on basis thereof, CRF is determined. It has been determined by 10th Finance Commission and I have to work and provide relief according to that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT) : Will you please improve it? State Governments get opportunity to improve it and they put forth their views before Finance Commission and on that basis amount of relief and CRF has been increased. Whenever such demand is raised by State Governments, we try to give full assistance on behalf of Central Government and my own Ministry and within the limit of CRF. I am in contact with State Governments to ascertain the condition of sowing and am trying to give them maximum possible assistance on behalf of Central Government. I have released two instalments of CRF to each State as their share. We are ready to give them optimum assistance, that we can give from this fund so that they can compensate the loss occurred to them in the field of Agriculture in their States. We are ready even to release the CRF instalment in advance, if any State wants so or the condition has worsened in any State. In doing so, our Ministry and Government will have to face no constraints.

Chitta Basu Saheb has just mentioned about Karnataka. It is true that in the beginning the condition of Monsoon not being good, Karnataka Government had sent a report to Central Government; we have taken action on that....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (JHANSI) : It seems that hon. Minister has not experienced our grief. We had drawn the attention of the Government towards the conditions arisen out of flood and drought in several parts of the country but hon. Minister is mocking at the grief of masses.
(Interruptions)

The condition of farmers has become deplorable these days. He did not even try to understand the grief of farmers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please have the patience to listen him first.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : He has nothing to say except the misleading statements *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope you are not yielding to any Member.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : I would like to tell Chitta Basu ji about the demand made by Karnataka Government and Karnataka Government is aware of it that condition of the State has improved with the on set of monsoon. As I have just mentioned, we have released two instalments of CRF to Karnataka also. The condition of Karnataka, which was not good due to absence of rain, has improved all over the State. Still, if State Government demands for CRF, we will release assistance to State Government from it. *(Interruptions)*

I would like to state that it is State Government's duty to provide relief to the affected areas, specially to villages to combat the situation of drought or that of the flood. Further, as I mentioned in my main statement, Central Government has other schemes also, the benefit of which can be availed by the State Governments. I have just mentioned Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Besides, I mentioned several other centrally sponsored schemes. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What will be your reply about Jawahar Rozgar Yozana? Jagannath Mishra ji is already sitting to reply it.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Hon. Member has just stated about flood and drought. I would like to tell this August House (*Interruptions*)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL) : Hon. Minister is not saying anything about relief for flood and drought. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, you are not listening to him.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : He is only telling us what the State Government should do.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : We have earmarked about Rs.1,623 crores for Head Control, and out of its Rs. 1,366 crore rupees are for State Sector (*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not going on record. The Minister may continue.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK) : We are walking out in protest.

15.21 hrs.

(AT THIS STAGE, SHRI SRIKANTA JENA AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS LEFT THE HOUSE.)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, drought situation is afflicting our farmers in the country and Mr. Minister says that at present it cannot be estimated (*Interruptions*)

* Not Recorded

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not going on record. Do not waste your energy please. If you want to go out you can go. Your party has staged a walk out. If you want to go, you can go please, but no shouting like this.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, lot of money has been earmarked in the Eighth Plan for flood control in the central sector and the state sector and that is how this scheme is continuing since 1954. Similarly, large funds have been earmarked in every five year Plan. This work is required to be done by the state Government. So, all depends on them only. Whether it is an old scheme or a new one, it's only their concern as to how to complete it.

The Government of India has exclusive scheme for the drought prone areas, which has been implemented at various points of time and in various ways. This was started as rural works programme in 1977. Then it was renamed in 1993 and Since then the work is going on in 13 states, covering 627 blocks and 96 districts. Assistance is given on behalf of the Government of India and separate allocation is made for the Central and State sectors. A Desert Development programme has been launched to regularly check the recurrence of drought.

Assistance is provided to all on behalf of the Government of India on the basis of the recommendation of national Agricultural Commission in 1974. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would therefore be a precipitant conclusion that the drought situation is really very grim. The way the country has experienced the monsoon rains, that has made considerable improvement in the situation, I hope, that it will have no adverse bearing on our crops. If Monsoon goes on repeating itself this way, then the target set by the Government of India for the food-grains production will definitely be achieved. This would not fall short of the target, then we will offset it by better yield in the Rabi crop and for that we will discuss the strategy with State Governments on behalf of the Government of India and will be able to bridge the gap.

[*English*]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (GUWAHATI) : Sir, the Minister should be a little more specific about Assam. It is a burning problem there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was mentioned in the statement, Mr. Kirip, you were not here.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : There should be a permanent solution.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Permanent solution is that there is a separate scheme for flood control and this is being run by the Government of India in coordination with the State Governments and allocation has been made for this purpose in all the five year Plans. Similarly, Mr. Chairman, Sir I want to convey it to the nation through you and this august House that the situation has improved with the advent of Monsoon, and keeping it in view, I can say that this will have no adverse effect on our agricultural yield in particular and even if any deficiency is found therein, we will off set it in the Rabi crop. With these words I conclude.

[English]

15.25 hrs.

**Business Advisory Committee
Fifty-Second Report**

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) : On behalf of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, I beg to move the following :-

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st August, 1995, excluding Item Nos. (1) and (2) of paragraph 2 of the Report since disposed of by the House."

The motion was adopted.

15.26 hrs

Matters Under Rule 377

[English]

(i) NEED FOR EARLY CONVERSION OF NAUPADA-PARLAKHAMUNDIGUNUPUR NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY LINE IN SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (BERHAMPUR) : Like the previous budgets, the Railway Budget, 1995 has omitted the announcement of the long-awaited

conversion of the Naupada-Par lakhemundi-Gunupur narrow-gauge line with extension for commercial viability upto Rayagada in Orissa, falling under the South-Eastern Railway.

There have been a lot of public agitations till now, for improvement of this Rail line, which was laid by the late Shri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi, the First Premier of Orissa, with much personal and financial involvements.

The survey work of the aforesaid project was initiated by the former Minister of State for Railways from Orissa and is understood to have been completed at present, The non-implementation of this project adversely affects the area. In fact, the hon. Prime Minister has also very kindly recommended the implementation of this project on my personal representation to him last year.

I would, therefore, request for the immediate announcement of implementation of the long-awaited aforesaid project, catering to the travelling needs of basically the tribals and the deprived lot of the border areas of the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR IN THE CHAIR]

(ii) NEED TO RESTORE TRAIN BETWEEN NAWANSHEHRA AND RAHOAN IN PUNJAB

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (PHILLLAUR) : Rehoan is an historical town situated in Phillaur Parliamentary Constituency. It is surrounded 100 village of wet area. The train had been one of the media for transport, even before the Partition of India. But the trains running between Rohoan and nawanshehra were suspended during the Gulf war. After the Gulf war all suspended trains were restored except Rohoan - Nawanshehra. The present rail track was laid down by the Central Government but expenses were met by the then MLA of Rohoan and land was also donated for this purpose by him. At that time an agreement between the central Government and the MLA was executed that the Government would never suspend the running of trains on this track as long as the Indian railways exit. The suspension of the train is against the mutual spirits of the above-referred agreement as well as the interest and convenience of the people of this area.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to restore this train service between Nawanshehra and Rohoan so that the development of this area may flourish.

(iii) Need to re-start local train running between Vilaspur and Shahdol in M.P.

[Translation]

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE (VILASPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a local train runs between Vilaspur and sahdol in which traders and daily passengers travel. This rail service has been discontinued recently as a result of which people from cross section of the society are faced with hardships. Agitation is also going on in order to resume this rail service. The development works of the cities like Kota, Belgamna Khondri, Khunsara, Pandara Road and Anuppur of this route are suffering immensely. Electrification of Vilaspur-Kathi line has been completed. The hon Rail Minister had given an assurance that this rail service will be resumed after the completion of this line electrification. So respecting the people's sentiments, we urge upon the Government that the said rail service should resume at the earliest. Simultaneously, a halt should be provided at Pandara Road for Hirakund Express which runs between Nizamuddin-Sambalpur.

(iv) NEED TO RETAIN ONGC OFFICE IN DEHRADUN, U. P.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have come to know through newspapers and other mediums that the Government of India is contemplating to shift ONGC office from Dehradun to some other place. In this context, the apprehension of public has further strengthened because the number of officers and employees working in ONGC office in Dehradun has been curtailed.

ONGC office has its own importance for Dehradun. Such rumours have created great resentment among public and people are very much agitated. I have raised this issue earlier also and the Minister of Petroleum had given a written assurance that this office would not be shifted.

I request for an assurance from the Government to retain ONGC office in Dehradun.

(v) NEED FOR EXPEDITIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL REMAINS AT TAMESHWAR NATH, KHALILABAD AND KOPIA IN U. P.

SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA (KHALILABAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Tameshwar Nath under Khalilabad development block in district Basti of Uttar Pradesh is a place of historical and religious importance. On the one hand, there is a Shivlinga for those who believe in Hindu religion and on the other hand, several evidences have come in the light which reveal that at this very place Lord Buddha had

renounced the worldly pleasure by giving up his royal attire and regal chariot after getting his head shaved. For last many years a fair is being organised at this very place on the occasion of Mahashivratri. Thousands of religious Hindus, Buddhists and other people come to see this fair.

Besides this, at Kopia under Khalilabad development block in district Basti of Uttar Pradesh, several such evidences have come to light which prove that it was the actual Kapilvastu. A Buddhist tope on the right side of the pond at this place further strengthens this belief. Similarly, at 'Dharam Singhwa' under 'Satha' development block of district Siddharthnagar, there exists an ancient 'Dharma Stupa' which establish that this place was a religious spot for Buddhists and was known as 'Dharma Sangha'.

