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Wednesday, February 27, 1991
Phalguna 8 , 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XIV Contains No. 1 to 11)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, February 27, 1991/Phalguna
8, 1912 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Kanhu Ram Deogam.

Shri Deogam was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57, representing Chaibassa constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he had been a member of the Bihar Legislative Council.

A teacher by profession, Shri Deogam was associated with Chaibassa Zila Schools in different capacities. He was a social reformer and served the society through 'Ho Samaj Mahasabha'. He actively worked for the upliftment of the tribal people.

A man of letters Shri Deogam authored some books and poems in Ho language.

Shri Deogam passed away at Chaibassa on 10th February, 1991 at the age of 94.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in

conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in Silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 25th February, I had sent a letter to you informing you of my intention to raise an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: After the question hour.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The situation is really very serious. What has happened is that the bureaucracy in the Railway Department, the Railway Board and the Railway Protection Force have managed to take the political system for a ride and they still think they can do it. What happened was that the Railway Protection Force, they had originally planned, should be an armed force wayback in 1984, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. She turned it down. Thereafter in 1985 using some other excuses, saying that it should be a paramilitary force, they brought this by an amendment. The whole objective was not to bring the Railway Protection Force as an armed force, the whole objective was to withdraw the recognition for an association of the junior employees of the Railway Protection Force.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it after question hour. It is your right; I agree.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: They

have illegally withdrawn the recognition.....(*Interruptions*) They are asking for restoration.....(*Interruptions*) The Prime Minister has accepted it, the Railway Minister accepts it, but it has not been done. I have made it clear.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): It is a very serious matter.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not minimizing the seriousness of the situation, but my point is, this can be raised after question hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Railway Minister should come and explain.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): The Railway Minister has already written to the hon. Member.....(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, the Railway Minister's stand is unfortunate. He seems to think that we are persons. Who do not have minimum intelligence. The fact is that we are asking for restoration of recognition and he has the temerity right in the last moment at 10.59 to say that we grant it subject to the prescribed formalities. I am sorry, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: What I was submitting is that the Railway Minister has already written to the Hon. Member. He is looking into the matter and appropriate action will be taken to the satisfaction of the Hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has given an assurance.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this issue was raised, the entire House expressed its unanimity. How can this Government show in difference to it. The Bureaucracy is trying to misguide not only the Minister, but the entire House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Minister has promised.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Malaviya ji, they could not hear you. Please repeat the last sentence.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Sir, the Railway Minister has already written to the Hon. Member, Shri Kumaramangalam and he will take a decision to the satisfaction of the hon. Member.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Let him come here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, he has given an assurance. He is not only the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals he is also the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I want an assurance from the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I am not sitting in the well respecting your order but I shall wait here in the House till the order comes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question-Hour should not be wasted.

11.07 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Building Bye-Laws In the Capital

*62. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:
SHRI HARISH PAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked Delhi Administration to review its decision to amend the building bye-laws in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the building bye-laws are likely to be reviewed?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was considered necessary that amendments to the Building Bye-laws should be consistent with the Master Plan and be uniform in respect of areas coming under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee as well as Delhi Development Authority.

(c) The recent amendments brought about in respect of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are being reviewed and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Sir, in the prominent urban cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta sky scrapers are coming up very fast and they are creating hinderance in the extinguishing of the fire when fire breaks out. Therefore, it is necessary to look into the rules regarding the building bye-laws and the Development and Planning rules. Has

the Government thought of changing the rules of building bye-laws so as to overcome this difficulty; if so, what are they?

[Translation]

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while giving reply, I have submitted that certain objections were raised in regard to the rules published by the Delhi Administration. With a view to remove these objections, these rules are not being applied and action is being taken for their review. Otherwise, this is incorporated in the rules, 1983 but the Delhi Administration issued a notification after amending the rules. But the amendments made were not consistent with the Master Plan. The Delhi Development Authority has raised objections. That is why this action has been taken for formulating uniform rules.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: In cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Mumbai, it is found that the influx of population is increasing day by day. The increase in the density of population is leading to all sorts of problems. To overcome the acute problems relating to land, etc. has the Government thought of increasing the Floor Space Index? I also want to know whether the Government is considering any changes in the building by laws and development and planning rules in these metropolitan cities.

[Translation]

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government gives thought to each and every aspect of the problems of the people but this question relates only to Delhi. That is why I have given information in regard to the question which related to the amendments in the Building Bye-Laws in the Capital. But the hon. Member is asking question about all the cities of the country. If he gives a separate notice for this question, I will give information.

SHRI RAM NAIK: At present, there are no representatives of the people in the Delhi

Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation as both these bodies stand dissolved. Does the Government propose to take the Members of Parliament from Delhi into confidence and discuss these rules with them?

