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TWELFTH SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 20, 1994/Agrahayana 29,
1916 (SAKA)

(The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of The Clock.)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, in today's List of Business, nothing has been mentioned about the revised ATR...

(Interruptions)...There is no mention of modified ATR...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before concentrating on the questions, it would be necessary to inform the House that the Government had assured to table the ATR in the House. Earlier, it was to be tabled on 19th instant but the Government asked for one more day. Today is 20th but there is no mention of ATR in the list of Business. Whether the Government is reneging from its promise or it has taken you into confidence? Why did not they consider it necessary to take the House into confidence?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you can make the position clear, the House can proceed with the Question Hour. Otherwise, it would create obstacles in the Question Hour.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We are making the same point...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs to give you the information which you would like. Yesterday, we had not received any notice for the presentation of the revised ATR. But today, in the morning, I have received a notice and they are going to present the Report today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): At what time...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, we would like to know at what time they are going to present this Report.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You should tell the House about this...(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No Report, no Session. (Interruptions)

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, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Shukla, had assured the House that the revised Action Taken Report on the JPC recommendations would be tabled today. (Interruptions) It was clearly stated by Shri Shukla that it would be presented not later than 28th and we stand by that commitment which we had made to the House. The hon. Finance Minister has also written to the hon. Speaker that he should be allowed to lay the Report on the Table today..... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: At what time? (Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: We would be laying the Report on the Table today. We stand by the commitment which we had made. Unnecessarily if you are going to shout like this, it is not going to help you. If you are just wanting to make a flouting type of situation, that is not going to help you.

We stand by the commitment which we have made and we would lay the Report today only....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether the Government have informed you about the time of tabling the Report in the House or it is to be decided by you?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Before the rising of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had assured that the revised ATR would be presented in the House on 20th. Why did not they give a notice on 19th and included it in the List of Business.

[English]

If the Government is concerned, why did you not bring it in the regular business.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Before 4 O' clock that we asked for...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would remember that on the very first day of this session everybody had expressed the dissatisfaction that even after three months period, the Government could not present the revised ATR in the House. However, the Government had assured in the House then that the Report will certainly be tabled in the House. Today we find that the Government did not give the notice on 19th and instead gave it in the morning of 20th. However, there is no mention of time in that notice.

[English]

I think they do not realise that the issue of corruption at high levels has become a national issue over which the whole country is convulsed and they continue to take the Parliament as well as the people for granted. I would like to stress that the House and the country today is less interested in reports, it is more interested in action...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

We will also do something.

[English]

You said "before the rising of the House." This is once again a deliberate attempt to take the House for granted.

[Translation]

Even if the ATR is presented in the House in the evening and the things are not found there clear it would not satisfy the members.

[English]

My protest is against the attitude of the Government to the whole House... (Interruptions).

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Is this permitted? I wish to express my dissatisfaction. (Interruptions). You are not permitting me to speak. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. I will not sit down. (Interruptions)

**

(Interruptions) Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Advani ji for having helped restore order in the House. Thank you very much for this. I wish to register the protest of the majority of the Members of this House against continued efforts by the Opposition to disrupt the proceedings. (Interruptions) Sir, I wish to appeal once again to Shri Advani ji to please ask his colleagues to behave, to help restore order in the House. (Interruptions) Do you not have the courage to listen to one man? (Interruptions) You do not have the courage to listen to one man. Do you know anything about democracy? I have the right to speak when the Speaker recognises me. I am not going to yield. I will not yield. I am not going to be bullied... I believe in democracy. This is not democracy.

(Interruptions) I would register, on behalf of the majority of the Members of this House, our very strong protest against the repeated efforts that have been going on since April 1994 to disrupt the proceedings of this House. Shri Advani claims that corruption is the single biggest issue before this nation. I entirely agree with him. We want to discuss the issues of corruption that have been alleged with respect to sugar, with respect to the securities scam, with respect to any other subject that any Member of this House would like to raise. But we cannot discuss these matters unless we are given the opportunity of discussing them. This opportunity of discussing it is being prevented by a series of procedural tricks being played upon this House by the Opposition.

Sir, I refer to the statement made by Shri Jaswant Singh when he claimed in this House that placing the Report of the Gyan Prakash Committee in the Library was a fudge. I quote him. He said that it was a fudge. Who demanded this fudge? His own leader demanded this. It was Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who demanded that this Report be placed in the Library. Shri Vajpayee asked for it. We conceded. Then, his Deputy Shri Jaswant Singh gets up and says that is a fudge. They call themselves a disciplined party. We saw their discipline on the 6th of December, 1992 when they destroyed the Babri Masjid. (Interruptions) They talk about corruption. (Interruptions) Sit down.

I will speak as long as the Speaker recognises me.*

(Interruptions) I have the right to be heard in this House. I was elected by a larger majority than any Member of the BJP. Why am I not permitted to speak. I have the right to be heard....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek a personal clarification. Shri Aiyar has mentioned my name in his speech. It is good that he also want a discussion on corruption. The Government of their party indulges in corruption...(Interruptions)...He has also admitted it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into the details of this question. You would remember that when a discussion was held in your chamber over Gyan Prakash Committee's Report, we were informed that the Government was not prepared to present the preliminary Reports or Administrative Reports in the House. Later on, it was demanded that the Report should be tabled in the House. When the Government was adamant on its stand, I had tried to find a way out. At that time I had asked for showing the Report in the Hon'ble Speaker's Chamber. However, after seeing the Report, we arrived at the conclusion that all the Members should be given a chance to go through the Report and it should be made public. Even then, the Government did not accept this view. When the Government refused to submit, the opposition obviously took the rigid stand. It is a very serious matter. Now, they are again preparing for rising.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am still on my feet. I yielded to him.

[Translation]

You can interrupt me but why are you giving a speech?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not giving a speech. I am giving a clarification.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I would listen to you only on one condition that when my turn will come to speak, you would ask your colleagues to keep quiet. If you cannot do so, then why should we keep quiet? You always cause embarrassment to us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if he would level allegation on my party, I would deny them.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Atal is the senior most Member of this House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are trying to discipline us. When we were in the Government, how had they behaved? Today, we are leading in maintaining the dignity of this House.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Are you saying that I do not have the permission to speak? Sir, I was speaking... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am fully in agreement.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no doubt in what Shri Vajpayee has stated. He has always been helping us in running the House smoothly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is not allowing me to complete my clarification...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: After he completes...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A way was found out that the Report should be kept in the library. Now, the discussion is taking place here and merely keeping the Report in the library will not suffice. The Report should be presented in the House. Further, every member should have access to it. They have made certain allegations against Bhartiya Janata Party. These should be excluded from the proceedings.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has mentioned my name.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I yield to none in my respect for Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I totally agree with him that he is a total democrat, that his behaviour in this House is always perfect. I always regard him as something like a guru for a first time back bencher like me. But I would request that the behaviour that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee exhibits in this House be also followed by those sitting behind him. It is me who is being prevented from having my word. Why? Why can I not be allowed to speak by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's colleagues? Thanks to Shri Advani, I was given the opportunity, I started speaking. Every time I come out with a sentence which is even mildly critical of them, they just prevent me from speaking.

I do not think this is fair, Sir. I was making the point that it is extremely important that issues relating to corruption be discussed in this House. I was saying that the anxiety do discuss this issue of corruption which, I agree with Shri Advaniji, is the number one item on the national agenda. It is an anxiety which we on this side of the House share as such as they. But, we cannot discuss issues in this House unless we are given an opportunity of discussing them and the opportunity of discussing issues is given, Sir, by you, it is not given by anybody else. And you yourself are not entirely a free agent. There are traditions, there are rules, there are laws, there are procedures, there are precedents. These have been there and it is in accordance with these that you are laying down the procedure. Now, the revised List of Business is not issued by the Government. The revised List of Business is issued by the Secreariat of the Lok Sabha Speaker. In that there is no provision given, as of just now, for a discussion on the ATR or even for the presentation of the ATR. However, totally in keeping with the assurance that our Treasury Benches had given to the House that by the 20th of this month, the revised ATR would be presented, a letter was sent to you reiterating that assurance saying that the revised ATR will be presented before the rising of this House. At the moment, we are supposed to be discussing, we are supposed to be in Question Hour and therefore, it was not surprising that the Parliamentary Minister was not

present. We are expecting that the House would be allowed to continue doing its very serious business of discussing questions during the Question Hour and at 12 o'clock there would be an opportunity for the House to proceed to other matters. Now, I find the Parliamentary Minister has come. I request, through you, all Members of this House to please allow us to get on with the scheduled business of discussing questions for another forty minutes, at the end of which, I appeal to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give us a clarification in this House as to when he is going to place the Report. But, it is only an appeal on my part. I beg you, Sir to please ensure that this House, whose proceedings are being disrupted repeatedly by the Opposition, be allowed to proceed regularly. In my view the only action that could be taken is, for the Opposition to be disciplined to behave as are required to behave under the rules that you repeatedly circulate to us at the start of every Session. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Under the Rules of Procedure, the document that has to be tabled has to be sent along with the Notice for tabling the document. There was some reprinting necessary after the Cabinet had a look at this document and that reprinting took some time and now the printed copies have been received and the revised ATR will be tabled in the House today at 2.30 p.m. Sir, I must make one thing very clear that we do not take the House for granted as some of the Members may do. We are very serious about it...(Interruptions). We made a promise that it will not be later than 20th and we are keeping up our promise and it is extremely unfair for the hon. Members sitting opposite to make any allegation of any kind as if we are trying to evade or trying to delay. Nothing of that sort. If there was no requirement of reprinting the document, we would have presented it right at 12 o'clock. It will be only two-and-a-half hours later than that. [Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member used abusive words against Bhartiya Janta Party which we objected to. However, you did not give your ruling. We can also use such words...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 181.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, we would like to get some information. There is a mention of the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a letter. Shri Bhardwaj is going to reply.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Who has sent the letter?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): There is an improvement!

11.26 hrs.

ANNEXURE

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cultivated, Cultivable and Irrigated Area—1990-91
(Thousand Hectares)

[Translation]

Agricultural Land

+
*181. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details to total cultivable, cultivated and irrigated areas of land at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been considerable decline in the cultivable land during the last three years;

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the action plan formulated by the Government to increase the cultivable land in the country;

(e) the area estimated by the National Agriculture Commission to be brought under irrigation by 1996 and thereafter; and

(f) the time limit, if any, to bring the total cultivable land under irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Total cultivated, cultivable and irrigated area of land during 1990-91 (Latest available) is given in the annexure.

The total cultivable area in the country during the three years period of 1987-88 to 1990-91 declined marginally from 184.73 million hectares to 184.35 million hectare which can be attributed to increase in area under non-agricultural uses.

(d) The Government is implementing various programmes to increase the cultivated area in the country through reclamation of culturable waste land and reducing the fallow land by extending irrigation facilities.

(e) As per perspective of irrigation development given by the National Commission on Agriculture, the gross irrigated area in the country was estimated as 77 million hectare for 1995 and 84 million hectare for the year 2000 A.D. However, the ultimate irrigation potential estimated by the National Commission on Agriculture is 110 million hectare.

(f) No time limit has been fixed to bring the total cultivable land under irrigation.

State/Union Territory	Cultivated Area	Cultivable Area	Net irrigated Area
Andhra Pradesh	13507	15926	4305
Arunachal Praesh	174	267	31
Assam	2794	3229	572
Bihar	9457	11129	3347
Goa	131	222	20
Gujarat	10328	12312	2493
Haryana	3744	3768	2599
Himachal Pradesh	628	816	99
Jammu & Kashmir	828	1045	298
Karnataka	11671	12891	2113
Kerala	2291	2447	333
Madhya Pradesh	20320	22825	4314
Maharashtra	18810	21001	2036
Manipur	140	164	65
Meghalaya	261	1074	46
Mizoram	248	584	8
Nagaland	308	42	59
Orissa	6423	8093	1934
Punjab	4300	4375	3910
Rajasthan	18191	25707	3904
Sikkim	99	114	16
Tamil Nadu	6843	8411	2373
Tripura	271	312	41
Uttar Pradesh	18383	20846	10542
West Bengal	5729	5932	1911
Andaman & Nicobar Island	38	75	—
Chandigarh	3	3	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	24	2
Daman & Diu	4	7	1
Delhi	50	70	38
Lakshadweep	3	3	—
Pondicherry	30	34	22
ALL INDIA	156041	184348	47434

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is a agricultural country and most of its population depends on agriculture. The hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that the cultivable area is decreasing and as a result thereof the production of food-grains is also decreasing. While deforestation is taking place at large scale, cultivable land should have increased. If cultivable area will go on decreasing we will have to resort to imports of the foodgrains. If feel that some sort of conspiracy is being hatched to decrease cultivable land and to pave way for the imports. If this trend continues many more such scams will take place as has taken place in the case of importing of sugar. The cultivable area should be increased while deforestation is taking place. Whether hon'ble Minister of Agriculture has enacted any law to check the upcoming of new cities and industrial areas to ensure check on further decline of agricultural land.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, As I have stated in the reply, the total cultivable area in the country during 1987-88 to 1990-91 declined from 184.73 million hectares to 184.35 million hectares which works out a decrease of 0.38 million hectare. I think this is mainly because some land has been transferred to urban areas. This figure is not so high. In this regard State Governments

have enacted their laws so that minimum cultivable land is transferred for other purposes.

SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: I wanted to know from the hon'ble Minister of Agriculture whether Government has enacted any law to check decline in cultivable land in the country. This is separate issue that state Governments have enacted their respective laws. My second supplementary question is that hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that in 1990-91 out of 184348 hectare land 47434 hectare land was brought under irrigation. About 25 per cent area is being irrigated. In the reply of second part of the question you have stated that by 1995, 77 million hectare land will be brought under an irrigation. But there is no mention about the steps being taken for this purpose. Will the hon'ble Minister state as to how 77 million hectare land will be brought under irrigation.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell to the hon'ble Member that irrigated area is continuously increasing since 1950 and 1951. It has increased from 20 million hectare to 47 million hectare. New schemes are being formulated new vistas are being opened. We will be able to achieve the target of 110 million hectare land by the year 2000 as per our new National Agriculture Policy. But whatever we have already achieved, if you see that ratio wise, that is also continuously increasing.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: What is a million.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Ten lakhs make one million. You can calculate on this basis... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are asking in Hindi. Hon'ble Minister please tell us in Hindi, What is a million—is it Arab, kharab, crore or lakh?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask the question when your turn will come.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We will teach them calculations. Sir, through you, I would like to request to the House, which I have been making right from the beginning that discussion should be held on Agriculture policy so that some solution can be find out. During discussion you can express your views also. Seventy percent population of the country is looking towards in expectation, but nothing has been done so far in this regard.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: You should put an end to all these scams. The Government should function according to the rules and it should sack all the corrupt persons...[Interruptions]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: You eradicate corruption. Persons who indulged in the scams should be sacked by the Government...[Interruptions]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Why are you getting so agitated. I have requested for a good thing. It will be much better if we can find out some solution...[Interruptions]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The senior Minister of

the Government wants a discussion on the agriculture policy. So we demand that the period of the House should be extended. The Government is not agree to it. We would like to request you, sir to impress upon the Government to extend the period of the House for discussing the agriculture policy...[Interruptions]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I wanted to say that you have seen that the total irrigated area has increased from 20 million to 47 million hectares. Shri Vidyacharan Shukla is also sitting here. He is the Minister of water resources. The policy which has been formulated by him.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is going out of the record.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: According to him the programmes and projects which have been formulated and the figures relating to irrigation are on the higher side because they calculate on the basis of quantity of water release and the quantum of water for which project has been made. But as far the question how much land has been actually been irrigated. There is a slight difference. That is why he is saying 75 million, i.e. Rs. 7½ crore. But our figures are based on the figures which have been furnished by the Patwaris of the State Governments and there can not be any other accurate figures. We receive these figures in the span of 3 years. According to them we have 62 million i.e. 6½ crore. We will continue to make progress. In regard to the irrigation I would like to tell you that we are adopting new methods and arrangements are being made for releasing grants for dripping and fountain irrigation. We will provide 50 percent grants to the general farmers and 75 percent to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. I think with this financial provision we would be able to bring much more area under irrigation than that is anticipated. That will give us benefit. Our production will also increase by 1½ times with the provision of double irrigation facility.

SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, no specific reply has been given as yet, as to what measures have been taken to increase the irrigated area from 25 percent to 42 percent?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: There is nothing special in it. Either one crop or two crops are gathered. When irrigation increased, crop also increase two times otherwise we keep the land uncultivated. So I would like to tell you that in 1950-51, we left about 2 crore 30 lakh acres land uncultivated. Then we made it 17½. In 1990-91 it came down from 15 to 9. We have made progress. When we provide double irrigation facility we get double or multiple cropping. All this can be possible by irrigation only. If there is much more irrigation we can get two crops instead of one and at some places where farmers are more skilled, they do short term cropping and get three crops as well. They adopt multicroping pattern which gives them profit...[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: They are saying that they are converting waste land into cultivable land.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to the agriculture Ministry and not to the Ministry of Water resources. Dr. Asim Bala.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Asim Bala, please.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Press the button for the mike...(Interruptions)

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, mike is not working ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you speaking from your seat?

DR. ASIM BALA: Yes, Sir. It is my seat ... (Interruptions) I am pressing the button also. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue, please.

(Interruptions)

DR. ASIM BALA: How much land, that is distributed land, is coming under irrigation? How much surplus land that is given to landless agricultural workers is coming under irrigation? If he finds it difficult, I will ask a very simple question. What is Government's plan? Actually, in your statistics, it is stated that the irrigated area is very small in number. I would like to know, what is your perspective plan, period-wise? You have not supplied that information.

MR. SPEAKER: Perspective plan for what?

DR. ASIM BALA: For irrigation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question on irrigation. This is a question on agriculture.

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, I am asking about irrigated land.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand this. If you want to ask as to how they are going to increase the cultivable land, I will allow you. But, if you want to know how irrigation will be increased, it has to go to the irrigation Ministry.

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, I would also like to know as to how much is the production in unirrigated area per acre?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may give the information because he wants some information!

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The information is that there is a difference between 'irrigated area' and 'unirrigated area'! There is always the difference.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has clearly been asked in parts (e) and (f) of this question:

[English]

"(e) the area estimated by the National Agriculture Commission to be brought under irrigation by 1996 and thereafter; and

(f) the time limit, if any, to bring the total cultivable land under irrigation."

[Translation]

I demand answer from the hon. Minister to my this question. As per data furnished by him out of the total cultivable land in the country even one-fourth part of the land is not irrigated. The Government has stated in its reply that it has not fixed any time limit thereof. I would like to ask the Government by when the entire cultivable land will be irrigated. In its reply, the Government has stated that it will be done by 2050. The Government could not bring one fourths of the total cultivable land under irrigation in 50 years, how can it bring by 2050? I would like to know whether in the light of the importance of irrigation in the new agriculture policy of the Government of India which enables production to increase two or three-fold, it will convene a meeting of State Chief Ministers and fix time-limit thereof. The measures taken so far have not yielded any success. I, therefore, want to know whether this august House would like to make any plan so that the entire cultivable land is brought under irrigation and production of food grains be increased in the country.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The National Commission on Agriculture has prepared a note. According to it a plan has been chalked out on the basis of surface and ground water. Area wise figures have been given therein. It reveals that in 1950-51 16 million hectares of land was covered under the surface water and 7 million hectares of land was covered under the ground water. Thus total 23 million hectares land was irrigated. Thereafter in 1990-91 41 million hectares land was covered under surface water and 28 million hectares land was covered under ground water and thus total 69 million hectares land was irrigated. It further states that by 2025 80 million hectares of land is likely to be covered under surface water and 40 million hectares of land is likely to be covered under ground water. Thus, we have reached upto to level of 33 per cent and not 25 per cent. In other words as per the estimated figures in 1995 the target of such land was 77 million hectares, but we reached the level of 67 million hectares only.

[English]

Irrigation potential created in 1992-93 has reached a level of 83.48 million hectares. Now, about the irrigation potential used, as per the Ministry of Water Resources, it is 75.12 million hectares. That is what it is.

[Translation]

Actually speaking, as I told you just now, that the quantity of water is not made available as per project. Our figures are based on the information supplied by the Patwaris which are sent to us by the State Governments. Those figures indicate the area of land brought under irrigation and the work actually being undertaken and whether it has doubled or tripled. According to that, it comes to 61 or 62 million hectares. As I have submitted, our aim is to increase the irrigation potential. We want to make the maximum use of the water available with us so as to maximise the production. So, we want to make progress in both the fields.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked that if the Government is willing to work, why

the work is not being completed. Would the hon. Minister convene a meeting of all State Chief Ministers and consult them?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The National Commission on Agriculture has taken all these points into consideration before chalking out the programme. We want to bring about progress in agriculture on this basis. I would like to tell you that the inclusion of sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation are being included in the new policy which will bring boon to us. It will increase not only the irrigation capacity but also the fertility of land. It will make the land more fertile and this will continue further also. You can ask all the hon. Members from Rajasthan who will confirm that there are many such places in command areas under the Indira Gandhi canal where salinity has developed in the soil. I am afraid whether flood irrigation in the Narmada Sagar will also create similar situation. In this connection we have cautioned the Department of Irrigation and the Central Government also, and we have brought it to the knowledge of the hon. Prime Minister also. He also agrees that the irrigation work should be carried out properly so that there is increase in production, irrigation and the land also remains in proper condition.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, this also deals with irrigation. Probably, the Agriculture Minister is not aware and the Irrigation Minister is not here. That is why I am asking the Agriculture Minister to enquire whether it is true- I know it is true- that two important schemes from West Bengal have been referred to the Government and are now lying with the Finance Department.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no Madam.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Would the Agriculture Minister kindly talk to them and clear the schemes as quickly as possible? That will help our irrigation.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will try to help you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Though he did not allow it, thank you for trying to help us.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, it puts me in a very awkward position.

DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any assessment has been made as to how many hectares of land would be converted into cultivable land. If an assessment has been made, what steps are being taken or what directions have been given to the concerned States to make necessary arrangement for converting that land into cultivable land?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I think, Sir, I have already replied to that.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister I am happy to note that the States like Punjab and Haryana were able to bring under cultivation almost 99 per cent of the cultivable area. But the States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya

Pradesh still have to do. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, 24 hectares of land are yet to be brought under cultivation.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you, Sir, what special efforts are being made to help these States where lot more areas can be brought under cultivation, in view of the fact that the per capita availability of land is coming down to only 0.15 hectare by the end of this century. I would like to know how the Government of India is going to help these States. Through you, Sir, I would also like to know how the Government of India will help the States in achieving consolidation of holdings which was done in Uttar Pradesh but not in so many other States. I would like to have a concrete reply from the hon. Minister for Agriculture.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the baby of the States. The States have to come up. They have to help themselves. In Punjab, we had the whole consolidation of holdings in 1965. The same is the case in Haryana. There are so many places where the initiative has been taken by the States. The initiative is taken only by them. because this Department, as a whole belongs to the States. We are the catalyst. We will try to help the States in every way.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I want to know whether there are any schemes?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Whatever steps we have envisaged, our help is always available to the States. I am also calling the Chief Ministers and other Ministers to come and have a discussion. We have called Eastern States Chief Ministers. They did not come. That is not our mistake. They did not want to take it. They must come and we must discuss and try to find out ways and means of how to go ahead.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Sir, the lands nearby the big States and small towns have been brought under non-agricultural land for building purposes. Thousands of lakhs of acres of land have been already brought under the buildings and also the other sites. The fallow land is not being brought under the cultivation as we expected. We must go very fast to expedite our approach by special schemes. Is there any Master Plan by the Central Government to cater to the State Governments to bring all the fallow lands under cultivation and also to stop the non-agricultural land in the nearby cities where very fertile lands are going to be under cement junta?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, this is our policy that no good fertile land should be acquired. We try to do this otherwise. But wherever it is impossible to do that, the State Governments have to do that. I think in the last three years it was very minimal. You cannot stop growth, you cannot stop development and with that we have to go along. But I agree with him, whatever we can try to save we must save all the agricultural land.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Agriculture, Irrigation and Fertilizers are three different developments. As a result of it, we are referred to different Ministers for reply to our questions. The farmers are put in such a situation that when the issue in question is related to

agriculture, the hon. Ministers of Agriculture gives the reply, when the issue is related to irrigation we are referred to Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. Similarly, we are referred to someone else for getting answer to the question related to fertilizers. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Government and National Commission on Agriculture have conducted survey on agriculture. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has proposed to provide canal facilities or install tube wells in the areas which do not have any canals. The Government should not keep itself busy in keeping an account of debit and credit only it should point out the percentage of land having no water facility or canals. What does the Government propose to do for that area? Would he like to request the hon. Minister of Irrigation to provide canals or install tube-wells there instantly?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: You are quite right. Thank you for commiserating with the Ministry of Agriculture. But I would like to discuss it with them and I want to arrange your discussion also with them. The more we can provide irrigation facility the more will it be good for our country.

SHRI. LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Government has chalked out scheme to turn fallow land into cultivable land. Due to lack of irrigation means, the land is uncultivable. I would like to know as to what kind of crops is proposed to be grown in such fallow land as it has inadequate irrigation means?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Crops are grown according to the variety of land or availability of irrigation means. Land having scant water is cultivated accordingly and land with plenty of water is cultivated intensively....
(Interruptions)

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, both agriculture and farmers are inter-related. Both are complementary to each other. Today farmers are not well-off, so they are desperate and lukewarm. In order to create interest in farmers the price of the agriculture production is not raised in commensurate to the rise in agriculture cost, and the hike in the prices of fertilizers, seeds, electricity, water and insecticides. Whether the Government is formulating any valubased scheme keeping in view the shortage of all such inputs and their prices in comparison to the cost of agricultural products so that the farmers may be benefited.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this point has been answered several time in this House and I fully agree with what the hon'ble member is saying that farmers should get full prices of their products. The Prices of land, tractor, plough, fertilizers, pesticides and his own-earnings everything has been included in it and the prices are fixed on this proportion. But sometimes it pains....(Interruptions)

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: By and by you are completely doing away with the concept of subsidy which is going against the interest of the farmers. On the one hand you are giving them less facilities and on the other hand, you are doing away with the subsidy. We are unable to understand both these things....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very odd issue.

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: You are always interrupting us. Please speak smilingly.

MR. SPEAKER: What should I tell you. If I speak smilingly, you do not understand.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Whatever the hon'ble Members are say, I act according to that only and I need their assistance also in this regard. I fully agree whatever you are saying.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Nothing is done.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Let me talk to him; let me answer his question. Whatever you are saying I fully agree to that and I act according to that.. (Interruptions) Why you are interrupting me. You will never be satisfied.. (Interruptions) Had you ever done farming, then only you could have know these things. Only those who are doing agriculture can know what it is (Interruptions)

Only those who are indulged in this activity can know the reality.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing those Members to ask questions who are doing agriculture on papers only. I am allowing those who are actually doing it..

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER: Just reply to the first part in it.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: What all you have said, will be calculated and then the rate will be fixed in that proportion.. (Interruptions). The prices which have been given by the Government during the two years have never been given before. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: The hon. the Agriculture Minister has said that 50 per cent subsidy for deep irrigation will be given for the farmers and 75 per cent for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes farmers. I compliment the Government for the step that they have taken.

Taking into consideration the Indian Constitution, where the women are treated as weaker sections of the community consideration, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will extend the facility of 75 per cent subsidy to the women farmers as, according to the Constitution, they constitute the weaker sections of the community.

Sir, for bringing about Green Revolution in the country we compliment the scientists, the farmers and everybody else but we forget that women constitute more than 60 per cent of the agricultural labour force and the Green Revolution has been an outcome of their toil and effort also.

Though there are not many but there are women farmers who contribute to the agricultural production in the country. So, taking this fact into consideration we should treat them as weaker sections of the community and I

would like to know as to whether the Government would take a sympathetic view towards them would give 75 per cent subsidy to the women farmers also.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the simple question is: Are you going to be chivalrous to women?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, I sympathise with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Then say 'yes'.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will give all the credit because she is right when she says that most of the farm labours in the villages are women and they work much harder than men. I compliment them. I will try to help them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have an entirely different question to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: You cultivate the land on papers!

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister is very much vigilant about the agriculture policy and he is always concerned about the problems of the farmers. There are many areas in the country such as Bundelkhand in U.P., large adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh and areas in U.P. contiguous to foothills of Nepal where irrigation facilities are not available and the farmers or the State Governments are unable to irrigate the land with their own resources due to which large part of land remains uncultivated causing problems to farmers. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he has identified such areas under the agriculture policy or whether the same have been identified by the Agriculture commission. If it is so, whether Government propose to formulate any special programme to assist the State Government in this regard?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: This relates to irrigation... (Interruptions) I agree with you that we should make efforts in this regard so that we could give them maximum assistance. (Interruptions) We are doing our level best in this regard.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Agriculture is going to formulate a new National Agriculture Policy. Adivasis have been occupying the hilly areas of Rajasthan for the last 15—20 years. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether this land has been included in the records under the agriculture policy? If it has not been so, whether arrangements will be made including the same in the records?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The agriculture policy has not been formulated for any special group. It relates to all the aspects of agriculture and has already been formulated. Presently, we are discussing this policy in the House. The Cabinet has already given its approval...

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr Speaker, Sir I would like to submit that my question is at the second number in the list and I have prepared supplementary questions for that only.. (Interruptions)

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through

you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that whether the Government will give subsidy to those farmers who want to irrigate their land but do not have any resources of their own for this purpose?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Of course, we have all along been discussing this matter only and I have been telling the House as to what we are doing in this direction.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Train Accidents

*182. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of train accidents and derailments has increased substantially during the last four months;

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

(c) the main causes of the accidents;

(d) the details of life and property lost in these accidents;

(e) the amount of compensation paid to the victims, and

(f) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: (a) and (b) The number of train accidents, including derailments, have marginally increased during the 4 months period, viz. August to November, 1994 as compared to corresponding period of 1993-94. The Railway-wise details of train accidents, including derailments, are as under:

STATEMENT

Railway	August-November, 1994		August-November, 1993	
	Total Accidents	Derailments	Total Accidents	Derailments
Central	23	19	19	15
Eastern	8	8	19	14
Northern	22	20	24	15
North Eastern	8	5	11	8
Northeast Frontier	21	21	12	11
Southern	24	12	17	14
South Central	21	19	18	17
South Eastern	30	27	31	30
Western	19	15	23	11
Total	176	146	174	135

However, the overall position of accidents and derailments in the first 8 months of the current financial year (April to Nov. '94) reflects an improvement of 4% and 1% respectively over the comparative period of 1993-94.

(c) The main causes of train accidents that occurred during the period, August to Nov., 1994 are:

(i) Failure of Railway staff	111
(ii) Failure of 'Other than Railway Staff'	16
(iii) Sabotage & incidental	7
(iv) Equipment failure	14
(v) Cause could not be established	4
(vi) Under investigation	24

(d) 69 persons lost their lives and cost of damage to the railway property is estimated to be approximately Rs. 18.15 crores in these accidents.

(e) An amount of Rs. 3,78,500/- has been paid as ex-gratia to the dependant of those who died or were injured in those accidents. However, the compensation to the dependants of the deceased and to the injured will be paid after claims are filed by the claimants and are decreed by Railway Claims Tribunal.

(f) Some of the steps taken to prevent train accidents include:

- (i) Rehabilitation of overaged assets like track, bridges, rolling stock etc.
- (ii) Intensive inspections of track, signalling and telecom gears, maintenance depots and workshops of wagons, coaches and locomotives to ensue the quality of out-turn.
- (iii) Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles to identify fractures.
- (iv) Auxiliary Warning system, block proving axle counters, track circuiting and provision of second distant signals on high speed routes are some of the signalling aids which are being progressively introduced.
- (v) Widespread publicity campaign through audio-visual media launched targetting the travelling public and road users to negotiate unmanned and manned level crossings with due care and precaution. The provision of whistle boards, speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossings is ensured.
- (vi) Staff in running and operational categories are given comprehensive training on a sustained basis.
- (vii) An out-of-course non-scheduled screening of drivers and station staff has recently been conducted to identify staff with deficient knowledge and skill.
- (viii) Two high-level Safety teams are constituted in Railway Board to conduct on-the-spot inspection of all installations and operating practices to enhance safety consciousness at the grass-root level.
- (ix) The safety measures are reviewed from time to time and new measures adopted on the basis of recommendations of various accident inquiry reports.

[English]

Resource Crunch in IITs

*183. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of resource crunch being faced by IITs;
- (b) the financial allocations made to them during the last three years;
- (c) the broad details of the research output of these IITs; and
- (d) whether the output justifies their claim for higher allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Plan allocations are made to IITs keeping in view their needs for infrastructural development, removal of obsolescence and modernisation of laboratories and workshops so as to produce competent manpower and high quality research. The Non-Plan competent accounts for maintenance of activities and is worked out carefully every year. The revised pattern of funding introduced from 1993-94 with the system of block grants and creation of a corpus fund has enabled the IITs to be more self reliant by generating additional resources to be used for development purposes.

Financial allocations made during the last three years are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) and (d). The research output of the IITs can be mainly attributed to publications, national and international awards, patents, books, by the faculty and also a large number of consultancy projects, sponsored research projects, technology transfer and development of manpower in new and emerging areas of engineering, science and technology. The research activities of IITs have been generally commensurate with the allocations made.

STATEMENT

Financial allocation made to IITs from 1991-92 to 1993-94 for maintenance

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
IIT, Delhi	362.00	1755.20	320.00	2300.00	340.00	2608.00
IIT, Bombay	308.00	2258.50	720.00	2583.00	330.00	2930.00
IIT, Kanpur	330.00	1836.00	320.00	2020.00	330.00	2322.00
IIT, Kharagpur	348.00	2066.50	476.00	2157.00	380.00	2442.00
IIT, Madras	320.00	1618.00	320.00	1864.00	330.00	2150.00
IIT, Assam (Guwahati)	32.00	—	—	—	48.00	—

Milk Unions

*184. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Performance of milk unions unsatisfactory' appearing in the 'Statesman' dated November 9, 1994;

(b) if so, whether NDDB has identified the causes of financial weaknesses of such unions and undertaken development programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the performance of milk unions so as to boost the production of milk in the country?

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

(b) and (c). The National Dairy Development Board has identified the causes of financial weaknesses of cooperative milk unions. These include carry over of accumulated losses of the past, heavy establishment costs and other managerial and operational deficiencies within the cooperatives. The National Dairy Development Board is extending support to dairy cooperatives under the Operation Flood Programme.

(d) There is a proposal of a scheme to assist cooperative dairy unions/federations by financing their rehabilitation on an equal sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Governments.

Restructuring of Railways

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

(a) whether the Tandon Committee has made recommendations regarding the restructuring of the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to shape up the Railways in the light of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee cover the areas of modern financial information systems, developing a business centred approach with focus on the customer, improving the investment planning systems, human resources development and organisational restructuring.

Being conceptual in nature, the Committee has also suggested setting up of task forces to make detailed study and work out the modalities of implementation.

(c) In keeping with the suggestions to set-up Task Forces, Railways have set-up separate Committees' Task Forces to:—

1. identify cost profit centres;
2. develop computer aided long range decision support system for planning and investment process;
3. examine capital restructuring;
4. modernise the financial management system; and
5. unify various Railways Services.

Sugar at Fair Price Shops

*186. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortage of sugar during the last four months and full quota of sugar could not be supplied to fair price shops even during the festival season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether sugar supply during October, 1994 was diverted;

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

(e) whether quota of sugar for the months of November and December has been supplied to fair price shops; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide sufficient sugar to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (f). The normal monthly levy sugar quota of all States/Union Territories is 3.35 lakh tonnes. In addition, a festival quota of 1 lakh tonne is allotted each year to all States/Union Territories in proportion to their normal monthly quota. The States/Union Territories can draw their festival quota in the month/months of their choice. Allocations of levy sugar to all the States/Union Territories from the months of September to December, 1994 have been made in accordance with the above, through a mix of indigenous and imported sugar. There has been no reduction in the quota allocations of any State/Union Territory in any of these months.

After lifting levy sugar from the sugar factories/Food Corporation of India, it is responsibility of the State Governments and its nominees to ensure its movement to the fair price shops and its distribution thereof.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

*187. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

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

(a) the number of women benefited and the number of organisations to whom loans have been given from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh during 1994 till date in each State;

(b) whether the Government have any plan to increase the activities of the Kosh in the coming years so as to cover more women during the Eighth Plan Period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Women Benefited and the number of Organisations covered during 1994 till date are as follows:

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Borrowers	No. of Organisation to whom loans have been Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,903	11
2.	Karnataka	2,020	3
3.	Kerala	4,400	2
4.	Maharashtra	2,120	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1,200	—
6.	Manipur	2,000	1
7.	Orissa	780	2
8.	Rajasthan	370	1
9.	Tamil Nadu	3,133	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1,397	3
11.	West Bengal	1,250	2
	Total	28,573	31

(b) and (c). The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, which was set up on 30.3.1993 and commenced lending in November, 1993, plans to cover 2 lakh women during the first 6 years of its operation.

Industrial Pollution

*188. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA:

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

(a) the details of pollution caused by industrial units which did not take any steps to instal the requisite pollution control facilities up to December 31, 1993, State-wise;

(b) the details of such industrial units closed down, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the remaining units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):
(a) and (b). There were 51 units which did not take any steps to instal the requisite pollution control facilities upto December 31, 1993. 25 units have already been closed down by the respective State Pollution Control Boards.

(c) The Government have issued instructions to all the State Pollution Control Boards to review the pollution control status of all the defaulting units and to take necessary action against them. Such actions may include withdrawal of consent and prosecution, apart from closure of units.

Two statements, one relating to (a) & (b) and another to (c) are attached.

STATEMENT-I

(a) and (b). There were 51 units which did not take any steps to instal the requisite pollution control facilities

upto December 31, 1993. 25 units have already been closed down by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. The State-wise number of such units is given below:

States	No. of units which have not taken any steps	No. of units closed down
Andhra Pradesh	24	18
Bihar	1	1
Haryana	1	1
J&K	1	-
M.P.	3	-
Maharashtra	6	-
Orissa	7	-
Rajasthan	1	-
U.P.	6	4
West Bengal	1	1
Total:	51	25

STATEMENT-II

(c) The Government have issued instructions to all the State Pollution Control Boards to ensure strict compliance of pollution control norms by all the large and medium units in the identified 17 categories of highly polluting industries. The State Boards have also been asked to review the status of pollution control in these units on a case to case basis latest by June 30, 1994 and to take necessary action against the defaulting units. They were also asked to submit status reports to the Government. The actions which can be taken by the State Boards against defaulting units include withdrawal of the consent given or not issuing a fresh consent in case the validity of the previous consent is over, issuing directions giving a time-bound programme for installation of pollution control devices, prosecution, or issuing closure orders in case the units are not progressing well in implementation of the time-bound pollution control programmes.

Earthquake Relief

*189. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seismological survey has been conducted recently to identify the earthquake-prone areas in the country;

(b) if so, the areas identified so far, State-wise;

(c) whether some State Governments including Karnataka have submitted any proposal for Central assistance for rehabilitation of villages falling in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). Bureau of Indian Standards has divided the country into five seismic zones taking into consideration inter-alia seismicity of the areas. In addition to regular monitoring of earthquake activity by permanent observatories, India Meteorological Department have recently conducted localised seismic surveys in the Southeastern and Western parts of Maharashtra, especially Latur and Thane areas, Central and Southwestern parts of Madhya Pradesh, especially Khandwa, Rattam and Jabalpur areas and Talcher area of Orissa. These surveys have indicated mild tremors which exhibited a decaying tendency.

(c) No proposal has been received from any State Government for Central assistance for rehabilitation of villages falling in these areas. However, Government of Karnataka has submitted a project proposal for relocation of earthquake affected villages seeking assistance from the World Bank.

(d) and (e). The proposal has been posed to the World Bank.

[Translation]

Konkan Railway Project

*190. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been abnormal cost escalation and delay in execution and completion of the Konkan Railway Project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent newspaper reports that the directions given by the Railway Board are not being followed by the Konkan Railway Corporation authorities;

(d) if so, the factual details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure speedy execution and completion of the project within the stipulated cost?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Certain reports have appeared in the Press.

(d) These relate to award of a contract by the Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. for providing optic fibre Communication cable on the project without taking prior approval of the Govt. Since this work was not envisaged initially in the Konkan Railway Project Estimate, the incurrence of liabilities on this contract has therefore, been objected to. The Government has since appointed a Committee of three experts for evaluating appropriate cost effective communication network to meet the requirements.

(e) The progress of the project is constantly being monitored at the highest level and appropriate action taken to complete the project by June, 1995.

National River Action Plan

*191. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) the names of rivers whose cleaning has so far been undertaken under the National River Action Plan;

(b) the latest cost estimates for implementing the Action Plan for each river with the target dates fixed for completion;

(c) the expenditure incurred upto April 1, 1994, river-wise; and

(d) the allocation made for 1994-95, river-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The National River Action Plan (NRAP) for pollution abatement of rivers in identified polluted stretches in 10 States has been formulated for seeking approval of the Government. A *Statement* showing the details of works proposed in various towns with estimated cost is enclosed.

The implementation of works under the Plan can commence only after its approval and it would take about 4 years to complete the works in any town after its start. Depending upon the availability of funds for the NRAP the towns are proposed to be taken up for the pollution abatement works. The entire Plan, in its present form is proposed to be completed in a period of about 10 years.

STATEMENT

Estimated Cost of Schemes (Under National River Action Plan) (NRAP)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Town	River	I&D	STP	CRE	RFD	LCS	Misc	Sub-Total	Land Cost	Centage 14% of Cost	Total Cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. ANDHRA PRADESH													
1.	Mancherial	Godavari	227.46	84.00	10.00		10.00	49.00	380.46	45.00	53.26	479.00	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach paper received.
2.	Bhadrachalam	-do-	184.82	60.00			15.00	15.50	255.32	17.05	35.63	308.00	
3.	Rajamundry	-do-	937.60	877.00	42.40	34.00	164.00	65.00	2120.00	100.00	296.00	2518.00	
4.	Ramagundam	-do-	590.00	1088.50		10.00	15.00	20.00	1723.50	97.50	255.00	2076.00	
			1919.88	2109.50	52.40	44.00	204.00	149.50	4479.28	259.55	639.89	5379.00	
B. BIHAR													
5.	Ranchi	Subambarekha	154.80	355.00	54.50	44.70	28.00	250.60	887.60	203.20	124.26	1215.06	Comments of the State on Approach paper not received.
6.	Jamshedpur	-do-	112.79	1225.00	52.00	85.64	38.50	48.50	1562.43	18.00	218.74	1799.17	
7.	Ghatshila	-do-	13.10	90.00	4.50	61.18	10.50	3.00	102.28		25.52	207.80	
			280.69	1670.00	111.00	191.52	77.00	302.10	2632.31	221.20	368.52	3222.03	
C. GUJARAT													
8.	Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	—	4135.36	4273.00	40.00	10.00	24.00	8482.36	200.00	1087.53	9869.89	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach Paper received.
D. KARNATAKA													
9.	Shimoga	Tunga (Krishna)	187.99	324.45	2.40	6.00	120.00	4.00	644.84	12.50	90.28	747.62	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach paper received.
10.	Harihara	Tungabhadra (Krishna)	64.71	59.90	1.20	12.00	30.00	7.09	184.90	49.90	25.89	260.69	
11.	Bhadravathi	Bhadra (Krishna)	81.32	63.05	1.20	6.00	225.00	12.03	388.60	39.80	54.40	487.80	
12.	Davanagere	Tungabhadra (Krishna)	176.54	204.38			69.00	28.39	478.31	127.90	66.96	673.17	
13.	K R Nagar	Cauvery	45.34	14.64		5.00	3.00	2.05	70.03	4.73	9.80	84.36	
14.	Kollegal	-do-	33.54	8.75	1.20	5.00	15.00	0.31	63.80	1.75	8.93	74.48	
15.	Nanjangud	-do-	72.35	37.60			30.00	5.63	145.58	18.00	20.38	183.96	
16.	Sri Ranga Patna	-do-	95.68	19.55	1.20	10.00	30.00	5.80	162.23	8.77	21.71	192.71	
			757.47	732.32	7.20	44.00	522.00	75.30	2138.29	263.35	298.35	2699.79	
E. MADHYA PRADESH													
17.	Indore	Khan	584.60	2567.50	80.00	11.20	250.00	296.00	3789.30	120.00	530.46	4439.76	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach paper received.
18.	Ujain	Kshipra	704.22	1028.60	11.20	263.22	191.67	90.00	2288.91	20.00	320.45	2629.36	
19.	Burhanpur	Tapti	151.75	180.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	38.30	76.05	10.00	66.65	552.70	
20.	Mandideep	Betwa		90.00		15.00	34.00	14.00	153.00		21.42	174.42	
21.	Bhopal	Betwa	60.00	60.00			32.00	37.60	189.60	30.00	26.54	246.14	
22.	Vidisha	Betwa	225.00	110.40	4.00	24.00	30.70	33.90	428.00		59.92	487.92	
23.	Jabalpur	Narmada	1011.00	104.21	3.00	45.88	41.40	65.00	1270.49	8.64	177.86	1456.99	
24.	Seoni	Wainganga	42.61	35.57	0.80	8.21	15.00	17.46	119.65		16.75	136.40	
25.	Chapera	Wainganga	21.00	4.77	0.60	7.50	12.42	8.07	54.36		7.61	61.97	
26.	Keolari	Wainganga	13.46	6.87	0.60	14.86	8.28	27.73	71.82		10.05	81.87	
27.	Nagda	Chambal	220.15	66.00	2.50		10.00	32.00	30.85	15.00	46.29	391.94	
			3033.79	4253.92	106.70	439.89	675.47	660.06	9171.83	203.64	1284.00	10659.47	
F. MAHARASHTRA													
28.	Karad	Krishna	742.50	373.00	10.00		45.00		1170.50	66.50	183.87	1400.87	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach paper received.
29.	Sangli	Krishna	318.84	960.96					1279.80	101.55	179.17	1560.52	
30.	Nasik	Godavari	3108.33	2231.25	25.00	241.00	156.45	114.00	5877.03	542.00	822.78	7241.81	
31.	Nanded	-do-	828.68	505.40	6.00				1340.08	2.50	187.61	1530.19	
			4998.35	4070.61	41.00	241.00	201.45	114.00	9667.41	712.55	1353.43	11733.39	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
G. ORISSA													
Cost break-up awaited													
32. Cuttack	Mahanadi									1300.00	169.00	1489.00	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach paper awaited.
33. Talcher	Brahmini	38.00	276.00	40.00	25.00	40.00	207.50	626.50	45.00	671.50			
34. Chandball	-do-	40.15		10.00	10.00	30.00		90.15	12.62	102.77			
35. Dharmehla	-do-	29.50		10.00	10.00	15.00	139.50	203.50	38.00	241.50			
		107.65	276.00	60.00	45.00	85.00	347.00	2220.15	264.62	2484.77			
H. PUNJAB													
36. Ludhiana	Satluj	3150.11	7861.45	59.20		720.00	171.64	11962.40	2785.00	1674.74	16422.14	Comments on approach paper received but Govt. of Punjab did not agree to bear the cost of O&M fully.	
37. Jallundhar	-do-	1366.39	2588.88	6.00		300.00	14.80	4276.07	810.00	598.65	5684.72		
38. Phagwara	-do-	263.39	248.25	1.20		96.00	5.72	614.56	52.00	86.04	752.60		
39. Phillaur	-do-	13.07	13.85	0.60		24.00	1.24	52.76	18.00	7.39	78.15		
		4792.96	10712.43	67.00		1140.00	193.40	16905.79	3665.00	2366.82	22937.61		
I. RAJASTHAN													
40. Kota	Chambal	153.47	846.00	3.00	20.00	88.00	35.00	1145.47	7.50	160.36	1313.33	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach paper received.	
41. Keshorapattan	Chambal	19.40	18.00	1.20	5.00	10.00	12.50	66.10	5.00	9.25	80.35		
		172.87	864.00	4.20	25.00	98.00	47.50	1211.57	12.50	169.61	1393.68		
J. TAMIL NADU													
42. Kumarpalayam	Cauvery	134.80	343.00	1.00	12.00	19.50	10.75	521.05	30.00	72.93	624.00	Comments of the State Govt. on Approach paper received	
43. Bhawani	-do-	132.70	87.78	1.00	42.00	20.00	30.56	314.04	10.00	43.96	368.00		
44. Erode	-do-	818.18	491.16	1.00	12.00	20.00	19.94	1362.28	16.00	90.72	1569.00		
45. Trichy	-do-	355.00	156.00	1.00	35.00	40.00	18.00	600.00	6.00	84.00	690.00		
46. Palli	-do-	128.45	307.80	1.00	12.00	18.00	10.82	478.97	24.00	66.93	569.00		
		1569.13	1385.74	5.00	113.00	117.50	35.07	3275.44	86.00	458.56	3820.00		
		21769.15	30347.52	496.50	1143.41	3130.42	1997.93	60184.43	5623.79	8891.41	74199.63		

I&D : Interception and Diversion

STP : Sewage Treatment Plant

CRE : Crematoria

RFD : River Front Development

LCS : Low Cost Sanitation

Misc: Afforestation, Solid Waste Management & Public Participation etc.

Add 5% towards expenditure on establishment Research & Development & Monitoring = 3009.22
 Total estimated cost (74199.63+3009.22) = 77208.85
 State share on 50:50 basis = 37099.81
 Central Share = 40109.03

Assistance for Natural Calamities

*192. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:
 SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance sought and actually released by the Government to the State Governments to meet the natural calamities during 1994-95, state-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received requests from several State Governments seeking additional assistance for the year 1994-95 and to increase their share of Central Assistance from Calamity Relief Fund;

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

(d) the decision taken by the Government on these requests?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (d). Under the existing scheme, the State Governments undertake relief and rehabilitation measures using the corpus of the annual Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). Requests were received from 12 States during 1994-95 for providing Central assistance for relief

measures in the wake of natural calamities. The details of Central assistance sought and Central share of CRF released during the current year are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance sought	Central share released during 1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.00	49.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.50	1.50
3.	Goa	2.50	0.50
4.	Gujarat	303.50	63.75
5.	Himachal Pradesh	399.00	6.75
6.	Karnataka	422.00	10.12
7.	Kerala	100.00	23.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	27.75
9.	Maharashtra	945.00	—

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance sought	Central share released during 1994-95
10.	Orissa	376.00	29.78
11.	Tamil Nadu	221.00	14.62
12.	Uttar Pradesh	281.00	26.64

2. The scheme of Calamity Relief Fund was implemented on the basis of the recommendations of the IX Finance Commission. The issue of increase in the Calamity Relief Fund and other related matters has been considered by the Xth Finance Commission. The State Governments had also taken up the issue directly with the Xth Finance Commission.

[Translation]

Pollution in major Cities

*193. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA:

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

(a) whether the pollution level in major cities is increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pollution control schemes already functioning are sufficient to check pollution in these cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in checking pollution so far;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):
(a) Yes, Sir. The pollution levels in major cities are showing an increasing trend in terms of levels of air, water and noise pollution, due to a rise in human population, automobile population and industrial activities.

(b) Details of the status of pollution in the major cities in terms of air, water and noise pollution are given in the statement I attached.

(c) A number of pollution control schemes have been taken up which have helped in reducing the nature and extent of pollution in the various cities.

(d) to (f). Statement II is attached.

STATEMENT-I

(b) The levels of air, water and noise pollution in the major cities are given below:

(I) Trends in levels of Air Pollution in Major Cities

Annual average concentrations (in microgrammes per cubic metre) of major air pollutants:

Sl. No.	City/Year	Pollutants		
		Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	Nitrogen oxide (NO _x)	Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)
1.	Delhi			
	1990	5.8	12.5	163
	1991	8.7	12.6	190
2.	Bombay			
	1990	28.2	29.5	228
	1991	33.4	30.9	199
3.	Calcutta			
	1990	19.5	18.0	136
	1991	98.5	28.7	313
4.	Bangalore			
	1990	16.4	11.3	49
	1991	18.3	12.1	60
5.	Hyderabad			
	1990	5.8	12.5	163
	1991	8.7	12.6	190

(II) Average noise levels [in db(a)] in Major Cities

City	Zones	Day time	Night time
Madras	Residential	66	48
	Commercial	76	71
	Industrial	71	66
Hyderabad	Residential	68	45
	Commercial	76	65
	Industrial	70	56
Calcutta	Residential	79	65
	Commercial	82	75
	Industrial	78	67
Bangalore	Residential	67	50
	Commercial	78	43
	Industrial	78	53
Bombay	Residential	70	62
	Commercial	74	66
	Industrial	76	65
Delhi	Residential	60	N.A.
	Commercial	71	"
	Industrial	73	"

N.A.—Not Available

(III) Water Pollution levels in Major Cities: (in MLL)

City	Waste water		Wastewater treatment Capacity	
	Generated	Collected	Primary	Primary + Secondary
Delhi	1905	1270		1270
Greater Bombay	1714		81.72	
Bangalore	348	348	286.0	
Hyderabad	522	140		140

STATEMENT II

(d) The measures taken to prevent and control pollution include the following:

- (i) Standards for ambient air quality and noise levels for different areas such as industrial, commercial and residential areas of the cities have been notified; water quality for different uses have been prescribed.
- (ii) A network of ambient air and water quality monitoring stations have been set up.
- (iii) Standards for effluents and emissions from major categories of polluting industries have been evolved. Industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards on a time-bound basis. Monitoring of compliance is done by task forces.
- (iv) It has been made compulsory for major specified industrial and other activities to obtain environmental clearance based on impact assessment studies prior to site selection.
- (v) A scheme for setting up of common effluent treatment plants in clusters of small-scale industrial units has been taken up.
- (vi) A programme for phasing out of lead in petrol is under implementation.

(e) Constraints in checking pollution in the cities include the following:

- About 80% of the surface waters are polluted due to untreated or partially treated sewage and other domestic wastes. The municipalities do not have adequate funds to put up treatment facilities for treating these wastes.
- The major contribution to the total air pollution load in the major metros is due to emissions from automobiles, the majority of which are of the old engine design which are more polluting. In addition, the major population of vehicles are the two and the three-wheelers which are highly polluting.
- All cities lack a satisfactory mass rapid transport system and the existing fleets of public transport buses and other modes of transport are not sufficient to cater to the requirements, which has resulted in a rapid increase in population of vehicles contributing to a high pollution load.
- All cities lack adequate road network and other infrastructural facilities resulting in increased congestion and pollution.

(f) The steps taken by the Government include the following:

- Tighter standards for emissions from automobiles at the manufacturing stage to be effective from 1.4.1996 have been notified.
- Lead content in petrol sold in all the retail outlets of the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has been reduced to 0.15 grams per litre with effect from June, 1994.
- A number of petrol stations have been identified to supply unleaded petrol in these four metros from April 1, 1995 for use of four-wheeler vehicles to be sold in the four metros from the aforesaid date.
- Fiscal incentives are provided for shifting of polluting industries from the congested areas.
- Master plans for development of major cities have been prepared. City planners are advised to incorporate in their plans the long-term requirements of city transportation.
- Highly polluted areas in major cities and industrial towns have been classified as 'critically polluted areas' warranting special attention.
- Seventeen major categories of air and water polluting industries have been identified and are monitored for compliance measures for treatment of emissions and effluents to prescribed standards.

[English]

Allocation of Essential Commodities

*194. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils and kerosene demanded and supplied to each State during 1994-95;
- (b) whether requests have been made by State Governments to enhance their quota;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether an additional quota of open market sugar has been released to some States after the announcement of recent elections;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the quota of sugar for sale through Public Distribution System and through open market has also been fixed for the States separately; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The position in respect of each commodity, viz., wheat, rice, edible oils,

kerosene and sugar is given as under:—

(i) Wheat & Rice:—Statement I indicating the State-wise demand, allotment and off-take of wheat and rice for the Public Distribution System for the year 1994-95 (provisional) (April '94 to March '95) is attached.

(ii) Edible Oils:—With the increase in production of edible oilseeds in the past few years, the open market availability of indigeneous oil has improved and consequently, the demand from States for supply of imported edible oils under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has reduced. Allocations are accordingly based on the demand received from the State Governments. Statement-II indicating the allocation and lifting of edible oils (Palmolein) to States/UTs for supply under the PDS during the financial year 1994-95 is attached.

(iii) Kerosene:—The Central Government makes only bulk allocation of kerosene to the States/UTs on historical basis. SKO is a deficit product and more than 40% of our requirements are met by imports. Due to constraints in the availability of foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the demand of the States in full. However, on demand from States, a 3% increase has been made at the country level for allocations to States/UTs for 1993-94 and 1994-95 over the previous year in such a manner that States having less per capita availability have been allotted more quantity and vice versa. Statement III, IIIA and IV showing the allocation of kerosene oil to various States/UTs during the year 1994-95 are attached.

(iv) Sugar:—Under the present policy of partial control, the monthly allocations of levy sugar to most of the States/UTs are being made on uniform norms of ensuring 425 gms. per capita availability for the projected population

as on 1.10.1986. However, some States/UTs are being allowed allocations at higher scales in view of the special circumstances prevailing there. Accordingly, a quantity of about 3.35 lakh tonnes is being allotted as monthly levy sugar quota to all States/UTs for distribution through the Public Distribution System (PDS). In addition to this, a festival quota of 1 lakh tonnes of levy sugar is also allotted each year to all States/UTs in proportion to their normal monthly quota. The States/UTs can draw their festival quota in the month/months of their choice.

An adhoc increase of 5% in the levy sugar allocations of all States/UTs allowed since August, 1991, keeping in view the increased availability of sugar in the country at that time, has been discontinued with effect from the levy sugar release for April, 1994 due to the fall in sugar production during two successive (1992-93 & 1993-94) sugar seasons.

A Statement showing the State-wise monthly levy sugar quota & the annual festival quota is at Annexure-IV.

(d) to (g). Under the present policy of partial control, levy sugar is allotted to the State Governments/UTs for distribution through PDS and the freesale sugar is released from the sugar factories for sale in the open market. The State-wise/UT-wise quota of levy sugar for distribution through PDS is at Annexure-IV. No State-wise quota of free sale sugar is released for sale in the open market. The montly freesale released quantity is required to be sold by the sugar factories to any wholesale sugar licence dealer in the country within the specified validity period as indicated in the Freesale Release Order. There is no restriction on inter-State movement of sugar from the factories to the consuming destinations.

STATEMENT-I

Statement indicating the State-wise demand, allotment and off-take of wheat and rice for the public distribution system for the year 1994-95 (Provisional) (April, 1994 to March 1995).

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rice			Wheat		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.90	18.10	10.58	1.80	1.50	0.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.87	0.70	0.40	0.24	0.14	0.07
3.	Assam	4.71	3.89	1.52	3.94	2.50	1.26
4.	Bihar	3.72	3.08	0.33	7.14	5.96	1.05
5.	Goa	0.67	0.54	0.17	0.48	0.34	0.10
6.	Gujarat	4.14	3.45	0.87	6.42	5.35	1.80
7.	Haryana	0.36	0.30	0.04	1.55	1.02	0.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.44	0.84	0.21	1.80	1.12	0.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.20	4.32	0.66	3.50	2.90	0.75
10.	Karnataka	11.72	10.67	3.00	6.00	3.00	1.48
11.	Kerala	22.94	15.00	5.48	6.75	3.75	2.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.60	4.63	0.93	5.88	4.64	0.65
13.	Maharashtra	8.58	7.15	1.59	12.00	8.00	2.14
14.	Manipur	1.20	1.00	0.24	0.32	0.27	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50	30	50	30	—	20	—	—	—	—	130	—	130	40	130	90	—	—
Daman	100	—	100	80	—	10	—	—	50	42	75	68	75	—	75	75	75	—
Diu	30	—	20	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	30	30	20	30	—
Delhi	—	228	—	201	85	142	—	50	200	5	500	228	500	248	500	243	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	30	—	30	30	30	60	30	—	—	—
Pondicherry	450	—	450	340	—	420	—	—	458	207	458	358	912	495	—	570	900	—
TOTAL	7380	4927	7870	5339	385	4468	300	797	24636	13085	30271	17891	33177	22530	8015	12187	5595	—

STATEMENT-III*(B) States/UTs opting blockwise allocation*

S.No.	States/UTs	Total SKO Allocation 1994-95
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	560735
2.	Delhi	238540
3.	Daman & Diu	2944
4.	Gujarat*	798295
5.	Haryana	154073
6.	Jammu & Kashmir**	68741
7.	Lakshadweep	876
8.	Madhya Pradesh	446055
9.	Maharashtra	1512524
10.	Meghalaya	15705
11.	Punjab	325678
12.	Rajasthan	306660
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1016836
TOTAL		5447662

* Gujarat allocation includes 390 MTs to be given to Fishing Sector every month through out the year.

** Jammu & Kashmir allocation includes 172 MTs meant for Ladakh district every month throughout the year.

STATEMENT-IIIa

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to various States/UTs during the year 1994-95 (States/UTs opting uniform allocation)
(Figures in MT)

S.No.	States/UTs	Total SKO Allocation 1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	603132
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9484
3.	Assam	251713
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4584
5.	Chandigarh	20828
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3108
7.	GOA	27132
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40390
9.	Karnataka	452929
10.	Kerala	270336
11.	Manipur	21074
12.	Mizoram	6234
13.	Nagaland	10327
14.	Orissa	192784
15.	Pondicherry	14863
16.	Sikkim	7559
17.	Tamil Nadu	668587
18.	Tripura	22228
19.	West Bengal	748563
TOTAL		3375954

STATEMENT-IV

Statewise monthly levy sugar quota and the annual festival quota
(figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Monthly normal quota	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	7614
2.	Andaman Nicobar	247	74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	94
4.	Assam	9617	2896
5.	Bihar	33459	10078
6.	Chandigarh	372	112
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	14
8.	Delhi	8721+1200**=9921	2316
9.	Goa	500	150
10.	Daman	24	—
11.	Diu	15	12
12.	Gujarat	16194	4878
13.	Haryana	6386	1924
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	608
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884+252@=3136	688
16.	Karnataka	17769	5350
17.	Kerala	11953	3800
18.	Lakshadweep	71	22
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	7536
20.	Maharashtra	29938	9014
21.	Manipur	694	208
22.	Meghalaya	662	200
23.	Mizoram	261	78
24.	Nagaland	426	128
25.	Orissa	12393	3730
26.	Pondicherry	305*	64
27.	Karikal	73	18
28.	Mahe	15	4
29.	Yanam	7	2
30.	Punjab	7945	2392
31.	Rajasthan	16914	5092
32.	Sikkim	165	50
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	6790
34.	Tripura	1001	302
35.	Uttar Pradesh	52928	15836
36.	West Bengal	25888	7796
Total		334520	99,950

* Includes increase in quota of 1032 tonnes in Delhi and 108 tonnes in Pondicherry made from May, 1990 onwards.

** 1200 tonnes increased from July, 1983

@ 252 tonnes increased from February, 1994.

Performance of Educational Bodies

*195. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have launched a massive exercise to assess the performance of Universities, Colleges and Technical Institutions in the country;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has set up an assessing body;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the nature of recommendations made by the assessing body; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). The University Grants Commission has decided to set up a National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) to, *inter-alia*, grade institutions of higher education and their programmes; stimulate the academic environment and quality of teaching and research; encourage innovations, self-evaluation and accountability in higher education; and promote necessary changes and reforms in these institutions. The technical education institutions such as IT's, REC's etc. fall within the purview of All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE).

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has been registered as a society at Bangalore under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, and the Karnataka Societies Registration Rules, 1961.

Forests and Wild Life

*196. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploitation of minerals like iron-ore, coal and others has posed a grave threat to ecology by way of endangering wildlife and forest reserves;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any study regarding the impact of mining, industrial and other developmental activities on wildlife and forests;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the main wildlife sanctuaries and reserves facing the problem; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to preserve ecology?