The 'Dharma Stupas' on the right side of the ponds at these three places and old bricks, relics and valuable things found at the time of ploughing and mining are of similar nature as are found in Piprahava, Sarnath and Kasaya.

All these three places are the subject of research for historians and the Department Archaeological survey of India. In this respect Archaeological survey of India has submitted its report to the Government.

I urge upon the Government to issue directions to initiate work in accordance with the recommendations of this report.

(vi) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM ON RIVER KOSI IN NAVADA DISTRICT IN BIHAR TO CHECK EROSION CAUSED BY IT.

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM (NAVADA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sakari versus mini Kosi river flows through my constituency Navada. The swift current of this river causes soil erosion and as a result of this, irrigated and cultivable land is destroyed every year. Along with it, every year cultivable land is destroyed due to flood in mini-Kosi river. If a dam is constructed on this river, it will provide irrigation facility to thousand acres of land which will increase agricultural production in this backward area. Besides, construction of dam on Sakari versus Kosi river will help in generation of hydro-power, which will provide relief to this backward area.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to take urgent steps for construction of a dam on Sakari river so that it could be constructed at the earliest and people of this backward area could be relieved of their problems.

(vii) NEED TO INCREASE THE ROYALTY ON COAL BEING GIVEN TO BIHAR.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (JAHANABAD) : Bihar is a backward state of India, though it is rich in mineral wealth. Bihar alone accounts for 35.8 percent of coal, 30.3 percent of iron-ore and 29 percent of silica sand reserves in the country. The state suffers losses worth crores of rupees every year on account of coal royalty and freight equalisation.

Therefore, the central Government is requested to increase the royalty on coal and compensate the state for losses it suffers on account of freight equalisation.

[English]

(viii) NEED TO TAKE STEPS FOR EARLY RETURN OF INDIAN LABOURERS DETAINED IN LABOUR CAMP IN ABUDHABI AND TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION TO THEM

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (PALGHAT)* : Sixty-seven Indian labourers who were promised jobs by a UAE based Company have been held in a labour camp in Abudhabi for the last two months. These labourers who had to spend huge amounts like Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 in order to reach there, have not been given the promised jobs as yet by the said Company. For the last two months these labourers have been held up in the labour camp without proper food and medical facilities. They have already approached the Indian Embassy and the Ministry of Labour of UAE for help.

I request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and do the needful to bring them back to India. I also request that the steps may be taken to realise the amount spent by the labourers from the concerned recruiting agents.

15.37 hrs.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Mr. Chairman : Now we shall take up item no. 12 - Further consideration of the motion moved by Shri P.A. Sangma.

Shri George Fernandes.

* English translation of the Matter originally delivered in Malayam.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (MAZAFFARPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday at the time of adjournment of the House, I was telling about the National Labour Commission which was headed by Justice Rajadhyaksh. I was presenting the recommendations, and comments made by the commission. I would like to read out something from page No. 165 of the Commission's report. It is not possible to read out the whole assessment made by this commission on Workmen's Compensation. Therefore, I would like to read out its important portions. While making assessment he has said that :

[English]

"The working of the Act has brought to light several shortcomings which impede speedy relief reaching the workers. Cases of evasion occur even though the enactment is over 45 years old. A weak feature of the measure is that the Act places the entire liability for compensation on the employer there being no obligation on the part of the employer to ensure his liability..."

Further it says :

"Delays and difficulties in getting compensation under the Act are not unknown. Workers' Organisations suggest that the rate of compensation should be increased. According to some, the Act does not meet present requirements and needs substantial changes....." this 1969

Further it says :

"The Employers' Organisations on the other hand are generally of the view that no special change in the Act is necessary. The delays according to them arise because the number of Workmen's compensation Commissioners are too few to ensure expeditious disposal of the compensation cases..."

[Translation]

I would like to seek a concrete reply from the hon. Minister on this issue. I am going to put forth the statistics from the Government's documents. He will have to give detailed clarification on them.

[English]

"A better enforcement of the Act is possible if rules are prescribed about the method of depositing money with the appropriate Workmen's Compensation Commissioner...."

[Translation]

I am again leaving some more paragraphs.

[English]

"The Act makes no provision for medical care and treatment which is the greatest need of the worker when he meets with an accident. There is also no provision for rehabilitation to restore the loss in his earning capacity."

[Translation]

I would like to read out as to why this recommendation was made. I am reading out some sentences from this recommendation because I want that my suggestion should be referred to the Select Committee. In my first sentence, I have stated that why I can not support this Bill and I want that the ground on which I am opposed to the Bill should be known to the Minister and this House.

[English]

Justice Gajendragadkar is one of the greatest judges this country has produced.

"We suggest - the National Labour Commission - that a scheme of Central Fund for Workmen's Compensation should be evolved. All employers should pay to this Fund a percentage of total wages as monthly contributions to cover the cost of the benefit and of administration. The Fund should be controlled by the employees' State Insurance Corporation. Periodic cash payments may be made to injured workers and their dependents by the Corporation through its local offices in the same way as payments are made at present for various benefits under the ESI scheme. Medical care to injured workers should be provided by the Corporation. A similar arrangement in respect of mines may be made by the Welfare Commissioners who control welfare funds for coal, mica and iron ore mines. Small employers may not find it difficult to pay such contributions since these will not be collected in bulk. This will also eliminate evasion of law and the workers, as also their dependents, will get periodic payments and injured workers will also get necessary medical treatment. The adjudication of claims can be entrusted to the tripartite regional Board set up under the Employees' State Insurance Act in various States. The Fund should cover all workmen specified in Schedule II of the Act irrespective of their wages. The scheme of a Central fund recommended above may take time. We suggest that pending preparation of such a scheme, the Act should be amended to give effect to the relevant recommendations."

[Translation]

I am going to read out any other recommendation but I would like to quote the following from one of the recommendation :-

[English]

"Under the existing provisions of law, while an able-bodied worker can claim and obtain compensation for being surplus" including a golden handshake now-a-days, - "an injured or because accident or disease has incapacitated him. This legal anomaly requires to be removed. Further we feel that a worker should be entitled to higher compensation for disablement resulting from industrial accidents. It may be in the form of subsistence allowance, if the worker remains unemployed as a result of the handicap. This will indirectly induce the employer to provide suitable employment to such a workman and, what is more important, to take adequate care to prevent such contingency."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to say that even after 27 years we have not implemented any of these recommendations. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we are not going to debate the issue that at which time, which Government or party was in power. Yesterday also, I had said that we are participating in this debate with a feeling of guilt. I have spent 47 years of my life in labour movement and 45 years back I had fought a case on this issue. That case was fought in Bombay. A labour while working at seaport was hurt and fell down. He was admitted to a hospital where he remained for one year. After coming from the hospital, he suffered from Tuberculosis. I files that case on behalf of Holson and Dinshaw Stevedoors Union. Almost 45 years have since passed. During the discussion on this case, it was argued from the other side that he was hurt, then how he became T.B. patient. I gathered information on this subject from the country and outside and fought the case for six months. Shri H. M. Seeruai was the lawyer against me. In spite of that we won the case. Later on, amendment was made in the Workmen's Compensation Act in which it was provided that a workman can suffer T. B. during his work or when he is injured. It was done 45 years back. We all know the conditions of the Labourers and the problems being faced by them. It is not that it is only my experience. Annual report of this Ministry also puts light on this aspect.

Sir, yesterday I had stated that this law is for the benefit of industrialists and not for labourers. I am going to give some evidence of this because I expect something in favour of labourers from the hon.

Minister. I do not intend to do any injustice to him but I expect something from him because he has made a deep study of these issues, so far as the existing system, goes he cannot do much to change it but there is need to make amendment in the law. If he takes appropriate steps to make amendments in this law or withdraws this law or sends it to Select Committee, the hon. Minister will earn the respect of labourers for ever. I am saying this because someone has to do this work.

I would like to know as to how many labourers are hurt every year who are covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act. I can say that the hon. Minister cannot reply to this question even in ten years. What information can he give when there is none with him. I would also like to know as to how many contractor labourers have been killed during last year. Does he has last year's figures with him in this respect. I can tell this from his own document. It is a separate thing if these are given to him.

[English]

Industrial Safety Statistical Tables. Ministry of Labour, Government of India, Annual Report, 1994-95, Page 355.

[Translation]

This report was presented during budget Session. According to this report, information regarding 12 States only is available with them. This too is provisional and pertains to 1992. Out of these 12 States also statistics have been given for 7 States only. 5 States have not submitted even provisional information of 1992. That is why, I am saying that you cannot provide any information. You do not have information about industrial accidents, then how you can tell about the contractor labourers and unorganised labourers. They are exploited by big industrialists through contractor labourers and unorganised labourers. They are exploited by big industrialists through contractors in Chhatisgarh. Shri Shankar Guha was murdered, who fought for labourers' cause but so far the criminals have not been caught. The big wigs involved in such incidents are awarded 'Padam Bhushan' in Delhi. So far the guilty persons have not been caught. The casual labourers are being exploited for Rs. 10 to 12. People are dying like insects there. Do you know that contract labourers are starving there. The concerned officials might have given you something in writing but they write imaginary things.

I am really quite angry on this issue. I have told that this report has information about 12 States only. Leave aside the Poorvanchal region because it does not have any industry, though it should also have some industrial units but Assam is also one of the

States which has not given statistics and it is not an agricultural State. It has many industries. Orissa is also a big industrial State and it is backward like Bihar. There is no information about this State also. When any accident takes place in any brick kiln in Haryana, labourers are burnt in them. There is no account of number of accidents that have taken place there. This report does not have any information about it. Faridabad is a big industrial city but this report does not have any information about that also. In Delhi also, people are burnt in furnaces - burning in Tandoor has come only recently. I have fought a case of a labourer who was thrown in furnace after he was killed while working. I fought that case for three years in Delhi. But you do not have this information with you. You do not have statistics of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and Goa. Of the 12 States, whose names have been mentioned here, Bihar and Kerala have not sent any information. Similarly, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also not sent any information. I have read out all this from your report. They have given figures of fatal accidents as 486 but I have counted the figures given here and that comes to 500. You will give information to me and this House, which will be given to you by your officials. You can see the figures given in regard to non-fatal accidents. These have been shown as 73,622 but I have counted these and this number comes to 66778. There is nothing tangible in this report. You may distribute reports with photographs printed on glossy paper no concrete information regarding accidents is given in these reports. This is the information which they have about accidents. On the next page is given the figures regarding strikes. These relates to all the States. The figures are upto 1994. He has complete figures where labourers are to be suppressed or punished. But when it comes to providing justice to the labourers who have been injured or who die due to the mistakes of the industrialists or the factory owners, then only the provisional figures upto 1992 are presented here.

Sir, Information regarding compensation given by him is very dismal. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to it. If he has no time today, he may reply it tomorrow. You have given complete information on page 330, Chapter-2, Roman 11, Social Security as to how many persons died, rendered permanently disabled or temporary disabled, and compensation given by you under Workman Compensation Act, 1923 to dependents of deceased persons, to those who were rendered permanently disabled and to those who became temporarily disabled. If you go through the information, you will be surprised. We are felicitating him here for the step taken by him for doing atleast something and for increasing the amount of compensation. But I was surprised to note that persons who became temporarily disabled and

who should have been paid compensation, were engaged in litigation and the total number of such cases under litigation in 1988 was 93008. On an average they reviewed Rs. 55 per head as compensation.

[English]

The total compensation paid in 1988 for temporary disablement is Rs. 51,83,000. It works out to Rs. 55 per head.

[Translation]

Sir, this is a joke. It is contained on page 330. In 1989 the total number of disabled persons was 1,67,583 and they received compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per head.

[English]

The total compensation paid is Rs. 174,33,000. It works out to Rs. 100 per head.

[Translation]

In 1990 total number of temporary disabled persons was 12,615 but now the number is from 1,67,000 to 12,615. These cases have been settled. I know the number of cases settled and as per the settlement they received compensation at the rate of Rs. 900 per head. In 1990 they were paid Rs. 900 per head and in 1992, Rs. 1000 per head.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much more time will you take?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I will not take much time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as fatal accidents are concerned, hon. Minister has no facts and figures with him and even if he has, I am not ready to believe them. Better if he does not get into a mess by accepting the challenge thrown by me. Any figure given by hon. Minister will be proved incorrect by me, with a challenge. Therefore, hon. Minister should understand that Government cares a fig for it.

I would like to know the basis on which the compensation has been raised from Rs. 20,000 to 50,000. In some states the minimum wage is Rs. 60-70 whereas in some other states, it is even less. If average minimum wage is assumed Rs. 40, then Rs. 50,000 paid as compensation on the death of a worker, is equal to 1250 days' or 3 years and 6 months' minimum wage of a worker. If a worker dies at an age between 18-20-25 or 30, his mother, father, wife, children or other survivors are paid 3 years and 6 months' minimum wage. This is right in no way. Like wise, a worker, who becomes permanently

disabled and is rendered jobless due to any defect in machine, factory or construction, he would be paid Rs. 60,000 instead of Rs.24,000 which is equal to 4 years, 1 month and 10 days' statutory minimum wage. He has his parents, brothers, sisters, school going children to look after and rent to pay. Where will he go for money? Will any of you reply to it? Do you expect an applaud by raising this limit? Mill owners would not reply to it, as the rules have been framed in their favour. Mill owners in India, are earning boundless profit. First page of the news paper had news that I.T.C., the cigarette manufacturing company had declared 55 percent dividend. The Chief executive of Coca Cola, which is being sold for Rs. 6 per bottle, though I don't take it, received in Rs.15 crore last year as salary while you are paying a compensation of Rs.50,000 to the dependents of a worker who died in harness and Rs. 60,000 to a worker who has become permanently disabled.

16.00 hrs.

Only last year's salary of the Chief executive of Coca Cola was Rs.15 crore. We roll out red carpets for him. Then we equip them with exit policy to engage workers for Rs.500 and see them increasing their salaries and bonus with our money. But when we raise our voice to increase the minimum wage of our workers and enhance their compensation, it is deemed as a point sans essence. I would like to tell you about its statutory aspect. Yesterday, I had made a mention about Railways and today I would like to recite a sentence from the report on accidents presented with Budget in the House.

[English]

The payment of compensation is governed by the Railway Accidents Compensation Rules, 1990. Under these rules the compensations, payable in case of death and injuries which deprives a person of all capacity to do any work, is Rs.two lakhs.

[Translation]

Whatever his salary may be, if a worker dies or is rendered permanently incapacitated, he will get Rs. two lakhs and

[English]

for other injuries the amount varies from Rs 16,000 to Rs.1,80,000.

[Translation]

Here a statutory flaw surfaces that Indian Railways, pays this much amount for accident under its rules. then why this disparity exists?

If I die in harness in some factory, mine or port, my dependents will be paid Rs.50,000 or if I become permanently disabled, then the compensation would be Rs. 60,000. Speaker, Sir, this issue needs thorough consideration. I would like that hon. Minister should withdraw this Bill and bring it again with proper amendment or accept my proposal of referring this Bill to Select Committee.

The Hon. Minister, while bringing this Bill had stated that to bring, the pesticide-workers within the ambit of this act, it consists an amendment to cover some diseases or injuries which were not included earlier for compensation. But if a worker acquired any disease while handling a pesticide, then the pesticide handling worker will get compensation. But what will happen to a farmer of a village or any worker engaged in a garden or a farm, if he gets afflicted by pesticides? Will he get some compensation or not and if he gets, by when? This Act was enacted in 1923; the National Labour Commission had given its report in 1969 and we are breathing in 1995.

I would like to read out 2-3 sentences from I.L.O. Report. It reads-

[English]

The World Health Organisation estimates that between 3.5 million and five million people a year are poisoned by pesticides of whom 40,000 fatally.

[Translation]

These things do not occur in Europe or America. There, Government is changed on occurrence of any such incident but in India, hundreds of such things take place daily and still the Government goes on becoming stronger and stronger. All such deaths are taking place in the third World only and the Third World comprises of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and some parts of China. No other country comes in the definition of the third world. Many persons must be dying in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa due to pesticides. If some one has stomach ache, it is cured in 7 days only by one vaccine. There are 40-50 types of diseases caused by industries which are called,

[English]

accident while on duty arising out of and in the course of employment.

[Translation]

but nowhere they are being treated as this act is being implemented nowhere. Therefore I.L.O. in its report puts down,

[English]

The American Government estimates speak of 70,35,000 people a year throughout the World suffering from illnesses as result of long term exposure to pesticides. The Canadian source estimates that 10,000 people in developing countries die every year from pesticides and four million people show symptoms of poisoning.

[Translation]

Therefore this Act should be implemented in the sphere of handling of pesticides. Farm workers and marginal farmers use pesticides. They as well as casual workers should also be covered in the Bill. This Act should be amended as this will not serve any purpose. Therefore, this should be withdrawn and reviewed thoroughly. This is not going to harm you in any way. You may constitute a committee for this purpose.

LABOUR MINISTER (SHRI P.A.SAMGMA): We will not be affected but workers will definitely suffer.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Workers are being paid Rs.55/- per day. We have no right to cry here for them. We, of course, demand several facilities for them in our speeches, yet their condition is quite bad. Since you have asked twice about the time further required by me, I will not read it out any more here to give information to this House. Instead I will provide a written statement to the hon. Minister. Don't enforce this law, better withdraw it and bring it in the next session duly amended and in the event the next session is not called, then the next parliament and the next session is not called, then the next parliament and the next Government will make due amendments in this act.

I conclude now with the submission that it will be gross injustice to the labourers, rather a cruel joke with them if we support this bill in the present form. You think that you are doing a lot for them but in fact nothing is being done for them.

[English]

SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN (DINDIGUL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me this opportunity to speak on the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1995, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

I would like to express my gratitude on behalf of my party and on behalf of the millions of workers who are going to be benefited by the provisions of the Bill, to the Government for bringing forward this Bill. However, I consider it my bounden duty to point out that this Bill is not a complete measure.

16.09 hrs

(SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG IN THE CHAIR)

Though this Bill seeks to include within its application masters, seamen and other members of crews of ships and captains and other members of crews of aircrafts and also the drivers, helpers and other workmen, it leaves out several other needy categories of workers like the workers in the unorganised sector and the casual labourers. I need not point out that more than 90 percent who constitute the working class are in the unorganised sector who amount to 280 million or so.

Almost all of them are engaged in hazardous industries and the current amendments do not offer any protection to them. I would, therefore, like the Government to appoint a task force to assess the unfortunate contingencies to which they are exposed in the various categories of workers in all sectors, organised as well as unorganised and also to suggest a scale of compensation that can be reasonably provided to the workers.

Sir, it is high time that we concentrate on the statutory measures to insulate women against exploitation. It is a common knowledge that women are often subjected to sexual harassment at work places. Besides, the various laws that would take care of the situation, I would like the hon. Minister to bring in a provision in the Bill itself to adequately compensate women who are victims of such sexual harassment. In such cases, the compensation should be double the normal that is allowed in keeping with the dignity of women in our society.