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

(a) Mineral exploitation in or near forest areas and wildlife sanctuaries has the potential to cause ecological damage to wild life and forest reserves unless adequate environmental measures are integrated into the project activities.

(b) and (c). With a view to conserve and protect ecology, Government have issued the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification dated 27 January 1994, amended on 4 May 1994. It has been stipulated that project proposals on mining, industrial and other developmental activities, above specified thresholds, are required to carry out the Impact Assessment study which *inter-alia* includes study on wildlife and forests, if applicable. Such a study report is then examined in consultation with expert committees before projects are cleared from the environmental angle. Recent examples where separate ecological studies have been sought include Rowghat (Madhya Pradesh), Barsingsar (Rajasthan), Patharkheda (Madhya Pradesh) and Arki (Himachal Pradesh).

(d) The main wild life sanctuaries facing the problem include Sariska, Buxa Tiger Reserve and Kaziranga.

(e) The steps being taken for preserving the ecology include the following:

- Conservation programmes have been strengthened.
- Eco-development programme initiated to reduce pressure on forest ecology.
- Notifications have been issued for regulation of developmental activities in identified eco-sensitive areas.
- Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been made more stringent.

[Translation]

Fertile Land

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of per-capita utilisation of fertile land in India;

(b) whether the rate of per-capita utilisation of fertile land has been declining constantly during the last several years as reported by the World Watch Institute in Washington recently;

(c) if so, the extent thereof;

(d) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Government to encourage use of new techniques to increase the fertility of land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) The per-capita availability of cultivable land in the country during 1990-91 (latest available) was estimated as 0.22 ha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The per-capita availability of cultivable land which was estimated as 0.53 hectare in 1950-51, declined to 0.41 hectare in 1960-61, 0.27 hectare in 1980-81 and then to 0.22 hectare in 1990-91.

(d) and (e). The Government has been implementing various crop production oriented programmes as also other schemes including balanced and integrated use of fertilisers through combination of organic and inorganic fertilisers, encouraging bio-fertilisers, compost and green manure, etc., to raise/maintain the fertility of soil. The Government is also advocating specific crop rotations including legumes, to augment the soil fertility.

Report of Yashpal Committee

*198. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal to suggest comprehensive improvements in education system has given its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to implement these recommendations; and

(d) the recommendations which have not been accepted by the Government with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The National Advisory Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal, former Chairman, University Grants Commission to advise on the ways and means to reduce academic burden on the school students submitted its report entitled 'Learning Without Burden' to the Minister of Human Resource Development on 15.7.93. The Committee was not set up to suggest comprehensive improvements in entire education System. The main recommendations of the Committee which have been included in a broad framework suggested to State/UT Governments in June '94 are:—

- (i) Greater involvement of teachers in framing curriculum and preparation of textbooks at State/UT level.
- (ii) Amendment of School Education Acts or Rules of States/UTs for laying down norms for pre-schools.
- (iii) Abolition of tests/interviews for admission in pre-schools and discontinuance of textbooks and homework at pre-school stage.
- (iv) Abolition of home work and project work at primary stage.
- (v) Extensive use of audio-visual material and enforcing teacher-pupil ratio of 1:40.

2. While forwarding the report of the Committee, Prof. Yash Pal advised for wide-ranging debate thereon. All the

recommendations of Yash Pal Committee and the majority of views expressed in the State/UT level workshops of experts were included in the broad framework that was circulated amongst States/UTs in June 1994 for appropriate action as deemed fit. 99% of schools in the country are under the control of State/UT Governments and they enjoy full autonomy in all school education matters within their jurisdiction.

[English]

Montreal Protocol

*199. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has threatened to walk out of the Montreal Protocol, if developed countries do not honour their commitment and contribute to the ozone fund;

(b) the extent to which the lack of funds has led India in not being able to switch over to the new. Clean technologies and phase out the CFCs and to bring down its ozone depleting potential to the 1995 level; and

(c) the amount released to India by the Montreal Fund so far and expected during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) India has not threatened to walk out of the Montreal Protocol. However, we have expressed our apprehension that should developed countries not fulfil their financial commitments, it would be difficult for developing countries to fulfil their technological commitments under the terms of the Protocol.

(b) Project proposals from India have not suffered due to lack of funds with the Multilateral Fund. Under the approved project proposals new and clean technologies will be adopted to replace the existing technologies. It is hoped that with the active cooperation of industries India will be able to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

(c) So far US \$ 11.4 million has been approved for 30 projects. A further amount of US \$ 4.00 million has been set aside for India, for small project proposals to be submitted shortly.

Railway Land

*200. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has large area of vacant land lying unused;

(b) if so, whether the public have unauthorisedly encroached upon this land;

(c) if so, the area of railway land under unauthorised occupation; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to get this land vacated?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) 1768 hectare.

(d) Action to remove encroachments from railway land is taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 on a continuous basis.

However, in a majority of these cases, assistance from the State Government in the form of presence of a police force becomes necessary for enforcement of the eviction orders passed and this assistance is often not forthcoming.

Tour by Minister

1905. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

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

(a) the number of days during this financial year the

Minister went on tour within the country and outside, separately;

(b) the details of such tours;

(c) whether the expenses were borne by the Central Government budget; and

(d) if not, the source of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Information is given in the annexed *Statement*.

(c) and (d). Expenses for Minister's official tours were borne on the Central Government Budget.

STATEMENT

Details of Official Tours of Minister

Sl. No.	Duration of Tours		No. of Days	Place visited	Details of tours
	From	To			
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Domestic Tour					
1.	2.4.94	2.4.94	1 day	Bhopal	To attend programme at Gharakota.
2.	9.4.94	11.4.94	3 days	Bhilai, Kanker, Jagdalpur	Meeting Local Press Reporters, Visit to Bamboo Project etc., Inauguration of MP, HSVN Building, Meeting with Officers, Meeting delegation.
3.	14.4.94	16.4.94	3 days	Bombay	(i) Inauguration of symposium on Environment at Goregaon. (ii) Meeting with CM, Maharashtra & Officials of the Govt. of Maharashtra at Mantralaya to review programme & issues. (iii) Maharashtra Economic Development Council Function/Meeting. (iv) BNHS Meeting.
4.	28.4.94	28.4.94	1 day	Ghaziabad	To attend a programme at Ghaziabad.
5.	16.5.94	17.5.94	2 days	Nagpur Bhopal	To attend programme at Nagpur and Bhopal.
6.	19.5.94	21.5.94	3 days	Tejpur/ Itanagar	Meeting with Forest Ministers of NE Region.
7.	15.7.94	15.7.94	1 day	Calcutta	To attend functions of Botanical Survey of India, and zoological Survey of India.
8.	21.8.94	23.8.94	3 days	Bangalore	(i) To attend the inaugural Session of Regional Consultations on Bio-diversity convention. (ii) Meeting with CM, Karnataka to review programmes & issues.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	14.9.94	14.9.94	1 day	Jaipur	Programme at Arid Forestry Research Institute and Khejari Valedictory function of Institute of Development Studies on National Consultation on Environment and Development.
10.	4.11.94	5.11.94	2 days	Bhubaneswar	Foundation stone laying ceremony of the Regional Museum of Natural History.
11.	13.11.94	10.11.94	4 days	Chhindwara	Local programmes and rural area visits.
			Total	24 days	
II. Foreign Tours					
1.	23.5.94	4.6.94	12 days	USA/UK	For participation in the Second Session of the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development and bilateral discussions.
2.	20.6.94	30.6.94	10 days	Germany/U.K.	To hold discussion with German Environment Minister & Chairman of CSD on CSD follow up processes, and with U.K. Minister for ODA and U.K. Minister for Environment on Indo-British Forestry Initiative and other Forestry matters.
3.	6.10.94	7.10.94	2 days	Nairobi (Kenya)	For participation in the Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
4.	14.10.94	15.10.94	2 days	Paris (France)	For participation in the signing ceremony of the UN Convention on Prevention of Desertification.
5.	21.11.94	22.11.94	2 days	Geneva (Switzerland)	To attend the Conference on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development, organized by UNEP & UNCTAD.
6.	6.12.94	11.12.94	5 days	Nassau (Bahamas)	To attend the First Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Bio-diversity.
			Total	33 days	

Tour of Minister

1906. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days during this financial year the Minister went on tour within the country and outside, separately;

(b) the details of such tours;

(c) the expenses incurred in respect of each such tour;

(d) whether the expenses were borne by the Central Government budget; and

(e) if not, the source of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) Minister of Agriculture went on tour for 42 days within the country and for 26 days outside the country during this financial year i.e. 1994-95.

(b) and (c). Details of such tours within and outside the country are given in the attached *Statement-I* and *Statement-II*, respectively.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Expenditure incurred on Tours by Agriculture Minister within the country during 1994-95 (As on 6.12.1994)

Sl.No.	Place Visited	Date	Days	Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)	Mode of Conveyance
1.	Chandigarh	24.4.94	1	—	Spl. Plane
2.	Bombay-Hyderabad	29.4.94 to 30.4.94	2	7578.00	Air
3.	Ahmedabad	7.5.94 to 8.5.94	2	2410.00	Air
4.	Haridwar	16.5.94 to 17.5.94	2	5677.00	Road
5.	Madras	21.5.94	1	—	Spl.Plane
6.	Ahmedabad	6.6.94	1	4820.00	Air
7.	Hyderabad	30.6.94	1	7408.00	Air
8.	Panchkosi, Ferozpur etc.	2-3.7.94	2	—	Spl.Plane
9.	Ahmedabad	22.7.94	1	4820.00	Air
10.	Hyderabad	24.7.94	1	7408.00	Air
11.	Ferozpur	31.7.94	1	1442.00	Train
12.	Bangalore	6.8.94 to 7.8.94	2	11112.00	Air
13.	Calcutta	10.8.94	1	9594.00	Air
14.	Jaipur	12.8.94	1	—	Spl.Plane
15.	Chandigarh	16.8.94	1	1050.00	Train
16.	Bombay	27.8.94 to 28.8.94	2	4333.00	Air
17.	Haridwar	29.8.94	1	3206.00	Road
18.	Bangalore	3.9.94 to 5.9.94	3	4557.00	Air
19.	Chandigarh	13.9.94	1	—	Spl.Plane
20.	Ludhiana	15.9.94	1	—	Train(HOR)
21.	Laxman Garh	17.9.94	1	5477.00	Road
22.	Jaipur-Bombay	18.9.94 to 19.9.94	2	6960.00	Air
23.	Kurukshetra/Ludhiana	9.10.94	1	—	Train (HOR)
24.	Chandigarh	20.10.94	1	—	Train (HOR)
25.	Aligarh	23.10.94	1	2000.00*	Road
26.	Leelavali	29.10.94	1	4000.00*	Road
27.	Bombay	30.10.94 to 1.11.94	3	10027.00	Air
28.	Hyderabad	5.11.94	1	4791.00	Air
29.	Karnal	9.11.94	1	—	Road

STATEMENT-II

Expenditure incurred on Tours by Agriculture Minister outside the country during this Financial Year 1994-95 (April-November, 94)

Sl.No.	Place Visited	Dates	Days	Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)	Mode of Conveyance
1.	Mongolea & China	9-15 April, 94	7	94,936.00	Air
2.	Yokohama (Japan)	23-27 May, 94	5	1,88,600.00	Air
3.	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon & Oman	18-28 June, 94	11	2,46,345.00	Air
4.	Manila (Phillippines)	2-4 Oct., 94	3	1,21,055.00	Air
Total			26	6,50,936.00	

[Translation]

Development of Catchment Area

1907. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat had sought

financial assistance from the Union Government for the development of the catchment area during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount provided by the Union Government for the purpose during the above period; and

(d) the amount likely to be provided for the purpose during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects is being implemented in Gujarat State covering the catchments of Dantiwada, 'Ukai, Mahi and Damanganga. The financing pattern of the scheme is 50% grant and 50% loan to the State. An amount of Rs. 197.50 lakhs and Rs. 182.50 lakhs has been released to the State during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

(d) So far, programme for about Rs. 150 lakhs has been approved.

[English]

Equal Rights for Women

1908. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN Population and Development Conference has recognised equal rights for women as men in the family and at all levels subject to the approval by religious, social and cultural norms in their own countries recently;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. BASAVARAJESWARI): (a) and (b): The International Conference on Population and Development convened by the United Nations has recommended *inter alia* that countries should take steps to empower women and to eliminate inequities between men and women. Implementation of recommendation is the sovereign right of each country, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.

(c) This recommendation of Conference is in conformity with the programmes and policies of Government of India in this regard.

Revamped Public Distribution System

1909. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under Public Distribution System and the Revamped Public Distribution System, and the number of villages left out so far, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be covered under these systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). As per present policy, coverage under Public Distribution System (PDS) is universal in nature. The Revamped Public Distribution System is being

implemented in 1775 blocks covered under various area Specific Programmes like Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Designated Hill Areas (DHA). The operational responsibility for implementing Public Distribution System vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. As such, the list of villages covered under PDS/RPDS is not maintained by the Central Government. Only the list of Block identified for coverage under RPDS is maintained by the Central Government. There is no proposal to extend the RPDS to all the Blocks in the country, at present. However, there is a proposal to extend RPDS coverage to an additional 500 Blocks being identified for coverage under the Assured Employment Scheme.

Sardar Sarovar Project

1910. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group was recently set up to assess the latest situation in regard to the environmental aspects of the Sardar Sarovar Multipurpose project;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether the group has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient findings thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A fact finding group comprising M/s S.C. Maudgal, (Adviser, Ministry of Environment and Forests), Kushalappa (Regional Chief Conservator of Forests), Bittu Sahgal and Shyam Chainani, (Environmentalists), was constituted to visit the project area and report back on the compliance status of environmental action plans, including rehabilitation, in the wake of closure of sluices.

(c) to (e). The group has not yet completed its site visit.

Renovation of F.C.I. Godowns

1911. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the Number of Godowns set up by the Food Corporation of India in Orissa and hill districts of Assam, location-wise;

(b) whether most of these godowns in various States are not being maintained properly;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard as well as to improve the position of food stocks in the hill districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The details are given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) No, Sir. The godowns are being maintained properly.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Food Corporation of India has taken a number of measures like stock induction by rail ex-North, road bridging by undertaking long distance direct movement by lorries ex-North as well as from West Bengal, direct deliveries in State Government godowns etc. to improve the stock position in the hill Districts of Assam.

STATEMENT

Location-Wise details of FCI godowns in Orissa and Assam

Sl. No.	Location	Revenue District
ORISSA		
1.	Bhubaneswar	Khurda
2.	Khurda Road	Khurda
3.	Jagannathpur	Ganjam
4.	Phulbani	Phulbani
5.	Rupsa	Balasore
6.	Jaleswar	Balasore
7.	Ranital	Bhadrak
8.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar
9.	Barbil	Keonjhar
10.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal
11.	Angul	Angul
12.	Kasinga	Kalahandi
13.	Dungripalli	Sonepur
14.	Hirakud	Sambalpur
15.	Attabira	Bargarh
16.	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda
17.	Rourkela	Sundergarh
18.	Jaypore (Umeri)	Koraput
19.	Nowrangpur	Nowrangpur
20.	Rayagada	Rayagada
21.	Badampahar	Ganjam
ASSAM		
1.	Gauhati	Kamrup
2.	Tihu	Nalbari
3.	Cinnomera	Jorhat
4.	Gessigaon	Kokrajhar

Sl. No.	Location	Revenue District
5.	Dhemaji	North Lakhimpur
6.	Narainpur	North Lakhimpur
7.	Diphu	Karbianglong
8.	Hojai	Nowgong
9.	Sanchowa	Nowgong
10.	Badarpurghat	Karimganj
11.	Ramnagar	Cachar
12.	Joggigoppa	Gopalpara
13.	Tinsukia	Dibrugarh
14.	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh
15.	Bindukuri	Sonitpur
16.	Tangla	Darang
17.	Bhalukpong	Tezpur
18.	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur
19.	Hojai (MRM)	Nowganj

Sea Coasts

1912. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government are aware of the environmental degradation of the sea coasts in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for such degradation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to keep the sea coasts free from all kind of pollution?

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

(b) The main reason for degradation is the discharge of untreated industrial effluent and sewage near sea coasts.

(c) The following steps have already been taken to prevent pollution of the sea coasts:

(i) Activities in the coastal areas have been regulated by issuing a notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(ii) Point sources of pollution have been identified.

(iii) The State Pollution Control Boards ensure that industries, discharging effluent into coastal waters, comply with the prescribed standards.

(iv) Wherever applicable, industries/municipalities have been instructed to construct marine outfalls with a diffuser system.

[Translation]

Chhapra Railway Station

1913. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to beautify the Chhapra railway station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be allocated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The station building at Chhapra is in good condition and it is being maintained regularly. Considering the importance of the station, various improvement works, viz. raising of island platform, provision of RCC apron on line No 4, etc. have been completed during 1993-94. In addition, works of provision of washable apron on line No. 1, shifting of parcel office and replacement of RCC tank, etc. have also been taken up at a cost of Rs. 33.20 lakh. An expenditure of Rs 7.23 lakh has already been incurred on these works upto 31.3.1994 and an allocation of Rs. 2.10 lakh has been made during the current year. All these works are targeted for March 1996.

Agricultural Development Schemes

1914. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has submitted some schemes relating to agricultural development to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

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) to (c) The State Government of Bihar has submitted two proposals for Comprehensive land use management of ravine and salt affected lands. These schemes have not been considered feasible.

[English]

Decentralisation System in Super Bazar

1915. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Bazar has decentralised the accounting system according to regional distribution, centre-wise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent to which it has proved useful;

(c) whether there is any proposal to decentralise the purchase and procurement of items and introduction of new items also regional distribution, centre-wise;

(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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Accounts of Super Bazar were decentralised recently in the interest of efficiency and smooth functioning of the Accounts Department. It is too early to judge the usefulness of the decentralisation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

(e) Super Bazar has reported that the present arrangement is working satisfactorily and therefore no need has been felt for decentralization in these areas.

Degraded Forest Area

1916. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest areas degraded so far in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total areas regenerated through afforestation/ reforestation and eco-development programmes, State-wise?

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

(a) The statewide details of the forest areas including degraded forest areas, as per the State of Forest Report, 1993 brought out Forest Survey of India, are given in the Statement I, attached;

(b) The details of the change in forest cover, including degraded forest areas regenerated through afforestation/ reforestation, eco-development programmes and natural regeneration as per the State of Forest Report, 1993 brought out by Forest Survey of India, are given in Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-I

(Sq. Km.)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Dense Forest (Crown density above 40%)	Open Forest (Crown Density 10% to 40%)	Mangrove	Total Forest covered area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25,008	21,870	378	47,256
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54,510	14,151	—	68,661
3.	Assam	15,998	8,510	—	24,508
4.	Bihar	13,172	13,415	—	26,587

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Goa	995	249	3	1,247
6.	Gujarat	6,301	5,324	419	12,044
7.	Haryana	329	184	—	513
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9,565	2,937	—	12,502
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,953	9,490	—	20,443
10.	Karnataka	24,852	7,491	—	32,343
11.	Kerala	8,421	1,915	—	10,336
12.	Madhya Pradesh	95,537	39,859	—	135,396
13.	Maharashtra	25,680	18,024	155	43,859
14.	Manipur	5,307	12,314	—	17,621
15.	Meghalaya	3,305	12,464	—	15,769
16.	Mizoram	4,238	14,459	—	18,697
17.	Nagaland	3,487	10,861	—	14,348
18.	Orissa	27,151	19,799	195	47,145
19.	Punjab	481	862	—	1,343
20.	Rajasthan	3,581	9,518	—	13,099
21.	Sikkim	2,395	724	—	3,119
22.	Tamilnadu	9,422	8,283	21	17,726
23.	Tripura	1,819	3,719	—	5,538
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22,965	10,996	—	33,961
25.	West Bengal	3,362	2,705	2,119	8,186
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	6,567	91	966	7,624
27.	Chandigarh	4	1	—	5
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	159	47	—	206
29.	Daman & Diu	—	3	—	3
30.	Delhi	12	10	—	22
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
		3,85,576	250,275	4256	640,107

STATEMENT—II

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1991 assessment	1993 assessment	Change in 1993
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47,290	47,256	-34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68,757	68,661	-96
3.	Assam	24,751	24,508	-243
4.	Bihar	26,668	26,587	-81
5.	Goa (including D & Diu)	1,225	1,250	+25
6.	Gujarat	11,907	12,044	+137
7.	Haryana	513	513	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11,780	12,502	+722
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20,064	20,443	+379
10.	Karnataka	32,199	32,343	+144
11.	Kerala	10,292	10,336	+44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,35,785	135,396	-389
13.	Maharashtra	44,044	43,859	-185
14.	Manipur	17,685	17,621	-64
15.	Meghalaya	15,875	15,769	-106
16.	Mizoram	18,853	18,697	-156
17.	Nagaland	14,321	14,348	+27
18.	Orissa	47,205	47,145	-60
19.	Punjab	1,343	1,343	—
20.	Rajasthan	12,835	13,099	+264
21.	Sikkim	3,033	3,119	+86
22.	Tamilnadu	17,713	17,726	+13

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	5,535	5,538	+3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33,609	33,961	+352
25.	West Bengal	8,015	8,186	+171
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	7,622	7,624	+2
27.	Chandigarh	5	5	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	206	206	—
29.	Delhi	22	22	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
		539,152	540,107	+925*

Note: *This includes interpretational corrections.

[Translation]

Price of Pesticides

1917. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of pesticides meant for sprinkling over the crops are being closely monitored by the Government;

(b) if so, the name of the authority granting permission to various companies for increasing the prices of their produces;

(c) the comparative prices for the last three years of main pesticides, pesticide-wise;

(d) whether the rate of increase in the prices of pesticides during the above period is reasonable;

(e) if so, whether the prices of agricultural items are also being increased in the same proportion; and

(f) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Sir, there is no statutory control on the prices of pesticides.

(c) A comparative Statement of prices of major pesticides is annexed.

(d) The prices of pesticides depend upon various factors, viz. cost of inputs Central and State taxes and levies.

(e) and (f). The cost of pesticides is considered while fixing the support prices of agricultural crops. Besides, in order to reduce the consumption of pesticides the Govt. is encouraging the adoption of Integrated Pest Management approach while *inter alia* advocates use of non-chemical pest control measures and judicious use of chemical pesticides.

STATEMENT

Comparative Prices for the Last Three Years (1992-93, 93-94 & 94-95) of Main Pesticides, Pesticidewise

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (up to Nov. 94)
1.	Endosulfan 35% EC	141	149	160
2.	Monocrotophos 36% SL	237	248	237
3.	Phospomidan 85% SL	261	270	293
4.	Dimethoate 30% EC	127	131	132
5.	Methyl Parathion 50% EC	166	170	226
6.	Quinalphos 25% EC	193	196	213
7.	Fenvalerate 20% EC	254	242	229
8.	Malathion 50% EC	86	87	96
9.	Malathion 5% Dust	67	69	75
10.	BHC 10% DP	27	28	40
11.	Carbendazim 50% WP	296	323	320
12.	Butachlor 50% EC	150	142	171
13.	Anilophos 30% EC	175	179	200
14.	Cypermethion 10% EC	235	252	247
15.	2,4-D Sodium salt 80%	100	95	106
16.	Mancozeb 75% WP	119	134	159
17.	Copper Oxychloride 50% WDP	108	135	126
18.	Chlorophyrifhos 20% EC	221	280	277
19.	Phorate 10 G	33	32	38

[English]

Temple of Vaishakeshwara

1918. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Missing temple to be salvaged with help from IRS-IB' appeared in "Financial Express" of October 20, 1994;

(b) if so, the present position of salvaging the temple of Vaishakeshwara from the sea bed of Visakhapatnam; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The temple Vaishakeshwara is not a centrally protected monument.

[Translation]

Permission for Visit to Taj Mahal

1919. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by the Uttar Pradesh Government, Agra Development Authority or any other institute for seeking permission for tourists to visit Taj Mahal at night in flood light;

(b) if so, the decision likely to be taken on the proposal by the Government; and

(c) the objections for granting such permission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agra Development Authority has submitted a proposal seeking such permission.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration.

TV and VCP for Every Class

1920. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic and Informatics Media (EMI) has advised the Government to make arrangements for a colour T.V. and a V.C.P. in every class of the schools so that education can be modernised;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Palace-on-Wheels

1921. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the companies from whom applications have been received by the Government to run 'Palace-on-Wheels';

(b) the routes for which applications were invited to run 'Palace-on-Wheels';

(c) the criteria proposed to be adopted while giving contract; and

(d) the time by which these contracts are likely to be awarded?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) In response to global invitation issued by Ministry of Railways for ownership, marketing and management of Palace-on-Wheels type trains on 5 BG circuits, the following companies have submitted their bids:

1. M/s. Sterling Holiday Resorts (India) Ltd., Madras.
2. M/s. Sahara India Savings & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Lucknow.
3. M/s Indian Hotels Co. (The Taj Group of Hotels), New Delhi.
4. Eastwest Travels & Trades Links Ltd., New Delhi.
5. The East India Hotels Ltd., Delhi.
6. Datavision Systems Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. M/s S.S. Patil, Secunderabad.
8. M/s Rockland Leasing Ltd., New Delhi.
9. M/s Patil Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad.
10. M/s L.S. Patil, Secunderabad.
11. M/s Patil Rail & Road Travels Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad.
12. M/s Metronax Cars & Bikes Ltd., Madras
13. M/s Pan India Paryatan Ltd., Bombay.
14. M/s Goodwill Travel & Cargo, Madras.

(b) The bids were invited for the following tourist circuits:

- (i) Delhi-Jaipur-Agra-Gwalior-Jhansi (Khajuraho)-Varanasi-Lucknow-Delhi
- (ii) Bombay-Aurangabad (Ajanta/Ellora)-Nanded Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Pune-Bombay
- (iii) Calcutta-Gaya (Rajgir/Nalanda)-Varanasi (Sarnath)-Gorakhpur (Lumbini/Kushinagar)-Bhubaneswar-Puri-Calcutta
- (iv) Goa (Madgaon)-Mangalore-Mysore (Belur/Halebid)-Hospet (Hampi)-Bangalore-Goa (Madgaon)
- (v) Bangalore-Mysore-Madras-Kodaikanal Road-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum-Cochin-Mettupalayam (Ooty)-Bangalore

(c) The contract would be awarded on the basis of highest bid over and above a minimum of 15% of the gross turnover and experience of the bidders in the related fields. The bidders would also be required to bear the capital cost of the rake and the cost of haulage and maintenance.

(d) The contracts are likely to be awarded shortly.
[English]

Production of Sleepers

1922. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of yearly requirement of concrete sleepers;

(b) the number of such sleepers procured by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether the Government have instructed any of the production units to stop production;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the gap between placing the orders and supply of these sleepers; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Sir, 63.14 lakh nos. of concrete sleepers during 1994-95.

(b) Total number of sleepers procured by the Railways during the last three years:

1991-92	47.75 lakh nos.
1992-93	59.10 lakh nos.
1993-94	67.30 lakh nos.

Company-wise and year-wise details are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) Eastern Railways advised all seven sleeper units on it to provisionally suspend production of sleepers w.e.f. 30.9.94 as these units had produced sleepers in excess of the requirement of Eastern Railway. Ministry of Railways have now decided to run all the working concrete sleeper units at 75% of their capacity so that no unit faces closure in future, for which orders are under issue.

(e) There is no deficit in overall supply.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Company-wise and year-wise details for procurement of concrete sleepers

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	For the year		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Karari	78703	110702	130003
2.	M/s. Prestress (India) Pvt. Ltd., Warora	180780	171232	178009
3.	M/s. Kaprecon Sleeper Works, Bombay	181390	215710	234504
4.	M/s. Engineers Prestressed Structures Pvt. Ltd., Gwalior	80519	98660	106250
5.	M/s. Streacrete Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	146555	180924	141258
6.	M/s. BEMCO Sleepers Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	42196	42409	25943

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	For the year		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
7.	M/s. Khem Chand, Varanasi	75566	82048	73940
8.	M/s. Engineers Prestressed Structures (Antri Unit) Pvt. Ltd., Gwalior	84393	85809	103189
9.	M/s. Concrete India, Lonavla	22789	47332	87602
10.	M/s. Marathwada Prestress Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	18850	20660	40997
11.	M/s. Shri Kesharia Concrete Products (P). Ltd., Gwalior	47340	60128	83384
12.	M/s. BEMCO Sleepers Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	60719	41950	27462
13.	M/s. Daya Engg. Works Ltd., Gaya	227661	279912	246966
14.	M/s. Daya Engg. Works (Sleepers) Ltd., Gaya	227354	226977	158391
15.	M/s. Prestressed Udyog (India) Pvt. Ltd., Dhanbad	88412	108129	120439
16.	M/s. Tantia Concrete Products Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	123580	126498	177426
17.	M/s. Tankrete India Pvt. Ltd., Rampurhat	21309	7343	5291
18.	M/s. MUVA Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta	99708	105450	101689
19.	M/s. Stresscon (Ind.) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	45840	56496	55352
20.	M/s. Hindustan Prefab Ltd., Jangpura, New Delhi	155232	165202	170536
21.	The Deputy Chief Engineer, Subedarganj, Allahabad	129855	142352	153844
22.	The Deputy Chief Engineer, Khalispur, Varanasi	60801	43458	51234
23.	M/s. Jay Prestressed Products Ltd., New Delhi	53665	131282	143273
24.	M/s. Track Innovation (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	25372	86784	110441
25.	M/s. Asni Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	—	—	39467
26.	M/s. Arvind Const. Co. Ltd., New Delhi	—	47724	161584
27.	M/s. Daya Engg. Works (Sleeper) Ltd., Gaya	—	51902	167751
28.	M/s. Annaram Concrete Pvt. Ltd., Gaya	27506	72464	92314
29.	M/s. Natraj Engineer (P) Ltd., Patna	25072	25072	100948
30.	M/s. CCI Prestress Ties (P) Ltd., Bareilly	—	—	10822
31.	M/s. Arunoday Const. Co. (P) Ltd., Guwahati	—	3252	37861
32.	M/s. PCM Cement Concrete Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	—	29760	16488
33.	M/s. Concrete Products & Const. Co., Madras	134389	147646	128409
34.	M/s. Kottukulam Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Madras	82104	143442	95024
35.	M/s. Concrete Products & Const. Co., Madras	112046	112198	122149
36.	M/s. KEK Prestressed Concrete Ltd., Trivandrum	91167	56808	63652
37.	M/s. Nellai Concrete Products & Const. Co., Madras	—	—	25523
38.	M/s. Malu Sleepers (P) Ltd., Bangalore	—	—	63496
39.	M/s. Sri Maruthi Builders, Bangalore	—	—	22998

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	For the year		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
40.	M/s. Mysore Structuralis Ltd., Bangalore	141189	223398	192967
41.	M/s. The Concrete Products & Const. Co., Madras	102059	88640	129364
42.	M/s. Rayalseema Concrete Sleepers Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad	133475	208350	163147
43.	M/s. Raghavendra Prestress Products Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad	84491	133342	182943
44.	M/s. Coromandel Concrete Products Ltd., Visakhapatnam	21429	65114	90895
45.	M/s. Lakshmi Prestress Concrete Works, Warangal	3073	29191	44666
46.	M/s. Mahadav Industries, Secunderabad	—	9084	88654
47.	M/s. Orissa Concrete Products Ltd., Jharsuguda	137002	117681	152039
48.	M/s. ISCO Track Sleepers Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur	171307	178797	209013
49.	M/s. Orissa Concrete & Allied Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta	229677	274312	231734
50.	M/s. Vijay Prestressed Products (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam	123454	1373 ³ / ₆	124831
51.	M/s. Rayalseema Concrete Sleepers (P) Ltd., Secunderabad	41698	96836	84934
52.	M/s. Nilgiri Sleeper Pvt. Ltd., Gaya	90470	120725	87061
53.	M/s. DEW Concrete Ties Pvt. Ltd., Gaya	70478	111595	80827
54.	M/s. Daya Concrete Pvt. Ltd., Gaya	1732	34892	67466
55.	M/s. United Vabs, Durg	33576	50177	64405
56.	M/s. Mazda Concrete Products Ltd., Calcutta	21054	33800	36376
57.	M/s. Prestressed Udyog (India) Pvt. Ltd.,	10504	48477	65856
58.	M/s. Usha Prestressed Sleeper Udyog (Piplod), Ahmedabad	73928	84026	95664
59.	M/s. Manibhai Bros. (Sleepers), Ahmedabad	124230	130011	122742
60.	M/s. S. Subramanyan & Co. Panchamahar	103061	85113	101943
61.	M/s. Vaman Prestressing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	128723	152704	190137
62.	M/s. Tankrete India Pvt. Ltd., Rampurhat	236	3828	10564
63.	M/s. Dorypolo Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Sharnagarh	62892	105672	133380
64.	M/s. Rural Engg. Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta	—	—	38512
65.	M/s. Sahyawa Cylinders Ltd., Visakhapatnam	57367	59847	61777
66.	M/s. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd., New Delhi	41513	2583	12089

[Translation]

Merry-go-Round in U.P.

1923. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Merry-go-round had been initiated by the 'IRCON' (Indian Railway Construction Unit) to link the National Thermal Power Corporation Units of Uttar Pradesh; and

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(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) IRCON was awarded the contract for the work of interconnection of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project, Vindhychal Super Thermal Power Project and Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project through Merry-go-Round (MGR) track systems in 1987 by National Thermal Power Corporation at an approximate cost of Rs. 5.5 crores for facilitating inter-MGR movements of Coal. The inter connection work stands more or less completed but for the signalling and interlocking work which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1995. This interconnection is already in operation with non signal movement.

[English]

Engineering Graduates

1924. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study conducted by IIT, Kharagpur, a large number of engineering graduates do not ultimately pursue this career;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to identify the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to remedy the situation; and

(d) the estimated amount being spent by the public exchequer on providing engineering degree to a student?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (d). IIT, Kharagpur has undertaken a study "Internal Brain-drain among IIT Graduate Engineers" sponsored by Deptt. of Science & Technology. The duration of the study is three years which has been launched in this year. Since the study is at a preliminary stage, any definite conclusion has not been drawn so far. On the basis of an analysis made in 1989-90, the cost per student per year in IITs is approximately Rs. 52,000/- for B. Tech. Rs. 77,000/- for post-graduate and Rs. 98,000/- for Ph.D.

[Translation]

Narma Irrigation Project

1925. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Narma Irrigation Scheme in Gumala district of Bihar has been obstructed due to non-issuance of 'No Objection Certificate' for the construction of the canal through forest land by his Ministry:

(b) if so, since when the project is pending and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No formal proposal for diversion of forest land for construction of Canals in Narma Irrigation Scheme in Gumala district of Bihar has been received under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

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

Education Institutions by Foreign Companies

1926. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed foreign multinational companies to set up educational institutions in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of educational institutions set up by them so far alongwith their locations etc; and

(d) if not, the time by which these educational institutions are likely to be set up by these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, two proposals from Indian companies to set up schools with foreign or NRI investment have been cleared from educational angle.

[English]

Maintenance of Caves

1927. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the present pitiable conditions such as encroachment, cleanliness and maintenance of the Mahakali, Kanheri and Mandpeshwar caves in Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the present conditions and the details of the plan to maintain and protect them during the plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Mahakali, Kanheri and Mandpeshwar caves in Mumbai are in fairly good state of preservation. There is encroachment only at Mendpeshwar cave which is subjudice.

In addition to regular cleanliness and maintenance of the monuments, structural repairs are carried out as per their actual needs and depending upon archaeological norms. Fencing is being provided at Mahakali and Kanheri caves to prevent encroachments.

Integrated Watershed Management

1928. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects in various States of Himalayan region under Centrally sponsored scheme on "Integrated Watershed Management";

(b) the total allocation made for these projects during the current year;

(c) whether some of these projects are being implemented with external assistance;

(d) if so, the details of the projects in different States; and

(e) the total assistance received and released to the State Governments till date, State-wise?

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 details are given in the *statement-I* attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The details are given in the *statement-II* attached

STATEMENT-I

Details of Projects taken up, and allocation for the Projects during current year under the Centrally sponsored scheme of National Watershed Development Project for rainfed areas

Sl. No.	State	No. of Watershed Projects taken up	Area (Ha.)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Allocated 1994-95 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1970	96.540	50.00
2.	Assam	110	104973	2494.260	400.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	58	37240	1541.576	475.00
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	44	22008	767.27	60.00
5.	Manipur	5	8867	252.720	80.00
6.	Meghalaya	8	4110	225.930	5.00

Sl. No.	State	No. of Watershed Projects taken up	Area (Ha.)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Allocated 1994-95 (Rs. in lakh)
7.	Mizoram	20	17858	797.496	75.00
8.	Nagaland	28	15080	454.000	80.00
9.	Sikkim	12	7031	347.970	45.00
10.	Tripura	17	7634	247.000	40.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh*	190	238632	7481.000	1270.00
Total		495	465403	14705.762	2580.00

* Information has been furnished for the State as a whole. In the Himalayan region of the State, 74 projects have been taken up.

STATEMENT-II

Details of Externally Aided Watershed Management Projects in the Himalayan Region of different States

State	Project	Area covered (in ha.)	Total Cost (Rs. in crore)	Reimbursement to the State from the External Agency (Till date)
Himachal Pradesh	Integrated Watershed Development Project (Hills)	39,124	39.31	2.52 US \$ Million
Haryana	-do-	22,062	41.13	2.464 US \$ Million
Jammu & Kashmir	-do-	41,349	42.42	3.612 US \$ Million
Punjab	-do-	43,634	64.72	9.688 US \$ Million
Uttar Pradesh	(i) Doon Valley Integrated Watershed Management Project.	1,72,155	80.85	—
	(ii) Bhimtal Integrated Watershed Management Project.	20,982	11.50	3.62 (Rs. in crore)
	(iii) South Bhagirathi (Phase II) Integrated Watershed Management Project.	48,915	14.17	14.17 (Rs. in crores)

Milk Production

1929. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various development projects such as Operation Flood and White Revolution were started for improved milk productivity aimed at reducing cost of production, to ensure better returns to the farmers and consumers and to eliminate the middlemen;

(b) whether these objectives have been fulfilled within the time frame of these projects;

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

(d) the total milk production during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the total quantity of milk and milk products exported and imported during each of the last three years;

(f) whether the Government are aware of the frequent price rises by the units of Operation Flood beneficiary cooperatives/PSU in case of milk and milk products without giving any benefits to farmers;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) The Operation Flood Programme aims at replicating Anand pattern milk cooperatives in the rural milksheds of the country, establishing viable farmer-owned and managed organisations for collecting, processing and marketing milk and milk products by linking the rural milksheds with urban demand centres and assuring around the year remunerative market for the rural producers and eliminating the middleman.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As a result of Operation Flood and other Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry programmes the per capita availability of milk has increased from 107 grams per day during 1970-71 to 187 grams per day during 1994. About 609 Towns/Cities have been covered for liquid milk marketing under the operation flood programme. The Operation Flood programme is under implementation in 22 States and 2 Union Territories covering 170 milksheds. Till

September, 1994 about 68896 cooperative societies were organised with 8.78 million farmer members. Milk procurement by the cooperatives has increased from 6.5 lakh litres per day in 1971 to 111 lakh litres per day in 1994. The rural dairy and metro cities together marketed on an average 93.6 lakh litres per day of liquid milk. The rural processing capacity of 171.7 lakh litres per day has already been established throughout the country to facilitate collection of milk from remote areas.

(d) The total milk production in the country during the last three years State-wise is given in *Statement-I* attached.

(e) The total quantity of milk and milk products exported and imported during the last three years are given in *Statement-II* attached.

(f) to (h). The dairies set up under Operation Flood are owned and managed by the respective State Government/ State Cooperatives and are free to decide their pricing policies. Government of India has no direct role to play in the pricing and day to day management.

STATEMENT I

Milk Production State-wise

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	(000' tonnes)		
		1991-92	1992-93 (Provisional)	1993-94 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2943	3103	3950
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	42	42
3.	Assam	639	657	776

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	3210	3360	3450
5.	Goa	28	28	29
6.	Gujarat	3591	3795	3546
7.	Haryana	3565	3715	3740
8.	Himachal Pradesh	597	610	635
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	581	600	630
10.	Karnataka	2475	2590	2662
11.	Kerala	1785	1889	2000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4806	4879	5012
13.	Maharashtra	3955	4102	4250
14.	Manipur	83	83	103
15.	Meghalaya	50	52	54
16.	Mizoram	8	9	12
17.	Nagaland	43	37	45
18.	Orissa	505	530	560
19.	Punjab	5382	5583	6045
20.	Rajasthan	4474	4570	4700
21.	Sikkim	29	30	30
22.	Tamil Nadu	3357	3468	3775
23.	Tripura	32	34	35
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10206	10649	11000
25.	West Bengal	3019	3023	3400
26.	A&N Islands	24	21	24
27.	Chandigarh	34	37	38
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	4	4
29.	Daman & Diu	—	1	1
30.	Delhi	227	250	260
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
32.	Pondicherry	27	27	28
Grand Total		55679	57779	60837

STATEMENT II

Quantity of Milk & Milk Products Exported and Imported during last three years (in 000 Kgs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Milk and cream not concentrated nor added sugar or other sweetening matter	—	259.2	—	1825.8	—	1138.0
2.	Milk and cream concentrated or containing sugar/ sweetening matter	2294.9	1718.9	591.5	7603.3	1578.0	1936.0
3.	Butter Milk, curdled milk and cream etc.	—	—	8.00	—	—	2.0
4.	Whey, whether or not concentrated or not containing of a natural milk constituents n.e.s.	6.1	150.0	—	—	13.0	47.0
5.	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	340.2	3192.2	492.4	569.7	437.0	130.0
6.	Cheese and curd	2.2	7.0	—	15.9	3.0	34.0

Production of Palm Sugar

1930. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total production of palm sugar and palm jaggery in the country at present, State-wise?:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Prices of Mother Dairy Milk

1931. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for reducing the selling prices of various varieties of milk by Mother Dairy; and

(b) the response of private milk suppliers and public thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) The Mother Dairy has reduced the prices of toned milk from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 7.50 per litre and for full cream milk from Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 11/- per litre with effect from 6.12.1994.

Owing to better availability of milk during the current winter season and because the State Cooperative Dairy Federations have agreed to accept lower prices for the milk supplied by them, the Mother Dairy has reduced the price of their milk.

(b) The consumers are happy about the reduction of selling price. The response of the private sector has not emerged.

[English]

Research on Jojoba

1932. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made on the seeds of *Simmondsia Chinensis* (Jojoba) pronounced as Hohoba a native plant of Mexico for the Indian farmers;

(b) if so, the organisations that have made a thorough research on it in India and abroad; and

(c) the per hectare yield of the *Simmondsia* alongwith the International price of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research on Jojoba is being carried out under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Under Utilized Crops at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Regional Station of National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Jodhpur and at Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhawanagar.

Organisations involved in research in other countries are:

1. Ben-Gurion Univ. of the Negev IAR, P.O. 1.3, 1025 Beer-Sheva 84110, Israel
2. Agropacuaria El Valle S.A. Jose Lobos 1836 Catamarca, Argentina
3. NSW Agriculture Cordobolin New South Wales, Australia

4. Department of Botany and Plant Services University of California Riverside, CA 92521, USA

5. Bioresources Research Facility Office of Arid Lands Studies 250 E, Valencia Road Tucson, Arizona 85706, USA

(c) Commercial production is achieved in 8—10 years and seed yield of 35—40 q/ha can be obtained.

The international oil price in terms of rupees varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per kg.

[Translation]

Unauthorised possession by Jawaharlal Nehru University

1933. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of residential and non-residential premises of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi under unauthorised possession of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi;

(b) the action so far taken by the Government for its evacuation and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which ISTM is likely to get possession of its residential premises from the Jawaharlal Nehru University?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University is not in unauthorised possession of any premises of Institute of Secretariat Training and Management. In fact, the NAA Campus was allotted to the University by the Directorate of Estates in 1972 with the understanding that the University would vacate the premises as soon as its own buildings were ready for occupation. Accordingly the University has been vacating various buildings in the NAA Campus as and when its own buildings in the new campus become ready for occupation. At present 120 Type-I quarters, 40 Type-II quarters, Hostel Block-III and 13 rooms in Hostel Block-I are under occupation of the University. The University proposes to vacate 13 rooms in Hostel Block-I immediately and the remaining premises would be vacated as soon as the alternate buildings of the university are ready for occupation.

[English]

Sugarcane Arrears

1934. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amounts as sugarcane arrears due to farmers as on November 30, 1994, State-wise;

(b) whether the increasing sugarcane dues are discouraging the farmers from growing sugarcane; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Statement showing Statewise figures of sugarcane price arrears payable to farmers relating to 1993-94 & earlier seasons, as on 15th November, 1994, compiled on the basis of available information furnished by sugar mills, is enclosed.

(b) The cane price arrears as on 15th November, 1994 have been less than the arrears on the corresponding date in the last three seasons:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Position as on	Cane price arrears		Total
	Relating to Season	Relating to earlier seasons	
15.11.94	5.5.75	27.79	83.54
15.11.93	68.98	27.10	96.08
15.11.92	212.32	4.74	217.06
15.11.91	81.01	11.63	92.64

It may also be mentioned that besides cane price arrears, agro-climatic factors like drought etc, as well as competitive prices available for crops other than sugarcane also have an impact on the area under sugarcane cultivation.

(c) As per the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it is obligatory on the part of all sugar mills to pay the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) fixed by the Central Government in respect of each sugar season. In the case of State-advised Prices of sugarcane (SAP) which are substantially higher than the SMP, the responsibility for ensuring timely payments of cane price dues lies primarily with the state Government which have the necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payments. The State Government have been advised to take steps to ensure liquidation of cane price arrears in their State.

STATEMENT

Statewise Position of Sugarcane Price Arrears As on 15.11.94
Relating to 1993-94 and earlier seasons

(Figures in Lakh Rupees)

S.No.	Name of State	Sugarcane Price Arrears		
		Relating to 1993-94 season	Relating to earlier season prior to 1993-94 season	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	2.00	0	2.00
2.	Haryana	8.04	2.36	10.40
3.	Rajasthan	2.02	0	2.02
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1755.08	324.97	2080.05
5.	Madhya Pradesh	47.73	5.16	52.89
6.	Gujarat	60.05	241.38	301.43

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Maharashtra	731.04	85.92	816.96
8.	Bihar	586.92	2050.99	2637.91
9.	Assam	0.00	0.81	0.81
10.	Andhra Pradesh	536.96	0	536.96
11.	Karnataka	1646.80	6.43	1653.23
12.	Tamil Nadu	119.58	0.72	120.30
13.	Kerala	54.36	0	54.36
14.	Orissa	0.00	0.07	0.07
15.	West Bengal	0.17	1.37	1.54
16.	Nagaland	24.12	58.00	82.12
17.	Pondichery	0	1.26	1.26
18.	Goa	0	0	0
	All India	5575.17	2779.44	8354.61

Women's Property Rights

1935. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference has been organised on "The Women's rights to property" in recent past at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the participants in the said conference;

(c) the details of the suggestions made therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI): (a) No. Sir. Government has not organised any such Conference. However, according to information received the Institute of Objective Studies, a non-governmental Institution, had organised a 2-day Seminar on 19-20 November, 1994 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Conference, which was attended by academicians, legal experts and NGOs, discussed property and succession laws in the context of equal legal rights of women. Its suggestions related to a wide canvas, including the proper enforcement and review wherever necessary of Succession and Property laws, land ceiling law, marriage laws, Shariat Application Act, 1937 etc.

(d) Review of legislation with a view to ensuring equal rights for women, is a continuous process. In carrying out this mandate, Government gives due regard to opinions expressed by all sections of people throughout the country.

Medical aid at accident sites

1936. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is much delay in rushing of medical aid at accident sites;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to improve efficiency in dealing with accidents and providing immediate relief;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise. However, as and when any lacuna is noticed, necessary corrective measures are taken.

Import of Coaches

1937. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import coaches with high speed potential of 160 kmph alongwith transfer of technology is under active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the name of the foreign countries with whom the negotiation are going on; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A tender for procurement of 24 Modern Light Weight Broad Gauge coaches with speed potential of 160 kmph alongwith transfer of technology had been called. A German and an Italian firm have participated in the tender. No negotiations have however, been held.

Assistant Commissioners in KVs

1938. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned posts of Assistant Commissioner of Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan;

(b) the sanctioned/actual strength of SC/ST in the cadre;

(c) whether there are some posts for being filled up by SC/ST candidates are lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to fill up these posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that there are 18 posts of Assistant Commissioners including one post of Asstt. Commissioner (Admn.), out of which 04 posts are

held by Scheduled Caste and 01 by Scheduled Tribe Candidate. One more post is to be filled by Scheduled Tribe candidate, for which, interview is to be held on 6.1.1995.

Closure of F.C.I. Godowns

1939. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of godowns/depots of the Food Corporation of India lying closed, State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor and since when these are lying closed;

(c) the number of labourers rendered jobless as a result thereof; and

(d) the extent of loss being incurred to the Food Corporation of India on account of this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The details are given the statement attached.

(c) the labour cannot be considered to have been rendered jobless, since they have themselves abstained from work. However, at Coimbatore about 181 workers have become jobless as a result of cancellation of their registration by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

(d) No direct losses are caused to the Food Corporation of India as a result of the present labour situation, anywhere except in West Bengal where approximately Rs. 2 lakhs per month are being paid as idle wages and godown rent.

STATEMENT

Details of FCI's godowns lying closed

Sl. No.	Name of State/Depots	Reasons for closure	Period of closure
KERALA			
1.	Angamalli	Labourers and demanding departmentalisation.	11 months Approx.
2.	Allapetty		
3.	Chingavanam		
4.	Mavelikara		
5.	Palaghat		
6.	Nileshwar		
7.	Karunagapalli		
TAMILNADU			
8.	Coimbatore	Cancellation of registration by the Registrar.	Since July, 94.
KARNATAKA			
9.	K.R. Puram	Labourers are demanding departmentalisation.	About six months.
UTTAR PRADESH			
10.	Kichha	Labourers not allowing contractor to function.	-do-
11.	Bejpur	-do-	-do-
12.	Kosikalan	Clash between 2 groups of labourers.	15 days.
MAHARASHTRA			
13.	Ahmednagar	Labourers are demanding departmentalisation.	About 8 months

Regional Offices of U.G.C.

Sl. No.	Name of State/Depots	Reasons for closure	Period of closure
MADHYA PRADESH			
14.	Ashok Nagar	Labourers not prepared to work under contractor and demanding departmentalisation.	Since April, 93.
BIHAR			
15.	Jamui	Dispute between labourers and contractor.	For about 2 months.
16.	Shahapur Pataudi	Decided to dehire but labourers not allowing issues/movement.	Since 1987
17.	Banka	-do-	Since 1989.
WEST BENGAL			
18.	Baburhat	Inter-union rivalry.	Since June, 1989.
19.	Khagarbadi	Inter-union rivalry between INTUC and CITU Groups	Since December, 1986.
20.	Diamond Harbour	Under dehiring. Labour not allowing issue/movement and demanding departmentalisation.	Since May, 1992.
21.	Mathurapur	-do-	Since December, 1990.
22.	Canning	-do-	Since July, 1990.
23.	Kakdwip	-do-	-do-
24.	Balichowk	-do-	Since July, 1991.
25.	Belda	-do-	Since Feb., 1991.

Doubling of Tracks

1940. SHRI S. SIVARAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether doubling of tracks has been undertaken in the country during the current year;

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

(c) whether any progress has been made in regard to doubling of the line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum via Kottayam in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of new works taken up in the current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Section	State	Length (in Kms.)	Cost (Rs. in crs)
1	Chandanpur-Gurup 3rd line	West Bengal	17.24	25.29
2	Rajatgarh-Nergundi	Orissa	25.30	37.63
3	Akaltara-Champa 3rd line	Madhya Pradesh	25.60	39.97
4.	Shoranur-Calicut	Kerala	56.00	96.00

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Kayankulam-Karunagapalli section has been opened to traffic. Karunegapalli to Quilon will be completed by June '95 and the remaining work will be completed in the coming years as per availability of resources.

1941. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional offices of the University Grants Commission (U.G.C.) functioning presently in the country alongwith their location, jurisdiction and the date of their opening;

(b) the objectives behind opening of the regional offices of the U.G.C.;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more regional offices of the U.G.C. in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith location and jurisdiction thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The number of Regional Offices of the UGC functioning presently in the country are as under:—

Location	Jurisdiction	Date of Opening
1. Hyderabad	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry and Karnataka.	28.9.94
2. Pune	Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat.	11.11.94
3. Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan	1.12.94
4. Gaziabad	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.	3.12.94
5. Guwahati	West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and other eastern States.	Yet to be opened

(b) The objective is to decentralize the working of the U.G.C.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, one more regional office is proposed to be opened at Calcutta. Its jurisdiction is yet to be decided.

Pay Scale of Ministerial Staff of Schools

1942. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales of teachers and ministerial staff working in NDMC and Navyug Schools;

(b) whether these pay scales are covered under the Shiv Shankran, IVth Pay Commission or Chattopadhyaya Commission Report;

(c) whether the teachers working in these schools are getting one scale higher than the other school teachers as per the policy of NDMC;

(d) if so, whether the ministerial staff of these schools are getting pay scales neither as per the NDMC policy nor as per the recommendations of IVth Pay Commission;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f). The pay scales of the teaching staff and the ministerial staff working in NDMC and Navyug schools are given in the enclosed statement. As per the information furnished by the New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) the pay scales of teachers working in NDMC schools are based on the pay scales announced by the Govt. of India effective from 1-1-1986. The pay scales of the teachers of Navyug schools are governed by the Navyug Schools Educational Society and one scale higher than their counterparts in NDMC schools. So far ministerial staff is concerned, in NDMC schools, these posts are transferable among the other departments under NDMC and they are covered under Shiv Shankaran's pay scales. The pay scales of ministerial staff working in Navyug schools are as per the pay scales of IVth pay commission.

STATEMENT

Pay-Scale of Ministerial Staff and teachers of schools

Category	NDMC Schools Pay Scales in Rs.			Navyug Schools Pay scales in Rs.
	Basic	Senior	Selection	
TEACHING STAFF				
Primary School Teachers	1200- 2040	1400- 2600	1640- 2900	1400-2600
Trained Graduate Teachers	1400- 2600	1640- 2900	2000- 3500	1640-2900
Post Graduate Teachers	1640- 2900	2000- 3500	2200- 4000	2000-3500
MINISTERIAL STAFF				
Jr. Clerk	1200- 2190			950-1500
Sr. Clerk	1320- 2950			1200-2040
Head Clerk	1640- 3275			1400-2300
Superintendent	1800- 3500			1640-2900

[Translation]

Cooperative Movement

1943. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have achieved the desired targets fixed for the cooperative movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government have identify the obstacles coming in achieving the targets of this movement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps being taken to remove such obstacles; and

(f) the details of discussion held and the outcome of observing cooperative week during 14th to 20th November, 1994 in Delhi?

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) to (e). 'Cooperation' is a State Subject. Cooperative Societies are thus registered and governed under the respective States Cooperative Societies Acts. Cooperative Societies with objects extending to more than one state and National Cooperative Societies/Federations come within the purview of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 which is a Central Act. National level Cooperative Societies/Federations are under the administrative control of different Ministrie Federations according to allocation of business rules. Targets and achievements in respect of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Cooperative sector during the Eighth Plan period are given in the Statement attached.

(f) Celebration of cooperative week is attributed to a particular sector/activity. Celebration of the 41st Cooperative Week was as under:—

14.11.1994 : Cooperative Democracy and Self Regulation Day.

15.11.1994 : Cooperative Workers Day.

16.11.1994 : Cooperative Marketing, Processing and Consumer's Day.

17.11.1994 : Cooperative Credit, Thrift and Savings Day.

18.11.1994 : Cooperative Housing Day.

19.11.1994 : Cooperative for Women, Youth & Weaker Sections Day..

20.11.1994 : Human Resource Development Through Cooperatives Day.

Cooperative Week Celebrations have been instrumental in creating general awareness among the people and conducive opinion in favour of cooperatives. It

provided an opportunity to different types of problems and chalk-out future course of action. Cooperatives to review their progress, Analyse their

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of the Scheme	Approved Outlay VIII Plan	Financial Achievement & anticipated outlay for 1994-95	Physical Achievements by end of 1994
CENTRAL SECTOR			
Coop. Training & Education	3900.00	2946.00	4587(T) 83061(Ed.)
Assistance to National Federation and Multi-State Coop. Societies	600.00	230.33	2.05 1.621
NAFED	500.00	1000.00	1679
Dev. of Rural Growth Centre in Bihar	1239.00	580.00	0.86 (Capacity Lakh tonnes)
Storage including Cold storage	3515.08	2516.00	(Scheme discontinued)
Oilseed development and Processing	12212.60	8466.00	**
Cotton Processing	3432.90	1491.00	—
Institution building	270.40	307.00	888.085
Inland Fisheries	3226.50	666.00	5 (units)
IDA Fruit & Veg. Projects	250.60	—	—
Integrated Coop. Dev. of Selected Distts. (ICDP)	2570.46	1013.00	19 (Projects)
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES			
Coop. Market. & Processing under-developed States.	12656.46	7500.00	577 (No. of Societies) 0.13 (storage capacity)
Share Capital Participation in Coop. Growers Spinning Mills	9075.00	1500.00	5 mills
Share Capital Participation in Coop. Sugar Mills	35000.00	19175.00	15 mills
Assistance to Coop. for Weaker Section	1050.00	365.69	—
Assistance to women Coop.	500.00	131.00	Scheme implemented from 1993-94
NCDC-IV-Token Provision	1.00	—	—
Total:	90,000.00	46,987.02	

Note** All the 6 mustered seed processing units and 3 Coconut development units were sanctioned prior to Eighth Plan. of these, 4 have been commissioned and others are in advanced stage of implementation.

[English]

of net-sales by the Super Bazar during the said period;

Profit and loss In Super Bazar

1944. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of consumer items sold by the Super Bazar during the last three years, branch-wise, year-wise alongwith average profit percentage and ratio

(b) the loss and profit earned by the Super Bazar with break-up separately; and

(c) the quantity of consumer items supplied to consumer and other organisations including schools and social institutions during the said period and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Super Bazar Cooperative Stores Ltd, Delhi is not maintaining quantity wise and itemwise accounts. The sales value-wise, gross profit and net profit along with gross profit rate and net profit rate for the last three years is given in the Statement-I attached.

(b) Super Bazar is continuously earning profit since 1972 onwards. Super Bazar has earned net profit of Rs. 21.84 lakhs in 1990-91, Rs. 9.33 lakhs in 1991-92 and Rs. 10.83 lakhs in 1992-93.

(c) There are 150 branches of Super Bazar and to furnish the figures of sales branchwise for three years involves voluminous and cumbersome exercise. The sales turnover achieved by the three main outlets at Connaught Place, INA and Patel Nagar and the combined for all the mini branches indicating cash sales made to the

consumers and credit sales made to various Government departments/organisations/social institutions/autonomous bodies and sales in respect of goods purchased on consignment basis during the last three years is given in the Statement-II attached. The sales of goods purchased on consignment basis is made both to the consumers as well as to institutions/Government departments.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Sale	Gross Profit	Gross Profit rate	Net Profit	Net Profit rate
1990-91	9815.00	697.29	7.10%	21.84	0.22%
1991-92	9784.01	731.41	7.48%	9.33	0.09%
1992-93	10303.98	807.13	7.83%	10.83	0.11%

STATEMENT-II

Comparative Statement of Sales

S. No.	Particular	1990-91				1991-92				1992-93			
		Cash Sales	Credit Sales	Consignment Sales	Total Sales	Cash Sales	Credit Sales	Consignment Sales	Total Sales	Cash Sales	Credit Sales	Consignment Sales	Total Sales
1.	Connaught Circus	1200.69	1853.94	508.14	3562.77	1373.87	1718.33	576.68	3668.88	1461.07	1750.83	629.24	3841.14
2.	INA	715.93	47.71	10.88	774.52	672.38	46.18	8.88	727.44	565.67	56.74	11.72	634.13
3.	Patal Nagar	566.20	38.98	2.10	607.28	527.25	29.08	3.88	560.21	494.24	31.69	2.65	528.58
4.	All Mini Branches	4684.94	183.90	1.60	4870.44	4566.02	257.95	3.51	4827.48	5031.99	266.50	1.64	5300.13
TOTAL		7167.76	2124.53	522.72	9815.01	7139.52	2051.54	592.95	9784.01	7552.97	2105.76	645.25	10303.98

Clearance from CPCB

1945. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all industrial units, before setting up their projects require Central/States Pollution Control Board's clearance;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Central Pollution Control Board to notify such industries which require Board's clearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Under the provision of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981, no person can establish or take any step to establish any industry, operation or process or any treatment and disposal system or make an extension or addition thereto which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent or operate any industrial plant which may cause air pollution in any Air Pollution Control Area without the previous consent of the State Pollution Control Board. Thus, only these industries require clearance of the Pollution Control Boards which are likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent or emit air pollutants.

(c) and (d). No Sir. However, under the environmental

Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 dated 27.1.1994 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests is necessary for 29 categories of industrial units above a certain threshold, both in terms of investment and in terms of its capacity to cause pollution. Even in these cases "No Objection Certificate" from the State Pollution Control Boards is mandatory.

Embryo Transfer Technology

1946. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) sponsored project 'Cattle Herd Improvement by Embryo Transfer Technology (EET)' is still continued in VIIIth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds released to various implementing agencies;

(c) whether it is correct that only one or two cow/buffaloes had given birth through Embryo Transfer Technology;

(d) whether this project could not be transferred to the farmers;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir. The

project on "Cattle herd improvement for increased productivity using Embryo Transfer Technology" was implemented during the period 1987-1992. The project was concluded on 31st March, 1992.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The project from 1987-1992 had produced 288 cow calves and 57 buffalo calves.

(d) to (f). The programme was implemented as a Research and Development Project through National Dairy Development Board, National Dairy Research Institute, National Institute of Immunology, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. There were four Regional Centres and 14 State level centres. The State level centres were linked to the milk cooperative unions. The programme had a good interface with the farmers and many of the Embryo Transfer calves were born from the farmer's cows.

Improvement in Legal Education System

1947. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to improve upon the legal education and restructure the legal course;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct entrance examination for admission to LL.B. courses;

(c) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Legal Education Committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, the matter regarding introduction of changes in educational system for Law is under consideration of the Bar Council of India.

[Translation]

Fake ISI Marks

1948. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that some firms are using the ISI mark on their products without acquiring licence from the Bureau of Indian Standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have received complaints about some firms using ISI mark on their products without obtaining licence from BIS.

(b) The complaints received relate to products like Mattresses, GLS lamps, Cast iron pipes and fittings, Mild steel tubes, Electrical cables and appliances etc. All such cases are thoroughly investigated and necessary action taken under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. Some of the recent actions are given below:—

(i) Prosecution has been launched against a coil mattresses manufacturing firm near Delhi for using ISI Mark without licence.

(ii) Premises of a manufacturer of cast iron pipes and fittings was raided at Howrah in West Bengal and large quantities of pipes and fittings were seized. The case would now be taken up for prosecution.

(iii) Premises of a manufacturer of GLS Lamps was raided in Bangalore and large quantities of electric bulbs were seized. The case would now be taken up for prosecution.

Loss to Cotton Growers

1949. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor yield of cotton crop in Northern India has resulted in heavy losses to the farmers during this season;

(b) if so, the details of losses suffered by the farmers;

(c) whether the farmers have requested the Union Government for adequate compensation and other relief;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No significant loss to cotton crop due to pests and thereby reduction in yield has been reported in Northern India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in U.P.