Then there is the problem of migrant labourers. Workmen are lured to foreign countries particularly to gulf countries and they are being exploited. They are sometimes denied wages for a long time and in case of accidents, they are not taken care of. I would like the Government to treat such cases on a separate footing and, through treaties with host Governments, must bind the Governments so that whether they are working in private or Government institutions in foreign countries, the workmen at loss are properly compensated.

I would also like the Government to initiate all steps to protect the interests of the construction workers, female workers and the child labourers. The construction workers are constantly exposed to accidents and they should be included in the Act whether they are contractual or casual or regular employees. The female workers need very special attention. That is why, in Tamil Nadu our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi has reserved 30 per cent of jobs for women and almost all the posts of primary teachers in favour of women. This shows the

concern of the Tamil Nadu Government towards achievement of social justice especially in according utmost dignity to women.

Abolition of child labour, though an avowed Government policy, is still confined to the statue book. The Government itself has admitted that child labour cannot be abolished in total. Keeping this practical situation in mind, it becomes all the more imperative that provisions should be made in the current Bill to effectively protect the interests of child labourers against accidents.

Lastly, Sir, the Bill is not in keeping with the time. With this high rate of inflation and increased money circulation, thanks to the New Economic Policy, it is not justified to make a paltry provision of Rs.50,000 and Rs. 60,000 as compensation under the Act. The minimum compensation offered should be Rs. 2,00,000 and the maximum offered should be Rs.30,000. Unless this is hiked, the enactment of the Bill is not going to serve any purpose.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (DEOGARH) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1995. Sir, whatever might be the criticism from the other side, certainly there are some welcome provisions in this amending Bill. Of course, Shri George Fernandes had made a scathing attack on the Government.

We know about the concern expressed by Fernandeesji for the labour class. He himself has stated here that he has devoted 47 long years to the cause of labour. Everybody here, in this House, is quite sympathetic to the labour class. Who is not sympathetic? But the views differ about the rate of compensation etc. In regard to what he has stated, I am also inclined to be in agreement with him in the matter of spirit of his speech. But I wonder about one thing. He made a long speech for about one hour--half-an-hour yesterday and another half-an-hour today. I can also appreciate the fact that as one who has spent all his life in trade union movement, he has his own views and he has his own experience about the plight of the labour class. But I wonder about one thing. George Fernandesji is not only a leading trade unionist of the country but he also had the rare opportunity of becoming a Cabinet Minister, not once but twice. Out of his 47 years spell in the trade unionism, at least, for four years he was there sitting on this side and that too in the front-bench. I was very attentively listening to his speech...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not just talk about somebody else's speech; you just come out with your own.

SHRI BALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, what is this? He took one hour to make his speech; you have heard his speech. I am just beginning and I must take about 40 minutes minimum, otherwise I cannot to justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But where is the time?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The time may be extended because this is a very important Bill. He referred to Shri Gajendra Gadkar, the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the legal luminary. I was quite happy yesterday because there was a departure in Shri Fernandes' speech, and at least, on two occasions, he made references--not in his usual way, like what he was doing earlier -- once to Madam Indiraji and another time to Rajivji. He made two references and he said that Madam Indiraji, out of her concern about the labour and to codify the labour laws, had appointed Gajendra Gadkar as the Chairman of the Labour Commission. Shri Fernandes has lamented that the Commission's recommendations are yet to be implemented. They should be implemented as far as possible and as early as possible. There are no two opinions about it. The recommendations of the Labour Commission's Report headed by Gajendra Gadkar date back to 1969. After that period, Shri Fernandes had become a Minister twice. What was he doing he was shedding here so much of tears for the labour class-- and what prevented my learned friend, my good friend, Shri George Fernandes, from doing something in that direction?

Sir, this law was enacted in 1923 during the British days. Thereafter, if I am correct, as many as 21 amendments were made till date.

This is the 22nd amendment to this Act being moved and being proposed to this Act. That way, 22 amendments have been made and this Bill is 72 years old. On an average, one amendment has been made in about three years. But he has a point. Since 1984, there has been no amendment. For more than a decade, for about 11 years, there has been no amendment. In Orissa, the Jagannath culture is there. For every 12 years, there is the Avatar of Lord Jagannath. It is called Nav Avtar, an incarnation. That way, this is the 11th year.

Again after 1984, on the basis of the report or recommendation of the Law Commission which was submitted in 1989, and further on the recommendations made by some State Governments, now the Government in the Labour Ministry has come forward with this amendment.

Immediately after 1989 in 1990, whose Party was ruling the country at the Centre? It was again Mr. George Fernandes' party and he was the Cabinet

Minister. What was he doing then also? Now, when he sits that side, wisdom downs on him. When he comes over here, he is expressing his sympathy. What should I say about the genuineness of his concern? This is a question mark. It is up to the House to analyse and answer. This is not the way one should be critical of the Government. You have a right to be critical.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PAWSAN (SASARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether the hon. Member is speaking on the Bill? (Interruption)

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: You have not heard him. Truth pinches. This is enough now. I am coming to the Bill right now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (BIKRAMGANJ): Mr. George Sahib had been the Minister only for 11 months while, the present Minister is holding this portfolio for four years.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: However generality of people say that a person forgets everything once he becomes a Minister. He finds himself busy in other activities. Whatever it may be ... (Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA): Mr. Chintamani ji you are not a Minister. (Interruptions)_

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am not Chintamani ji. Whatever it may be, it is enough.

Shri Dau Dayal Joshiji, I was enjoying his speech as much as you were. This is also the other part. What he speaks here should have some relevance to our own conduct. We should not prove ourselves as bundles of contradictions. That is not the proper approach.

About the Bill, I would say there are certainly some welcome provisions. The scope has been extended with 16 categories of workers being added to it or 16 occupations now got enlisted. They find place in the List under Schedule II.

The scope is enlarged now and again the employees who are appointed here in India are sent abroad and besides railway employees other employees who are manning the ships like captains and other workers etc., are serving in Gulf countries.

Many people are serving in the Gulf countries. All those people will now get the benefit out of this. About jurisdiction also, there has been some advantage now to the working-class coming under this law. They can also take up the matter before the Commissioner concerned in their own area where they usually reside. All these things are there. Further, journalists are also added now. Journalists are also sent outside and sometimes they also fall victims to different types of accidents. They also become casualties. Now, they are also included.

Sir, there is one thing. It is about funeral expenditure. Earlier it was not there. That has been added there. This Bill was examined not only by the Law Commission in detail but also it was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. They have come out with certain good recommendations which I do not find in this Bill. Government should try to do something in this regard. Always, in respect of labour laws - I will not be wrong if I say this - we are next to none in the world. We have very progressive laws. But regarding their implementation, there is a lot of scope for improvement. Sometimes, there is tardy implementation. Sometimes, the laws are not properly implemented. Sometimes, the spirit is defeated. This has to be looked into. Here also, I would like to say that there is a provision of paying a compensation to the extent of Rs.40,000 to 50,000/- in the event of a natural calamity. Accident is also a calamity. When accidents take place, people or workers on duty die. They meet with unnatural death, accidental deaths. It is very pathetic. Their cases should be considered with utmost sympathy and topmost attention should be paid. There is no doubt about it. There can be no two opinions about it. At the same time, we also have to have a practical approach. Otherwise what happens in this. As in the economic theory they say that if wishes were horses then beggars would ride. You must also have the resources to purchase the horses. You must know the art of riding also. Otherwise you will have a great fall leading your way to hospital. Even riding on horseback needs training. That way, we have to be practical. In a natural calamity, whatever we lose, we do not get everything. Before this discussion, we were having a discussion in the form of Calling Attention on drought and floods. So many thousands and lakhs of people and workers are affected when there is drought, when there are floods. At the time of floods, Government also come out with certain compensatory allowances to be paid in the form of relief. This applies to fire accidents also. Therefore, whatever you lose, whatever a poor man loses, you do not get just everything. It is a sort of a token compensation or relief. But here also, it should not be a token compensation or relief. It should be much more than that. If you just calculate in terms of what would have been the entire period of work had he not died, what

was his annual or monthly salary and how much would it have come to, this would not help. This is not the way of calculation of compensation etc. This is not a practical approach. But at the same time as much as possible can be given. There should be serious efforts to maximize these amounts. Of course, there has been a rise. The rise is from Rs.24,000 to Rs. 60,000 in the case of a workman's permanent total disablement, from Rs.20,000 to Rs.50,000 in the case of death of a workman. Of course, this should be the minimum rate. The figures also do find a place in the 89th Report.

Meanwhile a lot of water has flown down the Ganges. There has been inflation between 1989-95. That way, a calculation could be made and those figures could be revised accordingly. Certainly, on that plea, I do not say that this Bill should be withdrawn because in the absence of the provisions of this Amending Bill, whatever they are getting now at the existing rates, will be delayed.

In the matter of labour laws, there is a case for ourselves to address to the plight of the labourers and also come out with some comprehensive recommendations by up-dating our labour laws. These points should be taken care of in the light of these things, if not now at least in the days to come. I believe there is a process going on of up-dating the laws. This should be taken care of.

About this Rs.40,000 or Rs. 50,000, there are certain suggestions about the inclusion of casual labour and contract labour. This sounds very well. But the living conditions of the casual labours and contract labours are really miserable. Whenever we declare any incentive, these casual labours, contract labours, construction workers, agricultural labour in the unorganised sector do not get these benefits. Even when there is a pay revision or wage revisions, I find that their lots do not change. They are getting a monthly salary of Rs.500 or Rs. 600 from the contractors. And this system, of late, is being encouraged. I decry this. I do not appreciate that.

Even for jobs of permanent nature, casual labourers are being engaged. I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister for Labour. He is a progressive Labour Minister, a dynamic person. We know that this practice is rampant in the private sector. But there has been a growing tendency even in the public sector to engage casual labour for jobs of permanent nature. This is there even in Government offices. This should be discouraged. At the same time, I would say that, to start with, let them go on with this Rs. 50,000, Rs.64,000. They are in the process of up-dating it. This should be taken care of. At the same time, the provisions of the workmen's Compensation Act cannot wholly cure this malady. It has got to be coupled with insurance benefit.

Our hon. Prime Minister has elaborately mentioned about certain schemes in the last two or three days. There has been an emphasis on mass insurance, crop insurance for agricultural labour everywhere. If somebody dies or if somebody becomes permanently invalidated because of the accident, there should be an insurance scheme to supplement the income of the deceased or the person so affected. All this would go side. We have to encourage that also. When somebody dies while on duty, efforts should be made to provide alternative employment to his dependent

Besides making this payment, which is entitled under this Act, a job should be provided to his dependent or next to the kin of the deceased as far as possible.

About dealing with the casual labourers, mechanised agricultural labourers and domestic servants, I wish to tell that I have all my sympathies for them. As I go through the provisions of the amending Bill, casual labour and contract labour are included but with certain restrictions. If they are engaged in some domestic work, they are not covered but if they are engaged in some particular business or trade purposes, I think, they are covered.

Sir, then about the middle class farmers, when the ceiling law is seriously and sincerely implemented, there cannot be a big farmer. If land ceiling laws are properly implemented, there will not be big farmers. They cannot go beyond the ceiling. We are moving towards mechanised farming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am concluding, Sir, I can no more afford to dwell with the issue. Give me five minutes' time.

Of course, we are sympathetic towards domestic servants, drivers who drive our cars. As I said, if a middle class agriculturist engages somebody and if he dies while spraying pesticides or is killed while driving a tractors etc., wherefrom the employer will give Rs.50,000 or such amount to the dependent or to the next to the kin of the deceased? But I do not say that such payments should not be made to the relatives of the deceased. So, a Fund should be created for this purpose. The fund should be created at the Government level.

In today's newspaper I have come across the news that the hon. Prime Minister while discussing certain problems with the big industrial houses yesterday has made an appeal to them and they have also responded favourably that they will spend considerable amount for the territorial development of

those areas where they are setting up their industries etc. Accordingly, there should be a Fund contributed proportionately and considerably by the industrial houses and also supplemented by the Government. From that fund, payments should be made. Otherwise, it looks very reasonable, logistic and also we feel very happy that everybody should get the money. If that can be done, it would be very good. But coming to the practical side, if something happens to a cook while operating the gas in a private kitchen in a private house and if it attracts the provisions of this law, can any middle class person pay as per the specifications or requirements of this law? I am coming to the close, Sir.

Fatal train accidents are on the increase. In the first decade of this century, from 1901 to 1910, it was 76 per one thousand persons employed. Then it came down to 0.29 per cent in the decade 1941-50 during which we achieved independence. But in 1991-92, the latest year for which figures are available, it is 0.48 per cent. So, this is very much on the increase. It has got to be contained. The fatality rate has got to be contained.

As you know health is wealth. Healthy working conditions have to be created. This is the primary basic need in our industrial sector, including the mechanised farming sector. The safety standards should be very high. We should have better safety standards; we should have proper working conditions, so that the number of accidents is put at the minimum level and the fatality rate is brought down.

I give full support to this Bill. At the same time I understand that there is an exercise going on to update the labour laws. I plead with the Government and the hon. Minister that while considering them, due consideration should be given to the suggestions that I have made. I would reiterate my pleas about general insurance. On this also we should apply our mind. Otherwise the purpose cannot be achieved.

I would again say that death can never be compensated. Whatever may be the amount, as Mr. George Fernandes said, Rs.2 lakh or Rs.5 lakh, with this amount paid to the relatives or to the next of kin of the deceased, they can earn a small livelihood. But the loss the family has suffered due to the sudden demise, due to the accidental death of that particular person can never be compensated. Whatever financial provision is made, with that amount they should be able to meet the expenditure of their family. When a worker dies, the widow of the worker can never get back her husband. His unfortunate children cannot get back their father. That way death can never be compensated. We are doing only something; for that also sky is the limit. Whatever maximum can be given, our efforts should be made in that direction.

About pension, I think it is under the consideration of the Government. The pension scheme for every worker should be expedited. There is the question of bonus also. The Cabinet has taken a decision about bonus and a Bill has already been introduced in this regard. This also should be cleared on priority. About insurance and other labour laws, again I say with some reservation that when we are so sympathetic to the cause of labour because they are down trodden people and we are all interested in improving their lot, the Bills concerning the Welfare of labour should get priority for consideration and adoption in the Parliament.

For that, it takes several years. About the implementation part, I have already dealt with. Otherwise, we find that for years, there are Bills pending in Parliament for consideration and adoption.

With this, I once again support the Bill and take my seat. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (SASARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon leaders have expressed their views on Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Panigrahi has also expressed his views on this bill. I am also expressing my views on the issue on which discussion is going on. I do not want to go in the details. I would like to emphasise on two-three main points. The workers of this country had pinned a lot of hopes on the hon. Minister but he is conspicuous by his absence. Those who come from workers' class, they also can ameliorate the lot of the poor, they think a lot for them but their present condition is really full of sorrow. Hon. Minister, Sir, one poet has put down.

'Sholen Mein Jo Lagata Hai, Kanton Mein Jo Khilaata Hai

Vahi Phool Gulshan Ki Taqdeer Badalata Hai'.

But the hon. Minister has become merely a flower of Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao's Jacket, instead of contributing towards betterment of the society. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 aims at providing enhanced compensation to the dependents of such workers as die or are rendered incapacitated in industrial accidents or due to professionally acquired diseases. This is a very important proposal to amend this act to increase the amount of compensation but this not complete in itself. This is just like lending a straw to a drowning man or a drop in the ocean. This is what the Government is going to do with the workers. I am not satisfied with the increased amount of compensation. In public sector, the provisions of an Act are enforced to some extent,

but the private companies do not implement the provisions of such Acts. I request the Government to take steps to get the provisions of this Bill implemented in private companies and all the institutions in private sector. Contract system is prevailing in private institutions on a large scale and has been an issue of controversy. I request the Government to abolish contract immediately so that the workers, particularly those who are engaged in weaving and leather industry and whose conditions is very pitiable may get their legitimate rights.

They work in a polluted atmosphere in which they are prone to various diseases. The Government should take some preventive measures particularly as envisaged in the original Act of 1923 which was many a times amended later with a final amendment in 1984 in which the amount of compensation payable to the workmen in the event of their death or temporary physical disability was enhanced. Thereafter, the Law Commission also recommended further enhancement of the amount in 1989. There has been a steady cost escalation of all the commodities during the last six years. Yesterday, George sahib was giving a detailed description of the price rise registered by all eatables during the last six months. The hon. Minister is going to pay a compensation of Rs. 50,000 as enhanced from the earlier sum of Rs. 20,000 in the event of death and Rs. 60,000 as enhanced from the sum of Rs. 24,000 in the event of physical disability in harness to a workman which is very less, when compared to the present day price index..

An immediate and serious thought should be given to it and the amount should be enhanced to at least Rs. Two lakh. A compensation of Rs. Two lakh is paid to the next of kin of the deceased in a train accident. Similarly Rs. Five lakh are paid to the next of kin of an air passenger who dies in a plane crash but injustice is being meted out to a workmen who toils by the sweat of his brow day in and day out for nation building. To my mind, it is the proletariat alone, in which there is still a sense of nationalism left. I think that one can only afford to travel by air by means of Government facility or black-money. In the event of the death of such a person, a compensation of Rs. Five lakh is paid. On the other hand death compensation payable to a labourer working hard physically for constructing the roads of this country, the factories, the railway tracks, the mansions and in the fields is being raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 thousand.

Without dwelling at length I would only request the hon. Minister to consider two-three things. Firstly, in the event of death of a workman in harness due to industrial or vocational sickness, his dependent should be given a job apart from raising the death compensation amount from Rs. 50,000 to

Rs. 2 lakh. Further the provisions of this Bill should be implemented in letter and spirit in the private sector in particular. The hon. Minister should make sincere efforts in this direction.

I would also like to add that the agricultural labourers or those of the unorganised sector or Beedi workers should also be brought under its purview with enhanced compensation amount. All such people have been ignored for centuries in this country. A poet has said :

Foot Path Par Para Tha

Voh Bhokh Se mara Tha,

Kapara Utha Kar Dekha,

To Pet Par Likha tha,

Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara,

Ham Bulbulen Hain Iski,

Yet Gulistan Hamara.

Alwida !