1950. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:
DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years with a view to boost agricultural production;

(b) the achievements made under these schemes during the above period;

(c) the expenditure incurred therein so far;

(d) the incentives being provided to farmers in the State to boost the agricultural/horticultural production; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the farmers of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The following important Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes were implemented in U.P. during 1991-92 to 1993-94:

- (1) Integrated Programme for Rice Development;
- (2) Special Foodgrains Production Programme (wheat);
- (3) Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Maize & Millets);
- (4) Intensive Cotton Development Programme;
- (5) National Pulses Development Project;
- (6) Oilseeds Production Programme;
- (7) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas;
- (8) Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects;
- (9) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone River;
- (10) Reclamation of Alkali Soils;
- (11) Assistance to cooperative credit Institutions in cooperatively under-developed states including special areas;
- (12) Promoting use of plastics in Agriculture;
- (13) Integrated Development of Tropical and Temperate zone fruits;
- (14) Development of spices;
- (15) Balanced and Integrated use of fertilisers;

An amount of Rs. 168 crores (approx) has been released to the State Govt. in respect of those schemes during the above period. The implementation of schemes has helped in increasing production of rice, wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds, during 1991-92 to 1993-94.

(d) and (e). Fixation of minimum support price of major agricultural commodities and price support operations, market intervention operations, ensuring availability of critical inputs at reasonable price, assistance through centrally sponsored schemes for use of improved technology, are the major incentives provided to farmers in Uttar Pradesh, as also in other states, to increase agricultural/horticultural production. These are proposed to be continued.

[English]

Promotion of Alphonso Mango and Cashew

1951. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alphonso mango and cashew have been identified by the Horticulture Board for their promotion;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the yield in existing orchards in Maharashtra particularly in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri;

(c) whether any demonstration plots have been earmarked;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any training courses for farmers have been organised;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of assistance provided to small and marginal farmers for improvement of the orchards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). There is no scheme of National Horticulture Board specific to Alphonso mango and cashew. However, the Government of India has sponsored Integrated Scheme on Development of Tropical, Temperate and Arid Zone fruits for improving productivity in mango and cashew development scheme for improvement in cashew production.

(c) and (d). During 1994-95, number of demonstration plots earmarked for mango in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri district are 2 & 3 respectively. In cashew 3 model clonal orchards each in both the districts have been planned.

(e) and (f). Three days training programme for cashew is organised at Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth Depoli under Cashew development scheme and an educational tour for 10 days training to 50 farmers is organised in February, 1995.

(g) A total of 372 and 436 small and marginal farmers in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri district have been identified respectively under the rejuvenation programme of mango orchards under Government of India scheme.

[Translation]

Farmers in Rural Areas

1952. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of farmers has declined in comparison to the number of land holdings in rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Voluntary Cultural Organisations

1953. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring is being done for the proper utilisation of the grants received by the voluntary cultural organisations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of previous year Utilisation Certificate and audited statement of accounts the subsequent grant is released to the organisation. The Members of the Expert Committee examine the accounts and cultural activities report of the organisation to ensure proper utilisation of the grants given to voluntary cultural organisations.

Divisional Railway Manager, Danapur

1954. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Divisional Railway Manager, Danapur has taken permission for promotion/absorption of unreserved personnel for non-availability of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) It has come to the notice that in certain cases dereservation has been ordered without obtaining Railway Board's prior approval.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

White Revolution in Uttar Pradesh

1955. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes pertaining to white revolution, animal husbandry and fisheries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government for this purpose during 1992-93 and 1993-94, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed and achievements made for the above mentioned schemes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The details of various centrally sponsored schemes pertaining to white revolution, animal husbandry and fisheries

implemented in Uttar Pradesh alongwith the funds released during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the Statement attached.

(c) As a result of the implementation of various schemes, the targets fixed and achievements made in respect of milk, egg and wool production and area covered under the scheme of development of fresh water aquaculture in 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:

	1992-93		1993-94	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Milk (million tonnes)	10.60	10.65	11.00	10.99
2. Egg (million)	700	504	900	602
3. Wool (000 kg)	2010	1854	2255	1916
4. Water area brought under fish culture (ha)	6000	6009	6000	5820

STATEMENT

Details of various centrally sponsored schemes pertaining to white revolution, animal husbandry and fisheries implemented in Uttar Pradesh, alongwith the funds released during 1992-93 and 1993-94

S.No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
1.	Extension of frozen semen technology	44.23	14.00
2.	National bull production programme	17.40	33.00
3.	Assistance to states for control of animal diseases.	34.18	120.08
4.	National project on rinderpest eradication.	51.99	52.50
5.	Professional efficiency development programme.	4.00	3.35
6.	Integrated piggery development.	7.50	4.50
7.	Assistance for the modernisation/ improvement of abattoirs.	—	81.01
8.	Development of pack animals	5.25	6.70
9.	National ram/buck production programme.	6.50	36.00
10.	Integrated sample survey	13.50	17.02
11.	Assistance for feed and fodder development.	7.80	30.10
12.	Animal husbandry extension programme	—	16.50
13.	Integrated dairy development schemes in non-operational, hill and backward areas.	—	19.00
14.	Development of fresh water aquaculture.	111.00	161.00
15.	Welfare of fishermen.	15.96	11.08
16.	Strengthening of infrastructure for inland fish marketing.	50.00	60.00

[English]

SC/ST employees

1956. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from some SC/ST employees against their supersession at Bareilly Junction in Moradabad Division of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the supersession of these employees is likely to be revoked?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Shri Tara Singh, Parcel Supervisor of Bareilly Junction has represented for promotion as Chief Booking Supervisor/Chief Parcel Supervisor w.e.f. 1.3.1993 under the scheme of cadre restructuring. Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi has given interim directions in OA No. 1168/90 filed by All India Non-SC Railway Employees Federation that the seniority of the persons in lower grade be recast taking into account the date of initial appointment to the lowest grade of the cadre. In compliance to these directions, the seniority of the staff has been recast and as a result of that Shri Tara Singh, Parcel Supervisor, Bareilly became Junior to some other staff as per their date of initial appointment and hence could not be promoted being out of the field of eligibility. The matter is still sub-judice.

Madras-Dindigul Line

1957. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of gauge conversion work of Madras-Dindigul Railway line;

(b) whether the conversion work has been started; and

(c) the position of the project till date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Rs. 373.22 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Work has been taken up on major bridges and other long lead items. The Project will be completed during the 9th Plan period.

Goods Traffic Network

1958. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to explore the possibility of widening the scope for goods traffic network in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to open any new route.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Research Scientists

1959. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates having co-joint research papers based upon the work of their Ph.D. thesis selected for the post of research scientist by the U.G.C. during 1992-94;

(b) the total number of candidates selected as pool officers during 1992-94 by the C.S.I.R. and those who have co-joint research papers based upon the work of their Ph. D. thesis;

(c) whether in the above selections, preference is given to the candidates who have independent research papers as compared to those having co-joint research papers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to the information furnished by the UGC, no selection of Research Scientists was made in 1992-93. As regards 1993-94, the selections were made but no candidate having co-joint research work was selected for research scientistship in that year.

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

(c) to (e). The UGC has informed that only those candidates are selected as research scientists who have done independent research work.

Smuggling of Butterflies

1960. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into the smuggling of butterflies cases that had been detected recently;

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

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Based on information received from the

TRAFFIC-INDIA, 2 German nationals were apprehended at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in the night of 14-15 August, 1994 as they were found to be in possession of about 14,600 specimens of butterflies and moths. It was revealed that they had collected these insects from the Lahaul Spiti and Leh areas in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir respectively. The Customs authorities impounded the passports of the 2 German nationals, the consignment of butterflies was seized and the matter was also brought to the notice of Ministry of External Affairs. The butterflies and moths were sent for identification to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI). On identification upto species level, it was found that none of them were included in the schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Therefore, the two German nationals were allowed to return to their country on the condition that further reference may be made to them and their country after a more complete and detailed identification of the species is made upto the sub-species level. The process of identification of the specimens upto sub species level is underway.

Privatisation of Railway Work

1961. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of the Railways to throw open parts of its operations have not met with much success;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposals which have attracted private investors alongwith the amount of investment offered;

(d) the steps being taken to attract more private investors;

(e) whether the Government have offered projects worth over Rs. 4390 crore to the private sector under Build-Over-Lease-Transfer (BOLT) scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for adopting this scheme of privatisation in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There are no plans to privatise railway operations.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Details of Build-Own-Lease-Transfer (BOLT) scheme are as under:

Schemes	Unit	Estimated cost (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
A. PROJECTS		
	Approx. Distance (Km.)	
1. <i>Gauge Conversion</i>		
a. Mudkhed-Adilabad	162	108.0
b. Agra-Bandikui	150	67.0
c. Jodhpur-Marwar	104	58.0
d. Wankaner-Maliya Miyana	80	51.0
e. Virangam-Mehsana	65	50.0
f. Achnera-Mathura	35	20.0
2. <i>Doublings</i>		
a. Paradeep-Cuttack-Nerugundi	83	200.0
b. Kanpur-Etawah (3rd line)	139	158.0
c. Ghaziabad-Hapur-Moradabad	141	128.0
d. Diva-Vasai Road	42	90.0
e. Kuttipuram-Calicut	56	54.0
f. Diva-Panvel	26	47.0
g. Guvayoor-Kuttipuram	36	40.0
h. Muradnagar-Meerut City	30	31.0
3. <i>Electrification</i>		
a. Itarsi-Allahabad	613	253.0
b. Khurda Road-Vishakhapatnam	443	237.0
c. Khargpur-Bhubaneswar including Talchar-Paradip	522	214.0
d. Renigunta-Hospet	423	136.0
e. Saharanpur-Meerut-Ghaziabad Saharanpur-Shami-Delhi Shahadara Meerut-Hapur-Khurja	405	110.0
f. Jalgaon-Udhna	306	99.0
4. <i>Telecommunications</i>		
a. Replacement of existing analog microwave link by (34+2)MB/S digital radio relay system on		
(i) Bhusawal-Nagpur		12.0
(ii) Gorakhpur-Lucknow		13.0
(iii) Bilaspur-Jharsuguda		12.0
5. <i>Bridges</i>	Number	
a. 2nd Mahanadi Bndge	1	55.0
b. 2nd Birupa Bridge	1	15.0
6. <i>Road-Over-Bridge (ROB)</i>		
a. ROB at Km. 613/9-10 Ramakrishnapuram (Hyderabad Division)	1	5.5
b. ROB near Surat	1	4.0
c. ROB at Km. 372/12-13 Dehera (Daund-Manmad)	1	0.8
d. ROB at Km.143/10-11 Bongaigaon (Bongaigaon-Guwahati)	1	2.4
e. ROB at Km. 145/6-7 between Hospet & Kariganuru	1	0.7
f. ROB at Km. 3/14-15 between Hubli & Kusugai	1	0.4
B. <i>ROLLING STOCK</i>		
<i>Locomotives</i>		
a. Electric	107	441.0
b. Diesel	110	253.0

1	2	3	4
	<i>Passenger Caches</i>		
a.	Coaches	1100	413.0
	<i>Freight Wagons</i>		
a.	Wagons 4 wheel units	12000	600.0
	<i>Multiple Units</i>		
a.	Electrical Multiple Units (12'-0" Stock)	350	215.0
b.	Mainline Elect. Multiple Units (10"-6" Stock)	150	90.0
c.	Diesel Multiple Units	150	90.0
	<i>Rail Buses</i>		
	B.G.	50	15.0
	M.G.	30	6.0
C.	DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF STATIONS	On the Pattern of Bandra Station (Western Railway)	

With the sharp reduction of budgetary support for the Railways development plans, from nearly 75% during the Vth Plan to only 17% during 1994-95, Railways has had to depend upon funds drawn from its revenue surpluses and from those taken in market borrowings, which is an expensive source of funding, for the execution of its Projects.

Railways have, therefore, decided to allow entrepreneurs from the private sector to participate, on a Build-Own-Lease-Transfer (BOLT) basis, in such projects which, on commissioning, would generate revenue to enable the Railways pay back the stipulated lease charges to the entrepreneur.

Passenger facilities in Gujarat

1962. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations in Gujarat where facilities such as waiting rooms, restaurant, drinking water, toilets, retiring rooms and platforms with sheds are not available;

(b) the number of such cases referred to the Railway Advisory Committee;

(c) the details of the facilities to be provided under the scheme for expansion of facilities for passengers in the Gujarat during 1994-95; and

(d) the details of the time bound programme formulated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Details are as under:

Station	Availability of Facility					
	Waiting Room	Restaurant	Drinking Water	Toilet	Retiring Room	Platform Shelter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UMBARGAM ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANJAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHILAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KARAMBELI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VAPI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BAGWADA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
UDVADA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PARDI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ATUL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DUNGRI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JORA VASAN	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BILIMORA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
AMALSAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ANCHELI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VEDCHHA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NAVSARI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MAROLI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SACHIN	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHESTAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
UDHNA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NIYOL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
CHALTHAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BEGUMARA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GANGADHRA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BARDOLI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
TIMBARVA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MANGROLIA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MADHI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KAKER	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
LOTARVA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VYARA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KIKAKUI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DOSWADA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
UKAI SONGADH	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LAKKADKOT	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHADBHUNJA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
UTRAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KOSAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GOTHANGAM	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SAYAN	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KUDSAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KIM	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KOSAMBA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
HATHURAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PANOLI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANJALI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
ANKELSHWAR	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
CHAVAJ	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
NABIPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VAREDIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
PALEJ	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LAKODRA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MIYAGAM KARJAN	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KASHIPURA SARAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ITOLA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VARNAMA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MAKARPURA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VISHVAMITRI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHHAYAPURI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PILOL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ALINDRA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SAMLAYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LOTANA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
CHAMPANER ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BAKROL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DEROL	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BAHERIYA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KHARASALIYA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BAJVA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RANOLI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NANDESARI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VASAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
ADAS	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VADOD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KANJARI BORIYAVI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UTARSANDA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NADIAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GOTHAJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MEHEMADAVAD & KHEDA RD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NENPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KANIJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BAREJADI NANDEJ	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GERATPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VATVA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MANINAGAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SABARMATI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHANNLODIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
AMBLI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GORA GHUMA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANAND	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VASAN IYAWA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
CHHARODI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VIROCHANNAGAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
JAKHVADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JHUND	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UPARIYALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PATDI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KHARAGHODA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
RUSHABHDEV UPARIYALA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SADLA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BEFANA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
JATPIPLI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DHRUMATH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VASADVA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DHRANGADHRA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GHANSHYAMGADH ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SOLADI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
CHULI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
HALVAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DHANALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DEVALIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
KHAKHRECHI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
WADHARAVA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MALIYA MIYANA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SURBARI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KATARIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BHETASI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
ANKLAV	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DAVOL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
BORSAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BOCHASAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VIRSAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
RAS	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KATHANA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SADANAPURA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHALEJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ODE	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UMERETH	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DAKOR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
THASRE	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
AMBAV	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
ANGADI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SEVALIYA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
TOMBA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
TUWA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VAVDI KHURD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KARAMSAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
AGAS	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHATEIL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
PETLAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PANDORI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
NAR TOWN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
TARAPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
YAWARPURA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SAYAMA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KALITALAWADI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KHAMBHAT	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VINA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NADGAM	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MAHUDHA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BHANER	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KATHLAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PARDA BHATERA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
TORNA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DESALWADA ANTROLI RD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
KAPADVANJ	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KHODIAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GANDHINAGAR	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VADTAL SWAMINARAYAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SABARMATI(MG)	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KALI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
CHANDKHEDA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ASARVA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VELACHHA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LIMBARA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
ASARMA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SIMODAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KOSADI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
MOTA MIYA MANGROL	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VANKAL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
ZANKHVAV	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHITALDA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KEVDI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
UMARPADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ANKLESWAR UDYOGNAGAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
DADHAL INAM	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BORIDRA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GURMANDEV	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JHAGADIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
AVIDHA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RAJ PARDI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UMALLA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JUNA RAJUVADIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
AMLETHA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
TAROPA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RAJPIPLA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DAMLAI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
PODWANIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
JHAJPUR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
GORATIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
GAMBHIRPURA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
NETRANG	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VEJALPORE	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KANTHARIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
THAM	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
TRALSAMADH	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DAYADRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VACHHANAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SAMNI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
TANCHA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
ASNERA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
NAHIYAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
AMOD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MAGNAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
JAMBUSAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
JAMBUSAR CITY	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KOTESWAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TUNDAI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KORA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KANGAM	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KAVI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VAGRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
WAHIYAL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
PAKHJAN	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
NANDARKHA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SAMBHETI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
WAV	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
DAHEJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KANDARI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
GANPATPURA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KAYAROCHAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PARIKHA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PARIPUR MANDALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHARTHALI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
CHORANDA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VEMAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
TARVA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SADHLI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MANJTROL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SINOR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
MALSAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BACHAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SANIYAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
NARESWAR ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MOTIKORAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ATLADARA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
BHAILI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PADRA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LATIPURA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RANUPIPRI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHOJ (PADRA)	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MOHA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KURAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MOSOR ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ANAKHI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JAMBUSAR ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PRATAPNAGAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KELANPUR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KUMDHELA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHILUPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
THUWAVI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DABHOI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
FARTIKUI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VADHVANA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
AMALPUR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SANKHEDA BAHADURPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHHUCHHAPURA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KANSUDHI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SANT ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
PILODA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
LIMKHEDA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MANGAL MAHUDI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
USRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
JEKOT	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
RENTIA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DAHOD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DHAMADRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BORDI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
ANAS	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
AMARGARH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SAROTRA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
IQBAL GADH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
JETHI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
CHITRASANI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KARJODA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
PALANPUR	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHADOTAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
CHANDISAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
RASANA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
DISA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LORWADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BHILDI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JASALI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
DHANKAWADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DIYODAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MITHA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BHABHAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DEVGAM	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
RADHANPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
PIPLEE	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VARAHI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VAGHPURA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SANTALPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
PIPRALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
ADESAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BHUTAKIYA BHIMSAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KIDIYA NAGAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
CHITROD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SAMAKHIALI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHACHAU	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VONDI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
CHIRAI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BHIMASAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KANDLA PORT	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SHIRVA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GOPAL PURI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
ADIPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
ANJAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RATNAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KUKMA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
NEW BHUJ	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UMARDASHI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ECHHAPI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DHEREWADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SIDHAPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KAMLI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UNJHA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UNAWA AITHOR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHANDU MOTIDAY	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SHOBHSAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JAGUDAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
AMBLIYASAN	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KAIYAL SEDHAVI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
DANGARWA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GHUMASAN (LAB)	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JHULASA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PANSAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ISAND	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KALOL	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SAIJ SERTHA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SAHIJPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SARDARGRAM	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NARODA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MADRA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DABHODA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NANDOL-DAHEGAM	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JALIYAMATH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
RAKHIYAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KHEROL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
TALOD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KHARI-AMRAPUR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
PARANTIJ	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SONSAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
HAPA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
HIMMATNAGAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MAHADEVPARA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
JADAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SUR ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
IDAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KADIYADRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VADALI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KHEDBRAHMA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LINCH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
BHESANA MANKHANAJ	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
JHOTANA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHATARIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KATOSAN ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GHELDA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DETROJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KANJH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BHANKODA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JAKSI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PANCHOT	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
DHINOJ	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SELAVI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
MANUND	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
RANUJ	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANKHARI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
PATAN	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
TINTODA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
ADRAJ MOTI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SONIPUR RUPAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RANDHEJA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
UNAWA VASAN	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
LIMBODRA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MAKAKHOD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LODRA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
PILWAI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VIJAPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GAWADA MALOSAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GERTIA KOLWADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KUKARVADA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VASAI DABHLA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GOJHARIVA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LANGHNAJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHATRAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
ANAKHOL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KARAN NAGAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KADI	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
DEVASANA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHOYANI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DHANPURA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RANTEJ	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
DETHLI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BECHRALI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SANKHALPUR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VENPURA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
KHAMBHEL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHATSAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BRAHMANBADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CAHNSAMA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JITODA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
WASOJINTRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
PILUDRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
RANDALA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
PUDGAM GANESHPURA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VISNAGAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GUNJA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VADNAGAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KESIMPA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
KHERALU	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KADERPUR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VARETHA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
TARANGA HILL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DABASANG	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
LALPUR (JAM)	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SANOSARI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GOP MOTA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
GOP (JAM)	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VEARAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BHANVAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KALAVAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
JASHAPUR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
WANSJALIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
TARASAI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
SAKHPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
RANA BORDI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
RANAVAV	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ADIT PARA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
PORBANDAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GANDHIGRAM	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VASTRAPUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SARKHEJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANATHAL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MORAIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MATODA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BAVLA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SALAJADA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
DHOLKA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GODHANESHWAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KOTH GANGAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ARNEJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
LOTHAL BHURKHI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LOIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
HANDLA BHAL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
DHOLI (BHAL)	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
RAYAKA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DHANDHUKA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
TAGDI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BHIMNATH	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHANDARWA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
JALILA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SARANGPUR ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ALAU	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
WADHWAN CITY	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BALDANA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
LIMBDI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHUDA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VEJALKA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
RANPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KUNDLI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BOTAD	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
LATHIDAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
NINGALA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ALAMPAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
UJALVAV	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DHOLA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANOSARA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BAJUD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SONGADH	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
MOTA SURKA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SIHOR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KHODIYAR MANDIR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VARTEJ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
NARI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BHAVNAGAR PARA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHAVNAGAR TERMINUS	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
HINGORALA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
JALIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JALALPUR MANDVA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
DHASA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PIPLVA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
LATHI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KHIJADIYA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHITAL	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BALEL PIPADIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
LUNIDHAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KUNKAVAV	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KHAKHARIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VADIYA DEVL	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VAVDI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
JETPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
JETALSAR	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
FARENI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
DHORAJI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SUPEDI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
DUMIYANI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
UPLETA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KHAKHIJALIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BHAYAVADAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PANELI MOTI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KOTADA BAVISHI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAM-JODHPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BALWA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KATKOLA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
KOTHARIYA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
RIBADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SEMLA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GONDAL	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GOMTA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
VIRPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KAGWAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
NAVAGADH	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHOKI SORATH	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VADAL	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
JUNAGADH	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SHAPUR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BANDHNATH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
LUSHALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BADODAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
KESHOD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MESWAN	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MALIYA HTINA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
BHANDURI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
CHORWAD ROAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ADRI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VERAVAL	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SHEDUBHAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MAPCHIALA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
AMRELI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
AMRELI PARA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VANKIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SAJIYAVADAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MALILA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
CHALALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
JHAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DHARI	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KOTHA PIPARIA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
BHADER	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
JETALVAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VISAVADAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SATADHAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KANSIA NES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
SASANGIR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
GAVADAKA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
CHITRAVAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
TALALA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHERALA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SAVNI	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
DAMNAGAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PANCHTALVADA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
HATHIGARH	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
LILIAMOTA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BHENSWADI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
JIRA ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
NANA BHAMODRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
SARVARKUNDLA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
BADHADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GADHAKDA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MERIYANA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
VIJPADI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VAVERA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
RAJULA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DUGNAGAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANJANVAV ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
AMRITVEL	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MOTA JADRA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MAHUVA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
PALASAVA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
DUNGARPUR QUARRY	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
TORNIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
BILKHA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
UMRALA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
VAJIDI ROAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
JUNICHAVAND	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MANDAVAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
JAMBUR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GIR HADMATIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
PARACHI ROAD	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VALADAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
JAMWALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
HADMATIA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GIRGADHARA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VADVIYALA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
UNA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
DELVADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
SANDHANIDHAR	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
GHATWAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
CHHACHHAR	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
KODINAR	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
KANAD	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
MADHADA	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
PALITANA	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
CHARODIYA	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
WADALI	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
RAJULA CITY	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

(b) to (d). Provision/augmentation of facilities is a continuous process and the same is undertaken wherever so warranted by the volume of passenger traffic handled subject to availability of funds and relative priorities of different stations. In this regard, the requirements are assessed regularly and suitable works included in the Railways Annual Works Programmes. While framing the proposals for additional facilities, the suggestions of various Consultative Committees are kept in view. Accordingly, the following works have been taken up, during the current financial year, in the state of Gujarat:

(Cost in lakh of Rupees)

Station	Work	Cost
1	2	3
Surat	Extn. of shelter on platforms	33.46
Virar-Surat Sec.	Prov. sanitised latrines at stns	1.00
Maroli	Improvement to water supply	4.00
Valsad	Ext. of shelter on platforms	14.32
Vadodara Division	Prov. drinking water at 20 stns	5.00

1	2	3
Maninagar	Extn. shelter on platforms	6.00
Vishwamitri	Prov. shelter on platforms	4.80
Vadodara	Prov. of shelter on platform 4 & 5	4.80
Ahmedabad	Improvement to retiring room	9.14
Ahmedabad	Improvement to waiting rooms	4.25
Rajkot	Extn. of shelter on platforms	3.17
Wansjaliya	Impt. to drinking water supply	2.39
Jetalsar	Water supply to coaches	2.39
Mehsana	Prov. of water coolers	4.28
Vapi	Extn. of shelter on platforms	14.00
Vatva	Prov. of water supply on pls	4.99
Vadodara Division	Tube wells at 6 stations	3.89
Uttarsanda	Prov. of drinking water supply	3.85
Kanjari-Boriavi	Prov. of drinking water supply	2.65
Rajkot Division	Prov. of water taps at stations	2.20
Dwaraka	Prov. of bore well with pumps	4.10
Rajkot	Replacement of water cooler	2.08
Wankaner	Replacement of water cooler	3.86

[English]

Committee on Wildlife

1963. SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government have received the Report of Committee set up to suggest ways and means to combat the menace of poaching and illegal wildlife trade in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report;

(c) the actions taken by the Government on the recommendations/suggestions made; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken for the total eradication of this trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The salient features of the report of the Committee are as under.

1. Enlisting local people for protection of wildlife.
2. Reviewing and strengthening the enforcement and protection arrangements in protected areas.
3. Incentives and welfare measures for the motivation of field staff.
4. Developing inter-departmental linkages between various enforcement agencies.
5. Comprehensive training of staff of all enforcement department regarding intelligence gathering, identification of species in trade and legal provisions and procedure to control poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products.
6. Establishing and organising a good intelligence net work.
7. Establishing and operating a reward scheme for providing information.

(c) and (d). Most of the recommendations made by the Committee pertain to the State Governments and the report has been sent to them for their comments and necessary action.

Pre-Vocational Education

1964. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of boys and girls who received pre-vocational education during 1993-94, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the number of these students during the year 1994-95?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Scheme of Pre-

Vocational Education was launched only in 1993-94. In the first year the States were required to take preparatory action, like training of teachers, development of curriculum and instructional material, organisation of orientation programmes and purchase of equipment. Proposals were received from 8 States/UTs for the purpose in 1993-94.

Items under P.D.S.

1965. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to include and supply some more items under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the items proposed to be covered under the Public Distribution System;

(c) whether any Committee has been appointed to look into the reasons any poor performances of the consumer cooperatives under the Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the recommendations of the said Committee; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). State Government/UT Administrations are free to add additional commodities of mass consumption as per local requirements and preferences for distribution through the Public Distribution System (PDS). State Governments/UT Administrations have agreed to distribute tea, iodised salt, pulses and soaps through the PDS outlets in the areas covered under the Revamped PDS.

(c) to (e). An expert Committee on Consumer Cooperatives has been appointed to evaluate the functioning of the consumer cooperatives in the country and to recommend measures for improvement. The report of the Committee has not been received so far.

Root Wilt Disease of Coconut

1966. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made to find out the causes of root wilt diseases of Coconut in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of the research;

(c) whether any effective remedy has been found for these diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of nuts and trees of coconut lost every year due to this disease and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mycoplasma like organisms are the Causal agents for root wilt diseases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Root wilt diseases affected palms which are in the initial stage of diseases respond well to management practices like irrigations & fertilizer. Eradication of root wilt affected palms in the midly affected areas of Northern Kerala has been kept almost free of diseases by eradication & Surveillance. Resistant breeding programme conducted at CPCRI, regional station Kayangulam have resulted in identifying tolerant mother palms and these were utilized in the breeding programme since 1987. The first batch was planted in the field in 1991 and till today these young palms are free from diseases and have come to bearing. Simultaneous efforts are being made for production of large scale planting material.

(e) According to the survey conducted during 1985 a total of 4.10 lakh hectare of Coconut in 8 Southern districts of Kerala were affected by the root wilt diseases. The annual loss is 968 million nuts.

[Translation]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1967. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTĀM:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:

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

(a) the number of existing Kendriya Vidyalayas in each State, State-wise;

(b) whether there are no Kendriya Vidyalaya in many districts in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas due to increasing demand of the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that Kendriya Vidyalayas are not opened on State-wise/District-wise basis. A Statement indicating Kendriya Vidyalayas existing in each State is enclose. Kendriya Vidyalayas have been set up to cater to the educational needs of wards of transferable Central Govt./Defence Personnel. Kendriya Vidyalayas are also

opened in the campuses of Public Sector Undertakings if the concerned sponsoring project agrees to meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The Vidyalayas are opened wherever there is sizeable concentration of Central Government/Defence Personnel, and the physical facilities including accommodation and land as per the norms are made available by the concerned sponsoring organisation.

The Govt. has approved opening of 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas annually in Defence/Civil Sector and as many in Project Sector found suitable, during the period 1993-98.

STATEMENT

State-wise distribution of Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 15.12.94

Sl. No.	Name of States/Uts.	No. of KVs.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43
2.	Assam	45
3.	Bihar	57
4.	Gujarat	41
5.	Haryana	23
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
8.	Karnataka	27
9.	Kerala	23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	87
11.	Maharashtra	51
12.	Manipur	05
13.	Meghalaya	07
14.	Nagaland	05
15.	Orissa	27
16.	Punjab	36
17.	Rajasthan	47
18.	Sikkim	01
19.	Tamil Nadu	27
20.	Tripura	05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	116
22.	West Bengal	46
23.	A&N Island,	02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	07
25.	Chandigarh	06
26.	Delhi	32
27.	Goa	05
28.	Pondicherry	02
29.	Mizoram	01
Total		816

Buildings of KVs.

1968. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether buildings for all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Country have been constructed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the year-wise allocation made to each State during the last three years for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the building of the remaining Kendriya Vidyalayas are likely to be constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that out of 816 schools in the country, 451 Vidyalayas are functioning in permanent School Buildings, 94 are under construction and 90 Vidyalaya Buildings are under planning stage. In remaining 181 Vidyalayas, the sponsoring Organisations/State Govts. are yet to transfer the land for construction of School Buildings.

(c) No State-wise allocation is made for construction of Vidyalayas.

(d) The Construction of School Buildings for the remaining Kendriya Vidyalayas can be undertaken only after suitable land is made available by the sponsors and preliminary drawings/estimates are prepared and subject to the availability of funds. There is no time frame laid down for the purpose.

[English]

National Banana Research Centre

1969. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed for locating a suitable place to start National Banana Research Centre has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee recommended that the National Research Centre on Banana may be established at Trichirapalli district of Tamil Nadu.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established the National Research Centre on Banana at Podavur Village in Trichirapalli district of Tamil Nadu.

Fair Price Shops

1970. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Fair Price Shops in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of Fair Price Shops have been closed down during 1994; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A Statement is annexed.

(b) and (c). Operational responsibility for implementation of Public Distribution System including opening and closing of Fair Price Shops, vests with the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. Central Government does not maintain any data in this regard.

STATEMENT

Number of Fair Price Shops as per report received from State/UTs upto 31.3.1994

No.	States/UTs	No.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37972*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	599+
3.	Assam	27522+
4.	Bihar	51828*
5.	Goa	577*
6.	Gujarat	13223
7.	Haryana	7288*
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3452
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2685*
10.	Karnataka	18818*
11.	Kerala	13325*
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22198+
13.	Maharashtra	39926+
14.	Manipur	1915+
15.	Meghalaya	3629*
16.	Mizoram	923*
17.	Nagaland	262+
18.	Orissa	23968*
19.	Punjab	10257
20.	Rajasthan	16429+
21.	Sikkim	1417+
22.	Tamil Nadu	21985+
23.	Tripura	1300*
24.	Uttar Pradesh	77627+
25.	West Bengal	20206*
26.	A & N Island	374*
27.	Chandigarh	326+
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65*
29.	Daman & Diu	31*
30.	Delhi	3521*
31.	Lakshdweep	32+
32.	Pondicherry	358*
Total		424038

* As on 31.12.93

+ As on 30.9.93

Depletion of Forests

1971. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp depletion of forests cover, particularly in North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to restore forest cover?

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

(a) The State of Forests Report 1993, published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, has indicated in its fourth assessment of the forest cover of the country based on visual interpretation of landsat imagery pertaining to the period 1989-91, that there has been an overall increase of 22 sq. kms in the forest cover of the country as compared to the earlier assessment. The Report of 1993 has, however, pointed out that there has been a decrease of 635 sq. kms of forest cover in the North-Eastern region during the period.

(b) The depletion of forests in the North-Eastern region is primarily on account of large scale shifting cultivation. Other factors include insurgency related problems, encroachments on forest lands, illicit cutting of trees, inter-State boundary dispute, timber trade in District Council areas.

(c) The concerned State Governments have been advised to formulate and implement schemes for rehabilitation of jhoom lands, and to initiate effective steps to curb illicit felling of trees and encroachments by strengthening protection measures and through control of saw mills, enactment of legislation to regulate tree felling in private lands, scientific management of District Council Forests, imposition of restrictions on the movement of timber and other forest produce outside the States, etc.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Physical Education

1972. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for financial assistance to improve the standard of physical education in schools of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon so far; and

(c) the financial assistance allocated/released by the Government to Gujarat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) No, Sir.

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

Electrification of South-Eastern Railway

1973. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for electrification of the Adra-Midnapore section and for conversion of unremunerative section on other Zonal railways;

(b) the time by which electrification work of Adra-Midnapore section is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the electrification of Kapali road passenger halt station in the South-Eastern railway has been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Allocation of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for the year 1994-95 for electrification of Adra-Midnapore section. Regarding gauge conversion, other than strategic lines, an allocation of Rs. 5.80 crores had been made for conversion of Dhaund-Baramati for 1994-95. This work has since been completed. This was an unremunerative line but the rapid development of area indicates that this line has potential for becoming remunerative.

(b) The target will be fixed on receipt of clearance from Planning Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Service connection estimate for energising this station has been received from Orissa State Electricity Board only on 7.10.94. The tender for this work is under process and the station is expected to be electrified by the end of June '95 subject to release of service connection in time by OSEB.

[Translation]

Inter-city train between Ahmedabad and Patan

1974. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the inter-city trains running in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce an inter-city train between Ahmedabad and Patan in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 2933/2934 Bombay-Ahmadabad Kamavati Express, 9011/9012 Bombay-Ahmadabad Gujarat Express, 9021/9022 Bombay-Surat Flying Rane Express, 9109/9110 Valsad-Ahmadabad Gujarat Queen Express, 9057/9058 Valsad-Vadodara Express and 9153/9154 Ahmadabad-Rajkot/Hapa Express.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Operational and resource constraints.

Price of Onions

1975. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the retail prices of onions (per kg.) during the last six months month-wise and the corresponding months during the past one year;

(b) whether a ban was imposed on the export of onions to bring down the prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the ban on the export did not have any appreciable effect on the retail price of the onions;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether despite the high prices of onions, the Government have lifted the ban on export of onions recently; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

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) A Statement indicating the month-end retail prices of onions during the current year as also during the corresponding months of last year at some of the important centres of the country is enclosed.

(b) and (c) In order to arrest the rising trend in the prices of onions the Government suspended the export of the commodity during October 22 — November 3, 1994.

(d) and (e) The effect of ban on export of onions was felt in the form of falling prices of onions in almost all the markets of the country.

(f) and (g) Keeping in view the prevailing satisfactory price situation of onions, the ban on export of onions was lifted by the Government with effect from 4th November, 1994.

STATEMENT

Month and retail prices of Onions during 1993 & 1994

Y. Per (Rs. per Kg.)

State/Centre Variety	Year	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Karnataka	1993	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.60	6.00	6.00	9.00	8.60
Bengaluru	1994	7.20	4.00	3.00	3.40	4.00	3.00	2.60	2.00	4.60	8.00	5.00	5.00*
Punjab	1993	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	10.00
Ludhiana	1994	5.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	11.00	7.00	—
Jammu & Kashmir	1993	4.50	5.50	5.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	7.00	12.00	10.00
Jammu	1994	9.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	5.00*
Uttar Pradesh	1993	4.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	12.00	8.00
Lucknow	1994	8.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	—
Delhi	1993	5.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	9.00	13.00	13.00
	1994	10.00	8.00	6.00	NQ	NR	4.00	6.00	NR	8.00	11.00	7.00	6.00*

* Relates to 2nd Dec., 1994

NQ—Not Quoted

NR—Not Reported

[English]

Yamuna Action Plan

1976. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

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

(a) the quantity of untreated semi-treated industrial and domestic waste water dumped into Yamuna from the various drains daily;

(b) whether the existing sewage treatment capacity is woefully inadequate and the installed capacity is also not fully utilised;

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

(d) whether Yamuna's water quality is unfit for

drinking even for animals and the river is choked with pollution;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the strategy formulated to augment the sewage treatment plant and to utilise the existing capacity to the maximum besides accelerating the progress of the Yamuna Action Plan; and

(g) the progress made under the Yamuna Action Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Nearly 2635 million litres of domestic and industrial waste is generated per day from 15 towns located along Yamuna where pollution abatement works are to be taken up under the Yamuna Action Plan. The list of the towns with quantity of waste water generated in each town is given in the enclosed Statement of the total quantity, nearly 2000 million litres of combined industrial and domestic waste water is generated from Delhi and is

discharged into Yamuna everyday through 17 drains.

(b) and (c). The existing sewage treatment capacity in Delhi is 1270 million litres per day against the daily sewage generation of about 1700 million litres per day. Of the installed capacity, nearly 180 million litres per day is not utilised due to one of the treatment plants being under renovation and receipt of lower flow in another treatment plant. In the remaining 14 towns, no sewage treatment facility exists except for a small sewage treatment plant of 9 million litres per day in NOIDA.

(d) and (e). The water quality of river Yamuna upstream of Delhi is fit for drinking after conventional treatment. The water quality of the river in the city limits of Delhi, Mathura and Agra is of partly 'D' class which is fit for propagation of wildlife fisheries and partly 'E' class which is fit for irrigation, industrial cooling, etc.

(f) In Delhi, the existing sewage treatment capacity is to be augmented from 1270 million litres per day to 2270 million litres per day during VIII Plan by the Government of Delhi under its own programme. In addition, another two sewage treatment plants each of 10 million litres per day are to be set up under the Yamuna Action Plan. In the other 14 towns, sewage treatment plants are to be set up under the Yamuna Action Plan.

(g) Work on the implementation of Yamuna Action Plan has begun. Detailed project report of 24 schemes have been approved so far.

STATEMENT

Quantities of Combined Waste Water Generated in 15 Towns Along Yamuna

Sl. No.	State/Town	Waste Water (in million litres per day)
1	2	3
A. HARYANA		
1.	Faridabad	89
2.	Gurgaon	112
3.	Sonepat	23
4.	Panipat	34
5.	Karnal	39
6.	Yamunagar & Jagadhari	25
B. DELHI		
7.	Delhi	2000
C. UTTAR PRADESH		
8.	Saharanpur	33
9.	Mujaffarnagar	29
10.	Gazhiabad	80
11.	NOIDA	45

1	2	3
12.	Vrindavan	2
13.	Mathura	24
14.	Agra	90
15.	Etawah	10
TOTAL		2635

Anti-Desertification Programme

1977. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government so far to arrest desertification;

(b) the details thereof with financial outlay;

(c) whether the areas for reclaiming of land degraded permanently by heavy sand deposits due to flood will be included in the anti-desertification programme; and

(d) if so, the areas likely to be included in the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government launched the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in 1977-78 to control the effects of desertification in desert areas and to conserve, develop and harness land, water and other natural resources for restoration of ecological balance in the long run. At present the programme is under implementation in 131 blocks of 21 districts of five states namely Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The total geographical area identified for coverage under the programme is 3.62 lakh sq. kms. DDP is a centrally funded programme with 100 per cent financial assistance by the Centre to the programme States. An annual allocation of Rs. 8400 lakhs has been made for this programme for 1994-95. In addition to this, the entire afforestation and soil conservation effort and the various related programmes in areas which are prone to desertification, can also be viewed as measures to arrest desertification.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Conference on Environmental Pollution of Monuments

1979. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference on environmental pollution and conservation of historical monuments was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it was suggested to appoint a

committee in order to integrate all efforts by different agencies in this direction in the Conference;

(c) if so, the details of other suggestions made therein; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government on these suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Conference have not yet been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Shatabdi Express

1980. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms or criteria are being adopted for introduction of Superfast and Shatabdi Expresses, on new routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce some more "Shatabdi Express" trains in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the routes on which these trains are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Traffic justification, operational feasibility and resource availability.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Shatabdi Express is being introduced between New Delhi and Jaipur very shortly. Proposals to introduce Shatabdi Expresses on Delhi-Dehradun and Howrah-Dhanbad-Bokaro routes are also under examination and action as found feasible and justified will be taken.

Voluntary Cultural Organisation

1981. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary cultural organisations that have been provided financial assistance under the scheme of Building Grants to Cultural Organisations during 1994-95 in each State; and

(b) the amount provided and utilised so far by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) 13 voluntary cultural organisations have been provided financial assistance for building and equipment under the scheme of "Building Grants to

voluntary Cultural Organisations" during the current financial year 1994-95. State/Union Territories break up is as follows:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Chandigarh	1
3. Delhi	1
4. Kerala	1
5. Karnataka	2
6. Orissa	3
7. Punjab	1
8. Uttar Pradesh	1
9. West Bengal	1
10. Manipur	1
Other States/UTs	NIL

(b) The amount so far released to these thirteen organisations is Rs. 17,64,820.00 and the amount utilised so far reported is Rs. 2,50,000.00.

[Translation]

Botanical Gardens

1982. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more botanical Gardens in the Country;

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

(c) the time by which these gardens are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Botanical Gardens have been established by the State Governments and Universities/Research Institutions. The Central Government provides financial assistance to augment facilities at Botanical Gardens. There are also Botanical Gardens under the Central Government. The Delhi Development Authority and the UP Government have offered to consider making available suitable land in or near Delhi respectively for a botanical garden. No project proposal has, however, been formulated.

Promotion of Hindi Language

1983. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the voluntary organisations which have been provided financial assistance during the last three years for the promotion of Hindi language;

(b) the number of schemes formulated by the Government to give more encouragement to Hindi; and

(c) the steps taken to implement these schemes?

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

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) During the last three financial years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, 169, 151 and 161 voluntary organisations respectively were provided financial assistance for the promotion of Hindi language.

(b) and (c). The Government is implementing the following 7 broad schemes for Promotion of Hindi:—

- (1) Providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi including publications.
- (2) Appointment and training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs.
- (3) Propagation of Hindi abroad.
- (4) Production of University text books in Hindi and regional languages.
- (5) Development of Hindi as link language through correspondence courses, production of bi-lingual and tri-lingual dictionaries etc.
- (6) Evolution of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi and regional languages.
- (7) Imparting training in Hindi for in-service teachers in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs.

[English]

Vacant Posts in KVs of Gujarat

1984. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers including that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat;

(b) since how long these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up these vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that there are 258 posts of teachers including those reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat as on 30.9.94.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Requirement of Wheat

1985. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the requirement of wheat and Rice for 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been fixed by the Government for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the efforts being made to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The requirement of wheat and rice at a given point of time depends upon a number of factors like population, production, availability, income distribution, price behaviours, consumer habits, availability of substitutes and other related matters. As such, it is difficult to assess the exact requirement of wheat and rice for 1995.

(c) and (d). The targetted estimates of production of rice and wheat have been fixed at as 78.50 and 58.50 million tonnes respectively for the year 1994-95.

(e) To give a special thrust to production of cereals, a modified Centrally sponsored Scheme on Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP)—each for rice and wheat is being implemented during the current year.

[English]

Sugar Technology Mission

1986. DR. S.P. YADAV:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a sugar Technology Mission for the upgradation of technology in the sugar industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* stating the areas of technology and upgradation to be undertaken;

(c) the estimated cost involved in the upgradation of technology; and

(d) the recovery rates estimated to increase as a result thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sugar Technology Mission has been set up with the objective of upgrading the present technology level in the Indian sugar industry with a view to increase production of sugar in a cost effective manner. The Mission will demonstrate the improvements in plant efficiency, energy conservation, improvements in sugar quality, pollution control and enhanced utilisation of by-products through systematic evaluation and induction of various technologies. The project is to be completed period of five years.

(c) An amount of about Rs. 15 crores is expected to be incurred on the assessment and evaluation of various technologies and for the preparation of detail modernisation schemes to be implemented by selected sugar factories as well as to support a research and development projects. In addition, 11 concerned sugar factories would be raising funds required for implementing the schemes through various sources like Sugar Development Fund, Financial Institutions, etc. resources etc.

(d) The recovery of sugar from sugarcane depends on cane quality which in turn depends upon

agrocimatic conditions which vary from region to region, plant's performance, management etc. It is estimated that the upgradation of technology level a sugar plant under the sugar Technology Mission may result in reduction in sugar losses to the extent of 10 to 15% of the present level leading to a corresponding increase in recovery rate.

[English]

Asiatic Lion

1987. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan has been formulated to reintroduce the Asiatic lion in Madhya Pradesh and other States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Based on an international workshop on population and habitat viability analysis held at Baroda in October '93, exploration of a second home for Asiatic lion in India was felt immediately necessary. The Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun carried out a preliminary study on this and suggested Kuno-Palpur of Madhya Pradesh as the first choice for creation of a second home through re-introduction of Asiatic lions from Gir areas of Gujarat. A detailed survey to draw-up the action plan is under way in collaboration with the WII and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

Development work at Southern Eastern Railway

1988. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered or profit earned by South Eastern Railway and other Railways during the last three years;

(b) the achievements made in respect of renewal of tracks, electrification and other development works during 1993-94 zone-wise;

(c) the details of the developmental works to be executed by the railways during 1994-95, zone-wise; and

(d) the expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The profit earned by South Eastern Railway during last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount in crores of Rs.
1991-92	569.17
1992-93	793.55
1993-94	1036.01

Statement showing losses suffered or profit earned by other Zonal Railways during the last three years.

Zonal Railways	1991-92 Profit(+) Loss(-)	1992-93 Profit(+) Loss(-)	1993-94 Profit(+) Loss(-)
Central	(+)495.01	(+)514.91	(+)655.66
Eastern	(-)182.82	(-) 47.80	(+) 15.97
Northern	(+) 98.62	(-) 27.87	(+)224.27
N.E.	(-)312.49	(-)392.19	(-)380.00
N.F.	(-)227.55	(-)251.30	(-)194.41
Southern	(-)221.46	(-)282.20	(-)205.97
S.C	(+)110.85	(+)115.64	(+)211.54
Western	(+)414.62	(+)617.79	(+)750.91

(b) Zone-wise achievements made in respect of renewal of tracks, electrification and other development works during 93-94 are as under:—

TRACK RENEWAL

Zonal Railways	Achievements (Kms.)
Central	421
Eastern	328
Northern	431
N.E.	100
N.F.	126
Southern	165
S.C.	400
S.E.	540
Western	302
Total	2813

ELECTRIFICATION

Zonal Railways	Route Kms electrified in 1993-94
Central	136
Eastern	69
Northern	34
Southern	13
S.C.	11
S.E.	219
Western	23
Total	505

OTHER DEVELOPMENT WORKS

New Lines

During the year, construction of 211 kms. of New Lines was completed on the following sections:—

Zonal Railways	Section	Length Kms
Central	Deeg-Alwar	79
North Eastern	Rudrapur-Lalquan	14
Southern	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	100
Southern Eastern	Sambalpur-Maneswar	18
Total		211

Gauge Conversion

In 1993-94, 1619 kms. of track, converted from NG and MG to BG was opened to traffic. Gauge Conversion on 25 other sections involving a route length of 5931 kms. were in progress.

Details of Gauge Conversion completed during 1993-94 are given below:—

Zonal Railways	Section	Length Kms.
Central	Daunda-Baramati	42
Northern	1 Bathinda-Hissar	157
	2 Phulera-Jodhpur-Bhagat Ki-Kothi	261
	3 Patel Ngr.—Sarairohilla	3
	4 Merta Rd.—Merta city	15
N.E.	1 Mehmoodabad-Sitapur	60
	2 Varanasi-Allahabad	126
	3 Lucknow-Manaknagar	5
	4 Lalkuan-Kathgodam	29
	5 Burhwal-Mehboodabad	38*
N.F.	Guwahati-Lumding	181
Southern	1 Tumkur-Chikjajur	215
	2 Chikjajur-Chitradurg	16
	3 Mysore-Ashokapuram	5
	4 Tambaram-Egmore	27
S.C.	1 Narsaraopet-Donakonda	75
	2 Jalna-Parbhani	116
	3 Falaknuma-Secunderabad	28
	4 Botarum-Secunderabad	14
	5 Falaknuma-Mehboobnagar	99
S.E.	Gondia-Arjuni	62
Western	1 Jaipur-Phulera	55
	2 Jaipur-Durgapur	8
Total		1657

*The work was completed in March '93 but the section was opened to traffic during 1994-95.

Doubling

Double/Multiple lines totalling 295 kms. were commissioned to traffic in 1993-94. Details are given below:

Zonal Railways	Section	Length Kms.
Central	1 Kiratgarh-Kalaakher	12.00
	2 Metpaujara-Bharatwade	16.00
	3 Narkhed-Metpaujara	34.00
Eastern	1 Jamirghate-Khaltipur	6.45
	2 Khaltipur-Charnagram	8.56
	3 Bonidanga Link Cabin	2.04
	4 Kiul-Jamalpur-Bagalpur	4.89
	5 Mughalsarai-Gaugkhaja	4.02
Northern	1 Nizamuddin-Tilak Bridge	5.00
	2 Rampur-Azadpur	8.00
	3 Rohtak-Jakhal	11.00
N.F.	Telta-Dalkola	8.50
Southern	Quilon-Karunagapalli	14.00
S.C.	1 Serum-Malkhaid	12.40
	2 Lingeri-Narainpet	12.60
	3 Narainpet-Chcgunia	10.58
	4 Yadgiy-Lingeri	10.86
	5 Thagundi-Yadgiy	9.36
S.E.	1 Joranda Rd.-Dhankanal	9.00
	2 Raipur-Vizianagaram	83.00
Western	1 Bolai-Akodia	12.00
	2 Mahi Bridge	1.00
Total		295.26

(c) and (d). Details of electrification works planned for execution in 1994-95 and expenditure to be incurred thereon are as under:—

Zonal Railways	Scheme	Length Kms	Outlay for 1994-95 (Rs./crores)
1	2	3	4
Central	1 Bina-Katni (Balance portion)	6.00	43.00
	2 Branch lines	79.00	5.00
Eastern	1 Sonagar-Patratu	145.00	20.00
	2 Bandel-Katwa	35.00	15.00
	3 Sitampur-Mughalsarai	70.00	25.00
Northern	Delhi-Ludhiana	80.00	26.59
S.C.	Branch lines	27.00	8.00

1	2	3	4
S.E.	Katni-Bilaspur (Balance portion)	58.00	51.00
Total		500.00	193.59

Other developmental works to be executed by the Railways during 1994-95 zone-wise are contained in the works machinery and rolling stock programmes of the Railways for 1994-95 which was supplied to the Hon'ble Members as part of the Railway Budget documents in Feb.'94.

The budget outlays in 1994-95 for such development works, planheadwise and zone wise are as under:—

		(Amount in crores of Rs.)
Central Railway	New Line	21.16
	Gauge conversion	10.80
	Doubling	16.18
	Computerisation	5.25
	Bridge works	8.82
	S&T works	36.29
	Workshop & Sheds	11.87
Eastern Railway	New Line	3.00
	Doubling	49.55
	Computerisation	2.96
	Bridge works	8.45
	S&T works	36.05
	Workshop & Sheds	16.68
Northern Railway	New Line	59.00
	Gauge Conversion	190.79
	Doubling	8.54
	Computerisation	60.23
	Bridge works	15.31
	S&T works	37.98
	Workshop & Sheds	16.85
N.E. Railway	New Line	12.00
	Gauge Conversion	93.63
	Doubling	5.50
	Computerisation	0.32
	Bridge works	5.50
	S&T works	14.71
	Workshop & Sheds	2.50
N.F. Railway	New Line	13.09
	Gauge Conversion	120.09
	Doubling	5.00
	Computerisation	0.35
	Bridge works	2.80
	S&T works	7.79
	Workshop & Sheds	7.00
Southern Railway	New Line	4.59
	Gauge Conversion	118.53
	Doubling	19.00
	Computerisation	4.52
	Bridge works	7.61

		(Amount in crores of Rs.)
S.C. Railway	S&T works	18.67
	Workshop & Sheds	18.75
	New Line	2.00
	Gauge Conversion	294.55
	Doubling	9.39
S.E. Railway	Computerisation	1.83
	Bridge works	22.87
	S&T works	19.38
	Workshop & Sheds	2.45
	New Line	80.11
Western Railway	Gauge Conversion	23.40
	Doubling	32.93
	Computerisation	0.94
	Bridge works	12.36
	S&T works	12.63
Western Railway	Workshop & Sheds	18.56
	Gauge Conversion	153.31
	Doubling	4.11
	Computerisation	3.58
	Bridge works	9.19
	S&T works	42.74
	Workshop & Sheds	23.25

The expenditure during this year on Railway Electrification is planned at Rs. 245.2 crs.

(English)

Foodgrains Production

1989. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strategy to augment foodgrains production to meet the projected demand over the next 15 years was reviewed at the meeting held recently;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed therein;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Problems of Fisheries

1990. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discussed the problems faced in development of fisheries with the fisheries Ministers of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to convene a meeting in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b).

Various aspects of fisheries development and the measures to be adopted for implementing the programmes in an effective manner to achieve optimum growth of the fisheries sector have been discussed with the Ministers in charge of Fisheries of the States/UTs in the meeting of the Central-Board of Fisheries held in October, 1994 in New Delhi.

Discussions have been held inter-alia, on the following aspects of fisheries development:—

- (i) Identification of new species for development of aquaculture.
 - (ii) Development of infrastructure for inland fish marketing.
 - (iii) Construction of fishing harbours and other infrastructure.
 - (iv) Sustainable aquaculture and the environment.
 - (v) Protection of interests of traditional/small scale fishermen.
 - (vi) Human resource development in fisheries sector.
 - (vii) Welfare of fishermen.
- (c) and (d). Do not arise.

Preservation of Crocodiles

1991. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the various schemes being launched for the preservation and growth of crocodiles in each State;
- (b) the fund provided by the Government for this purpose during last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the achievements made so far, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No new schemes are being launched by the Government of India for the preservation and growth of crocodiles in the country. However a project launched with the assistance of Food & Agricultural Organisation in 1975 which continued upto 1982 was successful in the conservation of the 3 species of crocodilians found in the country. Therefore, at present not need is felt for any new scheme for this purpose.

(b) No fund has been provided by the Central Government to the States for this purpose in the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

Murder in Delhi University

1992. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

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

(a) whether during the recent Delhi University elections some candidates were murdered and attempts to kill certain other candidates were made;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the question of growing violence during University elections has been critically examined by the Government; and

(d) if so, how does the Government propose to check violence during University elections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the following incidents of violence during elections of Delhi University Students' Union (DUSU) were reported to the University:

(i) A candidate for the post of Presidentship of DUSU was attacked at midnight in front of her house when she was standing with a few of her team members. Some anti-social elements allegedly fired a shot from a distance which damaged the car but the candidate remained unhurt.

(ii) A gun was fired in the premises of Atma Ram Sanatam Dharam College during the process of a conflict between two prospective candidates for the college elections. In the process one innocent student was hurt and had to be hospitalised.

(iii) A candidate contesting elections in Desh Bandhu College was called out from his house at an odd hour and was subsequently murdered. As per the information of the University, this case was actually not related to elections but to some kind of personal enmity.

These pre-election incidents were critically reviewed by the University and immediate preventive measures were taken both by the law enforcement authorities as well as the proctorial team of the University. These included adequate protection to the candidates, strict vigilance, deployment of more force, monitoring of the movement of anti-social elements and regulated entry of students through strict checking of identity cards etc. Following these measures, there was no incident of violence of any account during and after elections at the University and the affiliated colleges.

Economic Policies on Education

1993. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive study has been made by the Government regarding the impact of the new economic policy and the structural adjustment programme on the education system in the country being carried out under the World Bank and International Monetary Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to achieve the objectives of the Education Policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In pursuance of National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 several programmes have been launched with a view to improving access to, retention in and quality of education. Since 1991-92, there has been a significant step up in allocation for education, particularly in plan allocations for elementary and adult education.

Percentage of Reservation in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1994. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2416 dated 9.8.1994 and state:

(a) the total reservation of different kinds provided in advertised vacancies of different categories of teaching posts by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in the month of April-May 1994;

(b) whether the total percentage of reservation crosses the maximum limit prescribed by the Supreme Court of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the violation of Supreme Court's orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that it follows the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training regarding the reservations for OBCs, SC/ST, Physically Handicapped and Ex-servicemen etc. For the recruitment of teachers, based on the advertisement issued during April-May, 1994 also the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training will be followed.

[Translation]

Admission in Jamia Millia Islamia University

1995. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jamia Millia Islamia University has amended the rules regarding admission recently; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Jamia Millia Islamia, the University has not made any change recently in its admission rules except that in the beginning of the Session 1994-95, the University increased 5% marks in minimum requirements of admission of some P.G. Courses, such as M. Phil (English), M.A. in Arabic/Persian/Islamic Studies so as to bring eligibility criteria at par with other Courses.

World Bank Assistance for Education

1996. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any financial assistance from the World Bank to promote primary education in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the districts of Madhya Pradesh where the primary schools are proposed to be opened with the said assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). No financial assistance has been received from the World Bank to promote primary education in Madhya Pradesh. However, the European Union (EU) is providing financial assistance as programme support for District Primary Education Programme in India. The EU funds are being applied to 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh under the District Primary Education Programme. The districts are Raisen, Mandsaur, Rattlam, Tikamgarh, Guna, Raigarh, Dhar, Betul, Sehore, Chattarpur, Satna, Panna, Rajnandgaon, Rewa, Bilaspur, Rajgarh, Sidhi, Shahdol and Sarguja.

[English]

Fish Harbours/Landing Centres

1997. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: DR. K.D. JESWANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fish harbours/landing centres taken up for development alongwith cost involved in each case during 1994-95, State-wise;

(b) the details of such projects pending with the Government at present with cost involved in each case, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the same early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The details of fishery harbours/fish landing centres sanctioned during 1994-95 are as under:

State	Location of Fishery Harbour/Fish Landing Centre	Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Orissa	Bhusandpur-Balipatpur	95.00
2. Kerala	Kayamkulam	624.60

(b) and (c). As per statement enclose.

STATEMENT

S. No	State	Location of Fishery Harbour/ Fish Landing Centre proposed/ pending	Proposed Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Present position/ steps taken to clear the project
1.	Karnataka	Malpe, State-II	1058.00	Additional information in support of justification for the project, awaited from the State Government.
2.	West Bengal	Digha, Stage-II	471.92	Scrutiny and appraisal of project proposal taken up.
3.	Maharashtra	Sassoon Dock	1431.36	Scrutiny and appraisal of project proposal taken up for revising the cost estimates from Rs. 680.24 lakhs to Rs. 1431.36 lakhs.

[Translation]

Employment-Oriented Subjects in Schools

1998. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Agriculture as a compulsory subject up to 10th Standard in schools of rural areas;

(b) whether the Government also propose to introduce employment oriented subjects such as gardening and animal husbandry etc. in Schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The NCERT's National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education does not provide for agriculture as a compulsory subject. However, agriculture is being taught in schools in one form or the other through environmental studies, work experience and biology.

(b) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level, a

number of agriculture related vocational courses have been introduced in selected secondary schools in the country. As per information available, a course on gardening has been introduced in about 78 schools in six States and a course on animal husbandry in 5 schools in one State.

[English]

Sponsorship of German Play

1999. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Department of Culture and the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) have sponsored a German-Jamaican theatre group to produce and stage a play in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the terms of sponsorship and the amount of expenditure to be incurred on this play;

(c) whether Max Muller Bhawan, the premier German cultural institution in India has declined to recommend the Group Leader on professional grounds; and

(d) if so, the reasons for sponsoring this Group by the Department of Culture and the ICCR?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) and (b): The Department of Culture and Indian Council for Cultural Relations agreed to cooperate and to render necessary help for staging of the play in India. The Department of Culture released a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to enable coverage of the expenditure on accommodation and transport of the personnel of World Theatre Project. However, it was not involved beyond the facilitative role.

(c) and (d). the play staged in India was directed by Mr. Roland Reber who also headed the World Theatre Project. The Department of Culture neither requested the Max Muller Bhawan for any opinion about the Group Leader nor has the Max Muller Bhawan communicated any opinion on the Group Leader to this Department.

The Department of Culture mainly agreed to support since:

— the World Theatre Project had the support of the German National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO;

— It was perceived that the World Theatre Project in India would facilitate further growth in Indo-German relations to bring two cultures closer;

— the project included apart from Indian artists both German and Jamaican artists — thus the cast was multinational; and

— the Theatre Group ran into problems for lack of sponsorship for which they hoped and it was considered difficult to let them down.

Task Force Committee on Organic Farming

2000. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Task Force Committee on Organic farming has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof with terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made therein; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement those recommendations?

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). Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation constituted a Technical Group to study the possibilities for promoting organic farming. The objective of the study are as under:

1. To visit and observe organic farming practices in different farms.

2. To evaluate the performance of organic farming practices in respect of crop production.

3. To identify the scope of organic farming.

4. To study the viability of the system.

5. To advise the Government for framing the policy on adoption of organic farming for agricultural production.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. the team visited certain farms, research institutions in States within the country and made recommendations which are advisory in nature like suggestions to encourage the use of organic manures, green manures, biofertilisers and creation of awareness among the farmers about the benefits of organic farming, to encourage dairies among the landless labourers, adoption of approach of Integrated Pest Management and incentives for production of Organic manures. The team also suggested that ICAR should take up the proposals to formulate package of practices for organic farming including use of compost and various methods of composting and may also organise training for extension workers and farmers in the methods to use biofertilisers and bio-pesticides etc.

(e) The recommendations made by the Technical Group have been sent to State Governments/Agricultural Universities/Research Institutions and concerned Departments for implementation.

[Translation]

Awards to Scientists

2001. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists and Technical Experts

working in various Indian Technological Institutes have been awarded for their research works during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The various awards received by the faculty and scientists of IITS in recognition to their contribution to their respective fields of endeavours include, among others, the prestigious awards like Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award, Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Centenary Research Award, Herdilia Award, A.K. Bose Memorial Award, G.D. Birla Award, William Gilbrt Award, Homi Bhabha Award for Applied Science, Fellowship Indian National Science Academy, Indian National Academy of Engineering etc.

Public Distribution System

2002. DR. P.R. GANGWAR:

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:

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

(a) whether the quantity supplied through the PDS for urban and rural population in respect of rice, wheat, sugar, cooking oil and kerosene in uniform throughout the country;

(b) if not, the details thereof, Statewise, and the reasons for the variation;

(c) the percentage of urban and rural population covered by the PDS at present; and

(d) the sale price of these items as on 1 April, 1991, 1 April, 1994 and 1 October, 1994 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Central Government makes bulk allocation of six key essential commodities viz. rice, wheat, levy sugar, kerosene oil, imported edible oil and soft coke to States/U.Ts. for distribution through Public Distribution System (PDS) taking into account availability in the Central Pool, seasonal factors, inter-se requirements of States/UTs. etc. The operational responsibility for implementing the PDS vests with the State Government and decisions like sub-allocation to districts/regions within the State, scale of entitlement of PDS commodities, etc., are taken by them. Keeping in view the diverse conditions prevailing in the country, it would neither be feasible nor desirable to have uniform scale of ration throughout the country. As per present policy, coverage under PDS is universal and all urban and rural households are entitled to the benefits of the PDS.