But it is deplorable to find that in the name of giving compensation and facilities to the working class who work hard for nation building and who are not able to make their both ends meet, the approach of the Government seems to be increasing the amount payable to them little by little. On the other hand, it is easy to increase the allowances of luxurious people like us. Same is the case of Government Officers. I will give you an example. I went to see a Director - I will not name him - and on his office door I found written - 'Don't disturb'. I asked his messenger as to what was the officer busy in? He replied that he was busy in a meeting. I gate crashed into his chamber and saw that the officer was eating mangoes and that was the official duty he was performing with the sign board of 'Don't disturb' at the door. That is the system prevailing here when it is the question of granting facilities and comforts to them, we become too liberal. But on the question of granting facilities to the working class, we act with niggardliness. Therefore, my submission to the hon. Minister is that there is need to be more liberal in granting them facilities and the amount being raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs.50,000 and Rs.24,000 to Rs. 60,000 should be further raised to Rs. two lakh. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when George sahib was speaking it seemed as if he was not speaking from this side. We have seen how did the turn of events take place within these 40 to 45 years. The workers' movement is losing its ground. What fate is the workers's

movement, launched by your predecessors, meeting today?

I come from the industrial area of Kota, Rajasthan where there are big industries including J.K. Synthetic, the biggest synthetic factory of Asia; Sudarshan Textiles of Bangar, the Birla Cement factory, Shriram's Soda Ash Fertilizers and other big industries of Rayons. There is also an O.P.C. Power Cables factory of Somaiah Group. When George Sahib visited Kota some years back, he would have seen why the chimney of Sudarshan Textiles stopped emitting smoke, why O.P.C. factory lay closed? The Government of the day is reluctant to pay attention to the industries. The Government is not thinking in the right direction today. This Government thinks in terms of giving benefits to the industrialists in the name of globalisation and modernisation and making them prosperous. Who cares for the cause of the workers?

Sir, the country's Prime Minister did not even once feel the need of meeting the poor workers of India during these four years in office and listening to their pains and predicaments. He only issues appeal as to the industrialists and holds meetings with them. We are equally to blame for this because we have not been able to organise the workers. Why did the workers' movement die down? It was because of a planned conspiracy hatched by the country's industrialists. In my constituency, Kota, thousands of workers took out big processions with red and saffron flags in their hands. Just three days ago, the workers of four unions staged a demonstration and I went to address them. There were only 150-200 workers present there. I told them that they were the workers of four unions- the Hind Mazdoor Union, the B.M.S., the CITU and one more union. The CITU people took money from the management on the question of bonus and arrived at a decision which was binding to all. This way, you prepared the workers of India for waging a fight.

It looks ridiculous that the labourers of other countries are united and the labourers of India are fighting among themselves. I asked the collector to investigate the facts and get the criminals punished. The mills are closing down because the labourers have abandoned their struggle. The hon. Labour Minister should let us know as to how many labourers and industries were in the country 20 years ago ?

17.00 hrs

Shri Mohan Rawale is sitting here. He usually talks of the workers of Textile Mills in Bombay. Today, mill workers are running from pillar to post for employment because the mills have closed down. Who is responsible for this situation? In my view, the Government and the hon. Labour Minister is

responsible for this. By declaring several mills sick, thousands of labourers have been rendered unemployed. Today, the world has switched over to cotton yarn from synthetic yarn but the mill workers are facing starvation. This is because our thinking was basically wrong. Our thinking should be to give work to both the hands. I do not say that we should not go in for new technologies but it should also be ensured that labourers are not rendered unemployed. Today, the number of labourers in mills is gradually dwindling. This aspect is also required to be considered seriously. As you have said that as per the report of Law Commission and the State Government compensation to the next kin of the deceased and those who got permanently disabled is being increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 and from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 60,000 respectively. Besides, Rs. 1000 will be provided at the time of cremation. Today, electric crematorium have come up in cities but it is not possible to perform cremation with Rs. 1000 on rural areas. You must be knowing that 12 maund wood is required for cremating a dead body and the price of wood is also high. Better you would have taken the decision after going through the Standing Committee's report. As you have not studied the recommendations of Standing Committee, this Bill is being opposed by all the parties and several members have suggested to refer this Bill to the Select Committee for reconsideration. Recently, when I had gone to Nagpur, I was told by one industrialist there that he wanted to set up a manless industry. If the industries will work without manpower then how and where the young educated generation will be absorbed? My party had raised a slogan "Give work to youth or relinquish office". But today youth are on the verge of starvation. We had also raised a slogan "Give unemployment allowances or relinquish office" but the Government has turned deaf ear to it. The Communist Government in West Bengal and the Janta Dal Government in Karnataka had given unemployment allowance to unemployed youth but they had to withdraw it within two years. It was done because there were a large number of unemployed youth and the entire money was spent on it and all the schemes had to be shelved..

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATNA): It is being provided in Bihar.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The youth are getting very nominal amount which is like a drop in the ocean.

There is also a need to consider the contract labour system seriously. Shri Panigrahi has expressed his views over it. If you have got any sympathy for labourers you will have to check the contract labour system. Providing Rs. 50,000/- to the next of kin of the deceased and Rs. 60,000 to the disabled will not suffice.

The things will not change unless contract labour system is checked. I would like to submit that as Shri George Fernandes had submitted that compensation amount should be revised after every two years on the basis of price-index, Does the hon. Minister know about the profits being earned by Lohia Scooters? When I had purchased a scooter, its price was Rs.3,500/- but today it is being sold out at Rs. 39,000/- . Now you may estimate the percentage of profits they have earned? The manufacturing cost of J.K. Synthetic yarn is Rs. 3/- only but it is sold at Rs. 78/- In such a situation if such industrialists will not become rich then who else? On the one hand, neither mining prices nor labour rates increase but the prices of Birla Cement increase.

I have written three letters but despite that Shrimati Pushpa Bai Bainva working in a mine, did not get maternity compensation. One labourer got seriously injured in my constituency. He wrote a letter to the SC and ST Commission. I had also forwarded his letter to you as well. In this letter he had complained that despite his several letters to the Labour Ministry, no response has been received. Four days back I received a letter from him he has quoted rules to the Collector and said that the Collector, Kota should give Rs. 10 thousand as compensation to his dependents in case he died. In this connection, I also telephoned the Collector before coming to the House. It is nowhere seen that maternity allowance do not reach the concerned woman even after three years and the compensation is not received by the labourer who has lost his leg. Poor people are deprived of their compensation amount on the ground that he was inebriated or fell down suddenly etc etc.

Orissa abounds in minerals. There is a large mining area in my constituency as well. You must include a clause in the Bill for the welfare of labourers working in the mining area.

The labourers working in a cement factory dies of tuberculosis I would like to quote an incident which took place, yesterday. The mill owner distributed gur among his workers. One labourer did not get it because, as stated, he had no right to it. So, he stabbed another labourers for his share of Gur. Later the injured labourer succumbed to his injuries.

Hon. Minister, Sir, if the owner will not give gur to his labourer then who will take care of him. Today, labourers are resorting to agitations. The persons like Shri George Fernandes has become old while talking of the Interest of Labourers. Who will fight for the welfare of these labourers? Today, the labourers have nowhere to go; their number is dwindling day by day. The Labour unions are fighting amount

themselves. The while collar people fight in the name of labourers today, they sit with you and undertake negotiations across of table. They only try to gain their profits. A very few people fight for the cause of poor farmers. If you work in the interest of labourers then only they will give their blessings otherwise they will be completely ruined. Whatever you have done for them is like a drop in the ocean.

Shri George Sahib has asked for sending the Bill to the Select Committee. Today, labourers have high expectations from the Government. The amount of Rs. 50,000/- or Rs. 60,000/- provided for compensation is almost negligible. Please add one more clause that the State Governments will consider sanctioning compensation on the basis of price index. This Bill is being reconsidered after 12 years. I hope that you would show some sympathy towards them. So, the interests of the labourers should be taken care of. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (KOTTAYAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill being introduced by our hon. Labour Minister.

Sir, the Parliamentary standing Committees were constituted by this august House with a view to scrutinise the financial Bills, and other such bills that are referred to it, effectively and give their suggestions. I would humbly like to submit that unfortunately the suggestions or the recommendations made by these Standing Committee are not taken up seriously. I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Labour. We held a number of sittings in which we had gone through the provisions of this Amendment Bill. We gave six important suggestions to the Labour Ministry. Of course, the officials of the Labour Ministry were also present in these meetings of the Standing Committee. I am very sorry to say that the recommendations of not only this Standing Committee but almost all the Standing Committees are not taken up seriously by the Government. A Standing Committee goes into the details of such Bills because the Parliament does not get enough time to go into them. I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into these six suggestions which were given by the Standing Committee on labour. The Committee gave these suggestions unanimously, cutting across the Party lines.

The hon. Members who have participated in this discussion, have very rightly mentioned about the plight of the labour force in our country. The labour force is the wealth of our nation. As mentioned by my colleague, they are working hard, in different work

places, to build a modern India. They are trying their level best to create more assets for the nation. But unfortunately this labour force is not getting the help which it ought to have got from different agencies.

This is the 22nd amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The original Act came into force in the year 1923 when our country was under British rule. This law has certain impediments and problems, which were felt at the time of implementation. This is an important piece of welfare legislation. It is good that we are passing a legislation but when we go to the implementation part of these laws we find that we face a lot of difficulties.

Sir, speaking from my own experience, Kerala is a State from where a large number of educated people go to other parts of the country for employment. For example, a large number of educated youth are working in Faridabad and NOIDA areas. They are working very hard in different private and Government companies there. They are facing a lot of problems. They are living in very difficult conditions. When any of these people meet with an accident, it takes a lot of time for them to get compensation. The procedures to be followed for payment of compensation are very difficult.

Of course, this is a welcome legislation. When these workmen meet with an accident during their work they do not get enough compensation which is duly entitled to them within a specific period of time. The undue delay in giving compensation is the major hurdle in this Act. When this Act was being implemented, the people who were suffering were not getting the benefit in time.. Mere enactments of a law will not help the poor worker or the labourer of the country. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the implementation part of this is Act.