(d) The Central Issue Prices of PDS commodities as on 1st April 1991, 1st April 1994 and 1st October, 1994 are as under:

(Rs. per qtl.)

Commodity	Effective	P D S		
		Common	Fine	Superfine
(i) Rice	1. 4.91	289	349	370
	1. 4.94	537	617	648
	1.10.94	537	617	648
(ii) wheat	1. 4.91	234		
	1. 4.94	402		
	1.10.94	402		
(Rs. per tonne) Bulk 15 kg.				
(iii) Imported Edible Oil	1. 4.91	16500		19000
	1. 4.94	22000		25000
	1.10.94	24000		27000
(iv) Kerosene (Domestic use)	1. 4.91	2446.16 KL (A)		
	1. 4.94	2001.40 KL (B)		
	1.10.94	2001.40 KL (B)		
(A) Inclusive of excise duty. (B) Exclusive of excise duty.				
(v) Levy sugar (Retail)	1. 4.91		Rs. 5.25 per kg.	
	1. 4.94		Rs. 9.05 per kg.	
	1.10.94		Rs. 9.05 per kg.	

Gauge Conversion

2003. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length and the detail of sections where metre gauge railway line is being converted into broad gauge, zone-wise and State-wise during the last three years, till date;

(b) whether the progress of these project is as per schedule; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred in carrying out the above conversion work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The expenditure incurred in the last 3 years in carrying out the gauge conversion works is Rs. 1827.27 crores. In this year the provision in the budget for gauge conversion works is Rs. 1005.13 crores.

Statement

(a) The sections converted into BG during the last three years till date are as under:-

S.No.	Name of Section/line	Zone	Length (Kms.)	State
1991-92				
1.	Manmad-Aurangabad	SC	114	Maharashtra
2.	Salempur-Barhaji Bazar	NE	21	Bihar
Total:			135	

1992-93

1.	Lucknow-Kanpur	NR	59	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Delhi-Rewari	NR	83	Haryana
3.	Kotkapura-Fazilka	NR	80	Punjab
4.	Lalgarh-Merta Road	NR	177	Rajasthan
5.	Lalgarh-Kolsyat	NR	47	-do-
6.	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	WR	45	Gujarat
7.	Sawaimodhopur-Jaipur	WR	125	Rajasthan
8.	Bangalore-Tumkur	SR	59	Karnataka
9.	Mysore-Bangalore	SR	138	Karnataka
10.	Bangalore-Yelahanka	SR	12	Karnataka
11.	Guntur-Narsaraopet	SC	46	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Dindigul-Tuticorin	SR	196	Tamil Nadu
13.	Bellary-Rayadurg	SC	54	Karnataka
14.	Aurangabad-Jalna	SC	64	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Parbhani-Parli Vaijnath	SC	63	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Burhwal-Mehmoodabad	NE	38	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Mankapur-Katra	NE	30	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Purulia-Kotshila	SE	35	West Bengal

Total: 1351

1993-94

1.	Daund-Baramati	CR	42	Maharashtra
2.	Bathinda-Hissar	NR	157	Punjab/Haryana
3.	Phulera-Jodhpur-Bhagal-Ki-Kothi	NR	261	Rajasthan
4.	Patel Nagar-Sarai rohilla	NR	3	Delhi
5.	Merta Rd.-Merta City	NR	15	Rajasthan
6.	Mehmoodabad-Sitapur	NE	60	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Varanasi-Allahabad	NE	126	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Lucknow-Manaknagar	NE	5	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Lalkuan-Kathgodam	NE	29	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Guwahati-Lumding	NF	181	N.E. Region
11.	Tumkur-Chikjajur	SR	215	Karnataka
12.	Chikjajur-Chitradurg	SR	16	Karnataka
13.	Mysore-Ashokapuram	SR	5	Karnataka
14.	Tambaram-Egmore	SR	27	Tamilnadu
15.	Narsaraopet-Donakonda	SC	75	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Jalna-Parbhani	SC	116	Maharashtra
17.	Falaknuma-Secunderabad	SC	28	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Bolarum-Secunderabad	SC	14	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Falaknuma-Mehmoodnagar	SC	99	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Gondia-Arjuni	SE	82	Maharashtra
21.	Jaipur-Phulera	WR	55	Rajasthan
22.	Jaipur-Durgapur	WR	8	Rajasthan

Total: 1619 Rajasthan

1994-95

1.	Parbani-Purna	SC	29	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arjuni-Wadsa	SE	23	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Chikjajur-Chitradurg	SR	18	Karnataka
4.	Hissar-Rewari	NR	143	Punjab/Haryana

5.	Rewari-Jaipur	WR	225	Haryana/Rajasthan
6.	Birur-Shimoga	SR	63	Karnataka
7.	Chikjajur-Harihar	SR	60	Karnataka
8.	Donakonda-Giddalaur	SC	84	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Mirja-Belgaum	SC	188	Karnataka
10.	Champarmukh-Halbargaon	NF	21	Northeast Region
Total			854	

Percentage of Pass Students in K.Vs. and Navodaya Vidyalayas

2004. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of students who passed 10th and 12th classes in Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas for the last three years;

(b) whether the percentage has gone down considerably in these Vidyalayas;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Union Government contemplate to take remedial measures to improve the situation of these Vidyalayas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to information furnished by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sengathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, the pass percentage of students at classes 10th and 12th from Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Pass %age in KVs.		Pass %age in NVs.	
	Class X	Class XII	Class X	Class XII
1992	85.53	84.80	89.9	77.00
1993	87.43	81.95	93.7	66.8
1994	85.80	83.60	93.08	78.37

(b) to (d) No. Sir, However, Improvement of academic standards in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas is an ongoing process through regular academic inspections of Vidyalayas, inservice courses for teachers and monitoring the evaluation activities.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion in U.P.

2005. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of broad gauge and metre gauge railway line in Bilaspur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to lay more Railway lines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There is no Bilaspur District in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Strike by FCI Workers

2006. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Food Corporations of India went on strike in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any alternative arrangement was made to maintain the supply of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System during this period;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) the extent to which the Government have considered the demands; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to avert such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) The FCI Workers Union had adopted an agitational approach for acceptance of an understanding which they had signed with FCI management in April, 1994.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure smooth supply of foodgrains through the public distribution system FCI had drawn up a contingency plan. The State Governments were also advised to make necessary arrangements for lifting stocks of foodgrains and sugar directly from wagons and rail heads.

(e) and (f) Two of the major components of their understanding concerning (i) acceptance of the award of NIT Bombay relating to grant of status of departmental workers to workers of 49 Direct Payment System depots, as negotiated by FCI management with the labour union, and (ii) upgradation of note/management Committee System to Direct Payment System have since been accepted. As a result, the Union called off its agitation with effect from 1.11.1994. The situation in the organisation is now by and large peaceful.

Renovation of Monuments

2007. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised a scheme for the renovation of monuments of historical importance in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such monuments identified for comprehensive conservation works during the current years, State-wise;

(c) whether any private participation in the venture is also proposed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the private enterprises are proposed to be invited to take up the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The number of monuments identified for comprehensive conservation works during the current financial years is given in statement attached.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

STATEMENT

Number of Monuments identified for comprehensive conservation works during the current year State-Wise

Name of State/U.T.	Number of Monuments
Andhra Pradesh	38
Assam	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Bihar	9
Daman & Diu	1
Delhi	18
Goa	2
Gujarat	8
Haryana	8
Himachal Pradesh	6
Jammu & Kashmir	12
Karnataka	27
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	27
Maharashtra	23
Manipur	1
Nagaland	1
Orissa	17
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	22

Name of State/U.T.	Number of Monuments
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	18
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	32
West Bengal	12

Laboratories of ASI

2008. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has set up laboratories to carry out the scientific studies;

(b) if so, the details including the location thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some more such laboratories;

(d) if so, the locations thereof; and

(e) the amount Sanctioned for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The laboratories set up by the Archaeological Survey for scientific studies are;

i) Science Laboratory at Dehradun.

ii) Regional Laboratory at Hyderabad & Indore.

iii) Air Pollution Laboratory at Agra.

iv) Zonal Laboratories at Chandigarh, Delhi Agra, Jaipur, Baroda Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Aurangabad, Mysore and Madras.

(c) to (e) proposals for the setting up of a Field Laboratory at Goa, Zonal Laboratories at Jammu, Lucknow, Murshidabad & Gauhati, Radio Carbon dating Laboratory at Delhi and Thermo Luminiscence Laboratory at Dehradun are under consideration.

Private participation in Technical Education

2009. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Private participation mooted" appearing in "Times of India" dated November 14, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to encourage private participation in technical education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Policy on Education emphasises the need for participation of private and

voluntary organisations in technical education. Academically and financially viable proposals for establishment of technical institutions in the private sector are always encouraged by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

District Primary Education Programme

2010. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to implement District Primary Education Programme (DPEP):

(b) whether the negotiations for funds are on with the Overseas Development Association of UK;

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

(d) the funds earmarked for implementing this programme during Eighth plan period; and.

(e) the details thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). In keeping with the National policy on Education as revised in 1992 and its Programme of Action 1992 a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education titled 'District Primary Education Programme' (DPEP) has been approved. The Programme is implemented in its first phase in 42 districts in Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. European Union has committed programme support of the order of ECUs 150 million (Rs. 585 crores) which is being applied to 19 district of Madhya Pradesh. International Development Association of World Bank has approved an IDA credit of US \$ 260.3 million for the programme in 23 districts of the remaining 6 States. The Overseas Development Administration has also shown interest in funding the programme in five districts each in the States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Planning process for development of 5-7 year project in these districts has been initiated.

Cases Under Consumer Courts

2011. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in the Consumer Courts so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases disposed of so far, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for quick disposal of backlog;

(d) whether these courts have been provided with all infrastructural facilities.

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the working group has since submitted its report to further amend the Consumer Protection Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are empowered to set up additional District Fora in a District, depending upon the workload. However, the responsibility for establishing additional District Fora lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. All the State Governments and Union Territories have been asked to monitor the progress of disposal of cases in respective consumer courts. They have also been requested to take all steps to ensure smooth functioning of the Consumer Fora.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution does not compile such information as providing infrastructural facilities is the responsibility of the State Government;

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in Parts (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2011 for 20.12.1994

State/UT	State Commission						District Forums				Period ending
	No. of Complaints			No. of Appeals			Filed since Inception	Disposed since Inception	Pending Cases	Period ending	
	Filed since Inception	Disposed since Inception	Pending Cases	Filed since Inception	Disposed since Inception	Pending Cases					
Andhra Pradesh	1091	303	788	3101	2293	808	61578	48361	13217	30/9/94	
Arunachal Pradesh	5	—	5	2	—	2	56	51	5	30/9/94	
Assam	353	128	225	164	73	91	2201	929	1272	30/9/94	
Bihar	676	387	289	1127	483	644	17099	9215	7884	30/9/94	
Goa	104	84	20	214	175	39	1173	791	382	30/9/94	
Gujarat	1500	866	634	1177	842	335	29898	15751	14145	30/4/94	
Haryana	276	254	22	2489	1622	867	31553	22645	8908	30/9/94	
Himachal Pradesh	242	88	154	726	82	644	4932	3377	1555	30/9/94	
Jammu & Kashmir	41	9	32	10	—	10	2470	446	2024	31/12/94	
Karnataka	975	783	192	1987	717	870	14411	5067	9344	31/3/94	
Kerala	1224	754	470	2284	933	1351	46709	32981	13728	30/9/94	
Madhya Pradesh	320	285	55	1296	1086	230	24647	13610	11037	30/9/94	
Maharashtra	2060	1107	953	3591	1506	2085	42340	29084	13292	30/9/94	
Manipur	3	1	2	16	4	12	499	481	18	30/9/94	
Meghalaya	4	3	1	1	1	—	4	2	2	30/9/94	
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	110	19	30/9/94	
Nagaland	4	—	4	—	—	—	13	6	7	30/9/94	

State/UT	State Commission						District Forums			
	No. of Complaints			No. of Appeals			Filed since Inception	Disposed since Inception	Pending Cases	Period ending
	Filed since Inception	Disposed since Inception	Pending Cases	Filed since Inception	Disposed since Inception	Pending Cases				
Orissa	1167	645	522	849	270	579	7805	4334	3471	31/12/94
Punjab	382	262	120	410	403	7	10855	6996	3859	30/9/94
Rajasthan	772	548	224	2211	1266	945	53840	39991	13849	30/9/94
Sikkim	1	1	—	—	—	—	24	14	10	30/9/94
Tamil Nadu	1484	1152	332	2036	1597	439	23039	13964	9075	30/6/94
Tripura	38	30	8	41	32	9	261	202	59	30/6/94
Uttar Pradesh	1485	678	807	7097	2258	4839	79855	44641	35214	30/6/94
West Bengal	2214	460	1814	650	354	296	16503	3491	13012	30/9/94
Andman & Nicobar	9	5	4	8	4	4	82	70	12	30/9/94
Chandigarh	531	263	268	277	180	97	5640	2806	2834	30/9/94
D&N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	10	30/9/94
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	16	16	30/9/94
Delhi	2205	1344	861	1631	899	732	24590	16205	8385	30/9/94
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	1	1	—	15	15	—	30/9/94
Pondicherry	45	39	6	77	163	14	778	656	122	30/9/94
Total:	19211	10399	8812	33173	17224	15949	503048	316281	186767	

Assistance for Condensed Courses for Women

2012. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for financial assistance for schemes of condensed courses for Adult Women and Vocational Training Programme has been received from various organisations of West Bengal during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASWA RAJESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of the 98 proposals received during 1993-94, 32 institutions were sanctioned Condensed Courses aggregating to a total amount of Rs. 49,85,537.00 as is given in *Statement-I* attached and 28 institutions were sanctioned Vocational Training Programme aggregating to a total amount of Rs. 17,64,900/- as is given in *Statement-II* attached. The remaining proposals were not sanctioned as they were incomplete list is attached as *Statement-III*

Statement-I

Name & Address of the Institutions Sanctioned Grant for Condensed Course Two Year (1993-94)

STATE: WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Amount sanctioned	Examination Res.	No. of candidate N.R.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anandpur Jankalyan Samity Vill & PO Anandpur Midnapore (WB)	2,71,300	Madhyamik	—	25
2.	Nishiganj, P.O. Dishiganj Distt. Cooch Behar	1,62,650	Middle	—	25
3.	Satyananda Mission P.O. Helencha, Distt. 24, Parganas (WB)	90,537	Madhyamik	—	25
4.	NKSW Kishore Sangh & Library, Vill, Jote, P.O. Arapur, Distt. Mada Pincode-732193 (WB)	1,98,900	-do-	—	25
5.	Council for Rural Welfare P.O. Sabag, Distt. Midnapore	1,94,150	Middle Level	25	—
6.	Economic Rural Development Society, 6-Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Ground Floor, Room No. 3, Calcutta (WB)	94,250	-do-	—	25
7.	Agraginaschedulecaste & Tribe Development Society Vill, Pillalpaldah Muragachi PO Charuitupi, Distt. Nadia (WB)	94,250	-do-	—	25
8.	Purba Koranjinuba sangh Vill. & P.O. Kasanji, Distt. Midnapore (WB)	2,15,050	Madhyamik	25	—
9.	Elmhirst Institute of Community Studies (EICS) Endrespalli Shanti Niketan	2,15,050	-do-	25	—
10.	Karuna W.B. Women & Children Welfare Society, 90/1 Sashi Bhusan Mukherjee Lane Lalkia, Howrah.	94,250	Middle	—	25
11.	Kanta Cyclore Club Vill. Kanta P.O. Damia Panda Distt. Purlia	94,250	-do-	—	25
12.	Pariachak Adibasi Club Vill. Pariachak P.O. Phandar, Distt. Midnapore	1,94,150	Middle	25	—
13.	Gamaduli Rama Krishna Sadan Sanstha, Vill, Gamaduli, P.O. Dissi Block, Centai-III Distt. Midnapore	2,08,050	Madhyamik	25	—
14.	Pallipuram Chitra Sangha Vill. Gopalpur, P.O. Gopal Chok, Block Ramnagar-II Distt. Midnapore	2,08,050	-do-	25	—
15.	Amrasalai Vill. Koilashpur P.O. Nandaumarpur 24-Parganas (S)	1,84,350	-do-	25	—
16.	Lalwa Swamiji Seva Sangha Vill. & P.O. Lalwa Via-Argoal, P.S. Patespur Distt. Midnapore (WB)	2,03,700	Madhyamik	25	—

1.	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Lokyata Sanskriti Parishak Raghunathpur, P.O. Jhargram Midnapore	1,94,150	Middle	25	—
18.	Jan Kalyan Trust Society, Vill. Surpalhana P.O. Lathhana, Distt. Birbham	85,75,0	-do-	—	25
19.	Balarghat Societ Welfare Association, Saheb Kochari Mini Market, Room No. 23 P.O. & Vill. Bapaghat Dakshin Dinajpur (WB)	90,000	-do-	—	25
20.	Avanda Nagar Mahila Samiti, Vill. Via Anandanagar Sagune Nadia	86,750	-do-	—	25
21.	Palsa Palli Unnayan Samity, P.O. Corora (c4258) Nabagram, Block Via Nabagram Distt. Murshidabad (WB)	80,000	-do-	—	25
22.	Beri Sir Sir Rama Krishna Ashram, Vill. Sri Ramakrishnanpalli, P.O. Ramangar PS Gosighata Distt. 24-Paraganas (WB)	1,49,300	-do-	15	10
23.	Digha Sishu Tirtha, P.O. Digha, New Township Distt. Midnapore (WB)	1,69,300	-do-	—	25
24.	Rabindra Bharati Shiksha, Niketan, 65, Nalini Basu Road, Kanchrep-ara, Distt. 24-Parganas	82,750	Middle	—	25
25.	Saulipur Udyan Club P.O. Paschimbar Distt. Midnapore Via-Sadana	2,03,250	Madhyamik	25	—
26.	Shishu-o-Matri Mangal, Sansad, 401, Rishi Bankim Avenue Govt. Colony, P.O. Bhardreshan Distt. Hooghly (WB)	82,750	-do-	—	25
27.	Panchagram Jana Kalyan Sangh-a, Vill. Pazipur P.O. Madan Moham-pur, Distt. Midnapore	1,88,850	Madhyamik	—	25
28.	Chak-Kumar Milan Sangha, Chak Kumar Dehra Bazar Midnapore	2,39,500	-do-	25	—
29.	Kalyanpur Yuba Sangha, Vill. Kalyanpur, P.O. Panchrol Distt. Midna-pore	2,39,500	-do-	—	25
30.	Vivekananda Rural Dev. Organisation Vill. P.O. Hura Distt. Purulia	78,750	Middle	—	25
31.	Nandapur Netaji Sangha, P.O. Nandapur, Via Nanschara, Distt. Midnapore (WB)	1,72,250	Madhyamik	—	25
32.	Sishu Unmesh Kendra Vill. Haral P.O. Haral Daspur, Distt. Hooghly	1,19,750	Middle	—	25

Statement-II

Name & Address of The Institutions Sanctioned Grant For Vocational Training Programme 1993-94

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Amount sanctioned	Examination Res.	No. of candidate N.R.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sri krishana Club, (Kahsri & Beri), Vill. Kahriahich Basti, P.O. Sarie Bari, Block, Bhagwanpur, Distt. Midnapore	57,950	Cutting & Tailoring	—	25
2.	Artatran Samity, Nilganj Road Anarpara, Distt. 24-Parganas (W.B.).	53,450	Nurse Training	—	25
3.	Belala Balananda Brahan Chari Hospital, 152 & 153, Dimond Harbour Road, Calcutta.	53,450	Nurse aid & Aya Trg.	—	25
4.	Institute of Trg. & Development, Dhub-apara, P.O. Reghunathpur, Dt. Purulia (W.B.).	68,950	Radio & T.V. Mech.	—	25
5.	Barabari Netaji Sava Sangh Vill. Barabari, P.O. Barabari, Distt. Midnapore.	62,950	Handloom	—	25
6.	Subdi Uttar Palli Nari Kalyan Mahila Samiti, Vill. & P.O. Subdi, Distt. Midnapore (W.B.).	62,950	Herticulture	—	25
7.	Swamiji Research and Dave. Centre, P.O. Puria Khejurberia, Via-Hingalganj, North 24-Parganas (W.B.).	62,950	Handloom & Weaving	—	25
8.	Khanpur Thakurmani Gramin Mahila Samiti, Vill. Khanpur, P.O. Khanpur Distt. Dakshin Dinagpur (W.B.).	62,950	-do-	—	25
9.	Nadia Braoch, Bholpur Sarvice, Janakalyan Sangh, P.O. Bagula, Distt. Nadia.	62,950	Type & Stenography	—	25
10.	Canning Swamirbhar, Vill. Nikarighata, P.O. Canning Town, Black Canning.	57,950	Typing Course	—	25
11.	Sri Ramakrishna Malsi Mansal Patishtan, 112, Faoder Road, Ariadaha Anath Bhandar, Calcutta (W.B.).	58,450	Nurse Aid Course	—	25
12.	Jay Parkash Institute of Social Change, AE-19, Salt Lake City, Calcutta (W.B.).	63,450	Nurse Aid Course	—	25
13.	Baruipur Swada Moni Mahila Samity, Vill. Baruipur, P.O. Talamala, Distt. Midnapore (W.B.).	62,950	Handloom Weaving	—	25
14.	Yuba Unnayan Saba Samity Vill. & P.O. Tahalta, P.S. Wuberia Via Panchla, Distt. Howrah.	57,950	Stenography	—	25
15.	Jukhia Maa Sarida Moni Mahila Samiti, Vill. Julkhia, P.O. Julkhia, Bugarh Distt. Midnapore.	62,950	Handloom	—	25
16.	Nistarani Silpa Samity, Vill. Mohhammadpur, P.O. Rampur, Distt. Midnapur.	62,950	-do- Type & Shorthand Handloom	—	25
17.	Friends Club Mission Road, P.O. Ranaghat, Distt. Nadia.	58,450	Type & Shorthand	—	25
18.	Anudalpotu Dr. Ambedkar Swataratha Unnayan Samity, Vill. Andalpota Charnitipi, Distt. Nadia (W.B.).	62,950	-do-	—	25
19.	Indian Institute of Human Welfare, D.F-240 Salt Lake City, Calcutta (W.B.).	63,950	Laboratory Tech.	—	25
20.	Mangaliki, 21, Pinapal Khadigram Bose Road, Calcutta (W.B.)	63,950	Tailoring & Emb.	—	25
21.	Sri Aurobindo Anusilan Society, Saharapara P.O. Suri, Distt. Birbhum (W.B.)	97,250	Nurse aid	—	25

1.	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Haria Girish Sangha, Vill. & P.O. Haria, Distt. Midnapore (W.B.)	57,950	Typewriting Course	—	25
23.	Nabagram Nari Unnayan Samity, 1, College Road, Nabagram, Distt. Hooghly.	62,950	Nurse aid Training	—	25
24.	Sitala United Club, Vill. & P.O. Thakurnagar, Distt. Midnapore (W.B.)	38,350	Horticulture	—	25
25.	Ganesh Nagar Lakminaryan Club, P.O. Ganesh Nagar, 24-Parganas.	1,03,550	-do-	20	5
26.	Futigoda Bejoy Smriti Sangha, P.O. Futigoda, Distt. 24-Parganas (W.B.)	57,950	Cutting Tailoring	—	25
27.	Sundarban Rural Development & Training Centre, (SRDT), Amtala, P.O. Krnyanagar, South 24-Paraganas (W.B.)	57,950	Type & Shorthand	—	25
28.	Netaji Park, P.O. Beldanga, Distt. Mushidabad (W.B.)	63,950	Typwriting	—	25

Statement-III*West Bengal Condensed Course*
TWO YEAR (List of Incomplete Proposals)

S.No.	Name of the Institution	Course
1.	Vivek Samity, Vill. Monchorpur Distt. Hooghly.	Middle Level
2.	Kalhakali Sishu Kanan, Vill. Narayan Pur, North Pargana.	Madhyamik
3.	Hara Welfare Home Vill. Higalpukuri, 24 Parganas.	-do-
4.	Soba Sangha Mahila Samiti, Vill. Goakhol North 24 Parganas.	-do-
5.	Paschim Barga Jajiya Bayaska Siksha Parisal, Distt. Nadia.	Middle
6.	Simanta gram Unnoyan Sanstha, Vill. Pipalberia, Distt. Nadia.	Madyamik
7.	Hatinagar Nari Kalyan Samity, Hatinagar, Murshidabad.	Middle
8.	Gana Siksha Parshad, Vill. P.O. Gankoi Murshidabad.	Madhyamik
9.	Liberal Association for Moisement of People Vill. Pratapbagm, Bankura.	-do-
10.	West Dinaipur Development Society, Vill. & P.O. Uttar Khanpur West Dinaipur West Bengal.	Middle
11.	New Bharti Club, Vill. & P.O. Baneshwar, Cooch Bihar.	Madhyamik
12.	Effort, Vill. Sarisha, Midnapur.	-do-
13.	Terun Sangha, P.O. Bishwas Dist. Midnapur.	-do-
14.	Avagir Swarga Kala Gashti, Block Egar, Distt. Midnapur.	-do-
15.	Prabudda Bharati Shishu thrith P.O. Krishnaprya, Distt. Midnapur.	-do-
16.	Nataji Sadheran Pathagar, P.O. & Vill. Balan club Distt. Hooghly.	Middle Level
17.	Programme Development Sub Centre of Policy Acharya Mahila Nivas, Nadia.	Middle

*West Bengal Vocational Training**(List of Complete Proposals)*

1.	Santoshnagar Sadhoran Pulhager, Vill. Santoshnegar, Arisha. Distt. Howrah, W.B.	Wool Kniting
2.	Council for Environment, Awairness 308, Thankurpully, Dist. Burdwan.	Type & Shorthand

3.	Haldia Vigyan Parishad, P.O. Haldia, Township, Midnapur.	Computer Technology
4.	Economic Rehabilitation Centre, Belaur, Dinajpur	Typewriting
5.	Tarkapur Rising Sun Club, P.O. Benamalichatta, Midnapur,	Handloom
6.	Jarnagar Reshapran Tarun Singha, P.O. Hara, Midnapur.	Horticulture
7.	Haldia Samaj Kalyan Parishad, P.O. Anand pur, Distt. Midnapur	Radio T.V. & Tape recorder
8.	Dhakuria Siri Ramakrishna Ashram, Prasutiagar and shishu Mangal, 13 Saratighosh Garden Road, Calcutta.	Jr. Nursing & Midwifery Trg.
9.	Taharpur Handicapped Association, P.O. Taharpure, Paul Bazar, Nadia.	Type and Short hand
10.	Indian People's Welfare Society, 30/3A N.S., Dutta Road, Howrah.	Tailoring & Cutting
11.	Nabapalli Aaikeya Sammelahi, P.O. Bansru, Distt. 24 Parganas	Stenography
12.	Ramakrishna Jana Kalyan Sangha, Vill. Purbagehtala, Distt. 24 Parganas	Handloom
13.	Barabankra Anagrassor Palli Unnyan Samity, 24 Parganas	Weeving
14.	Saty Bharati, P.O. Nabagram, Distt. Hooghly	Law Scholarship
15.	Dhajibborgh Ashibed Sangha, P.O. Haria, Midnapur.	Handloom
16.	Sri Ramakrishna Sadharan pathagar Club P.O. Chemaguri, Distt. 24 Parganas.	Horticulture
17.	Mahila and Shishu Kalyan Samity, Thakurpada, Calcutta.	Stenography
18.	Saradamal Nari Kalyan Samity, P.O. Tikasha, Distt. Midnapur.	Handloom
19.	Vivekananda Seva Kenora, P.O. Shishu Udhan, Distt. 24 Parganas.	Horticulture
20.	Social Workers Alliances & Rural Movement, West Bengal.	Nurses Aid
21.	Jatiya Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti, 24-Paraganas	Type-Shorthand.

Train from Rourkela to Nizamuddin

2013. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce a new train connecting Rourkela to Nizamuddin via Dhanbad-Gomoh-Allahabad-Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational and resource constraints and lack of commercial justification.

New varieties of Tobacco

2014. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated policies for identifying better varieties of tobacco for the Indian farmers; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to make tobacco cultivation profitable for the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is developing location specific agro-production and protection technologies in terms of (i) high yielding disease & pest resistant varieties, (ii) integrated pest management for major pests and diseases, (iii) improved package of practices involving efficient use of fertiliser, water and other inputs, (iv) suitable intercrops/crops, rotations/sequences and (v) diversification of uses of tobaccos.

Vocational Education in Higher Education

2015. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as per report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India the scheme to introduce vocational education in the secondary schools in the State has failed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in their report on the States of Rajasthan and Orissa has pointed out certain deficiencies in implementation of the vocational education programme at

the +2 level, like under utilization of funds sanctioned, low enrolment in courses, non-availability of textbooks and instructional material for all courses, etc.

(c) In the last few years the focus of the Government has been on consolidation and qualitative improvement of the vocational education programme. A number of steps have been taken in this direction, like setting up of Central Institute of Vocational Education at Bhopal in 1993 for providing technical and academic support to the programme such as development of textbooks and instructional material, covering a large number of courses under the Apprenticeship Act, etc. The State Governments have been advised to undertake micro level review, introduce need-based courses, develop linkages with industrial organisations for providing practical training to students and for setting up of management structures at all levels for effective monitoring of the programme.

Bhiterkanika Sanctuary

2016. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any objection has been raised against the construction of a huge commercial Fishing Complex inside the Bhiterkanika wild-life sanctuary in Orissa;

(b) whether a study conducted by the Madras based M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation has vindicated the environmentalists demand for conservation of the sanctuary;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) to (d) M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Madras, has conducted an evaluation of the conservation status of the Bhiterkanika Sanctuary and has suggested various measures to improve its management as well as the socio-economic condition of the villagers living in the vicinity of the sanctuary. These recommendations are to be acted upon by the State Government of Orissa.

Change in Route of Jodhpur Mail

2017. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old route of Jodhpur Mail from Jodhpur to Delhi via Merta-Degana-Ratangarh-Loharu-Rewari has been changed via Merta-Phulera-Ringas-Rewari;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start the train at earlier route or to attach a to and fro link Mail train to Bikaner for the convenience of passengers travelling for stations beyond Ratangarh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) 4893/4894 Jodhpur Mail is a Metre Gauge train. It has been diverted to run via Ringas, Phulera, Ajmer and Marwar due to conversion of Phulera-Merta Road-Jodhpur section into Broad Gauge.

(c) to (e) One through coach between Delhi and Degana via Ratangarh by 4709/4710 Bikaner Link Express and 1DR/2DR Passenger has already been introduced w.e.f. 04-04-1994.

Railway Underbridge in Kerala

2018. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI S. SIVARAMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for a Railway underbridge at Varkala and overbridge at Wadakancherry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the estimated cost of the underbridge?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposal of Road underbridge in replacement of level crossing at Km. 179/13-14 at Varkala was prepared by State Government using steeper gradients against standard approach slopes. State Government agreed to reconsider and submit a revised proposal which is still awaited.

Southern Railway has proposed to construct a Road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 11 at Km. 15/16-17 at Waddakkanchery. However, the work has been kept in abeyance for want of finalisation of pre-requisite formalities e.g. land acquisition, finalisation of plans commencement of work on approaches etc. by the State Government.

(c) The work for construction of bridge across the Railway tracks will be taken up by the Railways after the finalisation of the prerequisite formalities and commencement of work on the approaches by the State Government.

(d) The estimated cost would be worked out on finalisation of the pre-requisite formalities.

Withdrawal of History Text Books

2019. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the National Steering Committee has recommended that the history text books introduced in certain States be withdrawn being faulty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The National Steering Committee on School Textbooks Evaluation has recommended withdrawal of some History, Social Science and Social Studies textbooks of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala. The reports of the Committee with such recommendations have been sent to the concerned State Governments for implementation.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2020. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to monitor the progress of various centrally sponsored schemes under his Ministry being implemented in different States;

(b) if so, the time by which monitoring is likely to start;

(c) the preparation made in different States in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken for the effective implementation of these schemes?

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) to (d) The progress of implementation of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the States is already being monitored regularly through periodical progress reports, review meetings, Area Officers meetings with the Resident Commissioner or his representatives, etc. The State Governments have also been requested to set up Task Force under the Agriculture Production Commissioner to monitor utilisation of funds and the implementation of these Schemes.

Production of Jute

2021. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to augment jute production by concentrated efforts of ensuring availability of quality seeds to farmers through National and State Seeds Development Corporations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated production of jute during 1994-95 with estimated demand during the year, State-wise;

(d) the support price of jute announced by the Government for the current year; and

(e) the average market price of jute in comparison to the support price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Under Special Jute Development Programme, concerted efforts are being made to augment raw jute production inter-alia by distributing certified seed through State Seeds Corporation and other State seed agencies.

(c) State-wise final estimates of raw jute production for the year 1994-95 have not been released so far. However, according to the present indications, the total production of raw jute is likely to be 85 lakh bales during the current year against the demand of 88 lakh bales.

(d) Government of India announced minimum support price for TD-5 grade jute at Rs. 470 per qtl. for the year 1994-95.

(e) The average market price of jute is prevailing higher than the minimum support price.

[Translation]

Gopal Yojana

2022. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which Gopal Yojana is being implemented for the integrated development and breeding of livestock;

(b) the works undertaken under the mentioned scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons trained for implementation of above scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c) Information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

Fire in Indrayani Express

2023. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indrayani Express on Pune-Bombay route running without any driver caught fire on December 1, 1994;

(b) the details of loss of life and railway property suffered on this account;

(c) whether any inquiry was held into the causes of the incident;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. On 1.12.94, while 1022 Up Indrayani Express was on run between Pune and Bombay VT, its loco developed a fire at Thakurwadi station. The fire became uncontrollable. As the driver got down to call for assistance, the train rolled down for 13 kms. On its

crewless run, one second class coach caught fire affecting two coaches partially on its either end.

(b) There was no loss of life or injuries to the passengers. The Railways have suffered a loss of approximately Rs. 46 lakhs.

(c) to (e) Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle has commenced his inquiry into the accident. Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of the report.

Allocation for Vocational Courses

2024. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Maharashtra for its Colleges and Universities for starting vocational courses;

(b) the amount actually released so far; and

(c) the time by which the balance amount is likely to be released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, an amount of Rs. 306.00 lakhs has been allocated to Maharashtra for introducing 54 vocational courses in one University and 23 Colleges w.e.f. 1994-95.

(b) and (c) 50% of the above amount has been sanctioned for payment during the current financial year (1994-95) and the balance amount will be released after receipt of the statement of expenditure incurred on starting the vocational courses by the concerned Institutions.

[Translation]

Rail Coach Factory in U.P.

2025. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to set up a Rail Coach Factory in Mirzapur and Gorakhpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing coach building capacity in the country is considered adequate to meet the requirements of the Railways.

[English]

National Policy on Culture

2026. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the approach paper on the National Policy on Culture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The report on the approach paper, considered by the Standing Committee of Parliament attached to this Ministry has been placed in both Houses of Parliament. As soon as the views of the Hon. Members of Parliament are received, the draft policy on culture will be prepared taking into account all these views.

Translation]

Gauge Conversion of Katihar-Jogbani Line

2027. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey of Katihar-Jogbani Railway line for its conversion into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has not been identified for gauge conversion.

[English]

Flat Wagons

2028. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on inviting global tenders to identify the technical capabilities for manufacturing 1500 flat wagons for transporting containers by the container Corporation of India (CONCOR) a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Railways has been submitted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a global tender for purchase of 1500 flat wagons under World Bank credit was floated by the Cotainer Corporation of India Ltd.

Integrated Cereal Development Programme

2029. PROF K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally Sponsored Integrated Rice Development Programme in Kerala has been replaced by an Integrated Cereal Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for inclusion of all the blocks of that State under the new programme and inclusion of machinery like power tillers, thresher etc. under assistance for implements and continuance of assistance for weedicides on the same lines as provided under IPRD;

(d) if so, the details there of; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): The Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) earlier implemented in Kerala has been modified and is now being implemented as Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-RICE).

The scheme is being continued on 75:25 sharing basis between Govt. of India and State Govt. The programme components under the scheme include, Organisation of Field Demonstrations and farmer's Trainings for effective transfer of technology. Under the scheme provision is also there to provide incentives to the farmers on location specific high yielding variety seeds and on identified improved farm implements and awards to Gram Panchayats for maximising the productivity. Efforts through scheme also include making available the certified seeds of rice varieties specific to problem areas, seeds of green manuring crops and soil ameliorants for improving soil health, etc.

(c) to (e): The Govt. of Kerala proposed for inclusion of all the blocks of State under ICDP-RICE and also providing subsidy on power tillers, weedicides etc.

For organisation of Field Demonstration on crop production technology and Training Programmes for farmers through the scheme only 55 blocks having comparatively larger area coverage of rice/cereals and low productivity, out of total of 152 blocks of the State, have been covered. However other programmes like awards to Gram Panchayats for maximising the productivity, incentives on certified seeds and farm implements to the farmers can be taken up in all blocks. Under the scheme provision for providing incentives on paddy threshers (manually operated) in continuing. However, subsidy on power tillers and weedicides has been withdrawn from this year (1994-95).

Manufacture of Rolling Stock

2030. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some of the Workshops of Indian Railways have started manufacturing Rolling Stock; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) No Railway workshop has started manufacturing rolling stock in the recent past. Manufacture of rolling stock has been a regular activity in the following Railway workshops for a number of years:—

Workshop	Rolling Stock
Jamalpur	Diesel rail cranes, OHE Cars.
Jodhpur	NG Coaches
Amritsar	BG Wagons
Samastipur	BG Wagons
Mysore	NG Coaches
Ponmalai	BG Wagons
Nagpur	NG Coaches

[Translation]

New Delhi and Kanpur Railway Stations

2031. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the newly constructed platforms at New Delhi and Kanpur Railway stations have not been put in the proper serial;
(b) whether the passengers are facing inconvenience due to it; and
(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to put them into proper order?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The newly constructed platform at New Delhi Station is serially numbered as Platform No. 10 and is adjacent to Platforms Nos. 8 and 9 and is found convenient to the passengers. The Platform No. 9 at Kanpur Station has been commissioned temporarily for the use of local DMU trains. Proper serial number to a platform is given only after it is fully commissioned. No specific public complaint has been reported in this regard.

Support Prices of Wheat

2032. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have announced minimum support prices of foodgrains for Rabi crops of 1994-95 season;
(b) if so, the details thereof, item-wise;
(c) the percentage of increase/decrease in the support prices of these items as compared to previous two years alongwith reasons therefor;

(d) the criteria adopted for fixation of support prices particularly in case of wheat;

(e) whether any proposal to revise support prices particularly in case of wheat is under consideration of the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The minimum support prices of Rabi crops fixed by the Government during the last 3 years are as under:

(Rs./quintal)

Crop	Minimum Support Prices		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Wheat	*330(20.0)	350 (6.1)	360 (2.9)
2. Barley	260 (23.8)	275 (5.8)	285 (3.6)
3. Gram	600 (20.0)	640 (6.7)	670 (4.7)
4. Rapeseed/Mustard	760 (13.4)	810 (6.6)	830 (2.5)
5. Toria	725(12.4)	780 (7.6)	800 (2.6)
6. Safflower	720 (12.5)	760 (5.6)	780 (2.6)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase over the previous year.

* Inclusive of Central Bonus of Rs. 25 per quintal.

2. The minimum support prices of different crops including wheat have been fixed on the basis of the Report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of state Governments, concerned Central Ministries and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy the CACP considers a number of important factors like cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, parity between prices paid and prices received by farmers (Terms of Trade), etc.

(e): No, Sir.

(f): Does not arise.

[English]

Entrance Tests for Teachers Training

2033. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the New Education Policy, entrance tests for teachers training are being conducted by SCRT;

(b) if so, whether the trainees after completion of their training have been given jobs in Government Schools;

(c) if so, the number of such trainees who have completed the training and have not been given jobs till date particularly in the region of Union Territory of Delhi and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There is no such stipulation in the National Policy on Education.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

National Youth Festival

2034. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has any plan to organise a National Youth Festival in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of the participants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Youth Festival will be held in Bhopal (MP) from 12th to 16th January, 1995. The Festival will comprise of four sections namely: Competitive, Non-Competitive, Special Invitation and Exhibition sections. Under Competitive Section, items like Folk Dance, Folk Song, One-Act Play, Classical Vocal Music, Hindustani and Carnatic Music, Sitar, Flute, Tabla, Veena, Mridangam, Harmonium, Guitar, Manipuri dance, Odissi, Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kuchipuddi and Elocution (extempore) will be presented in this Festival.

(c) As per guidelines for the National Youth Festival, the festival is to be organised at Block, District and State levels. The winners of the block level events under competitive section will participate in District level Yuva Utsav programme. Similarly, the winners at the district level will participate in State level Yuva Utsav. The winners at the State level will finally participate in National Level Youth Festivals. The responsibility of organising the festival upto State level, has been given to the State Government and the participants selected by State Government will take part in the National Youth Festival. However, for non-competitive section, the State Government can send upto two items with a maximum of twenty participants.

Tour By Minister

2035. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days during this financial year the Minister went on tour within the country and outside, separately;

(b) the details of such tours;

(c) the expenses incurred in respect of each such tour;

(d) whether the expenses were borne by the Central Government budget; and

(e) if not, the source of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). A statement indicating details of tours by Minister of State (Food) during this financial year (from April, 1994 to November, 1994) and expenses incurred on such tours is enclosed.

During the period from April, 1994 to date, no foreign visit has been made by Minister of State (Food).

(d) and (e). The expenses incurred on the tours of Minister of State (Food) were met out of Central Government Budget.

STATEMENT

Details of Tours by MOS(F) and Expenditure incurred on such tours during the period April, 1994 to November, 1994.

Sl. No.	Particulars of tour	Period of tour	Expenditure incurred (In Rs.)	
			DA	Air/Rail
1.	Delhi - Mau (via Lucknow)	15.4.1994 (1 Day)	30	2745
2.	Delhi to Patna and back.	20.4.1994 21.4.1994 (1.7 Days)	to 51	325 +4072
3.	New Delhi to Mugal Sarai etc.	29.4.1994 30.4.1994 (1 Day)	to 30	
4.	Delhi to Mau. (via Varanasi)	6.5.1994 9.5.1994 (2.7 Days)	to 81	2221 +352
5.	New Delhi to Varanasi and back	15.5.1994 19.5.1994 (4.7 Days)	to 141	1789
6.	Delhi-M.Sarai. Patna - Delhi.	22.5.1994 26.5.1994 (3.7 Days)	to 111	20
7.	New Delhi to Mau and back.	27.6.1994 30.6.1994 (2.7 Days)	to 81	—
8.	New Delhi to Bangalore and back.	1.7.1994 2.7.1994 (2 Days)	to 60	9594
9.	Delhi to Mau and back.	21.8.1994 26.8.1994 (2.7 Days)	to 81	—
10.	Delhi - Lucknow - Mau Lucknow - Delhi	19.7.1994 19.7.1994 (1 Day)	to 30	1226
11.	New Delhi - Gorakhpur - M. Sarai - Delhi	8.7.1994 11.7.1994 (2.7 Days)	to —	140
12.	Delhi to Varanasi and back.	5.8.1994 6.8.1994 (1.7 Days)	to 51	2566 3264
13.	Delhi - Mau - Varanasi - Delhi	12.8.1994 14.8.1994 (2 Days)	to 60	2065
14.	Delhi - Mau - Delhi.	19.8.1994 22.8.1994 (2.7 Days)	to 81	—
15.	New Delhi - Mau - Delhi.	2.9.1994 6.9.1994 (3.7 Days)	to 111	—
16.	Delhi - Varanasi - Rasra- Varanasi - Delhi	7.9.1994 8.9.1994 (2 Days)	to 60	2065 3264
17.	Delhi - Mau - Delhi.	12.9.1994 14.9.1994 (2.4 Days)	to 72	—
18.	Delhi - Mirzapur - Varanasi - Delhi	12.1.1994 14.10.1994 (1.7 Days)	to 51	—
19.	Delhi - Mau - Delhi	16.10.1994 21.10.1994 (5.4 Days)	to 162	—
20.	Delhi to Varanasi and back.	1.11.1994 3.11.1994 (2.7 Days)	to 81	3264
21.	Delhi-Basti-Gorakpur-Delhi.	5.11.1994 8.11.1994 (2.7 Days)	to 81	—
22.	Delhi-Mirzapur-Varanasi-Delhi	11.11.1994 15.11.1994 (3.7 Days)	to 111	—

23. Delhi-Varanasi-Delhi	17.11.1994 to 20.11.1994 (4 Days)	120	3284
24. Delhi-Pune-Delhi	27.11.1994 to 28.11.1994 (1.7 Days)	51	—
Grand Total	62.30 Days	1788	42236

The above expenditure excludes the bills yet to be received in respect of air journeys performed by MOS(F) and also excludes the railway expenditure incurred for the journeys performed by MOS(F) on H.O.R. (Higher officers requisition).

Tour by Minister

2036. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days during this financial year the Minister went on tour within the country and outside, separately;

(b) the details of such tours;

(c) the expenses incurred in respect of each such tour;

(d) whether the expenses was borne by the Central Government budget; and

(e) if not, the source of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Shri A.K. Antony, as Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution was on tour within the country for 55 days during this financial year (upto 29.11.1994).

Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, the former Minister of State for Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution was on tour within the country for 31 days during this financial year (upto 6.9.1994).

The former Minister of Civil Supplies had not undertaken any tour outside the country during this financial year. Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed had not taken any tour outside the country in his capacity as Minister of State for Civil Supplies.

(b) and (c). The details of the tours undertaken by the Ministers and the expenses incurred on air fare may be seen in the enclosed *Statement—I and II*

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Details of tour undertaken by Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution within the country

Date of Tour	Place Visited	Expenses (In Rs.)
FROM TO 24.94 TO 4.4.94	TRIVANDRUM	10,422.00

Date of Tour	Place Visited	Expenses (In Rs.)
10.4.94 TO 14.4.94	COCHIN, CALICUT, KANNUR AND MANGALORE	11,155.00
27.4.94 TO 29.4.94	HYDERABAD	7,408.00
18.5.94 TO 20.5.94	BANGALORE, CALICUT AND COCHIN	9,512.00
28.5.94 TO 31.5.94	TRIVANDRUM AND KOTTAYAM	7,408.00

18.6.94 TO 20.6.94	TRIVANDRUM	10,422.00
22.6.94 TO 25.6.94	AIZWAL, AGARTALA	5,798.00
30.6.94 TO 1.7.94	TRIVANDRUM	10,422.00
7.7.94 TO 8.7.94	BANGALORE	9,594.00
16.7.94 TO 17.7.94	TRIVANDRUM	12,233.00
21.7.94 TO 22.7.94	BHUBANESWAR	6,868.00
11.8.94 TO 12.8.94	TRIVANDRUM	12,480.00
28.8.94 TO 29.8.94	TRIVANDRUM	15,021.00
5.9.94 TO 7.9.94	TRIVANDRUM, COCHIN	11,934.00
10.9.94 TO 11.9.94	HYDERABAD	9,582.00
15.9.94 TO 18.9.94	TRIVANDRUM, PATTANAPURAM	14,947.00
8.10.94 TO 9.10.94	TRIVANDRUM	15,021.00
11.11.94 TO 13.11.94	TRIVANDRUM	*
26.11.94 TO 29.11.94	TRIVANDRUM	*

*Amount not yet intimated by Indian Airlines.

STATEMENT-II

Details of tour undertaken by Minister of State, Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution within the country.

Date of Tour	Place Visited	Expenses (In Rs.)
14.4.94 to 16.4.94	HYDERABAD	5,490.00
21.4.94 to 24.4.94	HYDERABAD	4,837.00
15.5.94 to 16.5.94	HYDERABAD	7,408.00
25.5.94 to 26.5.94	BOMBAY	7,708.00
15.6.94 to 15.6.94	HYDERABAD	7,839.00
20.6.94 to 23.6.94	HYDERABAD	7,708.00
11.7.94 to 13.7.94	HYDERABAD	6,678.00
28.7.94 to 28.7.94	MADRAS & HYDERABAD	11,521.00
12.8.94 to 15.8.94	HYDERABAD	17,664.00
30.8.94 to 2.9.94	HYDERABAD	9,582.00
4.9.94 to 6.9.94	HYDERABAD	9,582.00

Tour by Minister

2037. SHRI AMAL DATTA :Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days during this financial year the Minister went on tour within the country and outside, separately;

(b) the details of such tours;

(c) the expenses incurred in respect of each such tour;

(d) whether the expenses were borne by the Central Government budget; and

(e) if not, the source of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Funds for tribal Education in A.P.

2038. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA BAO:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have allotted 70 crores for tribal education in the State for the year 1994-95;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have also agreed to provide half of the amount for tribal education in the Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government have examined the schemes for tribal education initiated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thrust Area Scheme

2039. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for the Thrust Area Scheme under the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the actual allocation made and released since the inception of the Scheme upto 1993-94 and the allocation for 1994-95;

(c) the number of projects considered, accepted, rejected and pending as on 31.3.94;

(d) the criteria and procedure followed for selection of projects and executing agencies; and

(e) the projects in hand as on 1.10.94, their objects and the brief particulars of the executing agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). The total allocation for the Thrust Areas Development Scheme during Eighth Plan is Rs. 91 crores and for 1994-95 it is Rs. 15 crores. An aggregate amount of Rs. 222 crores has been actually allocated and released till 31st March, 1994 after getting the proposals assessed and recommended through Expert Committee with respect to their technical contents and the relevance of the area to be developed. Subsequent to the transfer of the scheme to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) from 1.4.94, the AICTE has invited proposals for

consideration of release of grants under the scheme for 1994-95 after getting them assessed through Expert Committees.

Rajiv Paryavaran Pariyojana

2040. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for selecting 50 districts for Rajiv Paryavaran Pariyojana; and

(b) the other districts proposed to be included under the Pariyojana?

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

(a) The 50 districts covered under Rajiv Paryavaran Pariyojana were identified on the basis of following broad parameters;

- (1) acute environmental degradation problems (due to industries, deforestation, shifting cultivation, soil erosion, excessive mining etc.)
- (2) less than 30% crown density forests;
- (3) presence of unique eco-systems, which are threatened and require urgent protection; and
- (4) reasonable distribution of districts among the various agro-climatic zones and geographical regions of the country.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to include additional districts for coverage under Rajiv Paryavaran Pariyojana.

[Translation]

Ganga Action Plan

2041. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking any measures to check pollution and increase environmental consciousness by encouraging people's participation under the Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided during each of the last three years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The involvement of the people under the Ganga Action Plan is being sought through an information and awareness campaign utilising multiple media, obtaining public cooperation in specific schemes and seeking their direct participation in some types of works taken up under the Ganga Action Plan. School children have also been involved in the monitoring of river water quality through specially designed testing kits. Financial assistance has been provided to willing non-governmental organisations to generate awareness about the Ganga Action Plan.

(c) Funds amounting to Rs. 1.48 lakhs, Rs. 1.92 lakhs and Rs. 16.05 lakhs have been provided to the willing non-governmental organisations during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

Funds to ICAR

2042. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been allocated funds in the Eighth Five Year Plan as per its demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether some important and ongoing projects are likely to be affected;

(d) whether there is any proposal to enhance the said funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The details of the funds projected, recommended and allocated finally by the Planning Commission to the Council are as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
Fund requirement projected by Council	2008.78
Fund recommended by Working Group	1780.00
Fund allocated by Planning Commission	1300.00

(c) The important on-going projects are not affected.

(d) and (e). During the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eighth Plan of the Council, a request for additional Rs. 60.35 crore has been made to the Planning Commission. The final allocation is yet to be made.

Betel Leaf Research Centre

2043. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Agriculture and Betel Leaf Research Centre in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Workshop on Water Management

2044. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts on water management participating in the workshop organised by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation have expressed grave concern at the "criminal waste" of the precious life source in many ways in the country and called for its effective utilisation and conservation in agriculture and other fields;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any water resources planning mechanism aimed at optimal utilisation and management particularly in the sphere of efficient water harvesting and use; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The importance of Water Conservation and its utilisation in agriculture and other fields was widely recognised and emphasized in the Workshop. The Government have formulated policies/programmes aimed at optimal utilisation of water. The National Water Policy formulated by the Government in 1987 lays emphasis on optimum utilisation of available water and suggests measures for efficient utilisation of irrigation water. Various schemes such as, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP), Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR), Command Area Development programme for On-Farm Development are planned and implemented. The broad features of these schemes are In situ Moisture Conservation, Water Storage, Construction of Field Channels, Field Drains, Land Levelling and shaping, and implementation of Warabandi.

[Translation]

City Booking Agency in Gumala

2045. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand to open a City Booking Agency of South-Eastern Railways at district head quarter, Gumala of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Traffic and financial justification is being assessed. Further action depends upon the outcome thereof.

[English]

Training to Lawyers

2046. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce changes in educational system for law and to provide for training of lawyers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, the matter regarding introduction of changes in educational system for Law is under consideration of the Bar Council of India.

G.B. Pant Institute

2047. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development is a funding agency of the Union Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for operating Action-Oriented Research Programme for Himalayan Region by the Institute;

(c) whether this procedure is being followed for similar other schemes of the Ministry;

(d) whether it has affected the operational scientific man-power of the Institute by diverting scientists from field work to desk work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken to bring the scheme back to the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development is an autonomous institution funded by, and under the administrative control of, this Ministry. The Action-Oriented Research Programme for Himalayan Region, operated earlier by the Ministry is handled by the Institute to facilitate networking with other institutions and NGOs in the Himalayas.

(c) to (e). No other programme on similar lines is operating in the Ministry and there is no proposal to bring the scheme back to the Ministry.

Super Bazar

2048. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2357 dated August 9, 1994 regarding Super Bazar and state:

(a) whether the facts pertaining to parts (c) to (e) have since been collected and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken thereon including the removal of guilty suppliers; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Super Bazar have reported that they have obtained clarification from M/s. Khanna Soap Factory and M/s. Moti Soap Factory and in turn they have referred the cases to the Central Excise Authority for seeking their views in the matter.

Alternative of Pesticides

2049. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are encouraging alternative non pesticide approach to Farming; and

(b) if so, the biological agents including plant products available at present in the country indicating the total acreage and crops on which these will be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of biological control agents and plant products available in India are given in statement attached. As regards the total acreage and crops on which these will be used, it largely depends upon the incidence and intensity of pests/diseases.

Statement

List of Biological control agent and plant products

Sl. Biological control agents/plant products No.	Crops
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS/PLANT PRODUCTS	
1. Trichogramma chilonis	Rice, sugarcane, Pulses, cotton, vegetables, oilseeds
2. Trichogramma spp.	
3. Isotoma javensis	
4. Tetrastichus pyraliae	
5. Epircania melanoleuca	
6. Sex pheromone lures (Heliothis & Spodoptera)	
7. Chrysoperia spp.	
8. Campoplexis chloridae	
9. Lady bird beetles	
10. Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)	
11. Bacillus sphaericus (B.s.)	
12. Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV) (Spodoptera & Heliothis)	
13. Neem products (Azadirachtin)	
14. Pyrethrum	
15. Trichoderma spp.	

Railways Line in Andhra Pradesh

2050. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey for laying of new railway line from Zadcherla to Kothagudem via Suryapet in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrain Stocks

2051. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrain stocks during current calendar year have declined considerably;

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

(c) whether foodgrain stocks during 1993 were also quite less;

(d) if so, the percentage of decrease in the current year; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government so that such may not be repeated in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The stock position of foodgrains (wheat & rice) in the Central Pool has continued to be comfortable during 1994.

(c) to (e). As on 1.1.1993 and 1.4.1993, the stocks of foodgrain in the Central Pool were below the minimum buffer norms as prescribed. From 1.7.1993 the stock level of foodgrains continues to be far in excess of the minimum buffer norms and there has been increase in stocks in 1994 as compared to 1993.

The stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool is built up by the procurement of wheat and paddy from the farmers under the minimum price support operation and levy rice from the millers/Traders under levy price mechanism. Under Price Support Operation, it is voluntary on the part of the farmers to sell their foodgrains of FAQ at Minimum Support Price to the Government. They are free to sell the foodgrains in the open market at higher prices. Hence the future stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool will depend on the actually procured quantities under the Price Support Operations.

Archery Equipments

2052. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give old and used Archery equipments on concessional rates to Universities/colleges who wish to use them; and

(b) if so, the criteria fixed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification Work on Ernakulam Trivandrum

2053. SHRI S. SIVARAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take up the electrification work on Ernakulam Trivandrum Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A cost-cum-feasibility survey has been ordered to assess the financial viability of the scheme. Further action depends on the outcome of the survey report.

Proposal Regarding Medical Education under U.G.C.

2054. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical education is presently excluded from the ambit of the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has urged to bring the medical education under the U.G.C.;

(d) if so, the details of the proposal in this regard;

(e) the benefits likely to be derived by bringing medical education under U.G.C.; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government and U.G.C. to the aforesaid proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The medical education falls within the purview of the Medical Council of India (MCI) under the Department of Health in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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

Pending Projects of Madhya Pradesh

2055. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRAVARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects of Madhya Pradesh pending with his Ministry for environment and forests clearance;

(b) the projects pending with the Regional Office, Bhopal for clearance;

(c) since when these projects are pending and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):
(a) to (c). The names of the projects of Madhya Pradesh pending with Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as Regional Office, Bhopal for Environmental and Forestry clearance alongwith

information on time since pending and reasons thereof are given in the *statement*

(d) As and when proposal is received with full material details, expeditious action is taken to clear the projects.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
(A)	PROJECTS FOR FORESTRY CLEARANCE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS		
1.	Construction of Shampur Tank in Sehore	June, 1992	Under Process
2.	Bercha Field Firing Range in Indore	October, 1992	Under Process
3.	Mining lease to SECL in Sarguja	January, 1994	Under Process
4.	Pandavapara Girijapur Coal Mines in Sarguja	January, 1994	Under Process
5.	Mining lease in favour of WCL in pathakheda area in Betul	June, 1994	Under Process
6.	Underground mining by WCL in Betul	July, 1994	Under Process
7.	Rehabilitation of 25 families of Kanaha National Park in Mandla	August, 1994	Site inspection report awaited
8.	Mining lease in favour of WCF Ltd. in Sarguja	September, 1994	Under Process
9.	Mining lease in favour of WCF Ltd. in Sarguja	September, 1994	Under Process
10.	Diaspore and Pyrophillite mining lease in favour of M/s Khajuraho Minerals in Chhattar Pur	October, 1994	Under Process
11.	Singhali Underground coal mining project by SECL in Bilaspur	October, 1994	Site inspection report awaited
12.	Dhelwedih underground mining project by SECL in Bilaspur	October, 1994	Site inspection report awaited
13.	Mohini Sagar Dam in Shivpuri	October, 1994	Under Process
14.	Construction of Raichar Dam for second phase of Korba Super Thermal Power Station in Bilaspur	November, 1994	Under Process
	REGIONAL OFFICE BHOPAL		
15.	Construction of Water tank and drinking water pipeline in Chirmiri Coal Fields area in Sarguja	April, 1994	Under Process
16.	Construction of 11 KV Transmission Line from Nimari to Minotia in Mandla	October, 1994	Under Process
17.	Construction of 11 KV Transmission Line from Pandaria to Paprikala Papri Khurd in Mandla	October, 1994	Under Process
18.	Construction of 11 KV Transmission Line from Khapa Nimari to Papri Khurd in Mandla	October, 1994	Under Process
19.	Construction of railway siding from Dhanpuri Open Cast Coal Mines to Amarkantak Thermal Power Station in Shahdol	October, 1994	Under Process
20.	Construction of 11 KV Transmission Line from Bakai to Musckhoh in Mandla	November, 1994	Under Process
21.	Renewal of Line Stone Mining by M/s Maihar Cement Company Ltd. in Satha	November, 1994	Under Process
(B)	PROJECTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE		
22.	Rought Iron ore project, Bhilai Steel Plant	June, 1987	Additional information is awaited
23.	Mongra project Irrigation Deptt., Govt. of M.P.	September, 1990	Additional information is awaited from the project authority
24.	Chirimiri Opencast Project, South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Seepat Road, P.B. No. 60, Bilaspur	July, 1992	Under Process
25.	Kuteshwar limestone Mine, Steel Authority of India Ltd. Ispat Bhawan, Lodi Road, P.O. 3094, New Delhi	October, 1993	Under Process
26.	Girijapur Mining Block, South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Seepat Road, P.B.No. 60, Bilaspur	January, 1994	Under Process
27.	Bina TPS(4×250 MW)	July, 1994	Additional information is awaited from project authority
28.	Dhurcha (West) Project South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	September, 1994	Under Process
29.	Baraduar Dolomite Mine, Steel Authority of India	September, 1994	Under Process
30.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS Extn. State II (1×500 MW) at Manghar	October, 1994	Clarification awaited from project authority
31.	Grasim 40 MW Coal Based Power Plant at Nagda	October, 1994	Under Process
32.	Nighi DOP (Expansion) of NCL	October, 1994	Under Process
33.	SEDL Singholi U/G Mine	October, 1994	Under Process
34.	Rauxite Mina Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	November, 1994	Under Process

Plan Outlay for Super Bazer

2056. SHRI SOMJIBAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- the original, revised and actual plan Outlay for Super Bazer for the years 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94;
- the proposed plan outlay for 1994-95;
- the inter-annual variation between the revised outlay for 1993-94 and the proposed for 1994-95; and
- the reasons for the wide variation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The approval Plan Outlay for Super Bazer for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as below:

	Original Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1991-92	20.00	70.00	76.00
1992-93	40.00	40.00	38.80
1993-94	20.00	20.00	20.00

(b) The Plan Outlay for Super Bazer for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

(c) There is no variation in approved outlay for 1993-94 and 1994-95.

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

[Translation]

Construction of Memorials

2057. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constructed or propose to construct a memorial of Indian National Army and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in Myanmar, Japan and Singapore and also to construct a memorial of Lok Manya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Mandalay prison where he was captivated for a long time during freedom movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cooperation of voluntary organisations is also solicited for construction of such memorials and launching of programmes as a mark of homage to the martyrs of Indian freedom struggle;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vessel on Lease

2058. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Fisheries Development Corporation Limited has taken a vessel on lease from the Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and engineering Training, Cochin for increasing its fishing activities in Andaman sea;

(b) if so, whether its suitability was examined before giving it on lease;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total loss suffered by the Government on this account; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) to (e): A Ferro-Cement boat named Sagar Shree was constructed under Food and Agricultural Organisation (PAC) of the United Nations Technical Cooperation programme Project with the objective of introduction of Ferro-Cement as an alternative material for inshore fishing vessels and the demonstration of these vessels among Indian fishermen. After construction, the boat had been used for extensive demonstration of fishing operations along the coast of different maritime States in the country. The boat was not being operated under any commercial programme. As suggested by the FAO Mission, which evaluated the Project, it was decided to lease out the boat to organisations operating on a commercial basis in order to enable them to assess its commercial viability. Accordingly, the boat was leased to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Ltd. (ANIIDCO) after they had fully examined the suitability of the vessel. Since the boat is an experimental vessel constructed with new types of material, its technical suitability and viability was required to be assessed in different conditions, including operation by a commercial organisation such as ANIIDCO. Since the administration of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands/ANIIDCO did not find the operation of the vessel viable in Andaman waters, and since transport of the vessel back to Cochin would have cost a large amount, it was decided to dispose of the vessel on "as is where is" basis at Port Blair. Since this was an experimental vessel, being used for technology demonstration purposes, the question of any commercial profit or loss does not arise.

[English]

Gandhi Peace Prize

2060. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to institute a Gandhi Peace Prize on the lines of Noble Peace Prize to commemorate the 125th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms and criteria laid down to regulate the award of the Prize;

(d) whether any selection for award of prize for this year has since been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e): Details are being worked out.

Excavation at Chunar Quila

2061. SHRI RAM NIHORI RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to excavate the Chunar Quila in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) No, Sir. However, during the season 1990-91 approval was given to Banaras Hindu University to undertake exploration at Chunar and its vicinity.

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

[Translation]

Train Halts

2062. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion followed to provide a halt of superfast trains at any station;

(b) whether any halts in respect of Bangalore-New Delhi Kamataka Express have been provided on Itarsi-Bhusawal and Manmad-Daund sections under the Central Railway during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Stoppages of superfast trains are considered on the basis of volume of long distance traffic, availability of other alternative services, characteristics of a particular superfast train etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At Kopergaon from 10-11-1992 and at Burhanpur from 2-10-1993.

[English]

Reserve Fund for Earthquake relief

2063. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to create a Reserve Fund out of the donations received for the Chief Minister's Earthquake Relief Fund including assistance received from the Prime Minister's Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has also submitted any proposal to the Union Government in regard to payment of interest on the funds obtained from World Bank, I.D.A. and other institutions from Germany for the rehabilitation programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision of the Union Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir

(d) to (e). Does not arise.

[Translation]

New Trains

2064. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI ARJUN SIGNH YADAV:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for introduction of direct trains between Allahabad-Varanasi either from Madho Singh Railway Station, Mughalsarai-Allahabad and Surat-Allahabad or for diverting the route of any train running between Surat and North-Eastern area via Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Representations have been received for running additional trains on Varanasi-Madhosingh-Allahabad route by diversion of some trains like Varanasi-Tirupati/Cochin, Madras-Varanasi, Bombay-Varanasi, New Delhi-Howrah (Poorva) Expresses etc. via this route as also diversion of Surat-Varanasi Tapti Ganga Express via Allahabad.

(c) Feasibility of diverting some trains via Madhosingh is being examined and action as found feasible and justified will be taken. However, running of Surat-Varanasi Tapti Ganga Express via Allahabad has not been found feasible due to operational reasons.

[English]

Pattern of Funding JNU

2065. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to change the character of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the pattern of its funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said proposal has been accepted by the Jawaharlal Nehru University Council; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Whereas there is no specific proposal to change the character and pattern of funding of Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Government, some time back, issued a general circular to all its autonomous bodies for opting either (i) Block grants applicable for the VIth Plan period or (ii) the existing mode of funding the maintenance grant determined on the basis of net deficit formula. In the latter case the autonomous bodies would have to seek prior approval of the Government before creating any post.

(c) and (d). J.N.U. has informed that the matter was discussed in the Academic Council in its meeting held on 26.8.94/7.9.94. The Council, while opposing any change in the funding pattern by the Government unilaterally, resolved to refer the matter to the Schools and Centres of the University for wider discussions and eliciting their views.

Upgradation of Education

2066. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent demand to upgrade the quality of education in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) and (b): In pursuance of the National Policy of Education (NPE) 1986, several programmes have been launched by the State Governments to upgrade the quality of education in the country. The Central Government initiated in 1987-88 the scheme of Operation Blackboard to improve the facilities in primary schools. A number of measures have also been taken to improve the content and process of education at all stages. Some of these measures are renewal of curricula, improvement of quality of textbooks, in-service training of teachers to improve their professional competence and utilization of educational technology to bring about improvement in the quality of education.

[Translation]

World Food Programme

2067. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being launched by the Union Government under the World Food Programme in each State; and

(b) the funds allocated by the Government for the purpose during 1994-95, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) World Food Programme (WFP), jointly established by UN/FAO, has been providing food assistance for 13 projects under various development programme which include Afforestation, Irrigation, Fisheries, Settlement and Nutritional and Feeding Programmes in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. A statement showing projects being implemented under World Food Programme is enclosed.

(b) World Food Programme provides food aid for specific projects directly to the State Governments. There is no contribution of funds by Government of India for utilisation of WFP aid under these projects.

Statement

WFP Assistance to India-Ongoing Projects

Project	Title	Duration	WFP Costs Million (US Dollars)
1. 259 Exp. IV	Construction of Indira Gandhi Canal and Project Development in Rajasthan	April 1991 Dec. 1995	15.8
2. 572 Exp. II	Social and Economic Development through forestry Activities in Maharashtra	Otc. 1982* April 1996	14.3
3. 2206 Exp. V	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Pre-School Children, Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers in Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.	Oct. 1990 Mar. 1995	68.2
4. 2303 Exp. II	Rural Development in the Krishna basin command Area in Karnataka	Nov. 1990 April 1995	22.3
5. 2600	Assistance to Settlers in Indira Gandhi Canal Project Area in Rajasthan	Nov. 1990 April 1995	10.7
6. 2683	Social and Economic Development Through Forestry Activities in Bihar	April 1986 April 1985	18.9
7. 2685	Social and Economic Development through Forestry Activities in Orissa	April 1986 April 1995	24.2
8. 2750 Exp. I	Inland Fisheries Development in Assam	June 1993 Dec. 1997	3.4
9. 2751	Watershed Development and afforestation in Uttar Pradesh	April 1987 Mar. 1995	30.5
10. 2773 Exp. I	Afforestation and Tribal Employment in Rajasthan	Sept. 1993 Sept. 1996	14.6
11. 2774	Forestry and Tribal Development in Kerala.	Feb. 1988 Feb. 1995	7.9
12. 2783	Forestry Development in Tribal Districts in Gujarat	June 1989 Dec. 1995	12.6
13. 3227	Forestry Rehabilitation and Afforestation in Madhya Pradesh	July 1990 June 1994	63.3
TOTAL*			306.7

*Extended for utilisation of generated funds.

[English]

Central Rural Universities

2068. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government for setting up of Central Rural Universities during the current Plan period;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to bifurcate the existing Universities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The policy of the Government on Rural Universities as contained in National Policy on Education 1986, (with modifications undertaken in 1992), is that the new pattern of Rural Universities will be consolidated and developed on the basis of the Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education so as to take the challenges of micro-planning at grass roots level for the transformation of rural areas. It envisages that Institutions and programme of Gandhian basic Education will be supported. It has been decided to set up a Central Council of Rural Institutes during the current plan period.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to bifurcate any University for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

New Sugar Mills

2069. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI ANKUSHAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Private, Public and Co-operative Sectors at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have any proposal to set up more sugar mills in the various States particularly in Uttar Pradesh in view of vast cultivation of sugarcane in the area;

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

(d) the number of proposals sent by each State for setting up of new sugar mills upto October, 1994;

(e) the number of sugar mills for which licences have been issued and the number of mills which have started functioning, State-wise;

(f) the number of proposals pending so far with the Union Government, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As on 31.10.1994 there were 429 installed sugar mills in the country, the State-wise and sector-wise details of which are given in the attached *Statement-I*.

(b) and (c) The Union Government does not set up sugar mills in any part of the country. It however, grants Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences in accordance with the prevailing licensing policy guidelines for setting up of new sugar mills. During the sugar year 1993-94, 74 Letters of Intent have been issued for setting up of new sugar mills in various States of the country, of which 25 pertain to the State of Uttar Pradesh. Location-wise details of these 25 Letters of Intent are given in the attached *Statement-II*.

(d) and (e) As on 31.10.1994, 918 proposals have been received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar factories in various States of the country. Of these, 813 proposals have been scrutinised by the Screening Committee. After examination, recommendations of the Ministry of Food were sent to the Ministry of Industry for consideration by the Licensing Committee. As on 31.10.1994, 74 Letters of Intent have been issued by the Ministry of Industry. State-wise number of proposals received, number of proposals considered and letters of intent issued are given in the attached *Statement-III*.

It takes about 3 to 4 years to set up a new sugar factory. As such, no sugar mill out of the aforesaid 74 Letters of Intent issued has started functioning as yet.

(f) As on 31.10.1994, 105 proposals are pending consideration in the Ministry of Food. A *Statement-IV* showing the State-wise number of proposals pending is enclosed.

(g) It is not possible at present to specify any time frame in this regard.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing the state-wise, sector-wise Installed Sugar Mills in the country (as on 31.10.1994)

Sl. No.	State	Private	Public	Cooperative	Total
1.	Punjab	4	—	15	19
2.	Haryana	1	—	10	11
3.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	44	35	31	110
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	3	8
6.	Gujarat	—	—	18	18
7.	Maharashtra	6	—	103	109
8.	Bihar	15	15	—	30
9.	Assam	3	1	2	6
10.	Orissa	1	—	4	5
11.	West Bengal	1	1	—	2
12.	Nagaland	—	1	—	1
13.	Andhra Pradesh	11	3	18	37
14.	Karnataka	10	3	18	31
15.	Tamil Nadu	15	3	15	33
16.	Pondicherry	1	—	1	2
17.	Kerala	1	—	2	3
18.	Goa	—	—	1	1
19.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
20.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
	All India Total	118	69	242	429

STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing the Letters of Intent Issued During the Sugar Year 1993-94 for Setting up of New Sugar Mills (Location-Wise) in Uttar Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Location	
1	2	3	
1.	Shri Mahesh Vitaldas Chaturvedi.	Rayamath,	Dt. Mathura
2.	M/s JK Industries Ltd.	Mirganj, Distt.	Bareilly
3.	M/s Oswal Overseas Ltd.	Nawabganj, Distt.	Bareilly
4.	Shakumbari Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	Rasoolpur, Distt.	Saharanpur
5.	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd.	Bundki, Distt.	Bijnor
6.	Shri NK Srivastava	Shohratgarh, Distt.	Siddarthnagar
7.	Indo Gulf Explosives Ltd.	Meizapur, Distt.	Gonda
8.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	Shardanagar, Distt.	Lakhimpur Kheri
9.	M/s Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd.	Chihwaria, Distt.	Bahraich
10.	M/s The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Ltd.	Behra Reusa, PO Biewan Distt.	Sitapur
11.	M/s Gomati Sugar Mills (P) Ltd.	Jung Bahadur Ganj, Distt.	Lakhimpur Kheri
12.	M/s U.P. Coop. Sugar Factories Federation Ltd.	Behri Brahman Thakurawara, Distt.	Moradabad
13.	M/s Warren Tea Ltd.	Rupapur, Distt.	Hardoi
14.	Shri V.S. Dewan	Agwanpur, Distt.	Moradabad
15.	Mr. Sudhish Prakash	Tikaula, Distt.	Muzaffarnagar
16.	M/s Kasturi Sugar Mills Ltd.	Un, Teh. Kairona Distt.	Muzaffarnagar
17.	M/s Oswal Agro Mills Ltd.	Jaleelabad, Distt.	Shahjahanpur
18.	Sh. Satish Jain, M/s Shiva Paper Mills.	Tanda, Tech-Shahbad, Distt.	Rampur
19.	M/s Saryu Sugar Mills Ltd.	Akberpur, Distt.	Falzarabad
20.	Shri Kantilal Parasrampuria	Budhana, Distt.	Muzaffarnagar
21.	Shri S.N. Chaturvedi	Arauli, Distt.	Aligarh
22.	M/s Associated Sugar Mills Ltd.	Thoi Village, Distt.	Hardwar
23.	Shri Vipin Goel	Chandak Distt.	Bijnor
24.	M/s Gulshan Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	Dhaulana, Distt.	Ghaziabad
25.	M/s Somalya Organics (India) Ltd.	Maharajganj, Distt.	Maharajganj

STATEMENT-III

Statement Showing the State-wise Position of Proposals Received, considered and Letters of Intent Issued for Setting up of New Sugar Mills (As on 31.10.1994).

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of proposals received	No. of Proposals/ considered by the Screening Committee	No. of letters of intent issued
1.	Uttar Pradesh	337	274	25
2.	Maharashtra	240	225	17
3.	Gujarat	13	13	2
4.	Bihar	27	27	1
5.	Haryana	18	18	4
6.	Punjab	34	30	—
7.	Andhra Pradesh	98	97	15
8.	Karnataka	66	60	5
9.	Tamil Nadu	46	41	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23	14	2
11.	Rajasthan	2	2	—
12.	Orissa	8	7	1
13.	Kerala	1	1	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	—
15.	Assam	2	2	—
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—
Total		918	813	74

STATEMENT-IV

Statement Showing the State-wise Number of Proposals Pending for Consideration (As on 31.10.1994).

S.No.	State	No. of proposals pending consideration
1.	Uttar Pradesh	63
2.	Maharashtra	15
3.	Punjab	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1
5.	Karnataka	6
6.	Tamil Nadu	5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9
8.	Orissa	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
Total		105

Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences

2070. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in spite of the decision taken by the University Grants Commission in 1988 to create a separate Faculty of

Physical Education and Sports Sciences, none of the University has since opened such faculties so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the University Grants Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Commission had appointed a Committee in September, 1985, to examine the following two recommendations made by the society for the National Instt. of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES):—

- (i) Universities may recast the degree and post-degree courses for physical education in consonance with the recommendations made by the SNIPES; and
- (ii) Where universities have departments of physical education, teaching and/or non-teaching, they may make attempts to have physical facilities as per the norms recommended by the SNIPES.

The Report of the Committee was also examined by a panel on physical Education and Sports especially constituted in November, 1987, for the purpose by the UGC. The UGC requested the V.C.s of the universities/Directors of the institutions in December, 1990, to bring the recommendations on creation of Sports Faculties of Physical Education and Sports Sciences to the notice of the affiliated colleges for adoption.

The universities/institutions are autonomous organisations and necessary action for implementing the above recommendations is to be taken by these institutions themselves.

Privatisation of Tourist Circuits

2071. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether modalities of payment by private sector to the Railways for using its facilities and staff in the newly reached formula to promote tourism in the country have been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of the State Governments in this arrangement; and

(d) the extent to which it will affect the working conditions of the staff working with the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Modalities of payment prescribed for use of rail transport infrastructure for special tourist trains on 5 Broad Gauge tourist circuits by the private sector include payment of the capital cost of the trains, haulage and maintenance charges on per trip basis and a minimum of 15% of the gross turnover from the operation of the tourist train service.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

"Research and Testing Centres"

2072. DR. SAKSHIJI:
SHRI RAM BADAN:

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

(a) the objectives of the research and testings centres functioning under his Ministry in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent on setting up of these centres;

(c) the total financial assistance provided by the Government to these centres during the last three years; and

(d) the details of work done by these centres during the aforesaid period?

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

(a) There is no research and testing centre functioning under the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Integral Coach Factory, Madras

2073. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production capacity of the Integral Coach Factory, Madras has been reduced from 1,100 to 700 coaches;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restore its production capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (b). No Sir. The production capacity of Integral Coach Factory, Madras has not been reduced from its present level of manufacturing 1000 coaches including Electrical Multiple Units. However, the orders placed for manufacture of coaches on Integral Coach Factory Madras are need based.

(c) to (d). Do not arise.

Imported Sugar Through P.D.S.

2074. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of imported sugar released through the Public Distribution System till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose its distribution at subsidised rates;

(c) if so, the quantum of subsidy and the amount that Government will have to absorb; and

(d) the period for which the Government propose to

subsidise sugar through P.D.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A table showing the Statewise quantity of imported sugar released through the Public Distribution System upto January, 1995 is enclosed as statement.

(b) Imported sugar is being distributed through the Public Distribution System at a uniform retail price of Rs. 9.05 per kg., as in the case of indigenous sugar.

(c) and (d). The actual quantum of subsidy involved in the distribution of imported sugar through the Public Distribution System will be known after full details of expenses are available. However, based on the estimates made by the Food Corporation of India, on 10 lakh tonnes of imported sugar, for its distribution through the Public Distribution System, the subsidy works out roughly to about Rs. 685 crores.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing the State-wise Quantity of Imported Sugar Released through the Public Distribution System

Sl. No.	States	September, 1994	October, 1994	November, 1994	December, 1994	January, 1995	Adhoc Release	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Punjab	9276.6	9309.9	8102.9	5672.4			32321.8
2.	Haryana	4000.0	8325.5	6390.2	2776.2			21491.9
3.	Rajasthan	5000.0	19547.3	19551.7	16369.1		14000.0	74468.1
4.	Uttar Pradesh		61083.0	53026.8	39963.2		6800.0	160873.0
5.	Madhya Pradesh		28862.9	22000.0	24338.2			75201.1
6.	Gujarat			5000.0	7864.3			12864.3
7.	Maharashtra		25520.8	10000.0	20212.1			55732.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh		2351.4	2123.0	1819.0		1300.0	7593.4
9.	Bhutan		300.0	300.0	300.0			900.0
10.	Chandigarh	447.2	462.1	395.5	395.5			1700.3
11.	Andhra Pradesh		29091.2	—	23969.4		2500.0	55560.6
12.	Karnataka	5000.0	20470.3	5000.0	5526.1			35996.4
13.	Tamil Nadu		25950.9	12000.0	20730.1			58681.0
14.	Kerala	5000.0	11958.7	11958.7	11935.6			40853.0
	Total	28723.8	243234.0	155848.8	181831.2		24600.0	634237.8
	Food Corporation of India	71276.2	—	100000.0	98168.8	73317.2	—	342762.2
	ALL INDIA	100000.0	243234.0	255848.8	280000.0	73317.2	24600.0	977000.0

[Translation]

Milch Animals

2075. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made arrangements to provide special treatment for prevention of sterility amongst the milch animals in each State;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Assistance is provided to the State Governments to the extent of 50% for conducting infertility and sterility camps in cattle fairs, weekly cattle markets and at important places by prior announcement. The animals are required to be screened for various positive factors of sterility, infertility and abortion and treatment provided for them.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Students Abroad

2076. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian students studying abroad at present;
- (b) the courses in which the number of students is the maximum;
- (c) the number of students returned back to the country during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps the Government propose to take to attract these students to come back to the country after completion of their studies.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A large number of students go abroad on individual basis for higher studies in a number of courses. Information for such students is not maintained by the Government. The Government implements some schemes/programmes of scholarships/fellowships, the bulk of which are in the fields of science, engineering, technology and social sciences. During the last three years 450 students were sent abroad for higher studies/technical education under these programmes and 85 students out of them have come back after completing their studies.

(d) Most of the awardees are employed before their departure and are absorbed in employment after their return. It is incumbent on the awardees to return to the country on completion of their studies abroad.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

2077. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government have ever reviewed the working and management of the Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the performance of the Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that various aspects, including management of Kendriya Vidyalayas are regularly reviewed as part of the inbuilt system of monitoring and evaluation. Besides, detailed reviews are also carried out by different committees set up for the purpose from time to time.

Recently a committee has been constituted under the

Chairpersonship of Deputy Minister (E&C), Ministry of Human Resource Development to have an in-depth and exhaustive Review of the functioning of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and their management.

Fund of Consumer Courts

2078. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have decided to provide more assistance to the consumer courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the mode in which the amount is likely to be distributed to these courts; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be released to the courts situated in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) The Ministry has no scheme to provide assistance to Consumer Courts. However, recently the Ministry has written to State Governments/UT Administrations to submit their proposals to the Planning Commission to provide one time assistance for strengthening the Consumer Courts.

Corbett Tiger Reserve

2079. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Corbett Tiger Reserve faces a twin threat from tourist traffic and the Kalagarh Hydro Electric Dam;
- (b) whether hundreds of tourist drive vehicles at high speed and upset the behaviour of animals and picnickers by throwing garbage in the Ram Ganga river and also disturb wildlife;
- (c) whether submergence of a vast area, because of Kalagarh hydro electric dam, reduced the amount of fodder available to elephants and deer; and
- (d) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commonwealth Education Ministers Conference

2080. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has recently gone to Pakistan to attend the Commonwealth Education Minister's Conference;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held there;
- (c) whether any of the Indian delegation had discussion with Pakistan Ministers, other Pakistani

authorities and dignatories of the Commonwealth delegations separately; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Minister for Human Resource Development led a delegation to represent India at the 12th Conference of Commonwealth Education Ministers held at Islamabad on 27th November to 1 December, 1994.

(b) The outcome of the discussions was issued in the form of a Communique which inter alia stated that "The State must continue to retain a central responsibility for ensuring access, quality control, transparency, accountability and equity. It remained responsible for providing Basic Education as a right to all citizens". The Ministers also noted that partnerships and participation in education had recently assumed special significance as a result of the spread of the principle of democracy and its values, a reassessment of the role of the State in society, and expanding demands in the States in the face of fiscal constraints.

(c) and (d) The Indian delegation interacted with other delegations in the context of the issues discussed at the Conference and there were no formal bilateral discussions with other delegations to the Conference.

Doctors under Consumer Protection

2081. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2786 on March 15, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Madras High Court has given its report regarding inclusion of medical profession under the Consumer Protection Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Madras High Court, in Writ Petition No. 14713 of 1991 in the case of Dr. C.S. Subramaniam vs. Kamarasamy, has given the following judgment:—

"(i) The services rendered to a patient by a medical practitioner or an hospital by way of diagnosis and treatment both medicinal and surgical would not come within the meaning of 'service' as defined in Section 2 (1) (d) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(ii) A patient who undergoes treatment under a medical practitioner or an hospital by way of diagnosis and treatment both medicinal and surgical cannot be considered to be a 'consumer' within the meaning of Section 2 (1) (d) of the Act.

(iii) The medical practitioners or hospitals undertaking and providing paramedical services of any categories or kind cannot claim similar immunity from the provisions of the Act and they would fall, to the extent of such services rendered by them within the definition of 'service' and a person availing of such services would be a 'consumer' within the meaning of the Act."

(c) The Union of India has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the judgment of the Madras High Court.

Parcel Vans

2082. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a policy/Scheme for leasing out space in parcel vans to private parties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the additional revenue likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no policy/Scheme for leasing of space in parcel Vans. However, the Government has formulated a policy for leasing out the vacant space in the SLRs of passenger trains. Under this scheme, any party is eligible to take a lease. The Zonal Railways have been empowered to lease out the space. Leasing is continuous process. So far, the estimates for additional revenue have been assessed at Rs. 10 crores.

Development of Fisheries

2083. SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRI THYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any scheme for aquaculture in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any other proposals to sanction for other States; and

(d) if so, the details of such schemes alongwith the assistance proposed to be provided in each case, State-wise?

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 following schemes have been sanctioned for development of aquaculture in Karnataka State:—

(i) *Development of Freshwater Aquaculture*

For development of freshwater aquaculture 18 numbers of Fish Farmers' Development of Agencies have been sanctioned covering all the potential districts of the State through which financial and technical assistance is being

provided. Assistance for training of fish farmers is also provided through the scheme.

(ii) *Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development*

For development of brackishwater areas in the State, 2 numbers of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been sanctioned for the State of Karnataka covering potential coastal districts of the State where brackishwater is available.

(iii) *NCDC Scheme*

NCDC provide financial assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives for development of fish tanks, establishment of fish seed farm and hatchery, purchase of fisheries requisities, insulated vehicles for transportation of fish, establishment of go-downs for storage of fish products etc.

(c) and (d). The schemes mentioned above are also in operation in other States. No State-wise allocation for implementation of these schemes are made. However, fund is released by Government of India on the basis of demand from the States with proper justification and physical and financial progress reports.

Eligibility for Subsidy

2084. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the acreage for eligibility of sprinkler subsidy under the scheme of oilseeds and pulses production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the small and marginal farmers will be benefited thereby?

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) to (c) Government has already conveyed its decision to enhance the eligibility for sprinkler subsidy under the oilseeds and pulses production programme providing a rate of subsidy of 50% of the cost to small and marginal farmers, 75% of the cost to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes farmers and 25% of the cost to other categories of farmers subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary. This rate of subsidy is valid for the current financial year. The scheme provides assistance to the small and marginal farmers by providing subsidy up to Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary. However, further modifications under the scheme are under consideration.

Posts for SC&ST in Agriculture Science Centres

2085. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several posts reserved for SC&ST are lying vacant in Agriculture Science Centres;

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

(c) the efforts made to fill up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. Not many post are lying vacant.

(b) and (c). All efforts are made to fill up vacant posts.

Zoos

2086. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

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

(a) the number of zoos functioning under the Central Zoo Authority;

(b) whether there is any plan to reorient zoos all over the country on scientific lines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Zoo Authority proposes to seek the help of foreign countries in this respect; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Central Zoo Authority itself does not operate any zoo. However, all zoos are required to take recognition from Central Zoo Authority in order to operate. So far 351 institutions have applied for recognition, out of which 22 have been granted recognition as zoos subject to various conditions, which include most of the major zoos.

(b) and (c) The Central Zoo Authority grants recognition to zoos in accordance with the provisions of the Recognition of Zoos Rules, 1992, which prescribe minimum standards of upkeep and management of animals in zoos. These rules aim at making the management of zoos conservation oriented. The Central Zoo Authority is also available for any guidance to zoos in preparation of upgradation plans.

(d) and (e) The Central Zoo Authority involves technical and research institutions in this country and abroad and the species specialist group for getting technical expertise in zoo management. The zoo managers are also imparted training in zoo management in zoos abroad. The rules of the Central Zoo Authority also permits getting donations from various authorities and organisations including individuals, Non-Resident Indian, corporate and non-corporate bodies and other donor agencies to implement its activities in the required manner and extent.

[Translation]

Book Stalls Contract

2087. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the contract given to the Wheeler and Company for book-stalls at various Railway Stations;

(b) if so, whether it has been found that the Wheeler and Company violated the terms and conditions of the contract;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the said Company?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Sugar Release

2088. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsreports published in a section of press recently in connection with delay in release of sugar imported by STC and MMTC to the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such delay; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d) The sugar contracted by State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation for the Public Distribution System started arriving at Indian ports from June, 1994 onwards. The allocation of imported sugar for the Public Distribution System was made from the month of September, 1994 onwards, for which release orders were issued from July, 1994 onwards.

Research Centres for Grapes

2089. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any National level research centre for grapes in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to establish National Research Centre on Grapes at Manjri farm in Pune District of Maharashtra. The centre will start on transfer of land by the Govt. of Maharashtra to the ICAR.

(c) Does not arise.

Vocational Institutions

2091. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: -
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

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

(a) the number of vocational institutional functioning at present in Gujarat and Maharashtra States particularly in tribal areas;

(b) the number of students registered in these institutions;

(c) the amount provided by the Union Government for vocational education in these States during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal for setting up of some more vocational education in these State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of secondary education at +2 level, the number of vocational institutions/schools functioning in the State of Gujarat and Maharashtra in the tribal areas and the number of students in these institutes is as follows:

	No. of institutions	No. of students registered
Gujarat	40	1500
Maharashtra	47	4771

(c) The amount provided for vocational education programme to the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra during the last three years is as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Government of Gujarat	879.525	1070.736	781.73
Govt. of Maharashtra	1230.25	2195.33	2035.74

(d) to (f), The expansion of the vocational Education Programme is considered on the basis of proposals received from the States/UTs. While the proposal for 1994-95 has been received from the State of Maharashtra, it is awaited from the State of Gujarat.

Drought

2092. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought prone districts in various States have more than average rainfall during this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of the present situation the Government propose to close the "dark days" in these districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A list of drought prone districts in the country which received excess rainfall during South West Monsoon 1994, is given in the statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Good rainfall in one year does not change the long-term position of ground water availability.

STATEMENT

List of Drought Prone Districts which received excess rains during South West Monsoon, 1994

1. BIHAR	Palamau		
2. GUJARAT	1. Ahmedabad	2. Banaskantha	
	3. Mehsana	3. Panchmahal	
	5. Amreli	6. Jamnagar	
	7. Kutch	8. Rajkot	
	9. Surendranagar		
3. HARYANA	1. Bhiwani	2. Hissar	
	3. Rohtak	4. Sirsa	
	5. Rewari		
4. JAMMU & KASHMIR	1. Doda		
5. KARNATAKA	1. Belgaum	2. Chickmangalur	
6. MADHYA PRADESH	1. Betul	2. Dhar	
	3. Jhabua	4. Khargaon	
	5. Shahdol		
7. MAHARASHTRA	1. Dhule	2. Nashik	
	3. Sangli	4. Satara	
8. ORISSA	1. Kalahandi	2. Phulbari	
	3. Sambhalpur		
9. RAJASTHAN	1. Barmer	2. Bikaner	
	3. Churu	4. Sriganganagar	
	5. Jaisalmer	6. Jaipur	
	7. Jodhpur	8. Pali	
	9. Ajmer	10. Banewara	
	11. Dungarpur	12. Jhalawar	
	13. Jhunjhunu	14. Tonk	
	15. Udaipur		
10. UTTAR PRADESH	1. Lalitpur		

Electric Locomotives

2093. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric locomotives programmed for purchase under the Rolling Stock Programme for 1994-95 "New Acquisition-locomotives";

(b) whether BHEL is being offered Rs. 50 lakhs more for the same type of loco as compared to that supplied from Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Under the Rolling Stock Programme for 1994-95 under "New Acquisition" procurement of 58 electric locomotives has been provided for.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The additional estimate of Rs. 50 lakhs is for under mentioned aspects;

(i) Differential Sales Tax on components;

(ii) Difference in material cost due to certain design features;

(iii) Overhead and Warranty expenses; and

(iv) Provision of profit margin.

Production of Gur

2094. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

SHRI LALBABU RAI:

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association and gur manufacturers have protested against the Gur Control Order;

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

(c) whether the production of gur has been declining;

(d) if so, the production made during the last three years; and

(e) the reasons for less production of gur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Gur (Control) Order, 1994 was reviewed and suitably amended vide the Gur (Control) (Amendment) Order 1994, notified vide S.O. 865(E) dated 2.12.1994.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The estimates of the production of the Gur (including Khandsari), during the last three years is as follows:—

Sugar year	Estimated Production (Lakh tonnes)
1990-91	90.71
1991-92	93.95
1992-93	101.11

(e) Does not arise.

Scarcity Hit Areas

2095. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts declared as famine-affected and scarcity-affected in Bihar; and

(b) the details of relief work done in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). According to the reports received from the Government of Bihar, no area has been declared as drought affected in the State during the current year.

[Translation]

International Cooperation to Check Pollution

2096. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government have entered into

agreements with some countries/International agencies with a view to check pollution?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assistance received from those countries/international agencies during 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date, State-wise; and

(d) the assistance likely to be sought from external sources in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The Government have entered into agreement with some countries/international agencies with a view to check pollution. The following are the details alongwith the assistance received from donor agencies during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 state-wise:-

Donor Countries/ Agencies	States/Institutions	Description of the Project	Assistance Received	
			1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
Germany	Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, Haryana, Bihar and West Bengal.	Strengthening of State Pollution Control Board.	Nil	DM 0.5 mill.
Norway	a) Orissa	Orissa Environmental Programme.	Rs. 25 mill.	Rs. 14 mill.
	b) Orissa and Uttar Pradesh	Monitoring of pollution from aluminium industries.	Rs. 4 mill.	Rs. 1 mill.
	c) Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi and Orissa.	Study on dispersion of Air Pollutants.	Rs. 5 mill.	Rs. 6 mill.
Denmark	a) Karnataka	Environmental Training Institute.	Nil	DKK 1.09 mill.
	b) Tamil Nadu	Environmental Training Institute.	Nil	DKK 1.09
	c) Karnataka	Environmental Master Plan Study at South Kanara.	DKK 4.4 mill.	DKK 7.4 mill.
Sweden	Andhra Pradesh	Setting up of Environmental research Institute.	SEK 3.6	SEK 3.6

1	2	3	4	5
World Bank	US \$ 12.5 million earmarked for strengthening of the Pollution Control Boards of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. US \$ 143 million for installation of pollution control facilities to large and medium industries, setting up of common Effluent Treatment Plants for small scale units and setting up of demonstration project for clean technology throughout the country.	Industrial Pollution Control Project.	US \$ 1.0 mill.	US \$ 1.5 mill.
World Bank	US \$ 15.5 million earmarked for strengthening of the Pollution Control Boards of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. US \$ 61.5 million for installation of Pollution Control facilities to large and medium industries, setting up of demonstration projects for clean technology and Common Effluent Treatment Plants for small scale units.	Industrial pollution prevention project.	To be implemented from 1995-96.	

(d) Some of the projects namely strengthening of West Bengal Pollution Control Board under Japanese assistance, Environmental Management Plan at Himachal Pradesh under Norwegian assistance and Strengthening of Kerala State Pollution Control Board with Dutch assistance are under consideration in this Ministry.

[English]

Use of Urea

2097. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to discourage the use of urea in the field of agriculture;

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

(c) whether the Government have issued any directions to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The question do not arise.

Teaching of Culture in Schools

2098. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government are aware that children feel embarrassed to talk to their parents;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to direct the school authorities to teach children on social values like courtesy, kindness, honesty, truth, justice etc; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such study has been conducted by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) and (c). The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisaged a national system of education based on a National Curricular Framework containing a common core. In pursuance of this policy postulate, the NCERT brought out a National Curricular Framework for Elementary and Secondary education in 1988.

The Framework unambiguously lays down the core curricular components including the social/moral values, like courtesy, kindness, honesty, truthfulness and love for social justice to be naturally infused with the Languages and Social Sciences, Environmental Studies or included as topics or units to each relevant subject. All the textbooks

and supplementary books produced by the NCERT basically have these values as the central concern. The NCERT books have been widely circulated amongst the State Governments for adoption or adaptation in their respective school systems.

National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board

2099. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the new initiatives taken for restoration in eco-fragile areas by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board;

(b) whether the Board under his Ministry has formulated any time-bound strategy for afforestation and regeneration of wastelands and eco-fragile areas, particularly in the North-Eastern States;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) complements as well as supplements the efforts of State Governments/Union Territories Administration in restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests including eco-fragile areas in the country. In this endeavour, NAEB implements through the State Government agencies and Non-Government Organisations following schemes:—

(i) Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Schemes;

(ii) Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project Schemes;

(iii) Non-timber Forest Produce Scheme including Medicinal Plants;

(iv) Seed Development Schemes;

(v) Aerial Seeding Scheme;

(vi) Grants-in-Aid Scheme to Voluntary Agencies;

The strategy of NAEB is to implement various projects and schemes on integrated watershed management approach basis. One of the objectives of the schemes of NAEB is to provide replicable area specific afforestation and eco-development models based on appropriate scientific techniques for different eco-climatic zones. Towards this end, NAEB has taken initiative of involving local communities and Non-government organizations for conservation and management of degraded forest areas as also for formulation and implementation of projects and schemes at micro level for eco-restoration of eco-fragile areas in the country, including the North-Eastern States.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Cash Crop in Gujarat

2100. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cash crops produced in Gujarat during 1992-93;

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to that State to increase the production of cash crops during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to improve cash crops in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Production of important cash crops in Gujarat during 1992-93 is as follows:

Sugarcane	10.87 Million tonnes
Oilseeds	3.19 Million tonnes
Cotton	1.99 Million bales of 170 kg. each
Tobacco	0.17 Million tonnes

(b) Government of India provided financial assistance under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the Gujarat State during 1992-93 as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Oilseeds Production Programme	725.5
2. Intensive Cotton Development Programme	102.555

(c) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Oilseeds Production Programme and Intensive Cotton Development Programme for increasing the production of oilseeds and cotton crop respectively in the Gujarat State. Under these schemes assistance is provided for production and distribution of seeds, supply of equipments/implements, organising demonstrations and farmers training etc.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2101. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes implemented in Gujarat during the last three years with a view to increase agricultural production;

(b) the achievements made under these schemes during the above period; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c): The following important Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes were implemented in Gujarat during 1991-92 to 1993-94:

1. Integrated Programme for Rice Development;
2. Special Foodgrains Production Programme, Wheat;
3. Special Foodgrains Production Programme, Maize & Millets;

4. Intensive Cotton Development Programme;
5. National Pulses Development Project;
6. Oilseeds Production Programme;
7. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed areas;
8. Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects;
9. Promoting use of Plastics in Agriculture;
10. Integrated Development of Tropical and Temperate zone fruits;
11. Development of spices;
12. Balanced and Integrated use of fertilisers.

An amount of Rs. 86 crores (approx) has been released to the State Govt. in respect of these schemes during the above period. The implementation of Schemes has helped in substantial increase in production of foodgrains and cotton.

[Translation]

Complaints against Ticket Checkers

2102. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints against several ticket checkers and conductors working under various zones of the Railways in regard to their so called arbitrary behaviour and harassing the passengers;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last two years from each zone;

(c) the action taken in this regard so far; and

(d) the number of persons punished on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The number of complaints received zone-wise is as under:-

Central-362, Eastern-92, Northern-675, North Eastern-66, Northeast Frontier-5, Southern-370, South Central-21, South Eastern-144, Western-143.

(c) and (d). The complaints were investigated and staff in 522 cases have been punished so far.

[English]

Reservation in Higher Education

2103. SHRI K. PRADHAN:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) is not in favour of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in teaching posts in the Institute of higher education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide reservation in the teaching jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission, have informed the Government that they are in favour of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in teaching positions upto the level of Lecturer to the extent of 15% for Schedule Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes. The pay scale for the post of Lecturers in the Colleges/Universities is Rs. 2200-4000 which is analogous to Group 'A' posts in the Government.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government/UGC to ensure implementation of reservation policy in the Universities.

1. SC/ST Cells have been set up in 97 Universities to safeguard the interests of SC/ST candidates.

2. The Universities are reminded from time to time to adhere to the reservation policy and discussions are held on the reservation policy in the periodic review meetings of UGC with Registrars of Universities.

3. The Commission has decided to hold Regional meetings of Universities where the cells have been set up to review the implementation of reservation policy.

Railway Project in Rajasthan

2104. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Railway Projects yet to be completed in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the amount to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Details of the gauge conversion works covering/passing through Rajasthan, now in progress, are as under:

Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in Crores)	Likely date of completion
1. Phulera—Marwar	220	1994-95
2. Marwar—Mahesana	215	1995-96
3. Jodhpur—Luni—Marwar	69	1995-96
4. Jodhpur—Jaisalmer	113	1994-95

Comprehensive Plan for Agricultural production

2105. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains produced in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have formulated a comprehensive plan to increase the production of foodgrains in that State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The estimates of foodgrains production in Kerala during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Foodgrains Production (Lakh-tonnes)
1991-92	10.83
1992-93	11.07
1993-94	10.23

(b) to (d) The Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) implemented in Kerala State during 1990-91 to 1993-94 has been modified and is now being implemented as "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Area" (ICDP-RICE). This scheme is being continued on 75:25 sharing basis between Government of India and the State as was under IPRD. Through the scheme field demonstrations and farmers training are being organised for the effective transfer of technology. Besides, there is also provision under the scheme to provide incentives to the farmers on certified seeds of location specific high yielding varieties of cereals and also on identified improved farm implements and awards to Gram Panchayats for maximising productivity. Efforts are also being made through the scheme for making available the certified seeds of rice varieties specific to problem areas, seeds of green manuring crops and soil ameliorants, etc.

[Translation]

Water and Electricity for Agriculture

2106. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has directed the Government of India to raise charges of water and electricity meant for agriculture; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATE NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The World Bank has been suggesting from time to time for rationalisation of electricity and water tariffs and levying of the minimum agricultural power tariff of 50 paise/KWH. Decisions about power and water tariff are taken by the respective State Governments. So far sixteen States and two Union Territories have agreed to fix their agricultural power tariff at this rate.

Subsidy for Tractors

2107. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide subsidy to the small farmers for purchasing tractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of States in which the above scheme is in force;

(c) the criteria being opted for providing subsidy;

(d) the number of farmers benefited so far under this scheme;

(e) whether the Government propose to give such subsidy on other agricultural implements also;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the Scheme 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation Among Small Farmers', a subsidy at the rate of 30% subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 is given to the farmers having, individually or, in groups, perennially irrigated land holdings between 6 and 8 acres or equivalent, for the purchase of small tractors below 18 PTO HP and upto 3 matching implements including a trailer and a seed-cum-fertilizer drill. The scheme was implemented on All India basis during 1992-93 and 1993-94 on ad-hoc basis with the annual outlays of Rs. 500.00 lakh and Rs. 1000.00 lakh for subsidising 1666 and 3333 numbers of small tractor sets, respectively. The Scheme is implemented through State Govts./UTs. Administrations and their para-statal organisations.

(d) As per the information received from the States/UTs. 2594 number of tractors have so far been subsidised under the schemes; thereby benefiting the corresponding number of farmers or their groups.

[English]

Import of Hazardous Waste

2108. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether an Australian delegation has held talks

with his Ministry in October, 1994 in order to export its hazardous wastes to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government as well as Greenpeace and other Non-Governmental Organisations thereto;

(c) whether the Government have analysed its impact on environmental conditions of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to tackle the matter and ensure the observance of the Basle Convention?

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

(a) and (b). An Australian delegation visited the Ministry of Environment and Forests in October, 1994 and held talks with the officials on the issues of import of hazardous wastes destined for recycling and recovery in India. These discussions were mainly on the present hazardous waste regulations of both the countries and the implications of Decision II/12 of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. According to this decision all transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from OECD to non-OECD States destined for final disposal is prohibited with immediate effect and those destined for recycling or recovery operations are to be phased out and prohibited from 31 December, 1997. According to some press reports, the Greenpeace and other NGOs have expressed concern about some OECD countries trying to dishonour the Decision II/12 of the Basel Convention.

(c) and (d). Wastes are imported into the country essentially as raw material for recycling and recovery of materials such as metals, oil etc., and a large number of secondary manufacturing units, in India are dependent upon such wastes as raw materials. The recycling units have to operate under the environmental conditions laid down as per Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(e) The Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, have notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, which provides for regulating the generation, collection, storage, transport, treatment, disposal and import of hazardous wastes. According to Rule 11 of these rules, the import of hazardous wastes from any country to India is not permitted for dumping and disposal. However, import of such wastes may be allowed for processing or reuse as raw materials, after examining each case on merit. Any import of hazardous wastes would come under the purview of these Rules. The Government of India is a Party to the Basel Convention and all imports of hazardous wastes are also examined as per the obligations under this Convention.

Sanitation Arrangements in K.Vs.

2109. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi;

(b) whether there are adequate arrangements of sanitation, drinking water and electricity in all these Vidyalayas;

(c) whether certain Vidyalayas like Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market, New Delhi do not have drinking water, electricity and civic amenities or even if these facilities exist, these are very unsatisfactory; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that there are 32 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi.

(b) to (c). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan endeavours to provide adequate sanitation, water and electricity in its Vidyalayas. The maintenance of Vidyalayas' buildings are also periodically carried out by CPWD/MES.

There were certain complaints regarding insufficient supply of water in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market due to defect in pumping system. KVS has taken up this matter with the CPWD authorities for early rectification and restoration of the system including the electrical installation.

KVS have issued detailed instructions to their Regional Heads and principals for taking effective/preventive measures for day to day maintenance of sanitation in school campuses.

[Translation]

Advisory Committee on Institutions

2110. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of the advisory committee attached to the Ministry have visited to various Institutions during the last three years to review their working;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to send a similar team of M.Ps to some other selected Institutions to examine their working;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f). The Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Human Resource

Development has not visited institutions under the Ministry to review their working during the last three years as no need was felt. There is no proposal, at present, to organise such visits by Members of Parliament.

Betel Leaf

2111. SHRIMATI KRISHNEDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- the names of total leaf growing States;
- the incentives being given to them by the Government;
- the total amount of assistance given during 1994 to the betel leaf growers, State-wise; and
- the steps being taken by the Government to increase its production so that its export could be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (c) The names of betel leaf growing States with the amount of funds sanctioned for 1994-95 are given in attached statement.

(b) and (d) The Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for the development of betelvine. Under the scheme, following incentives to increase the production for domestic use as well as export purposes are being provided to the growers during 1994-95:—

- construction of 2080 units of conservatories with the assistance limited to 50% of the total cost upto Rs. 750/- per units;
- establishment of 2155 demonstration plots in the farmers fields with the assistance for input cost limited to Rs. 500/- per plot;
- assistance for developing 475 units of water sources @ Rs. 1500/- per unit; and
- distribution of 1450 plant protection equipments (sprayers) at 50% subsidy limited to Rs. 500/- per sprayer.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Names of Betel leaf Growing States With the Amount of Funds Sanctioned For 1994-95.
(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Sanctioned outlay for 1994-95
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	375.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.00
3.	Assam	125.00
4.	Bihar	150.00
5.	Karnataka	352.50

1	2	3
6.	Kerala	377.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	352.50
8.	Maharashtra	327.50
9.	Manipur	125.00
10.	Meghalaya	125.00
11.	Mizoram	125.00
12.	Nagaland	125.00
13.	Orissa	125.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	372.00
15.	Tripura	125.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	192.50
17.	West Bengal	192.50
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	150.00
19.	Pondicherry	250.00
Total:		4075.00

[English]

Reservation for M.Ps. in Kanchanjunga Express

2112. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by General Manager North-east Frontier Railway, from M.Ps regarding harassment made to them by not providing reservations in the Kanchanjunga Express for their journey from Jalpaiguri Road station to Guwahati on June 29, 1994 to attend the meeting; and

(b) if so, the details of investigation made and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A case of non-provision of accommodation to Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, hon'ble M.P. in AC Sleeper by Avadh Assam Express of Kanchanjunga Express was brought to the notice of railway administration. Since the notice was short, the hon'ble M.P. could not be accommodated in Kanchanjunga Express and was provided with a First Class coupe by Avadh Assam Express from Jalpaiguri Road to Guwahati. Instructions have, however, been given to the staff concerned to be more careful and prompt in such cases in future.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion of Raipur-Dhamantari-Rajagir Line

2113. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Raipur-Dhamantari-Rajagir metre gauge rail line into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Unremunerative nature of the line.

[English]

Science Branch of ASI

2114. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the chemical treatment and preservation works carried out/being carried out by the Science Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India in Tamil Nadu and other States during the current years, state-wise; and

(b) the amount sanctioned/spent on these works in each state?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The number of chemical treatment and preservation works carried out/being carried out by the Science Branch of other State including the amount sanctioned/spent thereon during the current year are as per statement attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of works being carried out by Science Branch of Archaeological Survey of India and amount sanctioned for them State-wise

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Works Included	Allocation (in Rupees)	1994-95 Expenditure upto Oct. 1994 (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1,00,000/-	6,838/-
2.	Bihar	3	1,60,000/-	—
3.	Daman & Diu	3	55,000/-	40,347/-
4.	Delhi	6	8,67,000/-	6,27,040/-
5.	Goa	11	4,50,000/-	2,26,160/-
6.	Gujarat	10	2,85,000/-	43,821/-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1,15,000/-	30,660/-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1,80,000/-	31,937/-
9.	Karnataka	14	4,42,000/-	1,57,395/-
10.	Kerala	2	45,000/-	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16	9,03,000/-	3,42,731/-
12.	Maharashtra	16	6,65,000/-	1,32,143/-

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Orissa	13	5,20,000/-	1,41,563/-
14.	Pondicherry	1	20,000/-	—
15.	Punjab	1	30,000/-	—
16.	Rajasthan	9	4,05,000/-	1,66,697/-
17.	Tamil Nadu	9	3,58,000/-	1,10,315/-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	12	8,10,000/-	1,93,390/-
19.	West Bengal	2	90,000/-	14,778/-

Leakage of Toxic Gas

2115. SHRI MANJAY LAL:

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI:

DR. R. MALLU:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Toxic Gas effects 350 in East Delhi" appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 14, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty in the matter;

(d) the steps taken for providing adequate compensation to the affected victims;

(e) whether any Poison Control and Monitoring Unit has been set-up and if so, details thereof;

(f) whether a list of possible missions from different plastics on incineration has been prepared;

(g) if so, whether this has been made public and supplied to all hospitals in the country;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether the Government have any plans to take help of Non-Governmental Organisations and other alert and involved citizens in this regard; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On account of the spread of toxic gas in East Delhi during the early hours of November 13, 1994, 534 persons reported to different hospitals for treatment. Out of this, 526 persons were discharged after treatment, 4 died and remaining were admitted in the hospitals. Investigations have revealed that toxic fumes were produced during the crude process of refining/recovery of metals from metallic scrap/metallic powder by a scrap dealer.

(c) and (d). A case under Section 278/285/337/304-A IPC has been registered by the Delhi Police on 13.11.1994 at Police Station Shahdara, Delhi against Shri Mukis Ahmed, S/o Shri Ali Hussain, R/O R-398, Azad Choke, Kardampuri, Shahdara, Delhi, who was arrested

and later on released on bail by the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi. A sum of Rs. 50,000/- has been sanctioned by the Lt. Governor, National Capital Territory of Delhi for payment as compensation to the next of kin of the four dead persons at the rate of Rs. 20,000/- for one adult and Rs. 10,000/- each for the three infants. Necessary arrangements for providing medical aid to the affected persons have also been made.

(e) to (h). A Poison Control Centre has been established at All India Institute of Medical Sciences. No separate list of possible emissions from different plastics during the process of incineration has been compiled as the emissions would largely depend upon the residues of materials that were stored in the plastic bags, before they were discarded, and such materials cannot be enumerated with reasonable amount of accuracy. However, information on human response to chemicals exposure including gaseous emissions and their symptoms, first-aid and treat have been documented and circulated widely. In addition to this, All India Institute of Medical Sciences has initiated a project for compiling details of antidotes for toxic substances for the purpose of dissemination to concerned organisations-hospitals.

(i) to (j). The Central Government have asked the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to identify influential local persons in communities and obtain their help to ensure that storage, handling and indiscriminate burning of hazardous substances in open spaces are not practised.

Low Budget Railway Hotels

2116. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposal to set up some Low-Budget Railway Hotels in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such hotels proposed to be set up;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the places/stations identified in Orissa for this purpose and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIFF): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The project is in a conceptual stage.

Tribal Cultural Centre

2117. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand for the establishment of Birsa Munda Tribal Cultural Centre at Birsa Maidan, Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fulfil this demand of the tribals of that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) It has been decided to sanction a building grant of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to Birsa Munda Statue Committee, Rourkela for establishment of Birsa Munda Tribal Cultural Centre at Birsa Maidan, Rourkela.

Dowry Prohibition Act

2118. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has since submitted proposals for the appropriate amendments of the Dowry Prohibition Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Vacancies for SC/ST in Central Universities

2119. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 2356 on August 9, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

Quota of Levy Sugar

2120. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to allot levy sugar quota to States on the basis of population as per 1991 census and also allow growth rate for increase in population during subsequent years for additional ad-hoc allocation to the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government have any proposal to restore ad-hoc allocation of 5% which has been discontinued from April, 1994 onwards; and

(d) whether the Government is also considering for

extra allocation for the areas covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Under the present policy of partial control, the monthly allocations of levy sugar to most of the States/Union Territories are being made on uniform norms of ensuring 425 gms. per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1.2.1987. However, some States/Union Territories are being allowed allocations at higher scales in view of the special circumstances prevailing there. Accordingly, about 3.35 lakh tonnes of sugar is being allocated each month as levy for distribution under the Public Distribution System for the entire country. In addition to the above, Government releases about one lakh tonnes per annum as festival quota, which is allocated to the states/Union Territories in proportion to their monthly allocations.

The ad-hoc increase of 5% in the levy sugar allotment of each State/Union Territory given since August, 1991, keeping in view the increased availability of sugar in the country at that time, has been discontinued with effect from the levy sugar release for April, 1994 due to fall in sugar production in the consecutive two seasons i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94.

As such, due to limited availability of levy sugar in the country, there is no proposal at present to make allocations of levy sugar to the States/Union Territories on the basis of population as per 1991 census.

Also in view of the above, at present there is no proposal to restore the ad-hoc allocation of 5%.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Navyug School

2121. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the alleged irregularities in Navyug School of NDMC as reported in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated April 10, 1994;

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

(c) the criteria fixed for recruitment of principals in Navyug Schools and the Schools where the said criteria has not been adopted alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial steps being taken in this regard;

(e) whether facilities provided at Navyug School, Sarojini Nagar are being provided to students in all other Navyug schools; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). The news item appearing in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated 10-4-94 allege irregularities in the appointment/promotion of Principal in the Navyug School, Peshwa

Road, New Delhi, suicide committed by a student and poor result of the school. According to the information furnished by the NDMC, no irregularity has been committed in the appointment/promotion of the Principal in Navyug School as the same has been made as per the approved recruitment rules. In the case of suicide committed by a student Late Master Huma Nath, the NDMC have explained that the school has no bearing on the incident. They have further informed that these schools are giving good results in Board examination.

(e) and (f). The Navyug School Educational Society has taken a decision to have longer working hours, facilities of lunch, tiffin etc. in its Peshwa Road School at par with that at Sarojini Nagar School.

Plantation of fruit trees

2122. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds allocation and actually released by the Union Government for plantation of fruit trees in the rural areas of the country during 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise?

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): Under the Central Sector Scheme for the Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid and Temperate Zone Fruits funds are released to the States and Union Territories. No funds are earmarked separately for rural areas.

A Statement indicating funds allocated and released by the Union Government under Central Sector Scheme for the Integrated Development of tropical, Arid and Temperate Zone Fruits during 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise is attached herewith.

Statement

FUNDS ALLOCATED AND RELEASED TO THE STATES UNDER THE CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF TROPICAL, ARID AND TEMPERATE ZONE FRUITS

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Allocation		Releases	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.88	107.85	15.88	80.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	38.05	25.50	28.54
3.	Assam	15.05	20.13	15.05	15.10
4.	Bihar	7.35	84.34	7.35	63.26
5.	Goe	3.10	19.41	3.10	14.55
6.	Gujarat	18.43	80.95	18.43	60.72
7.	Haryana	9.06	69.74	9.06	69.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	64.28	120.23	64.28	90.24
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	68.93	99.21	68.93	74.41
10.	Karnataka	23.13	93.44	23.13	70.08
11.	Kerala	7.79	36.52	7.79	27.39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.76	80.36	14.76	80.36
13.	Maharashtra	30.38	110.40	30.38	82.80
14.	Manipur	7.05	11.68	7.05	11.68
15.	Mizoram	6.15	14.74	6.15	14.74
16.	Nagaland	9.5	9.73	9.05	7.29
17.	Orissa	7.15	53.29	7.15	41.66
18.	Punjab	10.06	54.37	10.06	40.78
19.	Rajasthan	3.67	63.53	3.67	47.66

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation		Releases	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
20.	Tamil Nadu	47.01	82.19	47.01	61.65
21.	Tripura	9.10	12.14	9.10	9.11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	42.95	116.56	42.95	87.42
23.	West Bengal	—	64.50	—	48.37
24.	Sikkim	5.05	9.53	5.05	9.53
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	8.90	—	4.45
26.	Chandigarh	—	1.00	—	1.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	6.23	—	6.23
28.	Daman & Diu	—	6.23	—	6.23
29.	Delhi	—	6.40	—	6.40
30.	Lakshadweep	—	9.10	—	9.10
31.	Pondicherry	—	9.27	—	8.75
32.	Meghalaya	8.05	9.47	8.05	7.10
TOTAL		458.43	1509.51	458.43	1187.25

[Translation]

Caves in Pune

2123. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVIND RAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether some old caves and information of historical importance have been found in Junar Tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of other important material found there; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for the preservation of this heritage of historical importance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No new findings have come to the notice. However, some cave temples and inscriptions at Junar District Pune, Maharashtra found earlier have been protected by Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The heritage of historical importance is preserved and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

[English]

Diversion of funds

2124. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sought permission from the Union Government to divert the funds allocated for land reclamation programme to small irrigation projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Import of sugar

2125. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA:

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar imported from Pakistan, Guyana and other countries till date and the foreign exchange spent thereon;

(b) the extent to which the imported sugar was made available in open market;

(c) whether the price of sugar in the open market still continues to be high;

(d) whether import of sugar would continue during 1995 keeping in view the stock and availability of sugar in open market and under PDS;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the retail price of sugar during the last ten months;

(g) how these compare with the corresponding period of 1993; and

(h) the steps taken by the Union Government to keep the price of sugar under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Central Government has allowed duty free import of sugar under Open General Licence (OGL). Under this scheme various Private Parties & Public Sector Undertakings viz. State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC) & Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation Limited (MMTC), have undertaken import of sugar. As per available information, a quantity of about 9.37 lakh tonnes of sugar has been imported by various private parties. The Government has no information about the rate and the country of origin of the sugar imported by private parties.

As regards State Trading Corporation and Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation, they have imported 9.77 lakh tonnes of sugar at an average CIF cost of about US \$ 387 per metric tonnes. No sugar has been imported from Pakistan or Guyana by these Agencies.

(b) The Sugar imported by private parties is meant for sale in the Open Market and its distribution/sales is being arranged by the importers themselves details of which are not available with the Government.

(c) The wholesale price index for sugar which was 247.1 in June, 1994 started showing a declining trend thereafter. The indices for the months of September, 1994 to November, 1994 were 235.2, 228.0 and 219.0 respectively.

(d) and (e) The policy in regard to import of sugar under Open General Licence is being continued for the present. The import of sugar for Public Distribution System

during 1995 would depend upon the production prospects etc. during 1994-95 season.

(f) and (g) A Statement I showing the range of retail price of S-30 grade of sugar in the four principal markets of the country from February to November (10 months) during the years 1993 and 1994 is attached.

(h) The steps taken by the Government to keep the price of sugar in the Open Market under control and to maintain them at reasonable levels are given in the attached Statement-II

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing the range of retail Prices of S-30 Grade of sugar in the Four Principal Markets of the country from February to November during the years 1993 and 1994

(Rs./Kg.)

MONTH	DELHI	BOMBAY	CALCUTTA	MADRAS
1993				
February	9.80-10.75	10.00-11.25	N.A.	9.35-10.20
March	9.50-10.50	10.75-11.50	10.50-10.80	10.20-10.50
April	10.00-10.75	11.00-12.00	10.80-11.00	10.50-11.30
May	11.00-12.00	12.00-12.75	11.50-12.00	11.30-12.00
June	10.50-11.50	11.00-11.80	11.80-12.00	10.20-11.60
July	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	11.70-12.00	10.20-10.70
August	11.25-11.50	11.50-12.25	12.00-12.50	10.70-10.90
September	11.25-12.00	11.50-12.00	12.00-12.50	10.35-10.70
October	11.75-12.00	11.25-12.25	12.50	10.70-11.80
November	12.00	12.00-12.50	12.20-12.80	11.30-11.80
1994				
February	12.75-13.00	13.75	13.40-13.60	13.00-13.60
March	12.75-13.50	13.75	13.60-14.00	13.25-13.50
April	13.00-14.00	14.00	13.80-15.00	13.50-15.00
May	14.00-16.50	14.00-15.30	15.00-17.30	15.00-15.40
June	15.75-16.00	15.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00
July	13.50-15.75	14.00-15.00	14.50-16.40	12.80-14.00
August	13.50-14.50	14.00	14.00-14.50	12.50-13.25
September	14.25-15.00	14.00-14.50	14.30-14.50	12.20-13.20
October	14.25-15.00	14.00	13.80-14.50	11.50-12.00
November	12.75-14.25	13.00-14.00	13.50	10.70-11.50

STATEMENT-II

Steps taken by the Government to keep the price of Sugar in the Open Market Under Control.

1. Releases of adequate freesale quota are made in a judicious manner in order to maintain sugar prices in the open market at a reasonable level to the consumer as also to enable the producer to pay remunerative cane price to the growers.

2. Import of sugar has been allowed under Open General Licence (OGL). No duty of customs and no additional duty of customs is levied on this import.

3. In order to augment the supply for the Public Distribution System, Government decided that Public Sector Undertakings i.e. State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC) and Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation Limited (MMTC) should also undertake import of sugar. Of the contracts made by STC & MMTC, a quantity of about 9.77 lakh tonnes has already arrived at various ports upto 15.12.1994.

4. Import of raw sugar has been placed under O.G.L.

5. With a view to ensure that indigenous sugar is not held back by the mills, restrictions on sale and despatch of freesale sugar have been stipulated on a weekly basis, instead of fortnightly basis which existed earlier.

6. Gur (Control) Order, 1994 has been issued, imposing stock-holding limits on stocks held by Gur dealers. This has been done with a view to discourage speculative hoarding of Gur. It is expected to have a sympathetic sobering effect on sugar prices.

Production of sugar

2126. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:
SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar production has fallen during 1993-94 in comparison to 1992-93;

(b) if so, how much and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to increase the production of sugar in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sugar production during 1993-94 sugar season (October-September) was about 98.12 lakh tonnes (provisional) as against 106.09 lakh tonnes during 1992-93 season. The decline in sugar production during 1993-94 sugar season could be attributed to the higher diversion of sugarcane to Gur and Khandsari sectors and fall in the sugarcane/sugar production in the major sugar producing State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). The Government have taken/initiated the following measures in order to give a boost to the sugar production during 1994-95 sugar season:—

(i) Early-crushing incentives have been announced in the form of higher free sale quota at 72% as against the normal entitlement of 60% to sugar mills for the production achieved during the period 1.10.1994 to 15.11.1994.

(ii) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for 1994-95 season has been raised to Rs. 39.10 per quintal linked to the basic recovery of 8.5% subject to a premium of Rs. 0.46 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above that level upto 10% and Rs. 0.60 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery about 10%.

(iii) An advance announcement of SMP for 1995-96 season has also been made at Rs. 42.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, subject to premium for higher recoveries.

[English]

Review of Operation Flood-III

2127. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and European Economic Community Joint Review Mission have reviewed the Operation Flood-III project in the country;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Mission in this regard; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c): The World Bank and EEC review the Operation Flood III Project periodically. The recommendations made are studied and acted upon by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for taking corrective measures whenever necessary. The World Bank Review Mission visited the project sites from 14.10.94 to 17.11.94. Some of the major recommendations by Mission are as follows:

1. Mission has commended NDDB for the improved pace of project implementation and project administration including disbursement performance.

2. NDDB should try to urge the Federations to transfer facilities to Unions and give them autonomy in pricing and recruitment.

3. The Mission emphasized the need to concentrate on revival of defunct or non-functional Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) in the Unions and continue cooperative development programme to increase member commitment.

4. Marketing should be expanded simultaneously and emphasis should be given on consumer education.

Production of butter and ghee

2128. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDHARY:
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and production of butter and ghee in the country during each of the last three years and 1994-95 till date;

(b) whether the country has become self sufficient in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement of butter and ghee in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Estimates of demand for butter and ghee have not been prepared. The total production of butter and ghee during the last three

years and 1994-95 (upto October, 1994) in the cooperative sector are given below:

Year	Production (Quantity in M.T.)	
	Ghee	Butter
1991-92	34,263	18,619
1992-93	50,218	27,209
1993-94	53,274	24,866
1994-95 (upto October, 1994)	17,193	7,097

(b) and (c). There was shortage of butter and ghee in the country during the months of August, September and October, 1994. The shortage situation has since eased. Government does not apprehend any shortage of these consumables in the near future.

[Translation]

Production of Vegetables

2129. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of vegetables per year in the country;

(b) whether a large quantity of vegetables get perished every year;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the perishing of the vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The estimated yearly average production of vegetables in the country is 640.50 lakh tonnes.

(b) No specific survey has been undertaken to assess the early losses of vegetables. As per report of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan titled "Perishable Agricultural Commodities (1981)", post harvest wastage of fruits and vegetables is upto 25-40% due to inadequate and unscientific handling of fruits and vegetables.

(c) and (d). Government of India has taken steps to prevent the perishing of vegetables by implementing massive programmes for creating post harvest infrastructure through National Horticulture Board during the 8th Plan. The Programme includes establishment of grading packing centres in the producing areas, development of cold chain including refrigerated transport, pre cooling units and cold storages, improving shelf life by way of waxing etc. The Board is also assisting various organisations like Cooperative Societies, Farmers Organisations, Agro-hort Corporations, Public/Private Limited Companies for creating post harvest infrastructure facilities for horticultural produce including vegetables.

[English]

Allocation of Rice and Kerosene to Hilly Areas

2130. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from State Governments particularly from Tamil Nadu for allocation of more rice and kerosene oil for special distribution to the tribals living in the hilly areas;

(b) if so, the quantity provided during the last three years, Year-wise; and

(c) whether there is any central monitoring agency to see that the supplies actually reach the needy people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Central Government makes bulk allocations of Public Distribution System (PDS) commodities, including rice and kerosene, to States/Union Territories (UTs). Further suballocations to districts/regions within a State/UT are done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. On the request received from Tamil Nadu Government Central Government has allocated an additional quantity of 29200 tonnes of rice per month to Tamil Nadu since March, 1994 and upto April, 1995. Requests are received from time to time from State Governments for additional allocations of PDS commodities, which are considered by the Central Government before the monthly allocations are decided.