Sir, this act provides for payment of compensation to workmen in case of death or injury during the course of employment. In most of these cases there is inordinate delay in getting the compensation. The redtapism, the formalities, and the willful negligence on the part of the employer, all these aspects have been coming in the way of getting the compensation for the employees who are suffering.

As mentioned earlier, this Act follows the English Act of Workmen's Compensation but there is a difference. The English Act applied to all workmen while the Indian Act applies to only certain classes of workmen. These classes were given in Schedule-II of this Act. This Act was passed in 1923. We were under the British Rule then and Englishmen might

have had their own reasons for not applying the principles of Workmen's Compensation Act as in England to the Indian people. But after Independence we were able to frame a comprehensive legislation covering all workmen in our country.

Sir, the Law Commission as well as the State Government have put forwarded their views time and again and on the basis of those recommendations certain amendments were made in the Act by the Government. This is the 22nd amendment. On the basis of the recommendations, certain categories of Workmen were also included in this. Periodic amendments have been made to this Act. Schedule-II has been expanded. Besides, the State Governments have also been empowered to amend the Schedule-II and include workmen of certain categories. In this connection, I suggest that the Government must have a re-look at the Schedule in total and revise it.

During the last twenty years many industries with hazardous operations have come up and workers who are engaged in them are exposed to risk.

So, they should be fully covered under this Act.

A lot of new industries are coming up. Because of environmental pollution, a lot of new diseases are also coming up. The workers are exposed to these risks. So, they should also be covered by this Act.

Sir, the Act excludes the casual workers. This is a serious omission. Lakhs and lakhs of workers who are working in the industries and who have not been regularised, they have been kept out of the purview of this very important Act. So, an amendment should be made in this Act to cover the casual workers also.

Sir, I think this Bill covers only a limited number of workers. It should cover migrant workers also. Sir, in the Gulf and other countries also, a lot of Indian labourers are working. I do not want to discuss the plight of the Indian labourers who are working there. They are working in hazardous conditions. They have very stringent laws. The labourers cannot even raise their voice against their employers. If they do so, they will be severely punished. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to view this particular problem which is being faced by the Indian labourers there.

This Act covers those workmen who are getting Rs.1,000 per month as their wages. This ceiling is very low. This Amendment was made in 1975. Now, the situation has changed. The workmen who were eligible for compensation earlier have gone out of the

purview of this Act. Already twenty years have⁴ passed. So, the Workmen who were getting Rs.1,000 at that time, at least, their limit should be raised to Rs. 2,000. Therefore, there is an urgent need to raise this amount so that those people who are coming under this category also get the benefit of this Act.

Sir, Section 5 of the Act says that in order to become eligible for compensation, a workman has to be in continuous service for twelve months preceding the accident and if it is interrupted by more than fourteen days, he will not be so eligible. This will only be helpful for the employers. This provision works against the interest of the workmen. This will definitely be used by the employers to avoid payment of compensation. So, if a workman is there, he can be thrown out of employment for fifteen days in a year. The employer can very well escape the provisions of the Act.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to amend this Act so that these employees may also get the benefit of compensation.

Now, I will come to enhancement of compensation. The Standing Committee had recommended a substantial amount for compensation. The Law Commission had also recommended for a revision of minimum rates of compensation in the year 1989 keeping in view the trend of rise in prices and other factors. In case of death, they have recommended a very meagre amount. So, in the case of death, it may be raised from Rs.20,000 to at least Rs. 80,000. In case of permanent disablement, it may be raised from Rs.24,000 to at least Rs. 90,000.

Now, I will come to funeral expenses. This is a new Clause which is incorporated by the Labour Minister. A poor labourer and his family cannot afford this. So, the hon. Minister was very kind to introduce this funeral expenses in this Amendment Act.

But the amount stipulated is only Rs.1,000. I think this amount could be increased to Rs. 1,500 at least. The funeral expenses to be incurred by the suffering family after the death of the earning member should be met by the employer or the company which engages him for the work. I think the hon. Minister for Labour would look into all these aspects and look into the recommendations put forward by the Standing Committee on Labour, would assess the whole situation and would make necessary amendments in the Act. Sir, This is definitely a welcome step. After a very long time the Government has taken an initiative to amend this

Compensation Act. There are a lot of problems faced by the workers. By seeing the changing situation, by seeing the effect of liberalisation because of the entry of multinational companies and the resultant foreign investment, by seeing the overall situation in the country, and by seeing the overall industrial development of the country, the labour laws should be amended and the labourers' interest should be protected. Moreover the workmen's compensation should be protected and their rights should be protected so that our work force can work effectively in nation building activities.

SHRI G.M.C.BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): Sir, at the outset I want to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister for inclusion in the Workmen's Compensation Act. From time to time both the central Government and the State Governments are bringing Bills. But they are not properly implemented. Because of this the workers are facing a lot of problems from the owners, particularly in getting the compensation. There is abnormal delay in giving the compensation to the workers. Sometimes they are going to the courts and they are facing a lot of problems. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to amend the Bill in order to include a penal clause in this Bill. Whenever the owner fails to pay the compensation to the worker he can go to the court by charge sheeting the owner also. Then only the workers can get the compensation properly and in time. I also request the hon. Minister to include the private industries also in the Bill. In view of the liberalisation of industries a number of private industries are coming in this country. So, the Bill should be applicable to the workers in the private sector also.

I would like to submit that the amount of compensation is very low in view of the rising prices and it should be increased so that the poor workers can meet the basic necessities.

One more submission of mine in this. The hon. Minister has also said and has issued many Press statements that neither the Central Government nor the State Governments are bringing any legislation or any Act or any Bill to protect the interests of the workers in the unorganised sector in this country. My constituency is an agriculture-based constituency and there are no industries. Most of the workers in my constituency are coconut workers. In Andhra Pradesh more than one lakh workers are coconut workers, particularly in my constituency 65,000 workers are coconut workers. But neither the Central Government nor the State Governments are bringing any bill or Act to protect them.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. I had seen a number of Press

statements by the hon. Minister from time to time and I request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill for the welfare of the unorganised workers, particularly coconut workers. They are doing a very risky job because they are climbing the coconut trees, plucking the coconuts, processing them, earning a lot of foreign exchange for this country and also bringing so much of income to this country by coconut production. Whenever a coconut worker falls from a tree, he becomes permanently disabled and sometimes loses his life also but no compensation is given to him. There is no accident insurance scheme for the coconut workers. No compensation is given to them. More than one lakh coconut workers are there in Andhra Pradesh. At the same time whenever a toddy tapper in the State loses his life, a sum of Rs. 25,000 is given as compensation, whereas the coconut workers, who are doing the same work, are not getting any compensation either from the State Government or from the Central Government.

So, in this connection, I request the hon. Minister also to bring a comprehensive legislation for the welfare and protection of the unorganised workers, particularly the coconut workers and other types of workers in this country.

The coconut workers should also be included just as the industrial workers by amending the Bill. Then only they will get some compensation for their risky job.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to pay some attention to the welfare of the workers employed in the unorganised sectors in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (JAHANABAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking here on the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill. At the outset I would like to submit that this Bill is for the labourers. Though, this bill is for the labourers, the Government took 48 years after independence to amend this Bill. This Bill was amended once in October 1984. After that two reports of the Law Commission came in 1989 and the State Governments also submitted their recommendations and only then this amendment has been brought. It has also taken six long years. In this way, the fact is that taking such a long time for the labour class is justified, since throughout the world, if a Government is set up, it is to safeguard a particular class and it does so. In our country also the Government is safeguarding the interests of the class, for which it has come to power. Since it is not meant for safeguarding the interests of the labour class, it is but natural that delay will be there for

enacting a law for safeguarding the interests of the labourers. This Government has no concern for the Welfare of the labour class.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the child Labour Law has been amended twice in this House, but till date it has not been implemented properly. Therefore, this law will also meet the same fate as that law had met. I would like to know from the hon. Labour Minister that he might be knowing about the plight of lakhs of labourers working in small and big industries in Delhi. He might be well aware that how they are being exploited under his very nose. It is totally wrong to give them compensation if they die or if they meet an accident. There are a number of people working at the monthly salary of Rs.400-500. Please tell if someone can survive in Delhi on a mere earning of Rs.400-500 per month? Even after that he is sacked from his job after 5-6 years. Such labourers come to visit us. Some one says that he has come from Uttar Pradesh and the other says that he has come from Bihar we send them to you. I had also send them to the previous Government in which Shri Ram Vilas ji was the Minister. But what was the outcome? When the Government is unable to get the proper wages paid to the labourers, then where will they work. The Government is projecting itself to be their wellwisher.

Joshi ji has rightly said that the Government is thinking in terms of bringing an end to the workers movement. If the workers fight for their rights, a law is enacted. I have read in the newspaper that Shri Jagannath Mishra has praised the Government of West Bengal and Kerala for the land reforms. What comes under the purview of the State Government has been done by them, but did not it take place in other States? It did not take place in other States because the Government there are in favour of the landlords. What has been done by the Government by enacting laws for years? It is going to be amended that the amount of compensation in case of death will be raised from 20,000 to 50,000 and in case of accident they will be paid 24,000 to 60,000. Hon. Minister Sir, please ponder over it as to how, a poor person, who has become handicapped totally and is to survive for 20 more years, can live on 60,000 rupees. The Government is no more concerned with the welfare of the labourers....(Interruptions) If something for the welfare of the landlords was there, it was done immediately.