(b) The allocations of rice and kerosene made to Tamil Nadu during the last three years are as follows:

(in '000 Tonnes)

	Rice	Kerosene
1992	828.81	656.32
1993	849.66	659.08
1994	1215.30	668.58
		(for 1994-95)

(c) Operational responsibility for implementation of the PDS, including the responsibility for monitoring whether the supplies actually reach the needy people is that of the State Government/UT Administrations. There is no Central monitoring agency specifically set up for this purpose.

Archaeological Congress

2131. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Third World Archaeological Congress was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) the names of the nations participated in the said Congress; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per Statement-I attached.

(c) As per Statement-II attached.

(d) The Congress achieved useful academic interactions through its 14 Academic sessions, symposia and general lectures.

STATEMENT-I

The Third World Archaeological Congress was held in New Delhi from 4-11 December, 1994. In the Congress more than 700 papers were presented by the archaeologists, anthropologists, linguists and scholars from related disciplines under 14 major academic themes, 63 sub-themes and seven-symposia followed by fruitful discussions. The event provided an opportunity to the scholars to interact, discuss and share valuable information on interesting archaeological discoveries made all the World over and interpretation of field data. In the Plenary session three resolutions viz., inclusion of Bhimbetka rock shelters in World Heritage List, all Archaeological Departments and Institutions be headed by Professional archaeologists, and reaffirmation of the faith in the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, called the Charter of Venice (Venice, May, 1964) and Recommendations on International Principles applicable to Archaeological Excavations (adopted by the General Conference at its 9th Session, UNESCO, New Delhi) were passed unanimously by voice vote. During the period of Congress the National Museum, New Delhi in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India, Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute, Pune, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal and Department of Archaeology, Government of Haryana organised four exhibitions entitled (i) India and Indus Civilization (ii) Conservation and Preservation of Monuments in India and Abroad (iii) Indian Megaliths in Asian perspective and (iv) Rock Art of India.

STATEMENT-II

The names of the nations participated in the Congress are:— Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Polynesia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Holland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Madagacoar, Mexico, Meldives, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua new Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tadzakistan, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe and other countries of former USSR.

Patna University

2132. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring Patna University under the control of the Union Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bull Calves

2133. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the breeding targets fixed and achievements made by the Central Animal Breeding Farms for bull calves for the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date, Farm-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred during the said period;

(c) the basis of distribution of these bull calves to the States; and

(d) the details of distribution of bull calves to states during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabhs.

[English]

Jaggery

2134. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jaggery is being used for brewing liquor in the eastern Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments.

(b) The Gur (Regulation and Use) Order, 1968, under Clause 3, Prohibits the use of jaggery for the preparation of alcoholic liquor.

Subsidy to Fertilizer Industry

2135. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of ad-hoc subsidy to Fertilizer Industry has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The scheme of concession on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers to the farmers is being continued during 1994-95 w.e.f. 10th June, 1994. The payment to Manufacturer/Importer(MOP) is being made on the basis of reports of sales submitted by the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations.

Educational Rights of Minorities

@@2136. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum regarding educational rights of the Minorities to the Government recently;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made in the memorandum;

(c) the decision taken on the points raised by the members; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Some members of Parliament have requested the government to safeguard the educational rights of minorities. Issues relating to rights of minority educational institutions are the subject matter of several petitions currently before the Supreme Court.

Seminar on Population

2136-A. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national seminar on 'Population a resource or burden' was held in the Capital on October 20, 1994;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions at the Seminar; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Seminar on population was organised by the National Council of Science Museums, under its popular programme 'National Science

Seminar', on 20th October, 1994, and meant; for school students, for encouraging and inculcating in them scientific temper as part of its regular activity.

(c) Does not arise.

Catalytic Converter

2136 B. SHRI P. KUMARASAMAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emission levels from petrol driven vehicles contribute a major share in environmental pollution in the country;

(b) whether a Catalytic Converter capable of turning exhaust fumes into friendly gases has been developed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to encourage the use of Catalytic Converter in vehicles;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In many advanced countries such as USA, Germany, etc., catalytic converters using unleaded petrol and capable of converting exhaust fumes into less noxious gases have been developed. The catalytic converters developed in advanced countries use noble metals such as Palladium, Phodium and Platinum as catalyst and can be used only with unleaded petrol. There are two types of catalytic converters—oxidation catalyst which can convert only hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide to harmless by products and the three-way catalytic converter which can convert oxides of nitrogen, also. In India, two organisations, namely the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) at Nagpur and the National Chemical Laboratory at Pune are involved in the development of catalytic converters based on non-noble metal technology. The Technologies of both are under trial.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government has decided that only cars fitted with catalytic converters would be sold in the four metros of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, wherein unleaded petrol is to be made available in selected retail outlets, which effect from April 1, 1995.

(f) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation].....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV(Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of providing educational and other facilities to the backward class youth has been continuously raised during every session in this House and the Government has repeatedly assured the House that the OBC students will be given relaxation in age and in the number of attempts for an examination. Presently, there are various types of reservation facilities for the blinds, the physically

handicapped, the ex-servicemen or for the SC and ST students. It was only for OBC students that repeated demands for providing them facilities were made and despite the Government's assurance everytime, nothing was done in this direction.

The UPSC exams commenced from 16th of December but despite your assurance you have not implemented it so far. The Assurance Committee also made recommendations in this regard and the Committee's Chairman Shri Acharia is also present here. He also made his sincere efforts in this matter. Even today, thousands of youth raise this voice outside the House. The Government has given them one facility. In the recently conducted UPSC exams not a single student was covered under 27 per cent reservation. UPSC has for the first time in its history revised its list.

In this exam, the youth generally get a period of four months for preparation but unfortunately, they will now get only two month's time. In this regard, too, the Government did not give any relaxation.

Through you, I would like to tell the Government that their exams commenced from 16th December and in view of this examination, the Government's attitude of keeping its promise and resolving this issue was not positive. It, instead, made it more complicated. It is a petty facility in comparison to other facilities granted. Through you, I would like to tell the Government that despite your intervention in favour of this issue which you termed as justified and wanted it to be implemented, the Government has taken no action in this regard whereas the examinations have commenced from 16th.

Yesterday, I raised the issue of electoral reforms in your presence. I am not raising it again. Be it the electoral reforms or any other issue, the Government does not intend to resolve these with a firm decision but, instead, wants to complicate the issues. Therefore, through you, I would like to ask the Government what does it intend to do in this regard; If they want to resolve it, they should expedite the matter. With these words, I conclude.

[Interruptions]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I have a point of order on this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order because there is nothing in order now.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Well, then please listen to me because with regard to assurance, I want to say....[Interruptions]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these exams commenced from 16th of the month. The Hon'ble Minister had assured that it has been enforced since 1990, so, this much relaxation will definitely be given. Some days ago, the Hon'ble Minister in a meeting told me that the relaxation has not been given.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, admission forms for attempting at

engineering exams are being filled now, A.R.S. scientists are to be appointed in Agricultural sector. No arrangements for reservation have been made. The Government's attitude is not dependable. I would like that the Hon'ble minister pay attention to it. The Minister of Agriculture is present here. He is aware of the non-availability of reservation in the appointment of A.R.S. scientists. Exams for Civil Engineering are going to be held in 1995. There is not reservation in I.I.T. I urge you to pay attention to it and immediately issue orders in this regard.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for giving us opportunities at several occasions to speak our mind on this issue in this House. In this regard, we met you many times and you were sympathetic and also expressed your helplessness with the promise that you will convey our sentiments to the concerned quarters. In this connection, we also met the hon. Prime Minister. No Minister of this Government is related to this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall have to say whether it is true or not?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The leader of the Opposition, Shri Atalji is present here. Last week, he himself endorsed this demand of the students with his signatures. The Chairman, Assurance Committee, Shri Acharia is sitting beside me. His committee, in its recommendations on behalf of the Parliament also revealed that the Government should approve and implement it. Despite all this, no action is being taken. In this regard, we want your help. The Government disapproved of the Supreme Court verdict, the unanimous opinion of all the parties and above all its own decision. What a big irony and injustice it is that after ignoring its own assurance, the Committee has to ask the Government to fulfil its own assurance. This is the question of 52 per cent backward class youth of this country. 12 out of 15 classes entitled for reservation have been given five years' age relaxation. Then, why are the rest being discriminated against? I allege that the Government is prevaricating because it does not want to give reservation to the backward classes. The Government had to yield before the pressure of the public opinion, the Parliament and the Supreme Court judgement but the Government is reluctant to enforce it. 27 per cent reservation has not been granted even in the Preliminary test. Dr. Kanaujia is present here. I would like to congratulate him. He personally met the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission and it was then that 27 per cent reservation was implemented in the Preliminary test. No direction was issued thereafter.....*[Interruptions]* The department of Personnel had opposed its implementation in it. I would like to congratulate the UPSC Chairman for acceding to its implementation. The Government should give 5 years' age relaxation to the backward class applicant. In order to do justice to them, a decision should be taken by extending the date of present exams and merging them with this one.*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the cause of age relaxation as advanced by Sharadji and Yasdavji just now. I urge upon the Government to implement it forthwith because it has many a times made announcements to this effect in this House. They would be denied 5 years age relaxation if a notification to this effect is not issued by 24 December, 1994. This will create difficulties for these applicants. Therefore, I demand that the notification be issued forthwith so that they get their rights.

[English]

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem raised by many hon. Members is really a burning problem, especially, among the students who are appearing in the Civil Services Examination.

Sir, in Delhi, I find that students from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and other States are camping here in the biting cold and they are going from pillar to post, collecting signatures from the Members of Parliament of this hon. House. If the Minister in-charge is alert and if the Minister is able to do something for these students, it would be nice. Why should they suffer like this? So, this is the state of affairs.

I urge upon the hon. Minister who is in-charge of Personnel Department to take serious view of the problem for providing 27 per cent reservation for OBC's for providing relaxation in age and also for providing relaxation in the number of attempts for them in the said examination. I understand that if the Notification is not published before 24th of this month, the students will be deprived of a chance. So, before 24th, the Government and particularly the Minister in-charge must come forward and publish the same for giving reservation, for giving relaxation in age, for giving relaxation in the number of attempts, and also for giving relaxation in marks for those students.

Sir, I am very much concerned about the problem of OBCs. I am sure this Government will come to the rescue of those students.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA (Machhli Shahar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, Shiv Sharan Verma, Member of Parliament, Parliamentary constituency, Machhli Shahar, Jaunpur, come from Uttar Pradesh. A 33 k.w. power house was cleared for my area and the Poorvanchal Development Fund allocated a sum of Rs. 50 lakh for the purpose with my efforts. The area's workers and the population decided in a rally on 31st August that as the area's M.P. has put in his best efforts to get its clearance, he alone should lay the foundation stone. 2nd September was the day fixed for this purpose. Accordingly, I proceeded for laying the foundation alongwith 15 thousands to 20 thousands workers on that day. As soon as we covered a distance of 100 metres there, the District Magistrate..* and the Superintendent of Police..* Shri Ram Singh Meena. Both were present there..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

[Translation]

*[Interruptions]**

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: These officers

* Not recorded.

signalled us. The ADM and the officers of Finance and Revenue Department also signalled us. The additional Superintendent of Police.. signalled for lathicharge and we were badly beaten. Thereafter, these officials humiliated me by using vulgar words. The C.O., Machhishahar.. C.O., Maliyahoon.. Shri Harishankar Yadav, C.O. Badiapur, S.H.O. Panwara.. P.S. Mungrabad-Shahpur.. incharge of Maharajanj police station.. incharge of police station, Badlapur and incharge of.. beat us badly. However, the District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police did not express regret over this incident. I fell unconscious even then the lathi charge was going on [Interruptions]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: About 100 persons received cane injuries. They were unable to move. There were several people who were admitted in the civil Hospital under police custody. Some of them were even seriously injured. No medical examination of the injured was carried out. The police burst tear gas shells and fired hundreds of rounds. The police also used bricks on Congress workers resulting in injuries to the people... [Interruptions]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, if you want real relief you please sit down. I want a report Mr. Minister [Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: One person broke and destroyed my new jeep and 'Bullet' motorcycle No. D.L. The police forcibly entered the houses of the people, indulged in looting and molestation of women. This is an act which indicates the high-handedness of the police. All the injured workers were put in different police stations of the district. Neither any medical examination was done nor any arrangement for providing them medicines was made. The people got themselves treated at their own expenses. Some of them were admitted in the District hospital. They had received hand and leg injuries. Under Such circumstances, it would be proper to provide them ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000/-each from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Sir, I alongwith Shri Kesri Nath Pandeya, an Ex-MLA was arrested and taken in a police jeep to Police station Madiyaho and various other police stations so as to eliminate us. I requested several times on the way about my indisposition. I also asked to get myself medically examined. When I asked for water, it was not given to me. They told us that they would compel us to drink wine. On 3.4.94, when we were arrested no water, tea or breakfast was served to us from 4 P.M. to 8 p.m. Thereafter, C.O. city Jaunpur, P.S. Zafrabad came and took us in a police vehicle to the Civil Court. The Police had also brought 26 injured persons in custody in a PAU van. No. U.A.Z.-9148 at the Court premises. They told me that on 2/3.9.94 at

about 8.30 p.m., to police entered their houses and abused them. Thereafter they were beaten up badly and their hands and legs were broken. The policemen also indulged in looting and took away the costly house hold goods. In our case, the police did not produce any document in the court. Even then, we were not released by the police till 6 p.m. Ultimately, the CJM released us on submission of P.B. bond. Thereafter I went to the District Hospital and got myself medically examined. The medical certificate is enclosed with the documents. Sujanganj police station, Jaunpur has now filed a case against 53 persons, including myself, by implicating us in serious charges. I have got all the documents with me.. [Interruptions] The injured workers of Congress are very much worried. The case has still not been withdrawn. This case should be withdrawn immediately.. [Interruptions].. Sir, it is a question of the dignity of the Lok Sabha. It is regretting that nobody is paying attention to this serious issue...

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you sit down. There is no need to speak more than that. [Interruptions]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to have a report on this, Mr. Minister. [Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, we have listened to the story of the sufferings of hon. Member. I do not see any reason in not believing his story. It is a case of breach of privilege. You should ask for a report.. [Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told them. [Interruptions]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What you have said is a routine process. If you wish, you can refer this case to the Privilege Committee directly.. [Interruptions]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sasaram is the headquarter of Rohtas district in Bihar. It is a historical, religions and tourist place. Keeping in view the tourist inflow here, a G.T. road was constructed which passes through the middle of the city. Due to increase in the population and heavy inflow of tourists every year, the accidents on this road have been occuring on every one or two days. The day before yesterday, 7 people died in a road accident in my constituency. Sir, through you, I request the Union Government that an over bridge may be constucted on this G.T. road from Beda to S.P. Jain College so that local people could be saved from the cruel clutches of death.

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice that poorer sections of this country are becoming victims of the evils of alcohol addiction. Alcohol is the root cause of several evils. It leads to physical, emotional, social and moral degeneration. When one becomes addicted to

alcohol, he is least bothered about his own health, family welfare and children's education and a heavy amount of their earnings are being spent in consuming alcohol, ultimately resulting in the crisis in his economic position. Many crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol. In a drunken state, accidents are most common. A drunkard can easily indulge in theft, violence, crimes and may even commit a murder. Alcohol also causes various types of cancers. Alcohol causes emotional disturbances, depression, and may even lead to suicide. Alcohol addiction not only ruins the family of the downtrodden sections to the society, but also the major cause for poor health standards.

Women in Dibagunta Village of Nellore District were first to launch a massive movement against the evil effects of alcohol and demanded its ban. They being the ultimate sufferers of alcohol, decided to force the Government for ban of liquor. This movement spread all over the State and the Government had to ban before their genuine demands. In the recent elections held in Andhra Pradesh, each and every political party including the Congress Party promised that they would impose a total prohibition if they were voted to power. And the total prohibition in Andhra Pradesh is the result of massive movement launched by the women of the State.

I demand from the hon. Prime Minister, who also hails from a village in Andhra Pradesh and he is aware of evils of alcohol mentioned above, that this decision in Andhra Pradesh has to be taken as ideal one and impose total prohibition of alcohol in the country. Government is spending crores of rupees for the welfare of the poorer sections, and the total prohibition would be a major step among such social measures. And I also demand that 50 per cent of the loss suffered by the State Government due to this total prohibition should be borne by the Central Government as an incentive to the State Governments which come forward for such prohibition.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I rise to make my request about the Motion of Censure that I have moved against the Minister of State for Food.

MR. SPEAKER: When was it received? It was not put up to me. I have to go through it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I appreciate the point that you have not received it. The motion was submitted by me yesterday. I will not take much time to explain about it and urge for your consideration of this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether you can raise it before I allow you to do so.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not raising the motion as such.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a Privilege Motion or an Adjournment Motion?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is not a privilege motion; it is a Censure Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not to be admitted by me?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is to be admitted by you, Sir. May I just read out the relevant portion of it? Why it should be admitted that is what I am arguing.

MR. SPEAKER: If I hear the arguments on all the notices given as to why they should be admitted, then I receive 60,000 notices on the question.

I would be required to hear those arguments. That is why the Rule says that such matters are not raised on the floor of the House before they are admitted. I will go through it. You have time for that and you can come up later on.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not arguing for its admission!

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise, without my admitting it, you are pleading for it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, Sir, I am not even pleading for it. I am putting it across to you, if you listen to me...

MR. SPEAKER: Not his way.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is a real difficulty that we are facing.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the difficulty?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The difficulty is that in today's List of Business is listed on my name a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: But you have given a notice for that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have also given a notice as a Motion of Censure against a particular Minister who has been found as fully responsible by a Committee that was appointed by the Government. The hon. Prime Minister comes up here and says, 'I exonerate the Minister as there is no malafide.' You must please understand.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give you the time. You can make the same point at that time. Now, there are other Members to whom we have not allowed to raise the issues they want to raise upto this time and they may not have the time because we are coming to the fag end of this session. If you are speaking now, if you had spoken yesterday and if you would be speaking today also that means one Member has three times opportunity to speak and other Members do not have even a single time opportunity.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I appreciate the point. I do not wish to hog the time of the House.

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. Please cooperate. You make the point, if you want, when you are allowed to raise.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Let me make only one point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaswant Singhji, you always cooperate, today also you should cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Why do not you fix the time for discussion on sugar muddle? In today's agenda, it has been put as a last item..[Interruptions]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: 193 matters are generally taken up at 4.00 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I suggested adequate time should be given on this. I urge upon you to take it up after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: We can sit late in the night also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you, you are making a very good point. That is why yesterday I said, "we can start the debate." Yesterday some Members, who had studied it, could have started. I was ready to allow the debate yesterday if you wanted. But there was no agreement on that point. That is why we did not take it up. Today also the most important Business before the House is passing of the Budget. You pass it and take it immediately. No problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): That is not necessary either. The Supplementary Budgets can be taken up in the next session. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not allowing and if you want that the House should conduct itself in that fashion that even the Budget should not be allowed to be passed then it is your judgement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please fix eight hours for discussing as budget (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Within five minutes after the Supplementary Budget it can be taken up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Is the sugar scandal unimportant? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lodha, if I comment on that comment, it will be very bad.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, I really want that you should have enough time for that. I think immediately you can start this. Now it is a matter of Budget and if you think that the Budget is not to be passed by this House, it is your judgement. I leave it to you.

(Interruptions)

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): Yesterday, everybody had agreed that the Government Business should be taken up first. In the meeting called by you, we had all decided that yesterday we should pass the entire Business and today, this discussion could take place.

MR. SPEAKER: We have agreed but the Members have their views and the leaders have to carry their people with them, so you should understand their difficulty also.

RE: ISSUANCE OF PHOTO IDENTITY CARDS TO VOTERS

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only three days are left of this session. The Session is going to end on the 23rd of this month. We had raised the biggest

issue yesterday relating to the amendment in the Representation of the People Act but unfortunately the Government is not coming out with an explanation. Secondly, the Election Commission has fixed January 15th as a deadline for the issuance of photo identity cards and thereafter, elections will not be held. We will again meet in February and if before that the Election Commission's veto worked, the elections can not be held. It is going to create a very big constitutional crisis. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Indrajeet Gupta and I had yesterday met the Prime Minister. We had urged upon him to get all those items passed on which all the parties were unanimous. I had mentioned it yesterday also that the Election Commission is supposed to hold elections and not to withhold them. There are not two opinions that the Election Commission is doing good work in some cases, e.g. monitoring on expenditure. It did commendable job in the elections held in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and we all appreciate it. But on some issues it is going beyond its jurisdiction. I want that the Government must say something on the question of the issuance of photo-identity cards. I want to level an allegation against the Central Government that it is their intention to stall it till the deadline lapsed for the issuance of photo-identity cards. Then they will impose President's rule in Bihar and Orissa and remove Janata Dal Governments in these States led by Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav and Shri Biju Patnaik respectively and hold elections there only after appointing their own candidates.

Sir, only three days are left of the current session. The Government must announce it right now in the House that the amendment Bill would be passed in this session after introducing the Bill. I seek this assurance from you. You are the custodian of this House. If a constitutional crisis arises then.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave you time and you are putting all responsibilities on me.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I am saying it to the Government through you.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): I also have to say something on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Members from your party have also spoken.
[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, this is a very important issue... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, I want to raise a very important issue... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After Somnathji please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In a parliamentary democracy, it hardly needs to be said that election is the very crux of the matter. Now, Sir, one person, however well intentioned he may be, cannot hold the entire electoral

process to ransom, he cannot interrupt the process of election. Therefore, the question as to whether one person, however well intentioned he may be,—at the moment I am not going into the matters of doubt or controversies—can decide not to hold the elections in this country is very important.

Sir, I do not understand why the Government is dragging its feet. They had decided to bring in a Constitution Amendment Bill. However, it did not go through. Thereafter repeatedly the Government is saying that they are committed to this. They brought a Bill. Sir, now under the new rule, it went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had accepted the basic formulations of the Bill. One or two suggestions may have been made. Now we find—only three days are left in this Session—that not even an attempt is being made to get it through. The Law Minister does not have any information. He says that he has not even studied the Bill. The Prime Minister was good enough to say yesterday that today it will come before the Cabinet. Why does the Government not give an assurance that tomorrow it will be on the list? It has to be passed. Sir, this Session will not be there next week. Are they going to do it by an Ordinance? Why can they not take the House into confidence and tell us? It will not take much time. We agree that those who are supporting the Bill do not have the need to discuss and to take part in the debate. There may be some objections. It cannot take much time.

Sir, I besiege you, for the sake of parliamentary democracy in this country, to kindly take up this matter with the Government. Let the Government respond to this. Otherwise, very serious situation will arise. The whole electoral process is being undermined by one individual because of his own predilections. I must strongly oppose it.

And I urge upon the Government to bring the Bill. Let that assurance be given on the floor of this House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): I agree with all colleagues that the process of elections should not be stopped, and as far as I can understand, the Chief Election Commissioner or the Election Commissioner had stated that if there are no identity cards, there would be no election in the States. Despite that statement the fact that even the dates of the elections have been announced by him indicates that having ensured that that kind of statement has made even Orissa and Bihar which were earlier reluctant to fall in line, start the process of preparing identity cards, I do not feel apprehensive that in any way, the election process is going to be stalled. I have very strong reservations about the Bill as it is proposed to be passed because I believe that the Chief Election Commissioner's powers are derived from Article 324 of the Constitution and these powers cannot be in any way circumscribed by a simple law. As an attempt was made earlier, got stuck up in the Court of law, it would not be right for the Parliament to pass another such law which is challenged before the judiciary and gets stuck up. I certainly feel that the Government owes it to the House, because there has

been some communication earlier, there was total breach of communication between the Government and the Election Commission—the two Constitutional Authorities—which was a very unhappy state of affairs, in the last two or three months. Judging at least by the Press reports, there seems to have been some better communication in the last two months. What has been the outcome of those, and is the Government still keen on passing a law which may be struck down or some of its provisions may be struck down by the Court as is being demanded by my colleagues here or has it made sure that the elections will be held as scheduled after the completion of five years? If the Government has ensured that, then I think, there would be no such demand as is being made today. This is my point. Therefore, the Government should take the House into confidence.

I am sorry to say that yesterday's statement was unsatisfactory because the statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, was that "I have enquired from the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry is yet to give me a reply as to what is its opinion" We are not concerned with the Law Ministry's opinion. Now this particular Bill on your reference was referred to the Standing Committee on Home and Legal Affairs and it has given its opinion on that particular Bill. Now the House, if at all, will consider that Bill as it is proposed by the Standing Committee on Home, but what is the Government's stand, it is still unclear.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Where is the Government?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Yesterday also, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister had stated very clearly that after receiving the report from the Standing Committee which had gone into the details... (*Interruptions*)

Yes. I am saying that after receiving the report—and the report has been received only three, four days back, Sir. It was stated very clearly that the Cabinet has to take a decision on certain changes which have been suggested by the Standing Committee and only after that we will be able to come before the House and inform as to what exactly and when it has to be done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister yesterday told us that it would be placed before the Cabinet today. Then when are you going to bring it? You must give the date. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Yesterday when some of us met the Prime Minister, though it was a very brief meeting, because we had to leave and he had to leave also for other business, at that time, Sir, what he said, as I understood it was, that there is no difficulty but we have to go through the technical process of referring it to the Cabinet. And he said, "I will refer it to the Cabinet. The Cabinet will clear it and then we can go ahead with it" And the Law Minister, of course, has been saying that he has to have another look at it, he has not studied it etc. etc. But from the Prime Minister, what I understood, as it is reported so in the Press today also, is that the idea of the Government is that it

should be brought in this very Session. it is only a technical matter of referring it to the Cabinet. So we do not understand.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It is not just that. Just like my colleague, I am also concerned that under no circumstances, the provision of the Constitution requiring every Assembly to be elected is five years, that should not.

I am not concerned with the Bill because, as I said, the particular provision in this Bill which says that if the Chief Election Commissioner has issued any direction in relation to identity cards without the permission of the Central Government, that particular direction would be null and void, it would be inoperative. I hold that that particular provision is itself null and void. It would be struck down. Therefore, we have totally dissented and if this particular Bill is brought, my Party will oppose this particular provision very strongly.

But the issue is not that. The issue is that: Has the Government ensured that elections will take place anyhow in all the five States?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I believe that the process has been gone through— in some States 70 per cent, in some States 80 per cent and in some States may be 25 per cent. But the process of preparation of identity cards has started which is a good thing.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: If cards are not made then that what will happen?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It is not that if somebody is not distributed the identity card he will not have a right to vote.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Not more than 10 cards a day are being made. The things will not do merely be fixing photos, the photos are also required to be certified.

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I think that this kind of a discussion going on between Shri Paswan and me is of no point. It is the Government which has a responsibility of ensuring that the elections take place on time in the whole country and for that purpose this particular law is, in itself, obnoxious. It is a provision which in itself is bad. Therefore, do not commit that mistake. But holding the elections is the responsibility of the Government, ensuring that the functioning of the Constitution is the responsibility of the Government..... (Interruptions) It can be done.

AN HON. MEMBER: When he announces the election.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: There is no difficulty. But let him tell. (Interruptions). My own feeling is that even after passing that particular provision, the Election Commissioner in so far as he is empowered by the law in the Constitution to issue notification, that law is there. That is not sought to be nullified by this. What is sought to be nullified by this is something else... (Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I am suggesting a way out in this. Please permit me for a minute.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Notification in respect of

three or four States has been issued. The dates have been issued. Is it your suggestion that because of that it is no longer possible or feasible for him to go back on that?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No, I am not saying that. It merely indicates his intention. He knew that in these States there have been no identity cards.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, not yet.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Not yet and in some States it is merely 25 per cent or so and with the best of efforts and with the best of desires, it is not going to be completed. Even then he framed this schedule and announced it. It shows that despite that earlier statement which was perhaps intended to provoke.... I do not know. Let the Government say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From what Shri Advani is saying.... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You are entering into the Election Commission's mind.... (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am not entering into the mind of the Election Commission.

[Translation]

It has not been done for the last one and a half years and its responsibility lies with the State Government. Had the Election Commission not taken this stand, it would not even have been completed 25 per cent. What has happened is good and I feel that the elections should be held.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are saying that if anybody gets the identify card he will have a right to vote and if somebody does not get the identify card, he will also have a right to vote. Who has done this interpretation? [English]

That is not the interpretation of the Chief Election Commissioner... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is the Parliament of India at the mercy of one individual?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then, what was he saying? Holding elections is a Constitutional function. We are just dumb spectators and we have to wait for one person's decision. How can it be?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am not asking you. I am asking the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Election Commission has made it specifically clear that the logic given by Shri Advani is not correct. It is not correct that since the Election Commission has already chalked out an election Schedule, it does not intend to hold elections. The Election Commissioner had said at that time that this election schedule is being chalked out and if identity cards are not made before January 15th, elections will not be held. It means the Election Commission can also withhold elections which is against the established principles of democracy. Another difficulty is that the Patna High Court has given a

judgement that the order of the Election Commission would be Supreme. It has been stated in the judgement that if identity cards are not made then Election Commission can withhold elections. I feel that it is a serious matter. The hon. Minister here is talking merely of the Bill. I want an assurance from the Government on this. The hon. Minister should announce it here that those assemblies whose tenure of five years has completed, will go to polls in time and the elections will not be withheld under any circumstances. The hon. Minister must say it before the adjournment of the House.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had given me time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you time after the completion of this point.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Election Commission is not an individual.

[English]

It is a constitutional authority.

[Translation]

That is why, I feel that it is against propriety to mention Election Commission in the House in this way.

So far as the identity cards are concerned, I come from Maharashtra and so do you.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The Election Commissioner says that he can not allow. You please understand it. I want to say that people in India are being deprived of their democratic rights. They should not be deprived of their democratic rights.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I agree with the opinion of Shri Sharad Yadav. I belong to Maharashtra and so do you. You are aware that 80 per cent people in Maharashtra have been issued identity cards. This work has been undertaken in Gujarat also. The issuance of identity cards is meant to check bogus voting in election in some States. But to say that we will not let this happen and hinder the process of identity cards is not right. How can such a situation arise in Bihar.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The identity cards are being made in Bihar but we want that in case all the cards are not made by the stipulated time, the elections should not be withheld.

SHRI RAM NAIK: If the process of issuing cards can be completed in Maharashtra and Gujarat and in Bihar 30 per cent cards have been made, then it means that you do not want to take part in the process of electoral reforms. Sir, I would like to say that the Election Commission should be allowed to function as per the power enjoyed by it because the arrangement made for the issuance of identity cards is aimed at checking bogus voting and we should support it.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, there is a problem in what Advaniji said. The problem is very simple. His assumption is that the Election Commission is**

This is something which I am not prepared to assume because he is a Constitutional authority, as Ram Naikji has pointed out.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, let us draw a line.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, just bear with me. There is no other meaning in his statement. Is there any other meaning...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Objectionable portion will be taken off the record.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Which one, Sir? What I am saying is that what he has suggested is simply this that despite the utterances that there will be no elections unless there are identity cards, the fact that some announcement of dates have taken place, indicates that without the identity cards, the elections can be held. If this is the understanding about the behaviour of a Constitutional authority, then there are problems that a Constitutional authority has to be taken on his words and on nothing else. Therefore, the stance that my valued colleague Advani Ji is taking, is defective and faulty and should not be stated in this House...(Interruptions). As he points out, it casts doubt on the integrity of that Constitutional authority. Therefore, if anything should be withdrawn, it is his statement and not mine.

The second point is that they are really prevaricative because in the course of the last few days what we discovered is that they are really afraid of the results of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim and they will try their best not to have that kind of result either in Bihar or in Orissa or even in Maharashtra. Therefore, the attempt will be if at all they try to arrive at an understanding with the Election Commission as Shri Advaniji is suggesting that they are trying to have how to thwart holding the elections in these areas. Therefore, it is urgent that we desire a categorical assurance from the Treasury Benches and our wonderful Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Shukla, that this is going to be discussed in the course of this session itself...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to study whether "wonderful Minister" is parliamentary or not.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, we, therefore, want a response from them. He has to respond...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, most probably the Election Commission's intention is to hold elections since the announcement is there. But the notification is not there. When it announced the dates of polls for these four States. The Election Commission said that it will be subject to availability of identity cards by 15th January, 1995. That also the Chief Election Commissioner announced simultaneously when he announced the dates for these States. Hon. Shri Ram Naik said that in Bihar and Orissa they do not have the identity cards. Recently, we had elections in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka without identity cards. Were they not fair elections? Will the fairness vanish only after two months?

Therefore, we are apprehensive that whether you are going to hold the elections in those States or not. That is the main issue and if the Government is not prepared to categorically say: Yes, the elections will be held there and if the Chief Election Commissioner says: No, there will be no elections, what will be the Government's stand? That is why we are worried. What exactly is the Government's stand vis-a-vis the Election Commission's announcement while announcing the dates of the elections? That is the position to be clarified by the Government...(Interruptions)
[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge that the point on which my hon. friend wants to introduce the Bill is related to one State only because it is the demand from only one State. I fully agree with Shri Advani and Shri Kapse that the whole country is in agreement with this particular direction and only one State is reluctant to accede to it. If with a view to help that single State Parliament is being moved, that does not carry any weightage. I categorically oppose it. Heaven will not fall if the Bill is not introduced.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may remember that a Bill was introduced by the Government seeking the appointment of three Election Commissioners in place of one Chief Election Commissioner giving each of them an equal status. Those who opposed this Bill and opted for only one Chief Election Commissioner should concede to this authority too that there will be no polling without photo identity card.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to make a separate law for only one State which does not follow the laws followed by the other States is malafide in my opinion. Such a law cannot be made for a particular State. The issue of identity card is not being discussed here for the first time. It has been discussed here several times earlier also. This issue is being discussed for last several years. All other States have started preparing photo-identity cards and the Government of India also has conceded to make 50 per cent contribution in the expenditure involved in it. Since all other States have agreed, why a single State should deny? We do not agree to this proposal at all.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, it is not my intention to go into the content of the proposed bill to amend the Representation of People Act but to only say one factual position regarding it. It is that the power to issue identity cards is not a natural power of the Election Commission. Under the existing law, the power is given to the Central Government. The Central Government, by making rule, has given this power to the Election Commission. So, even without amending the law the Central Government can take it upon itself. It is good that they have brought it under the framework of a Bill to be passed in this House. So that no ambiguity remains in the scheme of things. It is not therefore correct to say that the power of the Election Commission is being curtailed. I do not at all agree with this view.

Sir, another thing is, Mr. Advani has said that even those persons who would not have Identity Cards will be

allowed to vote. Then, what is the meaning of this Identity Card? If you are serious about the Identity Card, you have to make it clear that if you do not have the Identity Card you cannot vote and to arrive at that kind of a situation we have to take this matter very seriously.

Then, the Identity Card has to be a multipurpose Identity Card. Now, notices are given asking the citizens to submit their Birth Certificate and they are asked to prove that they are citizens of this country. How do we prove that? I demand that all the citizens of our country must get a Citizenship Card. Who will give that? If we decide to give that, then why separate cards for separate things? Are we a wasteful country? Can we not all sit together and decide about giving the Identity Card in the form of a multipurpose card? That will be helpful for every other purpose. That is the real problem that is to be solved.

SHRI GUMAN HAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention one aspect which is probably known to only a very few hon. Members and that can solve the entire problem.

So far as bringing of the Bill is concerned, it is a very serious and complicated matter, because the Committee, whose Report has been tabled before this House and the upper House, has said that we have to define the religion by an amendment and so many things are to be done. It will be possible to do them in two or three days. But so far as the Identity Card problem is concerned, firstly as our hon. leader Advaniji has said, it is for the States to take note of it and do the needful. The power of issuing the Identity Card has not been given to the Election Commission by any notification administratively or under article 324 of the Constitution. It was done by the Act of the Parliament in 1961 and in pursuance of that section of the Representation of People Act, rule 58 was framed which empowers the electorate to have the Identity Card. This is a very delicate legal issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nothing is delicate.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Kindly have patience, You are a barrister and you can understand what I am saying.

Sir, in case of a delegated legislation or a subordinate legislation rules are there only as delegated legislation and the Government is always authorised and empowered, under the law, to repeat, withdraw, design or amend any rule which they want. If they find any problem, any fine morning, by a notification, the Government can withdraw rule 58 and the problem will be solved. This is very important. If the Law Minister wants to discuss this matter we can discuss and convince him on this point that there is no impediment or hurdle. Therefore, it is so simple that if, at the last moment, they feel that the Identity Cards are creating a problem, than the Government of India, by a Gazette Notification under the powers of delegated legislation, can withdraw rule 58 and then there will be no problem like the one which is being faced now. So, we must not think of having a controversial legislation like the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1994 which, in the same form, Mr. Speaker, Sir, has got so many dimensions and horizons

which are controversial. Therefore, rule 58 can be withdrawn by them.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Shri Ram Naik has stated that Bihar is totally in agreement with the electoral reforms. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to its pragmatic aspects also. You have referred to 30 per cent. But the situation is that 15 lakh agriculture workers there have gone outside Bihar in search of jobs, and the rest of them are involved in paddy harvest. So, would the labourers of Bihar who have gone to Assam, Delhi, Punjab or Haryana in search of jobs will be deprived of their Franchise?

13.00 hrs.

The Election Commissioner has issued orders that if photo identity cards are not prepared by the 15th January, election will not be held....(Interruptions)

I agree to the constitutional provisions mentioned by Shri Guman Mal Lodha that the Chief Election Commissioner holds a constitutional position. What right does he have to defer elections? A citizen should not be debarred at any cost from exercising his franchise. There can be reforms in electoral process. Therefore, Bihar and Orissa are also in agreement with the issuance of photo identity card. But there are certain practical problems to complete this process in the stipulated time limit. If the Government wants to stick to this time-limit, first of all 15 lakh agriculture labourers should be sent back to Bihar. The Government should bear the expenditure of Rs. 800 to be spent on each labourer and prepare photo-identity card on war footing. No Election Commissioner should be allowed to prevent any citizen from exercising his franchise. Therefore, a Bill should be introduced immediately and the Government should take initiative in this direction so that no constitutional crisis erupts. If such constitutional crisis is created all over the country, it will set a new precedence and its impact will prove dangerous in future. The country may lead to violence also.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very important issue.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: At first the Government should speak on this issue....(Interruptions) Shuklaji, you please, do tell something. Only three days are ahead. What do you mean....(Interruptions) When we met the hon. Prime Minister yesterday you were with him.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, today the Prime Minister has directed that a special Cabinet meeting may be called tomorrow morning and the papers are expected from the Law Minister by this evening. The Cabinet papers are being prepared and it will be taken into consideration tomorrow and whatever the decision Cabinet takes will be communicated to you, Sir....(Interruption)

\ [Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Whether you will bring it during current session or not, say either yes or no...(Interruptions) Please atleast tell that it will be introduced during current session..... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, all this can be said only after the Cabinet takes a decision on this matter. How can I presume the decision of the Cabinet and announce it? It has to go before the Cabinet. The Prime Minister took the representations of hon. Leaders very seriously and he directed the Cabinet Secretariat to hold the meeting, prepare the papers quickly and this is being done. Tomorrow, at 10 O'clock the Cabinet meeting is there to consider this matter. I am not in a position to say as to what will be the decision of the Cabinet and how long it will take. The hon. Members should understand that the Prime Minister is very serious. He is not trying to delay the matter at all and we are following the procedure in a very elaborate manner...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Tomorrow you will say something.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I will inform the hon. Speaker and if necessary the House also.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever decision is to be taken by the Government, it should be taken into account that if this bill is introduced, it will be not passed without discussion...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Who is to speaking this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is being attempted to create an impression that the Government should introduce the Bill and it will be passed instantly. It is a controversial Bill. The Government should bring it after due consideration...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We are taking time only in due consideration. What else are we doing?... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I would like to request the hon. Leader of the Opposition that he should not seek permission for time from Shri Vidya Charan. The hon. Speaker will decide whether the discussion will be held or not. It is upto the Speaker to decide whether any issue should be discussed in the House or not.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. A statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu appeared in the newspapers of the day before yesterday, in which it was stated: (Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I am not mentioning the name...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not name but you want to discuss the affairs of Governor. There is a constitutional provision that...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must give prior notice thereof. Then you can discuss it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I withdraw it. I would not speak anything about the Governor. Regarding the Chief Minister...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot refer to anybody.

[English]

It cannot be allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I would like to draw your attention towards the statement. It is feared that a constitutional crisis may arise there. I, therefore, want that the Government should reply to it and the Chief Minister who...(interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I also want to say on this.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I am not pleading anybody's case. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has said...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, I want to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing for you to reply. As you reply, you will be getting yourself into a difficult situation.

He has not said against your State Government.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one hour for this unlisted business. Now Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: With all humility, I should say that I have not referred to the Governor.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

13.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Railway Accidents (Compensation) Amendment Rules, 1994 and Review on the working of and Annual Report of Container Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Amendment Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.

592(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1994 under section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6741/94]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 530(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1994 appointing the 1st August, 1994 as the date on which the Railways (Amendment) Act, 1994 shall come into force issued under Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6742/94]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6743/94]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6744/94]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6745/94]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Sports Control Board, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Railway Sports Control Board, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6746/94]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Annual Report and Review on the Working of

Central Warehousing Corporation for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1993-94 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 693(E)/Ess.Com./Sugar in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1994.
- (ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1994-95 Production) Order, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 754(E)/Ess.Com./Sugar in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1994.
- (iii) The Gur (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 865(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6747/94]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts, under sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6748/94]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Ministry of Food for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6749/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, Madras for 1993-94 and Annual Report and Review on the working of G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi for 1993-94, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, Madras, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the C.P.R. Environmental Education, Centre, Madras, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6750/94]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6751/94]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6752/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6753/94]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6754/94]

Annual Reports and Review on the working of Bangalore, Animal Food Corporation, Bangalore for the years 1975-76 to 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A on the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1975-76.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal

- Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1975-76 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6755/94]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6756/94]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6757/94]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6758/94]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6759/94]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6760/94]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6761/94]
- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6762/94]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6763/94]
- (j) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6764/94]
- (k) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6765/94]

- (l) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6766/94]
- (m) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6767/94]
- (n) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6768/94]
- (o) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6769/94]
- (p) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6770/94]
- (q) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6771/94]
- (r) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Eighteen statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6772/94]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1992-93.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6773/94]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6774/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Seeds Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): On behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6775/94]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1992-93.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6776/94]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, Pune, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, Pune, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6777/94]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 together with Audit Report thereon.
(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6778/94]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks' Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks' Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 together with Audit Report thereon.
(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks' Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6779/94]
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Farms Corporation of India for the year 1993-94 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6780/94]
- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992:—
- (i) Notification No. VC/CAU/14(Establish)/93 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1994 containing Ordinance issued by the Vice-Chancellor of the Central Agricultural University Imphal, regarding taking over of the management of Manipur Agricultural College.
- (ii) Notification No. VC/CAU/14(Establish)/93 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1994 containing Ordinance issued by the Vice-Chancellor of the Central Agricultural University Imphal, notifying that English shall be the medium of instruction and examination in all Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses.
- (iii) Notification No. VC/CAU/14(Establish)/93 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1994 containing Ordinance issued by the Vice-Chancellor of the Central Agricultural University Imphal, notifying that the admission of students to the 1st year of B.Sc. (Agri.) in the College of Agriculture, Imphal shall be limited to forty students and the seats shall be allotted in the manner to the States of North-eastern Region as defined in the Notification.
- (iv) Notification No. VC/CAU/14(Establish)/93 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1994 containing Ordinance issued by the Vice-Chancellor of the Central Agricultural University Imphal, regarding admission and enrolment of students to Master of Science (M.Sc.) Agriculture Courses in CAU, Imphal.
- (v) Notification No. VC/CAU/14(Establish)/93 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1994 containing Ordinance issued by the Vice-Chancellor of the Central Agricultural University Imphal, prescribing qualifications for appointment to various teaching/academic positions.
- (vi) Notification No. VC/CAU/14(Establish)/93 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1994 containing Ordinance issued by the Vice-Chancellor of the Central Agricultural University Imphal, relating to various fees to be charged for courses of study of B.Sc/M.Sc. Agriculture of CAU.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6781/94]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi for the year 1993-94.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi for the year 1993-94 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6782/94]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Aligarh Muslim University for 1992-93 and Bihar Education Projects Patna for 1992-93 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aligarh Muslim University for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6783/94]

- (3) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project, Patna, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of Bihar Education Project, Patna, for the year 1992-93.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6784/94]

- (5) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6785/94]

- (7) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6786/94]

(iii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iv) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 1991-92 and 1992-93.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6787/94]

- (9) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6788/94]

- (11) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1992-93 alongwith audited Accounts.

(ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1992-93.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6789/94]

- (13) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1991-92.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6790/94]
- (15) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1992-93.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6791/94]
- (17) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, for the year 1992-93.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6792/94]
- (19) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1992-93.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6793/94]
- (21) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6794/94]
- (23) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1992-93.
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6795/94]
- (25) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93.
- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6796/94]
- (27) A copy of the Memorandum of Understand (Hindi and English versions) between the Educational Consultants India Limited and the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 1994-95.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6797/94]
- (28) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the period from the 29th January, 1991 to the 31st March, 1991.
- (ii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the period from the 29th January, 1991 to the 31st March, 1991 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the period from the 29th January, 1991 to the 31st March, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6798/94]

- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.
- (30) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1991-92.
- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6799/94]

- (32) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1992-93.
- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6800/94]

- (34) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6801/94]

13.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the

following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 15th December, 1994 adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from among the members of the House to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri E. Balanandan from the membership of the Rajya Sabha."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, Shri E. Balanandan, Member, Rajya Sabha, has been duly elected to the said Joint Committee.'

13.08 ¼ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Statements

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the Statements showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of Chapter-V of the following Reports:

- (1) 48th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Incorrect valuation of unquoted equity shares and effect of change of previous year.
- (2) 103rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Delay in setting up of Repair/Overhaul Facilities for a Certain Helicopter.
- (3) 112th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Excessive Procurement of Cameras—Inadequate utilisation.
- (4) 138th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties—Price not the sole consideration for sale.
- (5) 6th Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipt—Irregularities in Bonds and Bank Guarantees Executed by Importers.

13.08 ½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) Thirty-sixth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Gas Authority of India Limited and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

13.08 ¾hrs.

(ii) Statement

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of:

- (i) Twentieth Report of Committee on Public Undertakings (1992-93) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 56th Report (1988-89) on Oil & Natural Gas Commission—Undue Benefit of Rs. 5.10 crores to a contractor.
- (ii) Thirty First Report of Committee on Public Undertakings (1993-94) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 19th Report (1992-93) on Industrial Development Bank of India.

13.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
Thirty-Eighth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): I beg to present the Thirty-Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Bank and Credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.09 ¼hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
Minutes

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twenty Fifth, Twenty Seventh, Twenty Eighth and Thirty First to Forty Eighth Sittings of Committee on Petitions.

13.09 ½hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS
Tenth Report and Minutes

[Translation]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Communications on National Centre of Films for Children and Young People relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Minutes of Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.09 ¾hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
Seventh Report and Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food—Annual Report (1992-93) and minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

13.10 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE
Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare and the Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee thereto.

1. Sixth Report on 'The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1994.'
2. Seventh Report on the Ministry of Labour—'Welfare of Beedi Workers.'
3. Eighth Report on 'The Wakf Bill, 1993.'

13.10 ½hrs.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Twelfth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Urban and Rural Development on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana—Ministry of Rural Development and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.11 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY
Twelfth Report

[English]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English

versions) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Industrial Growth: Trends and Problems.

13.11 ½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to continue the Haj Pilgrimage by Ship

[Translation]

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): 'Haj' pilgrimage is one of the five duties mandatory for the followers of Islam. The decision of the Central Government to stop allowing 'Haj' pilgrimage by ship has affected adversely the dream of many aspirant pilgrims. The present view of the Central Government is that 'Haj' pilgrimage should be allowed by air only. This will in effect, deprive the middle-class people of their chances to go on 'Haj' pilgrimage. The obvious reason is that the air fare is above Rs. 12,000, whereas the ship fare is around Rs. 4,000 only. Generally, those who prefer to go by air are people who do not wish to spend much time there. But those who go by ship will get enough time for performing 'Haj' and other rites. Therefore, I request the Government to reconsider the decision to stop ship way 'Haj' pilgrimage.

(ii) Need to take immediate measures for ameliorating the lot of village health guides

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): I would like to draw attention of the Union Government to the Village Health Guides who are enriching medical facilities in rural areas since October 1977. They are conducting immunisations, polio camps, and working towards motivation for family planning for population control, eradication of malaria and other diseases, collection of birth and death reports. Though they are playing a vital role in health care in all rural areas in our country, but it is quite unfortunate that the allowance given to them is a partly sum of Rs. 50/- per month. This amount does not commensurate with the task/responsibility performed by them. Even the payment of meagre allowance has been irregular since 23 months till now.

In view of the responsibilities assigned to village Health Guides, the allowance of Rs. 50/- per month should be enhanced to Rs. 750/- per month which is the minimum wage to a daily labourer per month. Secondly, their services should be regularised immediately. The medicines being supplied by Government of India should be continued.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate necessary steps to redress the grievances of the village Health Guides.

(iii) Need to take immediate steps to repair the National Highway No. 47 between Kanyakumari and Thiruvananthapuram

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Tamil Nadu Section of the Kanyakumari Thiruvananthapuram National Highway

47 is not in proper condition and is full of pits, pot holes and cracks. The recent monsoon rains have worsened the condition. Maintenance work on this very busy road is not up to the mark. There is no adequate provision for side drains. So, during rainy seasons, the road is inundated. The heavy traffic, the hilly terrain and the presence of rains throughout the year necessitate special attention to prevent deterioration of riding surface and to keep the road in a traffic-worthy condition.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to carry out the improvement works on this road which is in bad shape due to inadequate and sub-standard quality work.

(iv) Need to provide more telephone facilities at Ferozabad, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad): My constituency, Ferozabad is famous for glass items not only in our country but in foreign countries also. The glass items are supplied from here to various parts of our country and abroad. Foreign exchange is earned by export of glass items, but due to the negligible communication facilities here, both the businessmen and the common man have to face many problems. Telephone facility at Ferozabad is made available under Agra Division (Tele.), which seems to be the sole reason of this disorder.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to set up a T.D.M. office at Ferozabad itself and it may be disconnected from Agra so as to provide better telephone facilities to the residents of Ferozabad.

(v) Need to re-open and increase the capacity of Farenda (Anand Nagar) Sugar Mill in Maharajganj District, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY (Maharajganj): The crushing of sugarcane in various parts of the country has started. Uttar Pradesh is a leading sugarcane producing State and sugarcane in very large quantity is produced here. The farmers here, have to suffer a lot of inconvenience every year as there is no proper sugarcane crushing facility. Maharajganj in Uttar Pradesh is not left unaffected by it. The farmers there, could not get the price of sugarcane. Farenda (Anand Nagar) Sugar Mill in Maharajganj district has been lying closed. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent their recommendations to the Central Government on 30th March, 1993 for reopening this Mill and enhancing its capacity upto 2500 T.C.C. but no action has been taken thereon so far and the sugar cane growers are likely to suffer heavy losses as a result of it. Farenda (Anand Nagar) Sugar Mill is one among those four mills which are under the administrative control of the Textile Ministry. The economic condition of this mill is so bad that not only crores of rupees of sugarcane growers are outstanding against the mill but it is on the verge of closure. Thousands of workers of this Mill will be rendered jobless. The attention of the Ministry has been drawn towards it so many times but no action has been taken till date.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to take

* Translation of the matter originally raised in Malayalam.

immediate steps for re-opening this mill and for increasing its capacity so that the problems of the farmers could be brought to an end.

(vi) Need to Place Adequate Orders To Jamalpur Rail Workshop To Make It Viable.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): The condition of Jamalpur railway workshop has been worsening day by day. The P.H.O. of 6 diesel engines only is being carried out. The work load is not adequate. Temporarily 50 box wagons are repaired and 30 containers are being manufactured in a month. In spite of the Central Government's repeated assurances that keeping in view the importance of the Jamalpur Factory, the work load of the factory will be increased and it will be modernised. Provision for it was made in the budget but neither the estimates have been approved nor the work has been undertaken.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to approve the estimates for modernisation of this factory and arrangements should be made for repairing box wagons and manufacturing containers regularly. The P.H.O. of diesel engines should be increased atleast to ten. P.H.O. work of electric engines should also be started there soon.

(vii) Need to set up a Telecom Civil Division at Salem In Tamil Nadu

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Sir, I raise this matter under Rule 377. There is a lot of Telecom expansion work going on in Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri Districts of Tamil Nadu. At present, there is a Telecom sub-division at Erode and Salem, having its Divisional Headquarters at Coimbatore. In this connection, I urge upon the Government to establish one Telecom civil Division at Salem so that people in Tiruchengode, Erode and in Salem District will have better telephone facilities.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.20 p.m.

1321 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

1423 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO In The Chair)

[English]

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When are we going to take up this discussion on Gian Prakash Report under Rule 193?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Let us start the business.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rsera): Sir, we would like to know when the discussion on the Giyan Prakash Committee on sugar will start since the A.T.R. will be laid at 2.30 P.M. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA): What was decided was that the ATR would be laid today in the House and the debate on it will commence tomorrow, that is, on 21st. Today before taking up the discussion on Gian Prakash Committee Report, we will finish off the remaining Government business which is not too much. There are two Supplementary Demands and one Ordinance, which should be over, if the hon. Members cooperate, within one and a half hours or so. Around 4 o'clock, we can start the discussion on the Gian Prakash Committee Report.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The exact time should be fixed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, now it is very clear. The earlier we finish the Government business, the earlier we can take it up. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: At 4 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not confuse.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The discussion under Rule 193 on Gian Prakash Committee Report should be taken up at 4 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, there is an understanding. Please resume your seat. There is an understanding, I may remind the hon. Members, that the Government business will be completed. Immediately after that, we will take up the discussion on the Gian Prakash Committee Report.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No Sir. The exact time should be fixed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not go back on our assurances.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is no such agreement.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): If the Government business can be finished by 4 o'clock, it is all right. Otherwise, at 4 o'clock, the discussion on this Report will be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then it becomes very difficult. The hon. Speaker has given the ruling in the morning already. We have all agreed.....(Interruptions).....There is no confusion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is no agreement.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: It never happens like this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If you would go through the Speaker's observations, he said that it is up to the House.

[Translation]

The hon. Speaker had said that it was upto the House.

We are bound to the House. Therefore, the hon. Minister has just now said that the A.T.R. will be laid at 2.30 and after that the business will be completed within one and half hours and thereafter discussion on the Giyan Prakash Committee can be taken up at 4 P.M.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Achariaji, please sit down. This is enough explanation. As Paswanji has said—it is very right—there is not much business. We can finish it even earlier. That is okay.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: If it is not finished at 4 o'clock, then discussion under Rule 193 will be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you go into that? It is up to you. You have to decide.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No. It is not up to us. It is up to the Chair.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: There is no fixed time given in this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will now take up Item No. 20; Supplementary Demands for Grants.

14.26 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1994-95

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussions and voting as Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1994-95.

Motion moved;

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ended 31st day of March, 1995 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, 15, 27, 29, 38, 40, 41, 46, 47, 49, 58, 69, 71, 78, 80, 83 and 86."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of the House.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	17,00,00,000	—
5	Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals	53,48,00,000	—
6	Department of Fertilizers	832,00,00,000	109,75,00,000
11	Department of Commerce	197,32,00,000	—
15	Telecommunication Services	—	1,00,000
27	Payment of Financial Institutions	1,00,000	—
29	Transfers to State Governments	391,00,00,000	100,00,00,000
38	Ministry of Food	—	1,00,000
40	Department of Health	20,01,00,000	43,00,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare	1,00,000	—

1	2	3	
46	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	39,00,00,000	91,00,00,000
47	Department of Education	1,00,000	—
49	Department of Culture	3,00,00,000	—
58	Law and Justice	225,00,00,000	—
69	Department of Rural Development	110,00,00,000	—
71	Department of Science and Technology	2,50,00,000	—
78	Ministry of Textiles	1,00,000	60,00,00,000
80	Public Works	—	10,01,00,000
83	Ministry of Welfare	25,01,00,000	49,99,00,000
86	Department of Electronics	50,00,000	—
TOTAL		1915,86,00,000	463,77,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Naik has tabled cut Motions on the Demands for Grants (General), 1994-95. He may now move his cut motions.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 225,00,00,000 in respect of law and justice be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to issue Identity Cards to all the voters at the earliest and also to exclude the foreigners from voters list] (1)

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 110,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide the funds in time for implementation of M.Ps. Local Area Development Scheme so as to avoid delay in execution of various projects] (2)

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,01,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Textiles be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to streamline the functioning of National Textiles Corporation and also to nationalise textiles mills in Mumbai (Bombay)] (3)

.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. It is only 2.30 p.m. now. Please resume your seats.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get agitated over it. I will do it.

Now, we can take up the Supplementary List of Business—Papers to be laid on the Table of the House. Shri Manmohan Singh.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on three points mentioned in the Cut Motion moved by me. On page 20, Demand No. 58 is a demand for Rs. 225 crore for issuance of Identity Cards, out of which 50 per cent expenditure will be borne by Central Government and the rest 50 per cent by State Governments. All the Members, who believe in having free and fair elections have supported the point that identity cards should be issued for electoral reforms and for stopping fake voting. In the morning, it was being discussed that Election Commission has announced the dates of elections in five states. As per the announcement made by the Election Commission, the work of issuing identity cards should be completed by 15th of January. Whether the Government is going to provide any assistance in this work. Whether the

voters in all those five states will get identity cards. The Government should make announcement in this regard. If elections will not be held for any reason, the public will lose the chance to rout the corrupt Governments ruling in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and Orissa. In view of the present pace of progress in issuance of identity cards, there is every possibility of delay in this work. Apart this another important point is that who will be issued identity cards. Whether identity cards will be issued to only those people whose names are in the voters list.

But at several places, people who are not even citizens of this country have been enlisted in the voters list. As you all knew that it has happened at most of places, especially in Delhi, Bombay that more than 2 lakh Bangladeshi people have been enlisted in voters list in my constituency. In January-February 1994 we had.....to Election Commission.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. It is only 2.30 p.m. now. Please resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get agitated over it. I will do it.

Now, we can take up the Supplementary List of Business—Papers to be laid on the Table of the House, Shri Manmohan Singh.

14.31 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

Revised Paragraphs of the Action Taken Report on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to enquire into Irregularities in Securities and Banking transactions

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Revised Paragraphs of the Action Taken Report on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions together with Revised Replies (Part-II) and Annexures I-XI to Revised Replies.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Where is the copy? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Paswan, you seem to be not attending to or listening to the House at all....

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Where is the copy.....(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is coming. You will be getting the copies soon.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: One Hon. Member may speak at a time, please...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jena, you know it very well; please be seated.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, they are available at the Publication Counter.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Copies are available at the Publication Counter...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand this...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is going on here?...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The copies are available at the Publication Counter; you can collect the copies from the Publications Counter.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): We did not get the copies yesterday. We are not getting the copies.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, the copies have reached the Publication Counter.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing as to what happened yesterday. You may please understand this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Geetaji, Please do not waste the time of the House like this. The copies are available at the Publication Counter; and the Hon. Members can get the copies from the Publication Counter.

14.31 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-
(GENERAL) 1994-95 contd..

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Naik may please resume his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I was saying that elections are going to be held in five states. People of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and Orissa are getting a chance to pull up the corrupt and wicked Government by the root there. As per Election Commission, voters of all these states will be issued identity cards before 15th January. I would like to know whether it could be done.

Around 2 crore Bangladeshi people have infiltrated in India, out of them 2 lakhs have been enlisted in voters lists of Bombay. In January-February we had given an information to Election Commission regarding the Bangladeshi people in Bombay city. Later on, Election Commission asked Maharashtra Government to identify actual citizens among those people. In accordance to it 3 lakh or 3½ lakh people have been asked to prove their citizenship. They have to produce proves for their citizenship. The Government has issued such letters and some people politicised this whole matter. But there is no need to politicise the matter as names of the citizens of this country only should be included into the voters list. Bangladeshi people have infiltrated, but as they belong to Muslim community, this matter is being given a communal colour.*

These people were given notices earlier for verification of their citizenship but now this move has been abandoned suddenly because as per my information the Home Ministry of Central Government has told the Maharashtra Government to discontinue it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have all decided and you yourself also suggested that we will pass this without much discussion.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am the only Member who has given Cut-Motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point has already been made.

SHRI RAM NAIK: No, No; this point has not been made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you not to elaborate it.

RAM NAIK: I will be short.

[Translation]

The Members who had moved Cut Motions should be given a chance to speak. Central Government has made Maharashtra Government to suspend the work of verification of citizenship.

I would like to tell another surprising thing that some people get their names enlisted in the voters list at two places whether such persons will get photo identity cards at both the places. The Chairman of Minority Commission in Bombay has got his name enlisted in the voters list of Bombay as well as in the voters list of Sambhaji Nagar in Aurangabad. It is also surprising that he has got photo identity card at both the places. Name can be enlisted at two places mistakenly but I could not understand the issuance of two photo identity cards to same person. I, therefore request the Minister to clarify it. Some people tried to politicise and communalise the issue when we asked the Government to take action on it**

I would like to know as to what action the Government is going to take regarding the two photo identity cards issued to the Chairman of Minority Commission.

In the same way at page 21, there is a demand regarding Members Local Development Fund. it was discussed tomorrow. I do not want to discuss it again. But from technical point of view, the important thing in it are the comments from the Ministry of Rural Development....

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): He has mentioned the name of a person who is not a Member of the House. It should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. That name will not go on record. You have to avoid the name, please.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: You can expunge the name if you wish but I have presented a fact here. Now I would like to say something about the fund allocated to the M.Ps Ministry of Rural Development is working on it. I have a letter of Shri Rameshwar Thakur with me, who is Minister in this Ministry. In this letter he has written

[English]

"I may also like to add that hereafter the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation will be the nodal Ministry for the programme at the Central level and, as such, I would request that all further correspondence may kindly be conducted with that Ministry."

[Translation]

Now his portfolio has changed. The supplementary Demands for Grants received should have come through the nodal Ministry. How these demands have come from Rural Development Ministry, why these demands have not been routed through the Planning Ministry which is the nodal Ministry, otherwise this demand will be passed by a different Ministry and received by some another Ministry.

In the same way at Page 23, Demand No. 78 is for Rs. 60 crore, out of which Rs. 48 crore has been allocated for providing loan to NTC. It has already been discussed during Question Hour and Zero Hour. From the side of the Government it has been told that, 13 mills under this corporation have been lying closed. So far labourers have not been paid their wages in these mills and are likely to be paid in 2-3 days. It is my submission that if demanded grant will be sanctioned and loan will be given, then those people should be given their wages tomorrow itself. Assurance was given in this House that a Bill will be brought to nationalise those 13 mills. I would like to know from the Government as to when this Bill will be brought. People and labourers of Bombay will not tolerate if this is not done. I warn the Government on this issue. With these words I support the Cut Motion moved here and request the Government to pass it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to remind one thing to the hon. Members. There are many names before me from various parties. I am afraid we will not be able to complete the agenda if everybody wants to participate in the debate. Therefore, may I make a request? As you are all aware, there was almost a consensus that we would pass these items without discussion.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): You want to pass the Demands without any discussion Sir?

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That, in fact, was the consensus Khanduriji. Now we are on item 20 and we have to complete all the items up to 27.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): How it could be. You are in the seat. How can it be passed without a discussion... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bahkura): Four hours were allotted for these two items. Two hours for Supplementary Demands and two hours for Railway Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you will all agree. Otherwise it becomes very difficult.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to brief you that this House unanimously passed BAC report yesterday and in that four hours have been provided including two hours for Supplementary Demands and one or two hours for Railways. It today all of a sudden we start saying that it should be passed without holding any discussion on it. Then it cannot be like that. It is our submission that a discussion must be held. We will discuss in brief and precisely.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not denying the opportunity and privilege of the Members. I know that three hours are allotted for these two items. I am just reminding about what Shri Paswan has pointed out. We have to finish business up to item 27 of the agenda. Then, we have to take up the discussion on the Report of the Gian Prakash Committee. Many hon. Members want to participate in the Railway Budget. If you all agree, we will pass this item without discussion.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You want us to finish the entire business within one and a half hours!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. There is no problem.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Problem for whom?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without wasting the time, we can finish the items. If we can pass this item without discussion, we can go to the next two items. I am only trying to take the consensus of the Members. If you insist, I will allow the Members to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In addition to the Supplementary Demands and the Railways, there is one more Bill. How can all the three items be finished in one hour?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is possible. We have at our disposal one hour and twenty five minutes. If you don't agree and if you insist on having a discussion, I will allow the Members. But I will again request that we may pass this item without discussion. If you all agree, it can be done.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is not possible.

[Translation]

SHRI REJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): It is not possible that this item be passed without any discussion.

[English]

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): It is true that in the Business Advisory Committee, time has been allotted for this item. But in view of the time that we have lost in the last few days, it is felt that since these items have to be necessarily passed by the House, we are requesting the hon. Members to cooperate with us and pass this item without any discussion. We will be able to go to the other subjects only after passing these items. Therefore, we would like to request the hon. Members once again to kindly cooperate on this matter. They have been cooperating on such matters on many occasions. So, I will once again request them to please cooperate so that we are able to pass these Bill immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Chairman Sir, We can cooperate if we are allowed to speak. They have already seen it. Therefore, the opposition should be allowed to speak. The ruling party should forego its allotted time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN. Since there is no general agreement, I am going to allow two minutes each to all the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, how can it be passed without a discussion?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be no discussion. As there is no consensus, I am allowing the Members to speak. Shri Virendra Singh may please speak.

We have no time for such a discussion. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Mukul Wasnik has sought our cooperation. He has talked about wasting the allotted time but who is responsible for that? I would say that the time has been wasted by the ruling party. The statement has been caused in the House due to sugar muddle.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You are wasting the valuable time for discussion. Why are you talking the time of the House like this? There is no point in what you are saying. I have not allowed you to speak. Under what rule you are speaking? I have not allowed you.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this regard I have to state that why should we pass this budget or give it our approval? This budget belongs to that Government which has prepared it under the instruction from foreign companies, IMF, World Bank and Washington. We therefore, do not believe in it. The 90 crore population of this country also do not believe in it. Hence, we do not support the budget presented by this Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is a country of villages. The people in power make statements day in and day out that they want to develop the village and improve the conditions of the farmers of the villages. Though provisions are made in the budget for this purpose, the actual development do not take place. I do not hesitate in saying that the people in power have certainly benefited. The farmers living in the villages wholly depend on agriculture. Even the policies, including agriculture policy, of the Government are based on agriculture. Under these policies, the budget allocated for agriculture is not actually utilized.

I would like to tell Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, who is also the Minister of Water Resources, that the plains of Ganga-Yamuna which spreads from U.P. to Bihar is the largest fertile area. However, the hon'ble Minister has never made any provision of irrigation for the development of that area. Today the farmers of Punjab and Haryana are leading a happy life due to the facilities of irrigation available there. On the contrary, the Government is happy with Shri Harshad Mehta and those involved in the scandals like securities scandal and sugar muddle. They do not stand by the farmers of the country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): In such a situation why should we pass the budget? Today the foreign companies are coming in the country for trading. Before independence, Mahatma Gandhi had given the message of 'Swadeshi'...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion on the General Budget. This is only Supplementary Demands for grants.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Gandhiji had dreamt of developing India on the basis of indigenous economy. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 1953, when Jansangh convened a session in Kanpur, Pt. Din Dayal Upadhyaya had given the message of giving irrigation facility to every field and to provide work to everyone. He had shown a way to make the country prosperous but now the Government wants to ruin the culture of our villages by allowing foreign companies to do business in our country. The multinational companies are posing threat to the culture and civilization of our country, where several Veda's Gita and Ramayana were composed. These companies are not

coming only for trading but they also do not want our villages to progress.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Birendra Singhji, you have to confine to this Supplementary Demands for Grants. Please understand that this discussion is not the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Do not go into the general discussion. At this rate you will not be able to conclude within your time.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, we all know very well that how and for what purposes the money which has been provided under the supplementary demands will be spent? I want to discuss on that matter only. The Government wants to ruin the culture and civilization of our country by allowing these foreign companies to enter into trade in India. I want to clarify further that in the programmes beamed through the channels which are being operated by the foreign companies on Doordarshan, cricket match was telecast 450 hours out of 500 hours and only 50 hours were given for coverage of matches of our villages on Doordarshan. I would like to submit that the Government wants to spend Budget funds under a conspiracy hatched by foreign companies. On the other hand, the artisans like blacksmith, carpenter and weavers living in villages are neglected. The work is being taken away from the hands of these people who are engaged in small scale-industries. Earlier such things were used to be done under the British rule but now by allowing the entry of foreign companies in the country our industries and workers are on the verge of crisis.

Therefore, I would like to say that we do not agree with you to pass the amount which has been sought under the Supplementary Demands for Grants. We know that how these funds will be spent. You will do whatever is in your interest or you will act according to the directions of the agents of foreign companies or in the interest of foreign companies. We want to develop the country on the basis of indigenous technology and make it self-reliant. We want to develop our villages, farmers and every artisan of this country. That is why we do not agree to pass these demands.

If you want what we should pass these supplementary demands, then please bring such type of economy in the country which should be based on indigenous technology and self-reliance and the message of which was given by Mahatma Gandhi at that time of freedom struggle. They seek vote in the name of Mahatma Gandhi but forget the very ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. They are used to forget such people. The Government should at least remember Gandhiji whose ideals the nation has been following till now. Gandhiji gave us the slogan of 'Swadeshi' and 'self reliance'. Our country can be prosperous only on the basis of 'Swadeshi' and self reliance. We will have no objection to pass these "Supplementary Demands for Grants, if they will show their consent in making the villages of our country prosperous. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee—Absent.

Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam. Please be brief. Only two minutes

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, Shri Ram Naik has pointed out about the issuance of photo identity cards. I would like to refer to this House that election in Manipur is due as the five term of its Government would be completed by 28th February, 1995.

Sir, while making announcements for elections to the five States, the Chief Election Commission has left out the State of Manipur. Non-issuance of photo identity card by that time might have been the reason for not announcing elections to the State of Manipur.

Sir, the difficulty in Manipur is that in the hill areas the law and order situation is very bad and the process of issuing photo identity cards cannot be taken up there. So, a special consideration must be made for this particular State of Manipur on account of the prevailing law and order situation there. I urge this House and draw the attention of the Central Government to give some special consideration for this so that election in Manipur could also be held on time, that is, before 28th February, 1994.

Sir, my next point is, might be that for Manipur being under the President's rule, elections to the State are not announced, but now it has been revoked and a Ministry has been formed and that Ministry can take a decision on this.

Sir, in this regard I would like to mention that the Government of Manipur is trying to expand the Cabinet before a trial of strength which is scheduled for 23rd December, 1994, that is, just after two days. I would like to urge the Central Government not to pursue such unprecedented things. The Cabinet must not be allowed to expand before the trial of strength. The trial of strength will be held on 23rd December, 1994 after which it can be expanded. Let us keep a norm. Sir, these are the things I wanted to submit. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.
[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main questions that whether this money will be spent properly or not? Whether this money will be spent on providing facilities to poor or rich people? Just now, Shri Naik has raised the question of making identity cards. I would like to say that there are no differences on this issue. If a poor person goes to cast his vote with the identity card at a polling booth and a rich person of that area stops him on his way at prevents him from casting his vote, no police is found there to provide him protection. If by chance, the Police is found there, they support that rich man. They will not support poor man. Therefore, I urge upon you that the Government should make some arrangements for this. I think that the police of some other States should be deployed at the time of voting without caring for the expenditure involved in it.

Mr. Chairman, I belong to Buxar. The Harijans of Semri village in Buxar region were not allowed to make their identity cards. This fact was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate and the SDO concerned but no action was taken in this regard. This is not an isolated case but there are several other villages also where Harijans and poor people are being deprived of getting Voter's identity cards. Similar position prevails in Chilhari

and Nanijore villages. So, I want that the funds which are being sanctioned under the supplementary budget, should be used for the deployment of police and to protect the poor people from those persons who are depriving them of getting their identity cards. Prepared.

The Government should not care for the money in this regard but police protection must be provided to poor people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is being said that the people of those states will not be allowed to cast their votes where identity cards are not made by 15th January. I fail to understand how this type of thing is being talked about. The Right to vote is our Fundamental Right. Nobody can deprive us of exercising our right to vote. It has not been provided in any law that voters photo identity cards must be ready by 15th January, 1995, otherwise the people will not be allowed to cast their votes. Sir, through you I would like to ask such people that how can they deprive us of our fundamental right? There is a provision in C.P.C. to serve a notice to appear in the court, but the Election Commissioner is openly saying that he does not have a right to say so. I would like to know under which law it is stated. Before snatching this right, a legal notice should be served to us. Without serving a notice you have no right to snatch our fundamental right. Therefore, my submission through you is that no department should be allowed to restrict anybody from casting vote if identity cards are not issued.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is being said that the Bangladeshi's have migrated to our country. It is quiet wrong. The person, who stays beyond six months in our country, is the citizen of our country. He is not a traitor but patriot. Please through the Constitution. (*Interruptions*)

I do not know anything about the Articles but it is there in the Constitution. Go through the Constitution. A person who has been living here for more than six months, is the citizen of our country. He has the right to avail the citizenship of our country.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, I think that merely on the basis of the caste to call someone a Bangladeshi, is wrong.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak on Supplementary Demands, please stick to that. Please do not go to other subjects.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: One more thing is being said that the Government want the upliftment of the poor in the country. Bihar is a very poor State. There are big rivers but even after 47 years no bridge has been constructed there. On account of the paucity of funds the tubewells are lying closed. I would like to know from the Government if money will be spent there to construct big power houses. As per the budgetary provisions of the Government the villages are to be connected with the main roads. Will that amount be spent there? That amount will be spent merely

on comforts but I would like to say that it can not go last long. A day will come when people will open their mouths and will go to any extent for their rights. Earlier none asked for the wages but today it is not so. My submission is that if, you want to spend in favour of the poor, You can do so but if you spend for the rich, the country will not spare you.

With these words, I conclude and support these demands.

DR. S.P. YADAV: (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman Sir I rise to oppose the supplementary demands of the general budget. I am opposing it because the attitude of the Central Government is not fair. The States, where the Janta Dal is in power, may it be Bihar, Orissa or our new Government of Karnataka, the attitude of the Central Government is biased. Therefore, we oppose this budget.

I would like to urge upon the Government through you that booth capturing can not be stopped by issuing identity cards. The identity cards of the poor will be snatched and they will not be allowed to reach the booth. If there is no restriction of identity cards, even the poor person can cast his vote. I do not want to oppose the identity card but I would like to say that when we used to hold election in the college, at least 20-25 percent....

[Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

DR. S.P. YADAV: You are wasting my time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is that you are not speaking on the topic which we are discussing now. The subject matter for discussion is Supplementary Demands. We had enough discussion on this topic. If you have anything to say on the Supplementary Demands, you can do so. Otherwise, please sit down.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV: We are discussing about the Supplementary Demands.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is not on Identity Cards. Please sit down. If you have anything to add to the discussion on the Supplementary Demands, you may do so and not on identity cards.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV: Let me put forth the points. If you do not want to listen, I take my seat. You are wasting my time.

I was saying that the issue of identity card is being taken as a remedy, for ruining the State Governments. It will create a Constitutional crisis.

Secondly, rural development has been mentioned in the budget. I would like to say that the grant given to the M.P.'s for local area development is so low that it is a drop in the ocean. since we are elected by 10 lakh people. There is not even a single M.P. in whose Constituency there are less than 10 lakh voters. In Uttar Pradesh there are 5 Legislative Assemblies, In Bihar there are 6 and in Madhya Pradesh these are 5 in one Lok Sabha

Constituency, there only rupees one crore will not serve the purpose. In Uttar Pradesh, rupees 20 lakhs comes in the share of Legislative Assembly Constituency. No development work can be undertaken with this sum, therefore I urge upon the hon. Minister that this amount should be increased at the earliest and it must be increased upto 2 crore rupees at least or rupees 50 lakh should be given for each Legislative Assembly Constituency. It can do justice.

I would like to submit one thing that we were asked to get the development works like construction of roads, bridge and culverts through P.W.D. My submission is that the P.W.D. gives the estimate by adding 27 per cent more, which leads to much expenses on the work. It involves the commission also, therefore I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister through you that no restriction should be imposed to get the work done through P.W.D. so that 27 per cent of our money can be saved and does not go in waste.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Calcutta South):(Interruptions) These people understand in Hindi therefore I would like to speak in Hindi so that they can understand something.

I would like to speak about identity cards, the question which has been raised here. I would not like to speak much on it but one thing is certain that identity cards should be compulsory for citizenship. I support it and will go on doing so. Identity cards should be issued for citizenships in this country otherwise in future, on account of the booth rigging, booth capturing, money power, muscle power and mafia power free and fair elections can not be conducted. Therefore, I support it.....(Interruptions) Please lend me your ears. (Interruptions)**

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): This is too much. They do not allow me to speak....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have every right to speak. I am also a Member of Parliament just like they are. I seek your protection.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything unparliamentary, it is the duty of the Chair to remove it from the record. You cannot interfere like this. Please help the Chair to conduct the business of the House. No, no, you cannot interfere like this.

No interference will go on record. Please help the Chair to conduct the Business. We have so many other items. Please continue.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I listen attentively to whatever is said by the Opposition Members. This Parliament is a popular Parliament and it is a symbol of our democracy.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this?

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, this word should be expunged from the proceedings. He has called me a** Sir, this should be expunged....** (Interruptions)] Sir, he has called me.....** This should be expunged from the proceedings. They have said that.....** This should be expunged, Sir. It is unparliamentary (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. All unparliamentary expressions used from all sides will be expunged. But please do not interfere like this. Mamataji, please continue.

(....Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Who has started this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is from both the sides.

(...Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The farmers are faced with difficulties due to the increase in prices of fertilizers. That is why I would like to say to the Minister of Finance that he should give special attention to this. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the farmers are provided adequate fertilizers....(Interruptions) You do not even like to hear such things? Do you not like to hear a discussion on the welfare of farmers? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, do not listen to that.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I would like to submit to the Central Government that it is imperative to give attention to that. The 80 per cent farmers live in villages. The farmers find it difficult to properly take up cultivation in the wake of increase in the prices of fertilizers. Their prices must be brought down.

Secondly, the prices of the essential commodities, like rice, sugar, baby food, etc. should also be brought down. The prices of commodities available in fair-price shops have also increased. I urge upon the Government to give attention to the also.

Today, we have 3 crore unemployed youth in our country. Their names are registered with Employment exchanges. In our State there are 50 lakh unemployed youth 110 industries are lying closed there. As a result thereof, the labourers are on the verge of starvation. When I speak in the House in this regard, our CPM colleagues start shouting. I have never supported corruption. If somebody indulges in corruption then everybody should oppose it and action must be taken. All the States should follow a uniform policy. The corruption is on the increase in our State as well as in Bihar. The steps are needed to be taken against this.

[English]

I conclude with these words that the Government

should look into the problem of fertilizer and essential commodities seriously so that people should get things at proper prices.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for this financial year 1994-95. The question that baffles my mind is whether the Budget has got any relevance at all, in a case, when thousands and thousands of crore of rupees are being put into the stream from outside and when almost the same amount has been siphoned out in the shape of securities scam and now infamous or notorious sugar scandal.

Sir, it will not be out of place to recall the aftermath of the Budget. I am not going into the economic policy of the Government. But after the Budget what we see is that there has been a rise in the prices of essential commodities; there has been a rise in the prices of inputs like fertilizers, which has already been mentioned by my colleague, Kumari Mamata Banerjee; there has been a rise in the number of sick industries; and a rise in the number of closed industries. So much of money the Government wants us to permit them to spend during the rest of the year. But we wonder, Sir, that the Government does not think that it is its responsibility to pay the salaries and wages to the workers of the public sector companies. Sir, throughout the country, a good number of public sector companies are sick and their employees are not getting their salaries. In our State, in West Bengal, to name certain industries in my constituency, the workers of the NJMC, the workers of the NTC, the workers of Burn Standard Company and its subsidiary, Reyrolle Burn, the workers of JESSOP and the workers of Braithwaite are being deprived of their salaries in time.

When the Ministers are enjoying their perks, when so much of money has been siphoned out from our coffers, there is no one to think of these unfortunate workers. May I request the Government, through you, sir, to look into the case and to assure this House that no staff and no worker in any public sector company in our country shall go without their wage and salary and that it will be paid in time? We want that guarantee should be given to this august House today itself.

Secondly, we all know that a number of agricultural workers in our country are going on increasing because the small industries are being closed down. Now, approximately today, Sir, their number is almost eight crore. If we think of their families, if we make a total of it, the people who are dependent on them, their number shall be more than 32 crore, who are dependent on agricultural wage. But in all the States in India, there is no guarantee for them to get minimum wages and there no social security measures for these agricultural workers.

The All India Agricultural Workers' Union today staged a *dharna* outside the Parliament. It is an unfortunate thing that after fifty years that we have spent here, we have not yet been able to bring in any comprehensive legislation in this House guaranteeing their livelihood, guaranteeing them their minimum wage

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and guaranteeing them the social security measures. So, in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I demand the Government to make a provision for this.

Sir, the Government in its Budget assured this House that when a public sector undertaking will be closed down or will be declared sick, then there will be redeployment of labour. But how much amount is the Government spending for the training of the surplus labour, if any they have, so that they may be absorbed in the new process of industries that will come in? There is no provision for this, I am sorry to mention.

Then, a small amount has been provided to the Jute Corporation of India. When the jute mills are earning profits and when there is a good market for jute in the outside world, the jute mills are becoming sick. This is because the jute is not being supplied to them and the jute which is necessary is being purchased from the private parties and that is also a low quality jute. The Jute Corporation has not yet entered the market and as a result the agriculturists who grow jute are being deprived of it.

So, we are ready to grant this amount to the Government, but the Government in turn must promise that the Jute Corporation will start purchasing jute and begin supplying them to the NGMC mills, so that they can survive.

Lastly, there are certain public sectors units which were taken over by the Government with the promise to modernise them. But the Government have not spent any money for its modernisation and diversification. Those units have sufficient orders. The bank is not giving them any guarantee and the Government is not giving them any working capital. So, it is not for the labour that a particular unit is becoming sick, but because the Government is not providing the working capital to these industries.

May I also through you, sir, request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the issue and make provision for it in this Budget.

With these words, I conclude my speech. However, I oppose the attitude of the Government expressed in this Supplementary Demands for Grants for this particular years.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): We have received the revised Action Taken Report. I have been able to go through the first volume. I just want to know what are we going to do with this Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are going to discuss that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: When?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are discussing the Supplementary Demand for Grants. Let us finish that first. We are going to discuss this Action Taken Report.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That we will decide. You please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): In the revised Action Taken Report, there is new thing here.
...(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can point out when you discuss this matter. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now please.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We waited for three months for this Report and there is nothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Why should I remind you that what you are doing is not in order?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why not in order?
...(Interruption)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This revision is not in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chatterjee, you have made your point. Then why are you not resuming your seat? You have made the point. This House is going to discuss this Report.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: There is an attempt to impress upon us ... (Interruption)

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, it is unfortunate.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Why it is unfortunate?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Hon. Members have read the Report and they have started saying that it is not correct. This is really very unfortunate. This is not the way in which they can take the House for granted. ... (Interruption)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What is this big joke?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chatterjee, I have not allowed you to speak. Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Shri Chatterjee, I will allow you to make your point a little later. Now, you have made your point and you please sit down because this House is going to discuss this Report. Whatever points you want to raise, you can raise during the discussion and there is no point in discussing it now. The House is now discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am merely submitting to you that it has become very important for us to discuss this. That is the point I am making.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chatterjee, let the Members go through the Report. Why do you make it now?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have gone through the Report.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume the seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: O.K., Sir, I concede the point that only after reading it, the worthlessness of the Report will be understood. I concede that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. This is not time for such a discussion.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, very Seriously I maintain that this Government does not deserve a Supplementary Grant. It is guilty of many misdeeds, acts of omission and commission and acts of betrayal of national interest; it is guilty of launching an anti-mazdoor and anti-kisan policy; it is guilty of having adopted anti-minority policies, it is guilty of having opened the country to foreign control over the commanding heights of the economy; it is guilty of massive corruption; it is guilty of being an inefficient Government where the Prime Minister does not even read his papers. I do not think this Government deserves any more money than what we have already given.

But, Sir, it is money Bill and I know that the rejection of a Money Bill can precipitate a Constitutional Crisis and may be, therefore, with some cuts, we might allow this Bill. But I would like the Government to take note of the growing discontent in the country with its performance. An overall impression has been created in the country that this Government is not in control of the national situation, that it has no sense of direction, that it has no sense of purpose, that it does not know where it is going, that it does not even know whether it is losing or winning. Therefore, I feel that we have to look at this Supplementary Grants Bill with a certain sense of, shall I say, impending tragedy.

During the Cut Motion, my friend Mr. Ram Naik raised the question of the revision of electoral rolls. I am very happy that Mr. Ram Naik and his party performed what they consider to be their patriotic duty of reporting the existence of foreigners in various towns and places in the country. I think they were not performing a patriotic duty, they were performing a partisan duty playing a communal game ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shahabuddin Ji, it is an entirely different subject...

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I shall be very brief, Sir. Because the point has been raised, therefore, I just want to say one sentence ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me...

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, he has spoken for ten minutes, you must allow me two sentences only. I am not going out of line because this money is going to be spent on the Election Commission and on the issue of the identity cards and, therefore, I just want to say that merely a person or a party, howsoever powerful it might be, pointing at me and saying 'you are a foreigner', cannot turn me into a foreigner, cannot turn a citizen into a non-citizen, cannot turn a person into a non-person. Only a due process of law can do that. What I plead is that if this Government has any guts, let it establish tribunals in all

parts of the country, in all district of the country, under the law, and let all those electors at whom my friend Mr. Ram Naik points out his finger, go there, let them be called there and let it be decided whether they are foreigners or citizens. I do not understand how can he decide the citizenship of a person, how can a policeman decide, how can a numerator decide the citizenship of a person merely by asking him to produce certain documents...*(Interruptions)*. Does he have his birth certificate or his father's birth certificate ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, on point of clarification.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not yielding, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, about the identity cards, I want to point out only two things ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, he has made my specific reference otherwise I would not have stood up. I want to make an explanation.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: No, I am not yielding. You can clarify later on. Sir, as far as the identity cards are concerned ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. He is on a point of order.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, my point of order is that since he has taken my name three times, I want to make a personal explanation out of the issues raised by him and I want to say that I have the evidence with me. He has taken my name. Does he want to say that there are no names of foreigners in the electoral rolls? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, he cannot be the judge, he cannot be the accuser and the executioner at the same time. With the connivance of the Bombay police and his Government in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Are you sure that there are no names of foreign nationals in our electoral rolls? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: How are you so sure?

SHRI RAM NAIK: it is because we have established it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Let that be judged by a court of law. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. This cannot go on like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I am making my point.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, this is not making a point. Why is it pinching him?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Where it has to pinch, it has pinched. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, there is no sense of other Members. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are saying is not going on record. Please sit down.

Shri Shahabuddin please conclude in one minute.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Yes, sir. As far as Local Area Development of M.Ps. is concerned...

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, even the Lt. Governor of Delhi has stated that nearly half the number of rickshaw pullers in Delhi are Bangladeshi. How can the hon. Member contradict and say there are no foreign nationals in the country? ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is too much.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Whether any rule is going to be framed for lakhs of Bangladeshi infiltrators or not? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. You are disobeying the Chair. This is too much. You please sit down. You are not allowed to speak. This is disobeying the Chair. I am warning you. You are repeating this.

Shri Shahabuddin: please conclude. Please speak on Supplementary Demands only.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I am speaking on Supplementary Demands only.

As far as Local Area Development Fund is concerned, there are 13 constituencies which are not represented in the Lok Sabha. There is no reason why the people of those constituencies should be deprived of the benefits of this scheme. I, therefore, suggest that as in the case of other constituencies the money should be placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate and a Committee consisting of all M.L.As. of the parliamentary constituency should be formed and it should advise the Collector about the schemes to be undertaken, so that the benefit goes to the people and the people are not deprived of it.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, sir, the presentation of Supplementary Demands has become a routine affair for the Government. Though they have estimated earlier for some funds, it seems that they are not able to properly assess the requirements and in my opinion they should have also provided more for health and education which are absolutely essential for the country for future requirement. Also, as our friends have mentioned about fertiliser, it requires a little bit more than what they have provided and they should have helped the fertiliser industry and also reduction of fertiliser cost so that the farmers are able to help in production. Food subsidy

should also be made. Rice subsidy should be there. Where the State Governments are providing it, the Centre should be able to come to their rescue and they should help them. Also, even where they have prohibition, the Central Government should also help in reducing the cost of prohibition so that they are involved and give some contribution from them.

As far as public welfare and rural development are concerned, I fully appreciate that it is absolutely essential and they may have to come forward with better conditions and they should be able to reduce the cost and other expenditure on salaries and wages and the non-priority expenditure should be reduced in order to see that the Budget is provided more carefully.

Though this year they were able to get better revenue collection both in direct and indirect taxation, that should have been used for the development of power projects and they should have given the common man a better subsidy and given better health and security.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some more speakers. I request all the Members to kindly not to participate in the debate so as to complete the debate now. Saroj Dubeyji, I have received your name just now. There are three more Members from the BJP who want to speak. Let us conclude the discussion now. So, I request all the Members not to insist on speaking. Otherwise, we may not be able to complete this discussion today.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take only two minutes. My constituency is the most backward area.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agnihotriji, I request you not to participate in the discussion. Let us wind up the discussion now. The hon. Minister may reply now. Two Members from your Party have already spoken. There are other Members also who want to speak. I cannot allow you alone to speak. Please cooperate with me.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, only one Member spoke from our Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the Congress Party also only one Member spoke in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Only 2 hours have been fixed for this. If you do not allow me, I will not speak. I want to put only two questions to the hon Minister.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to cooperate with me. Dubeyji, please take your seat. I am not calling the names of the Members which I have received just now and I am requesting other Members, whose names are already listed, also not to participate in the debate. Let us allow the Minister to reply to the debate.

* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two Members from your Party have already spoken. So, please do not insist on speaking. Technically one Member only spoke, but two Members have already spoken in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have not been allocated a single penny.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed. This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed to speak. This is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all those Members who have participated in the discussion. They have given valuable suggestions and they are duly noted. But, I wish to inform the hon. Members, through you, that I will restrict my comments only to the items of the Supplementary Demands.

Today, we are discussing the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 1994-95 covering about 25 Demands aggregating to Rs. 5,786.83 crore. The gross expenditure is matched by savings and recoveries and increased by receipts to the extent of Rs. 3,825.02 crore. Actually, there will be a net cash outgo of Rs. 1,961.81 crore.

Many of the Members have expressed their concern about the rising prices of fertilizers.

The Government is also seriously concerned about this and keeping in mind that the international price of the urea is going up we have provided an additional amount of Rs. 666 crore for the import of urea in this Supplementary Grant.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Chairman, sir, these days the prices of fertilizers are increasing and the farmers are not able to get fertilizers at reasonable prices. That is why the farmers are agitated. In the absence of fertilizers we are getting less crops. I would make a submission to the hon. Minister to give some relaxations on that.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Agnihotriji you please resume your seat. Why do not you listen to him? That is exactly what he is speaking on.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, in addition to this we have allocated another Rs. 500 crore keeping in view the increase in input price, higher requirement for customs and reimbursement for

indigenous fertilizers. Also Rs. 109.7 crore is required as loans to Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and Fertilizers Corporation of India to augment the domestic production of area.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik has moved three cut motions. I will deal with them one by one. The cut motion number one is regarding need to issue the identity card to all the voters at the earliest and also to exclude the foreigners from voters' list. We have provided an expenditure of Rs. 225 crore. Fifty per cent of this amount will be shared by State Government and we have provided the remaining 50 per cent in the Supplementary Demands. Regarding this cut motion I would like to reform the hon. Member that the Central Government has already agreed, in principle, with the scheme of issuance of identity cards and also agrees to reimburse 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the state Government on the scheme.

So far as exclusion of foreigners from the voters' list is concerned, under the law only Indian citizens are entitled to enroll in the electoral rolls and the electoral registration authorities take all possible step to ensure that only eligible persons get enrolled in the electoral roll register.

Sir, in cut motion no. 2 about MP's local area development scheme, Shri Ram Naik has taken objection that the allocation for this supplementary Demand is made under the Ministry of Rural Development whereas he has received a letter from the Hon. Minister of Rural Development stating that the nodal Ministry will be the Programme Implementation.

In this respect, I wish to inform the hon. Member that this scheme was formerly to be administered by the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation. But the funds were released immediately as the Prime Minister made this announcement, by the Ministry of Rural Development because it is having the infrastructure to implement the scheme. That is why the work relating to the release of funds was entrusted to the Ministry of Rural Development by the Government.

Regarding the issue of fresh guidelines on the basis of several experiences and difficulties expressed by several Members of parliament, for the implementation of this scheme, those guidelines are under consideration and will be issued shortly.

Regarding the third cut motion moved by Shri Ram Naik about streamlining the functioning of NTC mills and also to nationalise the textile mills in Bombay, special tripartite committee has already recommended *inter alia* that the taken over mills would be nationalised. Once again the proposal is being examined and various aspects are being looked into. But so far, no final decision has been taken by the Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The payment of their wages has not been made yet.

*Not recorded.

Shri M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: This issue has been raised last week also. That will be taken by the administrative Ministry. They have taken note of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the assurance has been given by the concerned Ministry.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Hence I appeal to the hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik to withdraw all the cut motions and I also appeal to the Members of this House to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the cut motions?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Since the reply is not satisfactory, I am not withdrawing my cut motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the cut motions moved to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 to vote.

Cut Motion Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 to vote:

The Question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ended 31st day of March, 1995 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, 15, 27, 29, 38, 40, 41, 46, 47, 49, 58, 69, 71, 78, 80, 83, and 86."

The motion was adopted.

15.49 Hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 6) BILL, 1994

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up item Nos. 21 and 22, Appropriation Bill for introduction, consideration and passing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce "Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: introduce" the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move"

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated fund of India for the services and of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill. The motion was adopted."

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

That clause 1, the enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill. *The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.53 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1994-95

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways):

Motion moved:

"That the Supplementary sum not exceeding the amount shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 20.12.1994.
**introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

1995, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 16."

Supplementary Demands for Grant (Railways) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House.
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16.	Assets-Acquisition, construction and Replacement.	
	Other Expenditure	11,000
	Railways Funds	

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Naik may now move his cut motions:

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 225,00,00,000 in respect law and justice be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to issue Identity Cards to all the voters at the earliest and also to exclude the foreigners from voters list] (1)

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 110,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide the funds in time for implementation of M.Ps. Local Area Development Scheme so as to avoid delay in execution of various projects] (2)

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,01,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Textiles be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to streamline the functioning of National Textiles Corporation and also to nationalise textiles mills in Mumbai (Bombay)] (3).

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir though it is a demand for Rs. 11 thousand only yet it seems that there is not much to talk about. However, there are seven separate demands in the main demand for Rs. 11 thousand. During the discussion on Demands for Grants, it has been said that funds would be mobilised from different sources through re-appropriation and hence Rs. 11 thousand would be needed extra. The amount to be mobilized through re-appropriation is Rs. 538 crore and that is why a demand has been made for Rs. 538 crore, I would like to put forth my views on it in brief.

I would like to put forth my views only on those three Demands in respect of which I have given notices of cut Motions. Firstly, there is a demand of Rs. 178 crore for construction of a new railway line. The hon. Minister of Railways would remember that at a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Railways held on 6th of December he had announced a 6 point programme for suburban railway service of Bombay, with a total outlay of Rs. 200 crore. It was mentioned in the declaration that four lines would be constructed from Borivili to Virar and five lines from Shanta Cruz to Virar-Borivili. But while going through the Supplementary Demands I find no mention of it

anywhere. They are going to spend Rs. 200 crore but I would like to know how and where are they going to spend this amount, as it has not been mentioned in the Supplementary Demands? Had the hon. Minister made a declaration in this regard in lighter vein before the Advisory Committee? I seek an assurance from him that the project, for which Rs. 200 crore have been announced, would be implemented this year itself.

My second demand is in regard to Digital Multiple Units. They have demanded Rs. 6 crore for pull-push trains and have said that with this amount they can get 10 new trains. Anyway, the pull-push train has proved to be very useful. One of the pull-push train was introduced from Virar to Dahanu, falling under my constituency, some two years back and it has also proved to be very useful. The hon. Minister has not mentioned the names of the areas where these new trains would be introduced. Earlier we had demanded that one train should be introduced from Virar to Dehanu, in Western Railway and the other from Dina to Basai in Central Railway. If these trains are run in the areas from where local services had been introduced, it will definitely be beneficial. I would like to urge upon you to make an announcement that these two suburban areas are of great importance and very congested. These trains can cater to the needs of such areas. The Government should consider it and take a decision thereon.

The third demand pertains to track maintenance for which Rs 89 crore have been demanded. I feel that the work of track maintenance is difficult in suburban area. The hon. Minister is aware that timely departure of trains in a city like Bombay is not observed and it constantly leads to riots or other such problems. I do not want to go into the details but the trains are not running on time there. Further the cases of derailment are also taking place. The main reason behind it is that the regular track maintenance is not undertaken. The hon. Minister as well as the Chairman of Railway Board has admitted this fact.

I would like to know whether the proposed new automatic machinery for track maintenance will be installed in Bombay or not? In Bombay, the suburban railway service starts at 4 A.M. and ends at 2 A.M. It means that everyday trains run on these tracks for 22 hours and only 2 hours remain left for track maintenance. It is very difficult to undertake the work of track maintenance during that period.

The second reason is that in the absence of proper public toilet facility in Bombay city some people defecate near the railway tracks. That is why, Bombay city is called as Toilet city. Wherever people find it easy, they defecate there. When labourers go there for undertaking the work of track maintenance they cannot undertake this work due to filthy atmosphere around. That is why, it is feasible to get the work of track maintenance undertaken through automatic machines. I want an information from the hon. Minister as to whether the automatic machines purchased by Railway would be used in Bombay also? I am sure that the hon. Minister would definitely put forth his views on all the three Cut-Motions. Sir, with these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue because you are the first speaker from your Party.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am the first speaker because I moved the cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basudeb Acharia to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The discussion on sugar is to start at 4 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you finish in one-and-a-half minutes, at least two people can speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You give me at least ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You start your speech first. Please try to finish your speech within three minutes. I hope you can do it. You can be brief also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Railway Minister has asked for Supplementary Grants of only Rs. 11,000 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you want?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you allow some other Members who can finish within three minutes?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak after this. We will take up the discussion at 4 o'clock.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will continue tomorrow. I will now take one minute and will continue tomorrow.

The Railway Minister has asked for Rs. 11,000 crores to start with, for certain new projects on the construction of one new broad gauge line, Mandar hill to Rampurhat via Dumka. It is a very important line. It is a new line. It is one of the backward and tribal areas of our country.

Then there are two or three gauge conversion projects and railways want to procure some track maintenance machines for the introduction of Pushpull-DMU and for this they require Rs. 6 crores.

16.00 hrs.

So, together, they have asked for Rs. 11,000 crores for all these projects. Sir, now, it is already Four of the clock....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is Four of the clock (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you interfere? He is making a good speech. Please continue (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is bad. Please do not interfere.(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: All these projects were sanctioned by the Planning Commission. All these projects were included in the Railway Budget for the current year....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making some good points. Please listen to him....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When these projects were sanctioned, why was sufficient amount not available to start the work? We made a number of suggestions. We mentioned about some important conversion projects and also new lines. But he has not included all these projects while asking for Supplementary Grant. There is one narrow gauge line in my State of West Bengal which is called the Bankura-Damodar River railway line. It is about 85 kms. in distance. Then, there is the Shantipur-Nabdvip Dham railway line. It is also a narrow gauge line. Then, there is the Ahmadpur-Katwa railway line. These are all narrow gauge lines. So also, there is the Burdwan-Katwa railway line, (Interruptions) Dum Dum-Digha is not a narrow gauge line. It is a new line. I am talking of the narrow gauge lines. There are four of five narrow gauge lines in my State which are very important lines passing through the rural areas. We have been demanding since long that some of these narrow gauge lines should be taken up. When they have adopted a new Unigauge System Policy, when a massive Unigauge System is taking place, then, why have all these narrow gauge lines been left out? We are not getting our dues there. The South-Eastern Railway is contributing to the Government exchequer to the tune of 34 per cent in terms of revenue. But what is the share of the South-Eastern Railway in this regard? What is the share of the State of West Bengal? Why are such important narrow gauge lines not being considered?

Sir, I will continue tomorrow because I will speak for another ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basudeb Acharia, you please continue. Do not deviate from your speech.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will not be able to finish within two or three minutes. There are a number of important points. So, I will continue tomorrow. Therefore, now you can take up the discussion on the sugar scandal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It appears that you do not want to continue your speech.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Yes. I will continue tomorrow. You may, now, take up the discussion on the sugar scandal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been given time to speak on the Demand for Grant (Railways). You please continue your speech.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will speak for another ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on sugar muddle is to be taken up at 4 O'clock in the House. Shri Acharia is also not willing to speak on that. Since you repeatedly call him to speak, he rises up. I would also request him to speak tomorrow. This issue of sugar muddle has become so serious that for this we have been patiently sitting here since morning. So, it would be better to start the discussion now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharad Yadavji, what you have said is very right. But I do not think it is fair and proper to interrupt a senior Member like Shri Basudeb Acharia. Shri Basudeb Acharia, you may please continue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will continue my speech tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not want to speak Mr. Acharia, I will call somebody else. You have taken seven minutes, you can complete it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will take another ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): When everybody wants a discussion on the sugar issue then why are you not taking it up? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least one person should speak at a time. Please understand that it is a futile exercise. Let Mr. Dhumal speak now.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when today morning we talked with the hon. Speaker he had made it clear that the discussion would start at 4.0' clock. Shri Acharia is also interested in concluding his speech tomorrow. The hon. Minister has also come. Please have the discussion started.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no two opinions in the House about the other discussions....[Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to remind the House that there was a consensus in the House that we would finish the Government business.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.[Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a consensus on it that the discussion on sugar muddle would start at 4.0' clock.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me complete what I am saying. ...[Interruptions]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumudum): We have suffered enough. We are not prepared to suffer now. There has to be a discussion. Yesterday the intervention by the Prime Minister was absolutely unsatisfactory. Therefore, we have decided that we have a discussion. Let the mass of innocent people know that we want to have a discussion right now and no Government business without that will be taken up. We have allowed all this up till now. We can no longer allow. You have to appreciate our feelings. We can take that up day after tomorrow or whenever the time permits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you have made your point, you please resume your seat.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We are not here just to make points. We want to see the result.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you listen to what the Chair is going to say.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am on a point of order.... (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Agnihotriji, please sit down. There is a point of order.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I have a point of order. We are having a discussion under Rule 193 that has been shown in the List of Business. I am reading from Rule 194(2). It says:

"The Speaker may allot two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding two hours at or before the end of the sitting, as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances."

So two hours at the end of the day means 4 o'clock which is to be allotted and accordingly it is in the List of Business. So it is time now.

Actually ten minutes have passed. It is now ten minutes past 4 o'clock. According to this rule, we must start the discussion. Unless the Government has some difficulty and the Government comes with their difficulty here, the discussion must start.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not informed about any difficulty from the Government's side. What I am telling you is: that we have decided, the House unanimously decided, that we will have a discussion on this.

SHRI RAM NAIK: There was no such consensus arrived at. The Government, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, had requested and that request was not conceded. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not shout to make this point at all. It is well made already. Please do not shout.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It was not agreed to. It was not at all done unanimously.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): It was agreed to finish the Government business before 4 o'clock. What happened to their agreement?

(Translation)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Speaker, please tell us what decision has been taken by you on this Point of Order. As per rules, the discussion should start right now. The Government also have no objection on it. That is why, we want a discussion on it. There has not been any such consensus today. (Interruptions)

There was no such consensus. We request you to start it now.

MR CHAIRMAN: It is serving no purpose at all. Please understand. Please sit down.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): We have decided to extend the business till late night today.

MR CHAIRMAN: There are no two opinions about this in the House. I am only reminding the hon. Members that we were discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways. It is a very important subject and a senior Member was speaking. I thought that you will allow the senior Member to complete his speech

[Mr. Chairman]

(*Interuptions*)... There is no difficulty in discussing it at all.

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): It is being said as though we do not want a discussion on the Gian Prakash Committee Report. Rather, yesterday when the hon. Speaker had said that if you want we can start the discussion right away, we said that we are prepared to start the discussion right away. We do not have any problems to start the discussion. So, that was the only point. But, if the House does feel that the discussion should commence under Rule 193, we do not have any problems to start that.

16.13 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: 15 minutes have already passed. Now the discussion on sugar scam should be started. The hon. Minister has not arrived here.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think let us complete the discussion and voting on Railways. We will sit late, if necessary.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Again we have to go tomorrow to the Rajya Sabha also.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it has to go to the Rajya Sabha also. Please understand.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Discussion on voting on Railways will be discussed later on. At first it should be discussed.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not you, but let your leader speak. He is sitting here.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Why have we come here as elected members?

MR. SPEAKER: No, the House cannot run as you wish.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: We are also elected members of Parliament.... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Parliament cannot function in this manner.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: We are also elected members let us decide how the House will function, please tell us. It must be decided once for all how the house will function. If only the leaders have the right in its functioning all the newly elected members must go to their constituencies.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is to be done? I will go by the advice given by the leaders.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it is known, I wish to request your honour... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is Parliament, not any other place. It is enough.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the reason for uproar. When anybody stands you say that leaders will speak. Then why have we come here?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know for what you have come here?

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Whenever we want to speak, you always tell us 'please sit down'. Do conduct your business of the House with leaders, we are going to our constituencies there. (*Interruptions*)

For what have we come here? Please let us express our views also. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to sit down or not?
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to sit down or not?
...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is right that it was decided to take up this issue at 4 p.m. and all the outstanding business was to be completed before then. In fact, the business has not yet completed. As per rule this short duration discussion should be started two hours before the House Adjourns. The House has not decided as yet whether it will sit late in the evening. Now you want to extend the time of discussion and hope that the House will sit late, if necessary. But house will decide about it. I do not accept it as the opinion of the august House... (*Interruptions*).. The opinion of the House is not the opinion of the majority.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): But they are also not in majority.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We know it that we are not in majority. Therefore, we are sitting here and you are sitting there. The House functions with voice vote. Just now the hon. Minister was ready for discussion. Now he has disappeared. He was telling that there was no difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion can be started now if you suggest so. There is no difficulty in it. But it is also essential to pass the Budget. But if you do not take it today and keep it pending for tomorrow, and the same situation will arise tomorrow and so on, the house cannot function if every body will start speaking.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Some of the Demands for Grants have already been passed. Only the Demands for Grants for Railways are left. You may allot time for its discussion as much as you can. Thereafter we can sit to discuss the demand of railway or we can take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do as you wish. I have nothing to say in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, this is a matter which is agitating the minds of the hon. Members. So, let us start the discussion now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I want to make one submission. There is no compulsion that the Supplementary demands for Grant have to be passed in this Session itself. There is no compulsion, unlike the Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee. But let us understand that if this Parliament in its sittings is not passing the Budget, what kind of message you will be sending?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is what I am trying to convey. The Supplementary Demands for Grants can be taken up even in the next Session. There is no difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, I accept the suggestion given by Shri Vajpayeeji that we complete this debate and we will sit and pass the Budget.

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants have been discussed for some time in the House now. We have discussed about the other matter with you in your Chamber and it has been generally agreed by all the Opposition Members that after these Demands are passed—the essential work of the Government—then, the discussion under Rule 193 will be taken up. Now, there is no reasons to give up this understanding that was reached. So, Sir, I would request you to put the Demands to the vote of the House; and as soon as it is passed, we can immediately start the other discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I, hundred per cent, agree with what you have been saying. Even then, let us not make it a prestige issue. If it is to be passed after this, we will pass it after this. If it is to be passed tomorrow, we will pass it tomorrow. But, if the House in its judgement, is not ready to pass this Budget, then, those who are responsible for this will understand what kind of message they will be sending.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The House is ready. Let us proceed with the Budget. We should proceed with the Supplementary Demands for Grants and then, we can take up the other business, I would request you to proceed with the Supplementary Demands for Grants now.

MR. SPEAKER: As per the Rules, the discussion under Rule 193 has to be started two hours before the House adjourns. I am not sure whether within two hours, all the hon. Member would be able to speak. They would need more time and that is exactly what I was suggesting—that is, we pass this Budget and then we sit for as much time as we like.

But if you apply that way, well, I will go by senior leader' views. I am not going to insist on that. The only thing is, those who understand this complication, should express their views. Otherwise it will become more complicated.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA I would request you to take up the Supplementary Grants first.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see that they are passed.

You know, those who understand this, should say these things. Ignorance should not dominate.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are ignorant. But it should be decided first who will reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule are you asking this question?

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know it. But we do not know it of corruption who will reply?

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule are you asking?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Who will reply, the Prime Minister or Chaturvediji? If Chaturvediji is replying, we are not going to listen. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It means you do not want to hold discussion on it. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: We want discussion but the persons sitting in treasury benches do not want. Who will reply? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to be responsible.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Prime Minister should reply. (Interruptions)

We will not listen the reply from Shri Chaturvedi. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Those persons who are interested only in discussion. ask such question repeatedly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Shri Chaturvediji is sitting here. If he gives reply... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not sit down. I am going to name you and ask you to leave the House.

16.22 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 Gyan Prakash Committee Report

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on a matter arising out of the statement made by the hon. Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office on 19th December regarding the Gyan Prakash Committee Report and on issues arising therefrom. I must, at the very outset, say that this particular discussion is one of the most unhappy

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

discussion that I am participating in. This discussion has been preceded by a so-called administrative inquiry coming to certain conclusions—this inquiry being arranged in the closed offices of the Prime Minister, the report being received by the Prime Minister... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): What is going on there... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Some allowance is to be made to the poet... (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: After this report was received, for over two months, it lay in the secrecy of the Prime Minister's Office. It was not even shared by the Prime Minister even with his Cabinet colleagues. The Cabinet remained unaware of what Gian Prakash has found or not found. Why for two months, even the Prime Minister's Office did not engage itself in an examination of what the report had said or not said? Thereafter, when it becomes evident that a discussion on this will now have to take place, as a sleight of hand, the Prime Minister passes it to yet another Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the present Cabinet Secretary. Before this new Committee of Officials has ruled upon Ministers of his own Cabinet, the Prime Minister comes to this House and through a statement exonerates everybody by propounding altogether a novel and new philosophy of parliamentary jurisprudence.

The statement made by the Minister of State remains at variance with his own written reply to this very House! The whole issue is not just riddled with corruption and questions. The issue is riddled with inaction and deliberate evasion and every possible opportunity being used or misused by this Government—particularly the Prime Minister's Office—to somehow continue to obfuscate the issues in such a manner, to continue to spread fog on the whole thing in such a fashion that the enormity of the wrong that has been done to the country somehow gets forgotten, somehow this Session of Parliament like the previous Session of Parliament must just be gone through! And we will find get another fudge, yet another way to find an exit out of this *cul-de-sac* in which this Government finds itself. This blind alley of corruption in which the Government has now entered is a blind alley in which it has entered voluntarily. It is a blind alley from which there is no escape. And the only escape is candour or to share with Parliament, every possible wrong that has taken place because that is the bounden duty of this Government.

I must very briefly point out what was the background of this entire episode. In pointing out the background, I have necessarily, of necessity, to take recourse to the Gian Prakash Committee Report, a copy of which has been placed in Parliament. Whenever I refer to it, I do not want to quote from it, but I cannot but refer to and rely upon the Gian Prakash Committee Report, in the absence of which, if we were to rely only on ministerial statements, then there would be no discussion at all.

What is the background Sir? The background really starts from the sugar projections of 1993-94. These projections were made by the Ministry of Agriculture and there were indications, in fact, as early as February 1993 of a likely shortfall. Now, these dates are important

because they highlight the extent of government's inaction thus governments inability to take decisions timely. As early as in February 1993, it had become clear that following upon an indifferent crop in Maharashtra, sugar production was likely to fall. The Cabinet Committee on Prices thereafter met on 11 October 1993. 11 October 1993 is the first occasion, well before this whole matter of sugar has become a matter of public outcry or public concern or even parliamentary concern. On 11 October 1993, the Cabinet Committee on Prices meets and takes stock of sugar production and the likely consequences on sugar prices in the coming year.

In this Gian Prakash Committee Report, we have no access to what was reported to the Cabinet Committee on Prices by the former Minister for Civil Supplies. We have no access to what he said or submitted to this Committee. We have no access to the minutes other than those minutes which are now freely floating in the country. They are available to all and sundry and to every newspaper. The Cabinet's secrets and Cabinet documents and correspondence between high officials of the Cabinet and the highest official of this Government are now a free commodity! But that is a different matter.

11 October 1993 is the first instance when the Cabinet Committee on Prices is seized of this matter. It was then pointed out by the Food Ministry's estimates that the total availability of levy sugar was about 44 and odd lakhs and that of the free sale sugar was about 94.68 lakh tonnes. The closing stock was estimated at less than 12 lakh tonnes and therefore, in the beginning of October 1993, the forecast of shortfall was in the region of about 15 lakh tonnes. Here, at this moment, the decision necessary was, what is to be done to meet this shortfall and this decision was urgently required. But that decision was not taken at that time!

Thereafter, on 17 November 1993, the Secretary, Food seeks the Food Minister's approval for an import of 15 lakh tonnes. This is on 17 November. I am informed by learned Mr. Gian Prakash that the Minister for Food was so lax, so remiss in the discharge of his responsibilities, so inattentive to the matter of sugar stocks and sugar and so lax in considering what needed to be done at that stage that he kept this particular paper pending for as long as 18 days. The learned Gian Prakash finds fault with the hon. Minister for Food for keeping a paper pending for 18 days. I had, Sir, an occasion in a different capacity to make an observation about the Ministers of this Government keeping important papers relating to Vayudoot pending because they had misplaced or misemployed the funds of the Government of India. An authentication by the Minister was necessary and that authentication was not done for as long as three months. I refer to the action that the then Minister of Civil Aviation did not take in respect of the Vayudoot papers. This very Government Sir, in its ATR says that that is on account of a strike in Air India or Indian Airlines and therefore, that particular Minister is not to be found fault with.

There is a relevance to these 18 days.

There is a relevance because the Minister of State for Food is not being found fault with for sitting for 18 days on

an import requirement, whereas the Ministers of this Government are routinely known to sit upon papers for months on end. However, thereafter the Food Minister rules out any import as a matter of policy and orders his Ministry to find ways of increasing production and controlling consumption at that particular time. I am very impressed upon the ingenuity of the methods employed by the Government or the Ministry to find answers to a looming disaster, a looming situation of sugar scarcity. Then, what is done? In the specialisation of this Government, which is to prepare papers, notes and shift files, on the 12th of December a fresh note was prepared. This Government is moving lackadaisically. They find fault with the Minister of Food for sitting upon papers for 18 days and yet it is only on 12th December, 1993 that a paper is submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Prices. The Government recommended some incentives on usual lines, etc. I shall not go into the details of it. The cabinet committee thereafter considers this revised notes on 15th December and takes no decision. By now the situation on the sugar front is becoming more critical. It is deepening. The Cabinet Committee on Prices does not comprise of officials but comprise of Ministers and those Ministers are responsible to the Cabinet... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Have you put some infected sugar in your mouth?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What to do? We live in polluted time. I am informed by learned Gian Prakash that in the middle of December, 1993 reports emerging from Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were more disturbing and the shortfall then was likely not to decrease but actually increase. What does the Cabinet Committee on Prices do? It asks the Ministry of Food to make yet another indepth study. The Ministry of Civil Supplies at that stage in fact submits a note.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Telling them to add to production without any raw material!

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In fact this report will be reflected on by the future research scholars as a classic example of inefficiency even in evasion, even in obfuscation.

The Minister for Civil Supplies then submits a note on the availability of essential commodities and this predates the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Prices. He does recommend an import of 15 lakh tonne of sugar. The Cabinet Committee takes no decision and it decides that it would meet around 29th January, 1994 to take a decision on the issue of import of sugar. In the meantime the sugar prices are rising. It is not necessary for me to go into a detailed catalogue as to how sugar prices were spurring and not just internally a cause every time that Cabinet Committee on Prices was to meet the requirement of Indian sugar became international public knowledge. And, every time both spot and forward trading on commodity markets in relation to sugar was multiplying or jumping. The Ministry of Food altered its estimates and calculated a shortfall of 19 lakh tonne. From 15 lakh tonne the shortfall has now gone to 19 lakh tonne. Nevertheless, here the Ministry of Food goes totally contrary to what the rest of the Cabinet was saying or

doing and suggests that this shortfall could be met by imports or through cutting in the release of sugar. Sugar price goes up again.

The meeting of the CCP, which was fixed on 29th January, did not take place and does not actually take place until the 9th March. You find fault with the Minister of Food and perhaps he is accountable for this delay of 18 days but no one finds fault with the Cabinet Committee on Prices for firstly not taking a decision from October onwards and thereafter when they did meet, did not yet again take decision and whereafter when they should have met latest by January and to have taken decision, to take no decision and thereafter when a meeting is scheduled for January, 1994 instead of meeting they keep on postponing it and do not meet till the 9th March.

Here, I would like to digress a little and address myself to the aspect of Prime Ministerial responsibility. A thesis has been very consistently put across that the Prime Minister remained totally ignorant of what was happening on the sugar front. I do not know the Hon'ble Prime Minister's dietary habits and as Prime Minister he is certainly not responsible for purchase of sugar for his domestic consumption but if there is a crisis brewing, whether it is in sugar, salt, 'gur' or in any other commodity, and if the Cabinet Committee on Prices has not informed the Prime Minister or, if the Prime Minister's Office has not informed the Prime Minister or if the Prime Minister himself has remained unaware of what is happening in respect of scarce or important commodities of daily use, then with due regard to the seniority of the years and the great experience that our honourable the Prime Minister brings to his Office, I have to with great regret observe that he does not deserve to be the Prime Minister. It does not behave the Prime Minister of our country to put across such feeble and childish reasoning that the Prime Minister was kept uninformed about a looming crisis on the front of sugar. I would revert to the question of Prime Ministerial responsibility when I come to the Ministerial responsibility.

In this meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Prices held on March, the projected shortfall requirement for levy sugar was again placed at roughly 10.31 lakh tonne and it was sought that for the PDS requirement the STC on Government account ought to import the shortage. Or, the alternative being conversion of free sale sugar to levy sugar at an agreed price. Free sale sugar was to be imported on OGL and duty free.

The decision that is taken, this too raises many doubts. Why was the OGL decision taken first and why not the PDS decision? Why was the OGL decision taken in March about which there are very serious implications. Sir, I have to submit to you a request and I do it very mindful of—I do not know, Sir, who from the Government is taking notes, the hon. Minister who made the statement is leaving the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is recorded.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Recording is for us also, for the Reporters also...

MR. SPEAKER: They will read it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I wish, Sir, I could share your confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers such as to enable me to say that they will read it! I have no such confidence.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, he is waiting for orders... (*Interruptions*)

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 CHATURVED): Sir, the Rajya Sabha discussion is there... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I allow you to go.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (PUNE): Whenever discussion is there, they are asking about Rajya Sabha attendance. What is it?

MR. SPEAKER: This is because we have two Houses.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, this is a query that continues to perplexes. Why was the decision to import sugar on OGL, and duty free taken before the decision to import sugar on public distribution system? I would like to understand the rationale for this. To my mind straightway two things happened. Firstly, this slippage of holding the Cabinet Committee on Prices between January and March, the period in which there was not just a slippage of holding the meeting, there was a slippage of information about the possibility that India will import sugar. There was not just simply a slippage of information in relation to India importing sugar, it comprised of details that India will import sugar first on OGL, that it will be duty free. It was in the month of January, Sir, if not earlier, that a signal got flashed from some quarters in this Government to agencies abroad, and to companies both of Indian and foreign origin to immediately start cornering sugar on the forward markets. The commodity trade in London was sensitive in the extreme to this and—I have facts and figures to that effect, Sir, I will wait until the Government itself comes forward readily with this information—in this period of two to three months, Sir, there was a great deal of forward purchase and cornering of sugar by those Indian and foreign companies or foreign companies with Indian connections and they cornered sugar ranging roughly from 200 to 230 dollars per metric tonne, knowing full well that sooner than later this very forward contract that they are cornering will become a deliverable commodity and then they could make a killing. They, indeed, did make a killing, Sir, and that is why when eventually it started getting supplied this sugar reaches our country not at 220 or 230 at which they cornered, but at prices of nearly 400 dollars a metric tonne. This is a crime that was committed. This is the loss of confidentiality, and this is at the centre of all this, not this aspect of petty delays of about 18 days or sitting over a paper. After all, what was the Cabinet Committee on Prices doing? Is it not the responsibility of the Cabinet Committee on Prices to be monitoring prices almost on a daily basis, if not on a weekly basis? Was it not the responsibility of the Cabinet Committee on Prices to keep apprised not just the Prime Minister but the entire

Cabinet about the volatility of the prices on sugar front, about the implications of not taking decisions timely, and what that will do to international markets? Any routine study of international commodity markets would have established that something is happening. Freely it was being spoken in London commodity markets. Prices were going up only because India is likely to become a purchaser and a purchaser in major terms. This is the second aspect which this Government must clarify and unless it clarifies this will not be done. This notification is finally issued. Sir, and the Minister of Food was good enough to come and make his announcement on the 15th of March in Parliament. I will not go into what then happened on the price front.

Now, Sir, the OGL, you have opened OGL and it is duty free. The State Trading Corporation is a trading corporation.

If private companies were employing the method of OGL, why could not the State Trading Corporation see this as an opportunity also to trade in sugar and provide that sugar at much lower prices and then provide that sugar for free distribution or through levy sugar? It is not enough for the learned Shri Gian Prakash to find fault with State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation is a Corporation. It is a Corporation in a Ministry. That Ministry is the Ministry of Commerce. There is not a word about what the Minister of Commerce was doing in this whole period. Is the Minister of Commerce not answerable for what the STC does or does not do? Is nobody answerable for what happens? Where it is convenient, this Government goes to the Corporation. Where it is not convenient, this Government, the political leadership of this Government, transfers responsibility to the officials.

Sir, I am most saddened to observe that it is only with us in India that the buck seems to travel downwards and constantly downwards until, like water, it finds its lowest level. It is only with us in India that responsibility is never accepted when it deserves to be accepted and it is only with us that everyone concerned seems to transfer responsibility either horizontally or downwards by saying "I am not responsible, the official is responsible".

The Joint Parliamentary Committee had also observed on this moral decay that had taken place in this country. Sir, the CCP met on 8th April. On 8th April, a decision was taken in the CCP that the Ministry of Commerce shall advise STC and MMTC to take immediate action as there was no justification for any apprehension of loss. I do not know what the Minister of Commerce was doing. Who was advising the STC? What rationale was there? The Prime Minister had consistently informed us that he was kept in the dark. He had no knowledge. Finally on the 18th April, the Prime Minister himself took a Meeting. I do not want to list who all had attended it. The Finance Minister had attended it. The Commerce Minister had attended it. The Agriculture Minister had attended it. The Civil Supplies Minister had attended it. The Minister of State for Food had also attended it and of course, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office had attended it. What were the decisions taken? The decisions taken were—Sugar imports with 'nil' duty on OGL will continue; STC and MMTC will

take urgent steps to import sugar; decision regarding Sugar Development Fund; reduction of allocation to PDS etc. Despite the decision taken in a meeting chaired by the Prime Minister himself on 18th of April, the Minister of Commerce, the STC and the MMTC did not act. They did not take any action. They are still disinclined to import sugar on Government account. It was becoming pretty clear by then that this import was inevitable notwithstanding the continued resistance from the Minister of State for Food. The Ministry of Food, then, on 28th of April, brought a fresh Note for consideration of the Committee on Secretaries again soliciting that STC and MMTC and advising them to import, at least, one million tonnes of sugar just for meeting levy requirements. This, Sir, took place after the Prime Minister had himself chaired the meeting. How now does it lie in the mouth of those who speak on behalf the Prime Minister to continue to find fault with others? How does it lie in the mouth of the Prime Minister himself to come here in this House and despite the evidence of facts—I am not giving any opinion here, this is evidence from facts—to continue to transfer this responsibility horizontally or vertically downwards?

Sir, I do not wish to go into what the officials did or did not do in the Committee on Secretaries. This Assembly is not for examining officials or passing comments on civil servants: Certainly, if civil servants had not conducted themselves properly, it will necessitate my having to make certain observations. But this Chamber is not for us to arraign the civil servants. It is because they cannot stand up and answer.

The Chamber is for us to charge the political leadership of the country with their misdeeds; and this is what I am doing. The Prime Minister then informed about this delay that was taking place despite his having chaired the meeting. I am informed by learned Shri Gian Prakashji that the Prime Minister then had to take recourse to yet again advising his own Commerce Minister to do what was already decided upon. I do not know who is responsible for this. Is the Prime Minister responsible? Is the Commerce Minister responsible or the learned Shri Gian Prakashji has found only the Minister of State for Food responsible? Shri Gian Prakashji found it easy to find fault with the Minister of State for food, but not with the totality of the cabinet, not with the Prime Minister, not with any Cabinet Minister, not even with the Cabinet Committee on Prices.

On 15th of May, that is two days or the day, I think the Prime Minister was leaving for abroad, I was informed through releases by the former Cabinet Secretary, through various sources that the Prime Minister himself took the Cabinet Secretary aside and told him in the presence of certain other officials that you had better look after this matter of sugar import. The Cabinet Secretary intervened and advised the Food Secretary. That is the extent of confusion in this Government. A decision had been taken under the Prime Minister's Chairmanship, but that decision was not implemented. The Cabinet Secretary on the supposed instructions of the Prime Minister, a month later started altogether a new channel of import and advised the Food Secretary to start importing sugar through the FCI. The Minister of Food returned to Delhi and cancelled that tender. That tender was floated by this Government, I

think, in a period of one day or two days. I do not know in how many days. But it shows exemplary efficiency, it shows of very uncharacteristic stand where everything else preceding this particular despatch has been sluggish in the extreme, lethargic and irresponsible. Suddenly, this Government was galvanised in floating a tender within 24 hours or 48 hours or whatever that was this cancellation of the tender by the hon. Minister of State for Food finally makes this whole controversy erupt in public mind. It became necessary for me to highlight the broad aspects of all this because unless we recollect what had happened, we would be groping in the dark, in confusion that this Government has deliberately spread.

What were the terms of reference of the Committee that was appointed because this matter then becomes a question of high public importance, public outcry with sugar becoming expensive.

MR. SPEAKER: How much more time will you require?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If I have to do justice to this task, I will require another three quarters of one hour. If you direct me, I will sit down at this point of time because I recognise your observation that we have fixed two hours for this discussion. I cannot say unlimited time, but I recognise the time limit.

MR. SPEAKER: You take as much time as you want.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The demand inside the Parliament was not for any administrative enquiry; that was not even an answer to the concern of the Parliament; that is not even an answer to the public outcry against this particular wrong that had been inflicted on the country. That answer would have been prompt and immediate and more effective enquiry. The Prime Minister, in his wisdom, chose to have an administrative enquiry.