Today, the children are working in the houses of the political leaders are officers. They are involved in the petty work of picking up tea cups but what has been done for them by enacting laws? While I was on a walk, I saw that in the winter season, a six years old child was working in Lion Hotel, I stopped there. It was 5 O'clock early in the morning. I took pity on

him., as from the beginning I have pity for the poor and today also I am opposing this Bill for that reason only. When I asked him, he told me that he belonged to the Yadav Community and the owner is also a Yadav.

Recently, in my Constituency, I came to know that a person belonging to the Yadav Community has pawned his six years old child with someone for 5,000 rupees. There is a village Loni in Jahanabad, he has been pawned there with some. His father was demanding 5,000 rupees but the person refused to give the amount, therefore he pawned his child for 5,000 rupees. He said that if he wanted to keep the child, he could do so but he would not repay the amount. So what does the Government think? The law for those children is enacted by this Government.

When you have framed a law then why did you not make arrangements for their study. If this cannot be done then by merely making another law. We are not going to achieve anything because there are so many laws. Many a time I have suggested that a survey be conducted regarding such children and start Residential schools for them. Even then, if his father is not willing to keep him there, he should be punished. But I do not expect any such action.

Today, in India Children even at the age of five are supporting their father by earning Rs.100-200 per month..(Interruptions)_ Then this question is also related to labour. You have done this for unorganised labour, but how they will be benefited. They work at Brick Kiln and contractors engage them. Today, lakhs of labourers work at kilns but what is being done for them. If a labourer fall while working at the kiln he is not provided any medical help. He is sent back to his home.

Now as far as the law made by you is concerned you have brought this after so many years and in that you have made a provision for 50 thousand to 60 thousand. This matter needs serious consideration as has been asked by all the people. Our learned leader Shri George Fernandes has said much about yesterday and today also. You should learn from him because we have not that much intelligence but this we understand. The law that has been framed for giving something to labourers is not sufficient. The labourers cannot survive with this only. So you are requested to increase it for them.

Suppose, BJP forms its Government here. Then whether it will not talk about the welfare of the labourers? They have to keep the welfare of labourers in their mind, but it would not be the Government of labourers. It would not be the Government of labourers rather it would prove the

Government of capitalists and big-wigs. But if they will not talk of labourers, then how they would mislead them, so they will have to think of labourers in order to mislead them. They would never leave it.

So we would like to request you that it is proper to refer it to select committee. This is because it may reconsider it. What is the harm in it. When nothing happened to you in 100 years then what would happen in 4-6 months. You will be in power for the next six months, then please bring this bill once again. If you are bringing it as a last time effort and want to show that you are doing something for the labourers then you are not going to get any benefit out of it. The labourers are not happy with you and they are distancing themselves from you. You have not done anything for the labourers and poor. It is the poor people who retained you in power for the last 47 years and not rich people but when they came to know that it is not their Government rather the Government of a particular class, rich people's Government they feel dejected. That is why they are distancing themselves from you.

With these words I conclude my speech and request that this bill should be referred to the select committee.

DR. RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA (DAMOH): Mr. Chairman Sir, while quoting the following lines I want to put forth my views:

"Khoon Dekar Bhi Jab Passene Ki Keemat Na Mile,

Aise Halat Bagawat Ke Hua Karte Hain."

You have taken about raising the amount of compensation from Rs.20 thousand to Rs.50 thousand and from Rs.24 thousand to Rs.60 thousand. The Government has tried to get cheap popularity and to earn sympathy of the poor at the last moment. Birla's diamond Cement Factory is located in Damoh district in Madhya Pradesh. On 3rd of June when the session of the Parliament was about to end 100 people died there due to an accident which caused by bursting of chimney. I had raised the issue during zero hour at that time. Those killed in that accident were put in the chimney to destroy the evidence so that the case could be made and to evade payment of compensation. I want to request in this House whether your concerned bill or law can protect the rights of the families of those 100 persons who were killed in that accident? Such accidents have taken place various times.

The labourers there are brought from some other states on contract basis and registration is done. There 100 people died, and have been reduced to

ashes, but their families have been given any assistance. This is the conditions of the labourers.

Today you are not doing any extraordinary thing or doing great justice by raising the amount of compensation from Rs.20 thousand to Rs. 50 thousand. So my request is that the bill referred to select committee and be reconsidered.

Bidi workers work at Panna, Chhatarpur and Jabalpur adjacent to my constituency Damoh. No reference of Bidi workers has been made in this bill. Their entire family work there. Most of them become patients of tuberculosis because of tobacco's smell. The rich people are running their industries at the cost of these workers only and living a luxuries life. But those workers are falling prey to diseases and their life has become miserable. Similarly most of them fall victim to diseases like Asthma, T.B., but no security measures have been taken for them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given your consent to set up industries in the name of liberalization and globalization. They all will exploit them on the basis of contract, this is also for you to look it.

You have brought the amendment bill in which you have to decide that day to today's price index should serve as basis for fixation of compensation amount. If you present it after considering this aspect, only then it would benefit poor people. I oppose the bill with these words and propose to send it to the select committee.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the parties have taken much more time than was allotted to them. There are five more speakers now. So, I request the hon. Members to kindly limit their time.

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

17.51 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

Classifying of certain Points Pertaining to Vohra Committee Report

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, may I request you to please allow me to lay one paper on the Table of the House? Or, if you allow me, I shall read it out in just five minutes. This pertains to some of the points which were raised about the Vohra Committee Report. I have given notice for the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, it has been approved by the hon. Speaker. The Minister can make the statement.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL) : Sir, this is a very important issue. So, *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I present it on the Table, and for your kind information I will read out it.

[English]

Sir, some of the hon. Members have expressed misgivings about the numbering and sequence of paragraphs in the Vohra Committee Report. The paragraphs are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. The sub-paragraphs are shown, for example, as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 etc. Unfortunately, in the original Report signed by Shri N.N. Vohra himself, there was a typographical mistake and after para 3, the number given to next paragraphs is 6, whereas it should have been numbered as 4. Thus, the numbering as it appears in the Report placed before the House is 3.7, followed by 6.1. I have stated in the House that this is a genuine typographical mistake. I have shown to the hon. Speaker the original Report itself where the typing mistake had unfortunately crept in.

Some of the hon. Members have also expressed some doubts as to whether there are any annexures or supplements to the Report. I would like to categorically state that the Report which has been tabled in the House is complete in itself. There are no annexures or supplements to the report. I have checked this up personally with the then Home Secretary and the author of the Report, Shri N. N. Vohra, who confirmed that there are no annexures or supplements to the Report, and that the Report tabled in the House is complete.

I beg your leave to place this paper on the Table of the House.

[Placed in library Sec. No. LT. 7964/95]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now let us resume the discussion, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav....

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (JADAVPUR) : Sir, how is it that the typographical errors were not corrected by the Minister before laying the Report on the Table?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I cannot correct them. I have to give the copy as it is.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Sir, it is very surprising that nobody in the staff, not even some senior officer, could find out any mistake.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is sufficient explanation on that...

(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We cannot have a discussion like this on a statement. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA) : This misunderstanding has not occurred because of the hon. Home Minister but because of the statement of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is responsible for this disorder. He repeatedly went on saying that it would take them so many days to make a copy of this report, whereas all Member insisted on placing the report on the table of the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, please take your seat now...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, it is over. There cannot be any discussion on the Minister's statement. Ram Kripal Yadav Ji is speaking on the Workmen's Compensation Bill. Yadav Ji, you can start your speech now.

17.55 hrs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL-contd.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATNA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since yesterday, we have been discussing the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1923. The Government has introduced this Bill in the House after a long time. We thank the Government that it has concern for the workmen. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, you do not listen to all those interruptions. You address the Chair and continue your speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yadav, if you want to speak you may speak. Otherwise I will allow the next Member. You are given the time and you must speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATNA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking (Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that the intention of the Government does not seem to be honest. I do not feel that in a poor country like India you intend to do justice to the workers. I do not want to go into more details. Shri George Fernandes has already spoken in detail. He has explicitly made it known to this House as will as the nation of the present plight of the workers, the attitude of the Government towards them and the welfare schemes formulated for them. You have been in power for a long time and it is only today that you have talked of the welfare of the workers by bringing in a Bill in this House. Had you really been concerned about the welfare of the workers, you would have increased this meagre amount provided in the Bill and the Members sitting in the Opposition would have also welcomed it. I welcome this Bill, but particularly its spirit of welfare of workers. However there is need to reconsider the manner in which you want to help the workers.

The hon. Minister has just said that he wants to help the workers of the country in all possible manners. He has made a provision for the workmen and the farm labourers. This nation belongs to these farm labourers. There are a large number of other workers also in this country who are not in your knowledge and whom Shri George Fernandes has talked about earlier. I do not want to repeat the facts. I belong to Bihar. It is the poorest State in the

country where poor workers are in vast majority and they depend on other States for their livelihood. They migrate to other States to earn their livelihood. Perhaps you have no concern for them.

18.00 hrs.

Lakhs of people died in Delhi. The workers from Bihar work in factories but there if no one to think of their welfare. No one thinks of them. They die by working hard but no one helps them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, please take your seat.

[English]

Hon. Members, four more Members are to participate in the debate. This is the second day we are discussing this Bill. Some hon. Members who want to speak on this Bill may not be available here tomorrow. So, if you all agree, to accommodate our colleagues let us extend the House for half-an-hour so that we can complete this today.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay. Shri Ram Kripalji, you can continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11:00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs

THE LOK SABHA THEN ADJOURNED TILL ELEVEN OF THE CLOCK ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1995/SRAVANA 12, 1917 (SAKA).