Why did he choose the administrative enquiry? I would like to know from the Government. We have not had a chance to query the Government on this because our concern was raised in the House and thereafter the House was not in session. Why did he choose this secretive route of an administrative preliminary enquiry? Was the problem only preliminary or was the problem so small that it merited only a preliminary administrative look into what had happened or what had not happened? We would like to be enlightened on this aspect.

The terms of references of the Gian Prakash Committee report perhaps will take unnecessary time. They are now the knowledge of this House. But they were explicit, nevertheless they were limited. The Gian Prakash Committee finally gives its findings and it makes certain observations about the causes and consequences. These causes and consequences merit a very brief reference to this had been reported and the Prime Minister has also said the causes of the crises were firstly unreliable and inflated estimates.

My query to this government is who is responsible for this unreliable and inflated estimates? Is the Government responsible? Are only some officials responsible? Who in the Government is then responsible for this unreliable and inflated estimates? Even the Minister of State, purporting to

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report to Parliament on behalf of the Parliament, has not denied this particular conclusion.

I will come to the Statement of the Government in a minute as to who is responsible for this unreliable and inflated estimates, which lie at the route of this whole problem. Is this the only instance of unreliable and inflated estimates? If this is an example of the statistics of this Government, which other statistics are we to believe?

Secondly, mismanagement of available surplus stock and releases. Who is responsible for this mismanagement and why was this mismanagement permitted?

Thirdly, as I have catalogued earlier, delay in decision of import and fourthly, delay in implementation of that decision. Fifthly, poor coordination. Who is responsible for coordination?

We are functioning in a Cabinet system of responsibility and in that Cabinet system of responsibility, if learned Gian Prakashji has found fault with the civil servants—a former Cabinet Secretary for not having coordinated with other Secretaries and other Ministries—is it not the responsibility of the Prime Minister himself, more particularly when he had chaired a meeting to have ensured that coordination takes place? Is it not the responsibility of the Prime Minister himself to have ensured that at least the decisions that he took are implemented? Is it not the responsibility of the Cabinet Committee on Prices to have ensured that what they were seized with a responsibility was to look to overseeing, a responsibility towards managing prices? Was it not their responsibility to ensure that proper coordination took place?

We have then a statement from this Government, which was the first official statement that this Government gave. In that statement, not one of these consequences has been denied by the Government. They do say—I am quoting now the statement, earlier I was not quoting the Gian Prakash Committee Report, I was only referring to it—that “this will raise”, this begs the question; “identify the causes of the situation, which I have listed, administrative lapses in the handling of the situation, which I have listed.” The statement itself is therefore, implicitly not rebutting any of the conclusion that Gian Prakash Committee has established. But there is a strange observation that this report makes and that begs question.

17.00 hrs.

This statement says:

“this enquiry has not investigated any question regarding lack of integrity on the part of any individual”.

Why did this gratuitous observation have to be made, I am unable still to understand because it has a direct linkage...[Interruptions]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Lack of integrity of the collectivity...[Interruptions]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Well, I do not know, Saifuddinji, even the lack of integrity of the collectivity seems to be gravely in doubt because thereafter the statement itself in its concluding paragraph says:

“lack of confidentiality of deliberations/decisions

regarding imports is also said to have raised international prices, leading to avoidable increase in import costs.”

They do not deny it. The Government has yet not denied that this lack of coordination and delay in implementation and above all and most importantly, lack of confidentiality about deliberations. The word used here is “deliberations/decisions” and I am sure that this particular statement has been vetted by many brains before it was made to the Parliament. Deliberations means even the consultations, even the discussions with the Government, the innermost portals of this Government, those deliberations relating to sugar were not treated as confidential and they reached across the seas, across distant shores to wherever, resulting in grave loss to the nation.

Again it says:

“Similarly in respect of domestic industry, there is reference to unjustified reduction in releases even when prices were rising, thus fuelling further increase of prices.”

This is the only indirect charge that this statement is making. It is making a charge and yet it is making as if it half-voiced, half-heartedly, as if it does not have the courage to make the charge. In the statement being made by the Prime Minister's Office, on his behalf, a charge is being made implicitly, this charge, I might say, is directly against the Minister of State of Food and the Minister of State for Food owes it to this House, even if he does do it for his own sake, because this is a charge against him by the Prime Minister's Office and it has been asserted, the only charge that has been asserted in the statement, “in respect of domestic industry, unjustified reduction and releases even when prices were rising thus fuelling further increase in prices; the extra margin benefited only the mill owners.” Having said all this, Sir, having accepted a great deal of wrong, the hon. the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office suddenly comes to a conclusion and puts that conclusion in the mouth of the hon. the Prime Minister, that because the report was not originally entrusted with looking into aspects of corruption, and it does not mention it, therefore, suspicion of *mala fides* on the part of anyone are not established. I would like to know, Sir, on what basis, through what process, through what enquiry, has the Prime Minister come to that conclusion? Despite all the wrong that has taken place that there was no *mala fides* on anyone's part? How has this decision been reached? It is not a question that I am addressing about one Minister or another Minister. I am addressing about the methodology employed by the Prime Minister to come to this conclusion. We have no access. The Prime Minister was good enough here to say that he sought explanations or clarifications from his colleagues and his colleagues provided him with explanations and on the basis of these, he is now satisfied that there are no *mala fides*. Sir, this is a very stretched argument. I might well be accused by the hon. the Minister of State for Food that what I am saying is *mala fide*. And all that I have to do is to write him a letter and say, “Dear Shri Kalp Nath Rajji, you are wrong. My intentions are not bad.” This is not the way, Sir, either to

establish *mala fide* or to deny their existence, particularly when very high issues of public importance are involved.

Sir, I could go on. But I am mindful of the time that has been taken.

I will now go to some specifics.

Firstly about the estimates proper because the starting point of the trouble really arises because the estimates were wrong and if the estimates were wrong, then everything else as a wrong flowed from that original estimate error. I make only a reference—I am not quoting from it—to a page in the Gian Prakash Committee Report and those who have an excess to it which the Government does will no doubt...(Interruptions). There is a difference between reading and understanding or comprehending and thereafter acting.

I would like to refer to a particular observation of learned Gian Prakashji wherein he suggests that there was already a delay in taking a decision and the urgency in making sugar imports was not brought to the notice of the Chairman, CCP. During this period neither the Minister of Finance nor the Minister of Food, nor the Ministry of Civil Supplies, nor the Cabinet Secretary brought this fact of delay. To the notice of the Prime Minister, I find this is a very convoluted observation. I do not know what the learned Gian Prakashji is trying to get at, who is he trying to find fault with and who is he trying to cover? If there was a delay in taking the decision how is it possible that the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Prices remained unaware of this delay in taking an action, about his own Committee? How is it possible that...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is India called *Bharat*.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: How is it possible, Shri Somnathji, that while all this is happening, the Prime Minister as the Head of this Government and responsible to this country remains totally ignorant. I really would be grateful if in their reply the Government enlighten us on this particular aspect.

Now, I want to reflect on poor coordination. The learned Gian Prakash finds fit to observe that prior to the decision of the Prime Minister, different Ministries and organisations were steadfastly adhering to their own departmental views. Then, comes an interesting observation. A joint approach towards solution of this problem was not evident. Not evident on whose part? Who was not jointly bringing forward a solution and whose responsibility was it to bring about such a solution? I think, the Minister of Finance was entirely within his right to say: I am not going to give you Rs. 650 crore that you need as subsidy, if you wish to import this sugar for the PDS because he has publicly said so. He had denied the subsidy to the State. States clamour at his door and he says, "No, I will not give you any subsidy." The Departments go to him; the Ministry of Defence goes to him and he says: "I am not going to give." What was so new in the Minister of Finance saying that I will not give you Rs. 650 crore, which you need as subsidy. Who was required to act then? Not the Minister of Finance. He was fulfilling his duty his *Swadharm*a as he saw it. What was

required was action by the Prime Minister. It was for the Prime Minister to take action.(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What was the *dharma* of Shri Kalp Nath Rai?(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It was the Prime Minister's *Rajdharma* at that stage to intervene to get his ministers together and to say, "No, I overrule my Finance Minister. I will find Rs. 650 crore. You go ahead and do it".

Let me proceed further, Sir. I shall now go on to this very worrisome aspect of the observations made by learned Gian Prakash Ji. I think somewhere here the entire philosophy of governance is being destroyed. It bears the repetition to say that if this Assembly or the other House or the other Legislative Assemblies, do not make observations, do not pass strictures against civil servants, it is to protect and preserve the inviolability of the civil servants, because civil servants cannot stand up here and answer for themselves. It then becomes necessary for the political leadership to stand up for the civil servants to accept responsibility and to say that I am responsible for whatever has happened in my department, not my Secretary; I am accountable to this Assembly, not my Cabinet Secretary. And it is in that light that I point out to you an observation that is made by learned Gian Prakash Ji; "The inter-ministerial coordination for effective implementation of the decisions of the Cabinet or its sub-committees can only be ensured by the Cabinet Secretary". It is wholly wrong that it can be ensured only by a one Cabinet Secretary or another. And I wish to place it on record that I find great wrong with a former Cabinet Secretary in releasing all kinds of documents wholesale. That is a very grave wrong that is being Committed because the institution of Cabinet Secretary, in that sense, will for ever be finished in this country. We cannot afford to do it. And if it is happening, the Prime Minister is responsible, because he has not stood up for his own Secretary, he has not stood up for those that acted on his behalf. This is true and we cannot take it lightly. The former Cabinet Secretary—and it saddens me to have to observe this—is in error to be doing what he is doing. But then what is he to do? Not one member of this Government has stood up. They appointed him as Cabinet Secretary. Not one of them has stood up and said that these were the decisions taken because we ordered the decisions to be taken. That is why with great sadness I say that in this Government, it appears, so deep or pervasive is the moral decay that the buck does not travel upwards, it seems to travel only downwards, until it reaches the lowest level. And this is the most distressing aspect. Of course, we politicians have nearly destroyed the political structure of our country. I have had the honour of wearing uniform of this nation at one stage and I say this with a great deal of humility that we are very close to destroying the entire civil service structure of this nation. In all these terms in Parliament or all the years that I had the honour to serve the army, I have never known this kind of knifing. We, the politicians are constantly knifing each other, but I have never known civil service knifing each other publicly. It is the most distressing aspect of this whole episode and there is no price that you can put on this kind of decay that

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has taken place because this is like a growth that will hollow out the structure of our governance. Who is responsible for this? Only the Prime Minister. Because if the Cabinet Secretary is responsible for coordination, etc., then certainly the Prime Minister too is responsible for telling his Cabinet Secretary what is to be done or what is not to be done.

Now, Sir, What are the identified lapses? The Cabinet Committee on Prices is one identified lapse. The Cabinet Secretary is yet again found fault with. The Cabinet Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office is yet again found fault with. And, above all, the matter of confidentiality is another lapse.

Who are responsible? As per Learned Gian Prakashji's Report, the Minister of Food is responsible. As per his Report, the State Trading Corporation, as a Corporation, is responsible; but the Minister of Commerce is not responsible. Is the State Trading Corporation not a part of the Ministry of Commerce? Is the S.T.C. an autonomous organisation? Does the Minister of Commerce not have a responsibility to the Cabinet? What was the Minister of Commerce doing when surely his Ministry which deals with trade and which ought to have a finger on the daily fluctuations virtually of the commodity market globally was involved? Surely, he should have known that something extremely volatile is taking place in the forward or the spot trading so far as sugar markets went. This is a routine exercise that any Minister of Commerce, any Ministry of Commerce, and certainly, Sir, of a great country like India is to do. We are not a small nation of petty traders. When this country enters the market for sugar, sugar is bound to go up internationally. I would be disappointed if India went international to buy sugar and the world markets did not react. They have to react because we are talking about sugar consumption for a population of 850 million people. We are talking of a country of the size and greatness and strength of India. Of course, international markets should be effected. And the Ministry of Commerce is silent. The Ministry of Commerce does not know what is taking place.

And the Learned Gian Prakashji transfers the responsibility to State Trading Corporation and some poor Managing Director there who does not want his scalp or his head, on parliamentary table because he says: if I take this decision, then you will tomorrow find fault with me or the Public Accounts Committee will get after me. Yet again the political leadership is answerable.

I have explained earlier that the Government's statement itself accepts the lapses. The only Minister—without naming him—that the statement finds fault with is the Minister of State for Food. It is upto the Minister of State for Food to either share with the Parliament what he feels; what is the truth and what are the facts or not(Interruptions) It is upto him either to clear his name or let his name in perpetuity be covered with this tan of wrong doing(Interruptions) I am astounded at this statement. I am truly astounded at this statement by the hon. Minister of State of Prime Minister's Office. I have very high personal regard for the Minister of State. We both belong to the same State.(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Do not make him the target.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I am not making him a target.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He is a good man. He was not even consulted.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I will censure him in his functional capacity.

What are we to make of this statement; What we are being told through this statement is that no one is responsible for what is happening. All of this has happened accidentally. They seem to have learnt a great deal from my respected colleague and friend, the hon. Minister of Finance who devised a phrase which has now become a current political cliché—"systems failure". ... (Interruptions) it appears that in this Scandal also nothing else has happened but a systems failure. And in this systems failure the Prime Minister introduced a new element of parliamentary jurisprudence. Yesterday he enlighten this House. ... (Interruptions) yes, accountability; but accountability only if there are malafides; if there is culpability. ... (Interruptions) This is what he has said. ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You distinguish 'culpability' from 'accountability'.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I beg your pardon Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: When Shri Somnath Chatterjee and others were talking, he distinguished 'accountability' from 'culpability'.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I am intrigued by this distinction that is being attempted to be made between 'accountability' and 'culpability'. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he made the difference; but he also said that Shri Kalpnath Rai has discharged accountability. This is the joke. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to decide in the House whether you can instigate the Members now.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am intrigued. I must, in all honesty, admit to a total bewilderment at the hon. Prime Minister's words. He is a man of great learning, and great seniority of years. Every word that he expressed is pregnant with meaning. Every word that he utters whether here or elsewhere is pregnant with meanings that either drip out of it or that are contained in it. Therefore, if the Prime Minister chose to explain accountability conditional upon *mala fide* and culpability I am intrigued. (Interruptions) Did he not say that here? Sir, I would be happy if the Prime Minister comes here and say did he actually say.

MR. SPEAKER: We can read the record.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Reading the record would not suffice, Sir, because I could be suffering from the same debility as my colleagues in the Cabinet are, I could read it and yet not comprehend what the Prime Minister has said.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You can put your own interpretation on it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, what are the issues? The issues are of ministerial responsibility. The issue, a very important issue, is that of the role of civil servants, and I do not wish to refer here to one civil servant or another, but it is the totality of the role of civil servants which I would like to refer to, also this unedifying spectacle of a Minister and his Principal Secretary feuding. What is the role of the Prime Minister's own Secretariat? I am also concerned, as an issue, about the Cabinet Committee on Prices and what responsibility it has on this entire matter. I am concerned about what the Cabinet has as responsibility to the Parliament, and what the Prime Minister owes as responsibility to this House.

Sir, I will conclude now. We would like to know from the Government as to how much sugar was imported through the Public Distribution System. How much sugar was imported on Open General Licence and by which firm was it imported? Is it true that in the Open General Licence or through the Public Distribution System there were some particular firms that were more favoured than others? Will the Government answer my charge that between January and March knowledge about impending import of sugar in this country was made known to certain select firms, causing at a minimum a loss of anything from 750 million to 1,000 million dollars to this country? If you calculate, Sir, that works out roughly to 120 lakh tonnes of sugar which is consumed internally in the country, and out of that 120 lakh tonnes, 60 lakh tonnes are roughly the amount that was consumed in this period of six months when there was a sugar scandal rampant in the land; then, roughly Rs. 6,000 crore is the amount that the consumer has had to pay only at a difference of Rs. 10/- per kg. I would be very happy if somebody more educated on figures like the hon. Finance Minister let us know, in his reply, as to what was the total amount that the Indian consumer actually had to pay and of that actual 6,000 or 5,000 crore of rupees, how much reached where? This is very important, Sir, because this information is now circulating and this is the next time bomb. If the Government does not share all this information with us, then when it comes to the Government replying surely we will light the fuse of that time bomb. ...*(Interruptions)*.

Sir, I was very struck by the hon. Prime Minister's Address to the U.S. Congress. When he had gone there, he made some really very moving observations and if I recollect right, he said that we, political beings, are transitory beings. We are here today, gone tomorrow. The nature of political life is transitory.

MR. SPEAKER: The nature of life is like that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I was very greatly touched by that sentence.

I remind him of that sentence. He also said another very moving thing in that address to the US Congress he is perhaps amongst the few other than my leader and President, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, amongst many other like Shri Chokka Raoji and others who struggled for Independence. That is very moving, he said, "I belong to that generation". Atalji belongs to that generation, Chokka Raoji belongs to that generation. We struggled for Independence. They are in that lucky generation that saw

the fruition of their struggle and the nation became Independent. I think, those that saw success reward their endeavours of that kind of struggle are very lucky beings. Sir, the Prime Minister is thrice lucky because having struggled, seeing success dawn upon that struggler he is now entrusted with the responsibility of guiding the ship of this nation as a free nation. That is why, Sir, when I make appeals to the Prime Minister—I do not make appeals lightly, I am much junior to him in years, in experience and he holds a very high office, his high office and the conduct of that high office is synonymous with the good name of my country—I appeal to him for the sake of India, for the sake of India, recognise what you had said in the US Congress, before causing any further damage, please leave, please accept the responsibility and please resign. The responsibility for this is of the entire Cabinet, The responsibility for this is not of one single Minister, The dimensions of this particular scandal are not to be measured in rupees, annas, pies or in sugar and salt. They are to be measured and history will measure them, Sir, only in the good name of India. That is why I make appeal; that I do to the Prime Minister.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin by paying tribute to Shri Jaswant Singhji for what has been a very cogent and very pertinent presentation of his points. I am sure what he has to say will influence the Prime Minister's decisions even as I hope what I have to say will also make its small contribution to the decision that the Prime Minister will take. I say this, Sir, because we are not debating this issue in a vacuum.

We have before us two very important documents. One, of course, is the Gyan Prakash Committee Report. I would like to stress that we have the whole of the Report before us. We do not only have Chapters five to seven on which most public attention has been concentrated, most media attention has been concentrated and most attention by politicians represented in this House is being concentrated outside of the House, but there are also Chapters one to four and before we can make a decision or a recommendation about the implications of what is stated in Chapters five to seven (the concluding chapters) we do need to see what has been stated in the first four chapters as well.

The second very important document we have before us is the assurance which the Prime Minister gave on the floor of this House yesterday that he would take action within a week, based on the proceedings of this debate. That is why, I think, Shri Jaswant Singh's contribution is so important because we have a prior assurance that what he has to say will influence the Prime Minister and that is why I express the hope that what I have to say will also influence him. We are moving towards action based upon this debate. It is this which invests this debate with a very special importance. I do need, however, Sir, to clarify that the Prime Minister exonerated no one yesterday. He did not exonerate anyone. He said he wanted to hear from us before deciding who was wrong and why that person was wrong and at the same time he did make the assertion that on the basis of the information available to him from the

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Gyan Prakash Report he was not in a position to say that anybody's *mala fides* had been established.

I believe that the Prime Minister is perfectly right in saying that on the basis of information available to him in the Gyan Prakash Report, no *mala fides* has been established for the good reason that they could not have been established. As Shri Gyan Prakash has taken great care to point out at the beginning of his Report, he was not mandated to deal with the issue of corruption. He was asked to specifically concentrate on issue of administrative dereliction. He has done so. Therefore, on the basis of his Report alone, we would not be in a position to claim that *mala fides* have been established.

On the other hand, I would wish to very quickly rush in with the further clarifications that it is possible to link administrative dereliction with corruption. But for that link to be established, for that nexus to be established, we either need to proceed against the person concerned under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code or we would need to establish a judicial enquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act, 1954. Until then, all that a report dealing with administrative dereliction can do is to provide *prima facie* grounds. It cannot be said to establish *mala fides*. And what *prima facie* ground can be adduced? I think, one, an administrative enquiry can establish *prima facie* grounds for criminal culpability. I also believe that administrative dereliction can establish a political ground for political action. Now whether the Prime Minister moves only in the political area to take political action on political grounds or wishes to go further to establish a judicial commission or some other established procedure for establishing culpability, I think, would depend upon the extent to which the Members of this House are able to establish that the Gyan Prakash Committee Report does, in fact, enable us to talk in terms of *prima facie* grounds of corruptions. I personally, having read that Report, have not been able to establish, in my mind, *prima facie* ground for linking administrative dereliction with corruption, but I remain completely open to listen to other Members of this House who will be speaking after me to establish such a ground.

But there is, I believe, political ground for political action that has been established in the Report. I believe that in doing so, we need to identify in this debate, nine grounds on which we will have to consider what further political action is to be taken.

First, the methodology of estimates. As pointed out by Shri Jaswant Singh, this is the root of the problem before us the estimates problem. And the first of the problems identified by Gyan Prakashji is the methodology adopted for preparing estimates.

Second is that Gyan Prakashji has established that there were many changes made in these estimates. Third, that he claims that the policy adopted, particularly by the Minister of State for Food had a thrust which favoured industry at the expense of the consumers. Fourth, says the Report, there was a refusal for too long a time to countenance any imports. Fifth, that after the decision to make imports was taken, there was a delay in actually

effecting the import. Sixth, all these impacted on (a) the issue price of levy sugar; and (b) the market price of free sale sugar.

Seventh, all this had an impact on the cost of imports and there is the related issue, as raised by Shri Jaswant Singhji, of confidentiality.

Eighth, there were disruptions in the process of release of free sale sugar; ninth and finally, what, I think, we may call the FCI muddle.

With your permission, I would like to briefly address myself to each one of these nine points. First and foremost is the estimates, the methodology for arriving at these estimates has been faulted.

But I think it would be only fair to say, on the basis of what is written in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report, that the methodology adopted by the Minister of State for Food and the Ministry of Food was no different to the methodology that has been in existence for a very long time. So much so, in the Sixth Lok Sabha, (and I give this nugget of information not out of any kind of encyclopaedic knowledge of Parliament on my part, but simply because it is written there in black and white in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report, that is in the Lok Sabha that lasted between 1977-79 and was, in fact, a Lok Sabha in which some of the gentlemen who are today in the Opposition were then on the Treasury Benches, that Lok Sabha's Public Accounts Committee faulted the methodology adopted for predicting what was going to be the sugarcane output. We have gone through the Seventh Lok Sabha, the Eighth, the Ninth and now we are in the Tenth. In the process of all these close on 20 years, the basic methodology for establishing what is going to be the output has not significantly changed. Therefore, even if Gyan Prakashji has overtly faulted Shri Kalp Nath Rai for following a particular methodology, he has implicitly faulted all of Mr. Rai's predecessor's for the last close on 20 years. He has said that whoever was the Food Minister in Shri Morarji Desai's Government made the same mistakes of methodology; whoever was the Food Minister in Shri V.P. Singh's Government, he has also made the same mistakes of methodology; whoever is the Food Minister in Shri Chandra Sekhar's Government, he too made the same mistakes of methodology; and of course, whoever was the Food Minister in Shrimati Indira Gandhi's second Congress Government and in Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government also made the same mistakes of methodology. Now, I think, all of us would agree, and most of all, Shri Kalp Nath Raiji himself would agree, that he is no great economist, he is no great econometrician, he is no great expert on these matters; his biggest fault was that he continued to follow, in his time, the methodology which many of his predecessors, many of whom, he himself would say, were more distinguished than himself, were following. So, let us ease put the fault of methodology; that has been laid at Shri Kalp Nath Rai's door in the right perspective. There was no difference between that methodology and the methodology that has been adopted for, at least, the last 20 years.

Equally, Sir, the key elements of that methodology

need to be understood as stated in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report. One is that there is a primary reliance on the Ministry of Agriculture. Now, I think, it would have been a bit excessive of a junior Minister, like the Minister of State for Food, to say that he is not going to accept the methodology of a senior Cabinet Minister — the Minister of Agriculture — and devise his own methodology. So, it has to be seen is perspective that even if the methodology was wrong, whether it was really within the province of a Minister of State in, what is a department rather than a Ministry, the Ministry of Food, to change the methodology of relying primarily on the Ministry of Agriculture.

Secondly, Sir, Gyan Prakashji quotes directly, in his Report, from the findings of an expert group set up by the Indian Council of Medical Research about what is the requirement of sugar in this country. Since I am not allowed to quote, Sir, and I can only refer, I am referring as extensively as I can to what the ICMR expert group said which is quoted in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report. There, these ICMR experts, medical experts have said that on the basis of RDI for sugar jaggery, we need 30 grams per capita per day, that is, 96 lakh tonnes of sugar and approximately an equal tonnage of *gud* and *khandasari*. Therefore, the ICMR experts say, as quoted in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report, that a production level of 110 lakh tonnes of sugar and 90 lakh tonnes of *gud* and jaggery is, forgive me, Sir, I must quote this word 'adequate'. The word 'adequate' is not mine; it is the word used by the ICMR. They then go on to say and with your permission I would just like to read this out specifically:

The ICMR experts say:

"Thus—please note the word 'thus' — there appears to be generally no shortage of sugar, rather there is a genuine surplus."

I am afraid that I would have been extremely upset with our Minister of State for Food who does not have a medical degree, who cannot claim any expertise in this field, if he were to get up and say that when production of sugar in India is in excess of 96 lakh tonnes, we must make no effort at controlling consumption and we must feed consumption by imports, whatever the cost of imports. Since the point has been made and raised by the experts themselves in so significant a manner, I think that since it has actually been quoted in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report, whatever the Prime Minister decides to do about this methodology of estimates, which the Minister of State for Food adopted, he should bear in mind that the methodology was no different to the methodology of the last 20 years and that the general approach of the Minister of State for Food was based upon strong medical advice that was given which has very very serious economic implications.

I do not ask at all that the Prime Minister exonerate Shri Kalp Nath Rai. But I do ask that, in all fairness, he must bear both these factors in mind before deciding how culpable or at least how accountable is Shri Kalpnath Rai and what is the quantum of punishment that he deserves to have meted out to him.

Secondly, the charge is that the estimates kept changing. There is no denying the fact that the Minister of

State for Food stated in November, 1993 that expected output was adequate.

In December, 1993 one month later, he reiterated that output was adequate.

But then, on the 24th January, 1994 Shri Kalp Nath Raiji changed his tune and said that output was not adequate.

Therefore, the germane question to ask is, what happened between December, 1993 and the 24th of January, 1994 to make Shri Kalp Nath Rai change his mind.

Before I come to the answer to the question, I would also wish to point out that it is stated in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report that in October, 1993 the Indian Sugar Mills Association estimated that our production would be 110 lakh tonnes and on the 7th January, 1993 ISMA estimated that our production would not be 110 lakh tonnes but that it would go up to something between 111 lakh tonnes and 112 lakh tonnes. But by March, 1994 ISMA had changed its mind and made its estimate drop from 111 lakh tonnes to 98 lakh tonnes.

Therefore, it is not only circumstances that are making Shri Kalp Nath Rai change his mind. It is also circumstances that are making ISMR change its mind and, while all this is going on, there is a third fact adduced in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report, which is that actual sugar production in India in October, 1993 increased not by a margin but by 21 per cent in the very month in which the Cabinet Committee on Prices first ordered Shri Kalp Nath Rai to make an indepth study. Nearly more than a one-fifth increase in sugar production was recorded in the very month in which some people thought that a crisis was coming upon us and others thought there was no crisis coming upon us.

In the following month, November, 1993, again according to the Gyan Prakash Committee Report, the output went up further by another 16.3 per cent.

In October and November, when Shri Kalp Nath Raiji is saying that the outlook is good, the industry is actually producing not merely some more but very much more — 21 per cent in October, 1993 and 16.3 per cent in November, 1993. The fall begins about the same time as Shri Kalp Nath Raiji changes his mind and as ISMA changes its mind.

Because production falls, for the first time, in February, 1994 by 1.7 per cent and by May, 1994, production has fallen by as much as 10 per cent. In other words, Sir, between the situation that obtained at the end of December, 1993, the beginning of January, 1994 and the end of January, 1994, there was something that happened which materially altered the outlook for sugar. That major event, which has been glancingly referred to in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report but has simply not been elaborated upon for reasons I personally find unfathomable, is that the Uttar Pradesh Government under the leadership of the Chief Minister Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav withdrew a very important regulation that had existed in Uttar Pradesh for years before that regulating the transfer of sugar cane from mill-owners who are

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producing refined sugar in favour of those who are producing *gur*, *khandasari* and jaggery—the word varies in different parts of the country. That was a very very important decision because it was taken in the State that makes the single largest contribution to sugar cane production in India. I want to clarify at a personal level that I support the decision made by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav because the poor people of this country eat *gur*, *khandasari*, and *jaggery*. It is the richer elements of our society that eat refined sugar. And, therefore, I am not faulting Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. I am supporting him. But in supporting him, I would like to bring it to the attention of this House that it is impossible with a given stock of sugar cane to give more for *gur* production without loss for sugar production. You cannot have both with a given stock. It is this change, the decision of the Mulayam Singh Yadav Government in Uttar Pradesh to allow much more sugar cane to go for *gur*, *khandasari*, that has been traditionally the case that resulted in a total change of outlook for refined sugar in the State.

As soon as that change took place, there are three important players in this game who changed their mind. One, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, who, by 24th of January, 1994, according to the record, the record placed before us by Shri Gyan Prakash, says: "I change my mind. We need to import." Second, ISMA which says: "No, my previous estimates are wrong. Now that so much sugar is going into *gur*, and *khandasari*, there is no way in which we can attain the target which we thought was feasible one month ago". And, thirdly, the sugar industry itself demonstrates that owing to shorter arrivals of sugar in their factories, sugar production starts declining. Sir, how can the Minister of State for Food have known in December, 1993 what Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav would do in January, 1994? Before we rush to judgement, I ask how could ISMA have known on the 7th of January, 1994 what Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was going to do a few days later in that same month of January, 1994? Before we even begin the exercise of attempting to establish the Minister of State for Food's accountability for the sugar crisis or indeed his criminal culpability for what happened five months later, I think, in all fairness, we must evaluate the contribution to the sugar crisis made by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav's decision.

Sir, I have already said that I do not fault Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. And, I will explain, in a few minutes, why I support that decision personally, whatever my Party's opinion on that issue might be. But, I think, we have to ensure that since Shri Gyan Prakash has failed to take account of the significance and implications of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav's decision, our Prime Minister will have to take account of this before he determines the quantum of punishment to be inflicted on the Minister of State for Food.

The third issue to which I wish to address myself, Mr. speaker, is the obvious thrust in Shri Kalp Nath Rai's policy in favour of the sugar industry.

It is, I think, repeatedly made clear in the Gian Prakash Committee Report. It is Shri Gyan Prakash

himself who lists three objectives of sugar policy in India, a policy that has been essentially followed by every Government we have had of whatever party. First, that there must be a fair price to growers. This I think, is Mulayam Singhji's priority. Second, that there must be reasonable profits to industry which, I think, is Shri Kalpanth Rajji's priority. And third, continuous availability at reasonable prices to consumers which apparently seems to be the priority of this House. There are three objectives. They are not compatible objectives. There is a conflict of interest between the producer, the consumer and the farmer. Therefore, it is necessary for every Government every year to establish a balance between the three competing demands, each one of which is important, priority being a question of preference. And it is Shri Gyan Prakash himself who admits at page 50 of his Report that there has never been a logical system." The two words are taken from his Report. There has never been a logical system of balancing the interest of farmers with the interest of consumers, with the interest of producers and the interest of traders. It is nothing new. We have had the problem and we shall always have it. I think, Dr. Manmohan Singh in his capacity as a Professor of Economics would, if required, be able to tell us how all the science of economics is based upon choice. You have to choose between alternative ends when you have got limited means. That, at any rate, was the first paragraph of economics that was taught to me. We are stuck with the problem here: How do you balance the interests of all these competing groups? I would suggest that while there is no doubt that in determining his priority as between these competing objectives, Shri Kalpanth Rai, to my mind, clearly demonstrated his preference for favouring the industrial producer at the cost of at least one section of consumers. What we need to do now is how to decide or at any rate, what the Prime Minister needs to decide is: How heavily is he going to punish a junior Minister of his for not achieving a balance which none of his predecessors have established? There is no dogma; there is no doctrine, there is no consensus. These balances change from one Minister to another. And even neither the Morarji Government nor the V.P. Singh Government nor the Chandra Shekhar Government ever gave us a magic formula on the basis of which the balance has to be struck. I personally fault Shri Kalpanth Rai for not having struck the right balance? But before we hold him to be indicted, before we get up and say, punish the man, I would like to say, please punish him bearing in mind that none of his predecessors has been punished for the same fault.

I turn now to the fourth important point made in the Gian Prakash Committee Report which is that the Minister of State for Food refused to countenance imports. The fourth point to which I wish to address myself is the charge in the Gian Prakash Committee Report that Shri Kalpanth Rai refused to countenance imports. Now Shri Gyan Prakash says that the refusal of Shri Kalpanth Rai was limited in writing to a total of 49 days from the 6th of December 1993 to the 24th of January, 1994. For a total period of 49 days, Shri Kalpanth Rajji refused in writing to countenance imports. From the 24th of January, 1993 in writing at any rate, Shri Kalpanth Rajji was in favour of imports. The number of days when he was in favour of

imports and a decision to import was not taken and an actual import was not effected was nearly three times larger than the number of days for which in writing he refused to countenance any imports.

If he is to be punished, I think he should be punished for 49 days of not countenancing imports. If he is to be exonerated, then he needs to be exonerated bearing in mind that for at least three times that period of time he was in writing at any rate in favour of imports. I have to stress this distinction between writing and orally because according to Shri Gyan Prakash, Shri Kalp Nath Rai's opposition to imports continued indefinitely. According to Shri Gyan Prakash, the Minister of State for Food was at the meeting of the CCP on the 9th March 1994 "not enthusiastic" about imports. Elsewhere Shri Gian Prakash, whose Report is faulty-I entirely agree with Shri Jaswant Singh; the man, the Comptroller and Auditor General was an IAAS man rather than a Foreign Service man; perhaps that was the reason-in the Report, referring to the same thing, he changes his wording. He does not say that the MOS, Food was not enthusiastic, he says, the MOS, Food was, "vehemently opposed". Now we have a situation here where a junior minister of the Government is either "not enthusiastic" or "vehemently opposed" to imports. What happens? He is overruled. He was overruled on the 9th of March, 1994. The decision taken was in accordance with his written position. If his oral position was one of vehemently opposing, the other two Ministers in the CCP told him in effect that he could hold his views, but his views were not those of the Government of India.

If, therefore, he was in fact overruled in March 1994, could he not have been overruled in December 1993? Of course, he could have been. But he was not. And the reason he was not was that it was not as clear, the imperative to import was not as clear, in December 1993 as it was in March 1994. I think the great mistake that Shri Gian Prakash has done is to exaggerate the importance of Shri Kalp Nath Rai in the scheme of things. This is no giant in 24 league boots; he is a junior minister of this Government. At a certain time when he expressed a point of view and backed it up with a large number of figures, and it was not clear that imports were absolutely imperative, his colleagues in the Council of Ministers, specifically in the Cabinet Committee on Prices went along with him. But when the evidence became overwhelming that whatever Shri Kalp Nath Rai's personal views might be, whatever his oral views might be, there is an imperative to import, Shri Kalp Nath Rai was simply overruled as needs to be done with junior ministers who get above their station in life. It was done.

Instead of targeting a *Sohrab* pretending to be a *Rustam*, I suggest that we find out whether there was a material change in the situation between December 1993 and March 1994. That would be a far more fruitful line of enquiry than head hunting, for a head which, in my view, is hardly worth hunting. The objective position which the decision makers faced between September 1993 and March 1994 contained the following elements.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute, please. Now should we continue?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, Sir. Tomorrow.
SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Would you like to have it tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : The Opposition did not agree to complete the Government business—the Railway Supplementary Demands for Grants could have been passed. Now they are not prepared to extend for some time even. Tomorrow again I will confront with the completion of the Government business, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : We did not say anything till 4 O'Clock and rather asked the Government to continue the business. How can they say now that we did not cooperate?

MR. SPEAKER : You have been continuously delivering speech since 4 p.m.

18.00 hrs

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : He must have concluded within ten minutes or five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No. no. I am not going to fix the time for him. I am not going to fix the time for you also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us agree on this. Let Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar complete his speech. Tomorrow, we will pass the budget and then take up other matters.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was saying that with respect to the issue of Shri Kalp Nath Rai's refusal to countenance imports that the objective situation obtaining on the ground between September, 1993 and May, 1994 contained the following elements; that the stock position as at the end of September, 1993 was very very much lower, at least 11 lakh tonnes lower than during the same period in September, 1992. Therefore, the CCP did take account of the situation as to whether the shortfall in stocks compared to the previous year would warrant immediate imports or not and what they decided was, as quoted by Shri Gian Prakash that at their meeting on the 11th October, 1993, the CCP said: "The option of importing marginal amounts of sugar remains". As on the 11th of October, 1993, nobody was thinking in terms of a million tonnes of imports or 1.5 million tonnes of imports. They were thinking in terms of marginal imports and the choice before Shri Kalp Nath Rai was whether to go in for these marginal imports or whether to find other ways of meeting the expected shortfall, indeed of attempting to determine whether a shortfall in the stock position at the end of September, 1993 was sufficiently grave for us to feel that there was going to be a shortfall in production in the year as a whole to come.

Now, supposing imports had to be done, there were a whole series of questions that needed to be asked

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thereafter; whether imports should be effected at all, if imports were to be effected, whether they should be enough only to replenish the buffer stock financed by the Sugar Development Fund, which had only just been created in that year and which had got exhausted by the end of September, whether on the other hand the import should be effected to ensure that there was levy sugar for the public distribution system and if that was so, what was the amount of subsidy that the Government of India would steal from other purposes to put merely into sugar consumption. Also, if it was not to be for the PDS or not to be for the PDS alone, whether the import should be effected for free sale. Now, if it was for free sale, how much foreign exchange was this country going to devote for imports of free sale? With respect to PDS, it was a question of both foreign exchange and budgetary subsidy; with respect to free sale sugar, it was a question of foreign exchange. None of this was discussed during the 49 days that the Minister of State for Food refused to countenance imports. If, in fact there was a serious question of imports, surely all these issues ought to have been agitated in the CCP and in the country at large during this 49-day period when Shri Kalp Nath Rai was refusing to countenance imports. It did not happen. It did not happen because as of December, 1993, the only option before the country was marginal imports and the question was, did we have to go in for marginal imports or could we make do without these marginal imports? The situation changed only after Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav moved the goal posts. After that the rules of the game got changed. At the same time, I think with considerable alacrity and with a great sense of responsibility, at least in writing, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, the Minister of State for Food stated, 'Yes, we must import' and decisions had to be taken on what to import, how much to import, who is to import, matters which could only be discussed when all the three members of the CCP were present.

Now, Sir, it is very important to note—before we decide the accountability or culpability of Shri Kalp Nath Rai—that he was not responsible for the three meetings of the 4th of February 1994, the 17th of February 1994 and the 3rd of March 1994, not taking place. Shri Kalp Nath Rai held himself available in Delhi on all the three dates, for the meeting. The first meeting of the 4th of February 1994 could not be held because the Finance Minister was outside India. Shri Manmohan Singh is capable of performing many miracles. But the one miracle that he cannot perform is to be present both abroad and in India at the same time! And what was the point of a CCP meeting, to decide about imports when the holder of the foreign exchange is abroad and when the giver of the subsidy is abroad? It would have made no sense whatsoever, to have held a CCP meeting on the 4th of February 1994 in the absence of Shri Manmohan Singh. On the 17th of February 1994, both Shri Kalp Nath Rai and Dr. Manmohan Singh were available in Delhi; but Shri A.K. Antony was not. When Shri A.K. Antony was not available, the man who is in charge of the PDS system, for us to hold a discussion about how to deal with sugar for the poor in the absence of the Minister directly concerned would have also been, to make nonsense of a

CCP meeting. Finally, on the 3rd of March 1994 when the CCP's third meeting was scheduled, it had to be cancelled because the Finance Minister, for no fault of his own, was busy with the Budget. I say, 'for no fault of his own' because he wanted to present the Budget in January. Then, he wanted to present the Budget in the middle of February. It is we, who persuaded him to present the Budget at the end of February. If we had listened to his views on the 3rd of March 1994, Dr. Manmohan Singh would have been perfectly free. So, I can hardly blame him. I can only blame ourselves for the 3rd March, 1994 meeting not having been held... (Interruptions) The meeting was actually held on the 9th of March 1994. The paper before the CCP meeting on the 9th of March 1994 was the written proposal of Shri Kalp Nath Rai about how to effect imports and for what purpose to effect them. It was a very intelligent proposal because it presented before the CCP, several alternatives. It said, "shall we import only for the PDS system or shall we say, 'we will take it away from free sale sugar to put additional quantities into levy sugar and then replenish the requirement of free sale sugar by imports?'" It was a very intelligent question posed; and uncomplicated because Shri Kalp Nath Rai is capable of complicated thoughts! Both these questions were posed before a group which necessarily had to require the presence of both the Finance Minister and the Minister of State for Civil Supplies. Now, according to...

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, what is the source of his information? He is quoting some information as to what Shri Kalp Nath Rai wrote in certain documents. Is this information available in the Report? What is the source of his information?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, every word I say is taken from the Gian Prakash Committee Report.

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

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Not one word that I am taking here is outside that framework.

It is said in the Gian Prakash Committee Report that on the 9th of March 1994 when the CCP met, Shri Kalp Nath Rai repudiated his own writing. He said, "No. I do not want imports." And what happened? Shri Kalp Nath Rai was shown his place. He was told, "Well, whether you want imports or not, the country needs them." What does the country need? What did the CCP decide? They said, "We needed imports on OGL which would supply the free market." That was the decision that was taken. No decision was taken on the 9th of March 1994 about the PDS situation.

Now, Sir, this brings me to my fifth point which I think,...

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Then, comes the Commerce Ministry?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: No.

Sir, this brings me to my fifth point which I think, is very germane to what we are talking about here. We

have to distinguish between what is available in terms of *gur*, *khandsari*, jaggery; what is available in the PDS system and what is available in terms of free sale sugar.

The poor people of this country do not have the income to eat sugar. The poorest of India either make do with no sweetener at all or the sweetener that they use is *gur*, *khandsari* and jaggery. Before the Opposition, or indeed any Member of this House, start wearing his heart upon his sleeves, I would request that we take account of the fact that when we talk of sugar, we are not talking of the consumption of the poorest of the poor.

Yes, Sir, there are elements of the poor—increasingly even elements of the poorest of the poor—who are able to have access to sugar rather than *gur* through the PDS. It has been nobody's case in this House and it certainly is not the case in the Gian Prakash Committee Report that there was any undue or untoward increase in issue prices of levy sugar under the PDS. The only charge that has been brought before Shri Kalp Nath Rai, 'responsible' for the sugar crisis and this Government, as stated by Shri Jaswant Singh, is that in respect of free sale sugar consumed by people like you and me, there was a rise in prices. So, I find it extremely difficult to put my finger in my tear duct to coax out a crocodile tear for the woes of the middle-class.

Yes, the middle-class does exist. Yes, we have to pay some attention to them. But no, they do not get our priority. We, as a socialist party whether Dr. Manmohan Singh likes that word or not—stand for the poor of India. We stand, first and foremost, for the poorest of India. We are concerned with *gur*. We are concerned with *khandsari*. We are concerned with jaggery. Then, we are concerned with levy sugar. Only after all the sympathies that we have in our hearts have first been extended for the poorest of the poor and then for the poor, do we have a little bit of sympathy left for those who go into the market and buy free sale sugar. The contrast between this socialist attitude of the treasury benches and the opposition benches has been seen in the last few days. I need not expatiate upon it except to draw attention to what Shri Gian Prakash has stated at page 63 of his report. I beg your forgiveness to quote just one sentence from page 63. Shri Gian Prakash says:

"There was really no occasion to panic as shortage on free sale was not much."

The significance of this must sink into the mind of every Member of this House.

In other words, on the 9th of March, 1994, the CCP was being asked to make a decision without panic in a situation that contained no element of panic, directed not at the poorest of the poor, not at the poor of India but at those with some surplus money in their pockets. And it was in these circumstances that Shri Gian Prakash says at page 77:

"The Ministry of Finance was adamant in not providing any additional subsidy for PDS."

Where does the fault, at that moment, lie? Certainly not in a Minister of State for Food who says—even if he does not wish it—let some sugar get imported on OGL for

rich consumers. The fault, if any, lies at that point in time with the Ministry of Finance which says, no additional subsidy for PDS, but before the Prime Minister of India says, all right, we will make Shri Kalp Nath Raiji the Finance Minister and punish Shri Manmohan Singh by making him the Minister of State for Food. Let me caution you that it was none other than Shri Jaswant Singh in this House in the debate on the Budget of 1993-94, who faulted the Finance Minister for lowering the expenditure on Defence and who faulted him for not having maintained his promise to contain the Budget deficit in the previous year. It was as a result of the Finance Minister's harking to the call of Shri Jaswant Singh that he said, 'I must contain the Budget deficit and I cannot allow an increase in expenditure on Defence and, therefore, how can I allow an additional subsidy on the PDS, especially, as Dr. Manmohan Singh being an economist knew very well that what we are taking about was not a small chain but something of the order of Rs. 650 crore. And he did not have the answer to Shri Jaswant Singh. Do we spend Rs. 650 crore on providing equipment for those of his brothers in uniform whom Shri Jaswant Singh has left or do we provide Rs. 650 crore for those of his Opposition friends who are now munching far too much sugar far more than is good for them. This was the choice before Dr. Manmohan Singh and he chose, in his wisdom—and his wisdom is two PhDs of Oxford & Cambridge, mine is not. May be only Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee matches in his wisdom,—in his wisdom he decided that in March, 1994, given the circumstances of the occasion, he was not going to give one single additional Paise for PDS subsidy.

Now, it is Dr. Manmohan Singh who says on the 9th March, 1994: 'No subsidy for PDS' and changes his mind 22 days later. According to the Gian Prakash Committee Report, on the 1st April, 1994, Dr. Manmohan Singh said, 'No, the situation warrants giving a subsidy or at any rate consider giving a subsidy.' Why? Because Shri Kalp Nath Raiji—that is written in the Gian Prakash Committee Report—told the Finance Minister, according to Shri Gian Prakash, that there is no other alternative to increasing the subsidy for the PDS.

Now, I do not see that we are going to punish Shri Kalp Nath Raiji for. Shall we punish him for having been adamant on the 9th of March, 1994 or shall we punish him for having been adamant on the 1st April, 1994, or shall we punish him for having thought that he could help the poor, or shall we punish him for having inflicted some inconvenience upon the relatively rich? I think, I have no answer to this. I hope the Prime Minister has. I hope he takes all this into account before he decides whom to punish, how to punish and for what to punish.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): He will punish himself.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): I now turn to the sixth point raised in the Gian Prakash Committee Report which is the delay—delay in implementing the decision on imports taken after 9th March, 1994.

First and foremost, according to Shri Gian Prakash, there was no delay whatsoever in effecting imports on

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OGL. Now, the only decision taken on the 9th March was that imports would be effected by private traders on OGL. Immediate action was taken to implement that decision. The Notification was made on the 12th March, 1994 and the Minister of State of food made a statement to this effect in this House on the 15th March, 1994 thus there is no question of any delay with regard to OGL imports. Where the delays did take place, Shri Gian Prakashji goes into great details about this, was the delay is in respect of imports a Government's account. It is not clear at this stage as to whether on Government's account imports were going to be exclusively for the PDS, generally to bring sugar into the market and then take what you want you into the PDS. The delay was on account of Government imports. Now, these Government imports had to be effected by the STC and the MMTC. The STC and the MMTC are organs of the Government who, in this new era that has been initiated by Dr. Manmohan Singh, are charged with the double responsibilities, that are sometimes contrary to each other. On the one hand they are told that 'we will judge your performance by the profits you make', and on the other hand, they are told that they exist for a social purpose. Our new Economic Policy had not then, and has not yet, resolved the inherent contradiction between these two.

But because we were in this new era, where people's performance was judged by profitability, it is not in the least surprising that both the STC and the MMTC had great reservation, not about importing on Government account, but about doing so in a situation where no subsidy was assured. They did not know whether somebody else would pick up the responsibility for losses that might be incurred if they precipitately rushed into action. And it is this perfectly rational consideration that held back the STC a little to long in my view. But it did not hold back the MMTC too long. The MMTC contracted ten cargos according to Shri Gian Prakash, resulting in 130,000 tonnes to be delivered even before the crisis began and progressively went on, according to Shri Gain Prakash, to contract for four and a half lakh tonnes. It was the STC that was dragging its feet and the STC was dragging its feet partly because the incumbent was probably not very much up to the mark, but also because there was a very major policy decision involved. And that policy decision started being made only after the 1st of April 1994 when Dr. Manmohan Singh decided that his obligations to Shri Jaswant Singh were less than his obligations to the 900 million people of this country.

It is between the 1st of April 1994 and the 8th of April 1994 that we decided to go completely firm that whatever happens, the question of subsidy will be looked into and it will not be rejected, and that the STC should begin importing. Still, the STC somewhat pusillanimously was not willing to commit itself to these imports. Therefore, the Prime Minister himself intervenes and, on the 18th of April 1994, the Prime Minister convenes a meeting at which still no decision is taken on subsidy but firm orders are issued for the imports to be effected. Now there is this delay in imports by the STC and there is no other delay. There is no delay by the MMTC. Now, the delay in imports by the

STC is for a 31-day period. From the 18th of April till the 19th of May 1994, the STC despite instructions from the CCP and from the Prime Minister's meeting, does not take adequate steps to effect those imports.

Now, in determining Shri Kalpanath Raiji's accountability or culpability for this failure to effect imports by one state trading organisation, viz. the STC, we have to take into account the extent to which discipline in our Government will be served if a junior Minister in one Department starts giving instructions to an organisation which is under a senior Cabinet Minister in another Ministry. In spite of this being the case, certainly, I do not think the Government of India can escape its responsibility for the delays that took place in the STC. But how far have we come from this overall gun-charge against the Government of India, the total incompetence of Narasimha Raoji and his colleagues to what we are talking about now? We are now talking about the petty question of whether a few hundred thousand tonnes should or should not have been imported by the STC in the absence of suitable clarifications from the Ministry of Finance! Where is the great issue of corruption in this? It seems to me that there is incompetence or perhaps even worse in the STC. And it needs to be dealt with. I think we can reprimand our Ministers for not having been on the ball. But at a time when Shri Pranab Mukherjee is facing the onslaughts of the Opposition on whether to sign the GATT and become a member of the WTO, if he is going to spend a disproportionate amount of time doing what a Deputy Manager in the STC should do, then I would wonder whether Shri Pranab Mukherjee is adequately efficient or not! Not really otherwise!

Now Sir, I leave this issue too for the Prime Minister to decide that if there was something wrong in the STC, who is to be held accountable and how much should he be punished.

I now move to the seventh of the nine issues regarding the question of prices and the related question about confidentiality. I think it is important to recognise the scale of the losses that have been incurred. I say this because allegations have been made in this House that the country has lost ten thousand crores and that the scam here is even worse than the Securities Scam and that a Government which permits who scams to take place within a couple of years is not a Government that deserves to remain in office.

Now, I think we need to put this in perspective. I hold the Government responsible for even a one rupee loss. I am not exonerating them for the money lost. But I do think it is necessary for us to know whether the scale of the loss runs to tens of thousands of crores or whether it is relatively a smaller sum. According to Shri Gian Prakash, the loss incurred by STC and MMTC is of the order of Rs. 42 crore and the total loss that has been incurred by the consumers on account of both private trade and imports by STC and MMTC is of the order of Rs. 150 crore. Let us just keep this perspective in view. I am not condoning the loss of Rs. 150 crore. I am saying one that Rupees one hundred and fifty crore is too much, at the same time I am saying that in mathematical logic Rs. 150 crore cannot be Rupees ten thousand crore.

Then Sir, I am saying that, following that, the quantum of punishment to be determined should be determined on the basis of the actual loss and not on the basis of inflated, exaggerated and imagined losses attributed to the Government by our friends in the Opposition. Now, is this responsibility for this loss which Shri Gian Prakash attributes entirely to one Minister justified? Or is it a responsibility that is diffused?....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Why did he do that?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I do believe that it was a responsibility that was diffused. That was a responsibility diffused not only within the Central Government but was inherent in our system of Centre-State relations where a State Government by one decision taken without consulting anybody else can totally alter the sugar market. If Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav had not been, more crisis would have been....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Do you mean to say that the report of the Gyan Prakash Committee is not correct?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am helpless. I cannot give explanation because I am speaking here. Please try to understand what I am speaking. Otherwise, they can go through the report themselves.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We understand it and are also supporting you.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in addition to this diffusion of responsibility between....(interruptions)

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Which procedure has been violated?

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, I just want to know....

MR. SPEAKER: I want to know which rule has been violated?

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: No rule has been violated.

[Translation]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If there is no rule violated, no procedure violated, then there is no point of order. I am not allowing. You please continue.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, related to the issue of prices, is the question of confidentiality. Now, according to Shri Gian Prakash, at page 24 of the Report, two great mistakes were made by the Government of India which alerted the world market to our entering the sugar market....(Interruptions)

Please listen to what it is.

According to Shri Gian Prakash, the first grave mistake committed by the Government of India was to

notify OGL imports on the 12th of March, 1994. And the second grave mistake made by the Government of India was to have the Minister of State for Food make an announcement here on the floor of the House on the 15th of March, 1994 that we would be effecting imports.

Now, I ask you, Mr. Speaker Sir: How would we have regarded the Government of India's responsibility if it had failed to notify OGL imports? And would we have let Shri Kalp Nath Rai off the hook if he had failed to inform Parliament of such a major decision of the Government of India? It is Shri Gian Prakash who attributes the primary cause of the rise in prices to the public notification and the public statement. We cannot run a dictatorship and a democracy at one and the same time. If we make a decision that things will be imported on OGL, it has to be made known to every single trader in this country and it will be made known to them by a public notification and I cannot see how we can run our democracy, run this Lok Sabha without Ministers coming in here and making important policy announcements. It is their duty to do so. And it is precisely because Shri Kalp Nath Rai was doing no more than his duty that when I looked, as I did, at the proceedings of this House on the 15th of March, 1994, I found that in the one hour before Shri Kalp Nath Raiji spoke and in the one hour after Shri Kalp Nath Raiji spoke, the following hon. Members of the House intervened in the proceedings:

"Shri Amal Datta, Tej Narayan Singh, Ram Naik, Chitta Basu, Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Asim Bala, Nitish Kumar and V. Dhananjaya Kumar."

Sir, all these very distinguished Members of the House, and vocal Members of the House, if I may add with your permission, were present in or around this premise when Shri Kalp Nath Rai made that historic decision which according to Shri Gian Prakash resulted in world market getting alerted and prices going up. None of them protested. I congratulate them on not protesting. How could they have protested? The prices rose when India entered the market. It is as Shri Gian Prakash says at the beginning of his Report, not only India the world's biggest producer of sugar but also the world's largest consumer of sugar we entered into the market. When the world's largest consumer sugar goes into the sugar market, how can prices not rise? It just does not make sense to suggest that the rise in prices was on account of some indiscretion committed by some officer or some Minister or some Member of Parliament.

These things are in the market. It was a matter of public knowledge, known to anyone interested in sugar, that in January, 1994 when Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav said that there will be no restriction on the transfer of sugar to 'gur' and 'khandisari' that that India would be in a trouble for sugar. And, it was also known right from the month of February that important decisions in this regard were to be taken by the Cabinet. I would be astonished if we were such a closed society that traders did not know about the postponment of meetings which are of extremely high importance to them. So, it was hardly leaks, which may or

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]*

may not have taken place, which were responsible for the rise in prices. Prices rose because the world's biggest consumer of sugar entered the import market and entered the import market in circumstances where there were tremendous pressures from within the Government of India to make the imports large.

And, from the month of May onwards a loud public demand was voiced by these middle-class magazines like *India Today* and *Frontline*, which have been quoted in the Gian Prakash Committee Report, that some terrible tragedy was overtaking this country. I find it extremely difficult to equate some editor's problems of buying sugar with the major problems of the country. I do not know that any really poor person in this country was complaining about the price of 'gur'. I do not know of any really poor person in this country complaining about the price of PDS sugar. What I do know is that this tiny vocal middle-class, whose spokesman I charge the Opposition with being loud and screaming about the market price of sugar being higher by Rs. 5 in May, 1994 than it had been in January, 1994.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Since, you have charged the Opposition, I would like to clarify.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, can I conclude? All right. He is Mr. Jena and not... So, we can listen to him.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: In the month of January, 1994, a note was sent by the PMO, with the approval of the Prime Minister, to the Department of Food saying that prices are rising and sugar will be available at Rs. 10—12 per kg. The Prime Minister himself had written this letter to the Department of Food. So, subsequently the Opposition raised that issue.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I agree with you.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The point is that the Prime Minister himself was concerned about it and that concern was passed on to the Department of Food in the month of January itself before Shri Mulayam Singh made that statement.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I agree with you. You need not expand that point. I am going to answer it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why are you charging the Prime Minister through the Opposition? You charge him straightaway.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I agree that the Prime Minister's Office alerted the Department of Food. Sir, can I finish my speech?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a point of order.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has referred to Mr.... saying that the hon. Member is Mr. Jena and not Mr.... I think this should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am sorry, Sir. I

cannot held myself responsible, accountable or culpable for Mr. Kapse's lack of a sense of humour.

MR. SPEAKER: Even then we would see what is to go out of record.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I was saying that since we are the largest producer and the largest consumer, there is no way in which we can enter the market without the market knowing and prices rising. I am very grateful to Shri Jaswant Singh Ji for having stated in his intervention—I hope my quotation is accurate, it can be checked from the record—that "when India enters the market it is bound to affect prices". A Daniel come to judgment, he is entirely right. When India enters the market, prices are bound to go up. So, prices did go up. Now, all I ask of the Prime Minister is that he should keep all these factors in mind when in respect of prices and confidentiality he makes a determination on accountability and a determination on the quantum of punishment to be inflicted.

I turn now, Sir, to my eighth point. My eighth point is with regard to...*(Interruption)*... I had explained in the beginning; there are only two more points to go. I beg your indulgence to complete my speech.

The point made in the Gian Prakash Committee Report is that there were discontinuities in releases of sugar to the free sale market. Now, I think, there appears to be no doubt at all that compared to the recommendation of the Department in the month of May, although curiously in the Gian Prakash Committee Report it says June but I think that is an error of typing—Shri Kalp Nath Rai Ji, I suspect, in a fit of anger, on the 19th of May, 1994 because the date is the same as the date of his tryst with destiny—cut down from the amount of sugar releases recommended by his Department an amount of 2.25 lakh tonnes. Now, he made 2.25 lakh tonnes less available to a market which consumes 120 lakh tonnes a year. My mathematics is, Sir, somewhat poor out as far as I can make out, his decision affected 0.025 per cent of the availability of sugar in the market. Therefore, I suggest that the condign punishment to be meted out to Shri Kalp Nath Rai Ji should be 0.025 per cent of what the Opposition has demanded.

My final point is with regard to the FCI muddle. There is no doubt at all and it is clear from the record that in a situation where the STC was refusing, for good reasons or bad, to live up to its responsibilities, even to respond to the specific instructions of the CCI and the Prime Minister, a decision was taken, in the absence of both the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Food, to ask the FCI to effect the import that was required. This decision was taken, from the record it would appear, some time between the 15th and 19th of May, as Shri Jaswant Singh Ji pointed out, with extraordinary despatch. Now, while these developments were going on the ground, Shri Kalp Nath Rai who thought he could absent himself from Delhi, while the Prime Minister absented himself in Alma Ata or wherever he had gone, discovered that bureaucrats can do things behind his back. Now, I think Shri Kalp Nath Rai must be really somebody born yesterday if he did not discover

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

till May, 1994, the tricks to which my *biradari* have been up to for the last hundred and fifty years. These things happen. Now, when he returned, he cancelled the FCI tender. I have no idea of my own accord why he cancelled that tender. But Shri Gian Prakash has quoted the minute recorded on file by Shri Kalp Nath Rai I, Sir, am not in a position to vouch as to whether Shri Gian Prakash has quoted the whole of his note, I am not in a position to vouch whether the sentence quoted is out of context, but, I am in a position to vouch that nothing else is mentioned in the Gian Prakash Committee Report in this regard other than the two sentences recorded by Shri Kalp Nath Rai. I would like to read this out to you because they are now a matter of public knowledge.

Shri Kalp Nath Rai said in justification of his decision to cancel the FCI tender "I am not in favour of imports by FCI at this late stage when STC and MMTC are already in the same market. Entry of FCI in the same market will push up the international price which will not be in the national interest." This I had quoted from Page 29 of the Report.

Now, I will read it out as slowly as the thoughts, perhaps, formed in Shri Kalp Nath Rai's mind. He says: "I am not in favour of imports by FCI at this late stage." He does not oppose it in principle. He opposes it in his written note on a very practical ground that he is not in favour of FCI being inducted into this exercise at this late stage. It certainly was late. It is because we know from the Gian Prakash Committee Report that 1,30,000 tonnes had already been contracted for by MMTC and that MMTC was well on the way to contracting four-and-a-half lakh tonnes more and that the STC was now under firm instructions from everybody concerned to get on with their job of importing the required additional tonnes. Shri Kalp Nath Rai says in extenuation of the action that he took that he is opposed to FCI imports at this late stage. Then, he qualifies the meaning of "at this late stage" with the following words "when STC and MMTC are already in the same market". Is it not a sensible thing to say that... (Not recorded)

MR. SPEAKER: Off the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: There is a giant MMTC in it. There is a giant STC in it. Now, why put in a giant FCI in it? It is an entirely sensible remark. He follows it up by saying: "He wants to explain for future generations, perhaps, because instinctively, he knew that some Gian Prakash was lurking somewhere to find out

how culpable he was; how accountable he was; and how responsible he was. He adds one more sentence. He says: "Every to FCI in the same market will push up the international price". How can he be accused of not being concerned with the international price of imports? Here is a man who bases his decision on cancelling the FCI tender on the ground that it will push up the international price—which of course it did—and then he goes on to add that it will not be in the national interest to do so. Shri Kalp Nath Rai does not talk of the interest of Uttar Pradesh. He does not talk of the interest of sugar barons. He does not talk of May Ghosi. He does not even talk of the interest of Shri Kalp Nath Rai. He talks of the national interest. I would like to know what national interest of ours was protected or promoted or projected by having a third giant player enter the same market where two giant players were already operating.

I would like the Prime Minister, Sir, to take all nine charges against Shri Kalp Nath Rai and the other members of the Government very seriously as made in the Gian Prakash Report but at the same time recognise that there are a number of facts—not opinions—adduced by the same Shri Gian Prakash which makes us sit back and pause, pause to ask ourselves what is the true extent of the administrative derelictions of Shri Kalp Nath Rai and his colleagues; what is the criminal culpability of these people and then to say, is it just, is it proper that a mistake should be called a sin and how far will Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's conscience rest, if merely because the Opposition asks him to be a hangman, he starts becoming a hangman. I trust the Prime Minister. I believe him. As Shri Jaswant Singh pointed out, he is an extremely experienced, wise-man; he is an honest man; he is a man who is capable of taking the right decisions on the demoractic basis of discussions in this House. Those discussions have now involved one Member of the Opposition and one Member of the Treasury Benches let the discussions go on. Our minds are open as the Prime Minister's mind is open and a decision will be known one week from now. The Prime Minister has not been able to give us a Christmas gift but he has promised to us all a New Year's gift.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on 21st December, 1994.

18.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 21, 1994/Agrahayana 30, 1916
(Saka)

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