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: A notification inviting objections from the public was issued for formulating new rules. But these rules are not uniform. So the amendments were made with a view to have uniform rules for all the concerned agencies. If the Hon. Member desires he can give notice of amendment when these rules would be taken up for further amendment.

[*English*]

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, the issue which has been raised in relation to Delhi is also very relevant for the other metropolises of the country. I find that in almost all the cities the housing situation is very acute. Also, the number of houses being built by the Government is totally inadequate in relation to the demand. As a consequence, most of the people who want to have their own houses have become a prey to the exploitations of the big developing companies. These developers are not paying any respect to the norms in relation to building rules and they are polluting the environment which leads to all kinds of hazards—fire hazards, health hazards and so on. (*Interruptions*)

In this connection, I want to know whether the Government is thinking in terms of formulating some universal laws, universal in the sense that it has got some all-India perspective. There should be some norms for building construction which should be equally acceptable and applicable in all parts of India so that we can save individuals from the clutches of the big developing companies which exploit the consumers in various ways with total disregard to rules.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Biplabji, this question relates to the bye-laws.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, here there is no question of clutches of the companies. This question relates to the amendment in the bye-laws in the capital. The honourable Member has drawn attention to the housing problem in metropolitan cities. Efforts are being made to tackle that problem separately. When the honourable member would give a separate notice for this question, answer to that would be given, but the present question does not relate to that.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very good to have a law in regard to urban development or construction of houses. My impression is that the big and influential people escape the rules by paying money.

MR. SPEAKER: Yadavji, this question relates to bye-laws.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Corporation and Government demolish the Jhuggi-Jhonpries on the pretext of bye-laws. Do Government propose to formulate rules to ensure that their jhuggis are not demolished and they should be allowed to dwell in them for longer period?

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government is very much concerned about the Jhuggi dwellers and they are being provided with good houses. But this question does not arise out of the original question and if the Member asks a separate question, he would be given an answer.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been stated just now, Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation stand dissolved at present and there is no people's representation. So the democratic functioning is hampered in Delhi. The housing problem is becoming acute with the ever increasing population in Delhi and DDA has completely failed to meet the needs of construction of houses. Has government, while

formulating the bye-laws, paid any attention to the question of number of storeys to be allowed to ensure housing facilities to the maximum number of families. This aspect should be taken into account while amending the bye-laws so that facilities are provided to the increasing population.

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Honourable Speaker, Sir, I have not to make any comments on the remarks of the hon. Member. The question relates to amendments to building bye-laws in Delhi. If the honourable Member wants to have some information in this regard, I can give that.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked whether Government propose to bring about amendments in the bye-laws in such a way that may ensure housing facilities for larger number of people.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This question relates to the amendments to the building bye-laws.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the aesthetical and environmental damage that is being caused, will the Government consider horizontal construction instead of vertical construction and will the Government put a ban on all high rise buildings?

[*Translation*]

SRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, the question relates to by-laws. The suggestion given by the hon. Member can be considered.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: I do not think that the Minister has understood my question. He has not answered my question. Will he give an answer to my question?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: I have understood your question very well.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Malhotra

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have understood the question of the hon. Member. She has given suggestion in regard to the small houses, but the experts have different views on this matter. Some favour construction of multi-storeyed houses and some oppose it. This question is not related to the original question.

PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that he has directed The Delhi Administration to amend the bye-laws. Has the Central Government given any specific recommendations? Which are the building bye laws the Centre wants to get amended? Is it a fact that as per the existing building bye-laws, only 60 per cent of the area can be covered and the corporation and Government have proposed that the said limit should be raised to 75 per cent since there is shortage of housing in Delhi and people resort to unauthorised construction which is regularised later on. Likewise recommendations have been made for increasing the F.A.R. The Central Government on the pattern of foreign countries is framing some rules regarding FRA consistent with the Master Plan which will hinder housing activities in Delhi. Keeping this in view what amendment the hon. Minister proposes to bring forth in the building bye-laws so that more space can be covered and more houses could be constructed. What specific amendments the Delhi Administration has been asked to make in the Building Bye-laws?

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: The Central Government has not given any directive for directive for amending the bye-laws of Delhi...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: In reply to the question "whether the Government have asked the Delhi Administration.....", the hon. Minister has stated 'Yes, Sir' and now he says that he has not said so.

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: You go through the question and its reply. The question is whether the Government have asked Delhi Administration to review its decision to amend the building bye-laws in the capital.....

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: In reply to this question he has said 'Yes, Sir'. When he has already stated 'Yes Sir' now how can he say 'No, Sir'.

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Kindly listen to me. As already stated by me, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, Municipality Act, 1911 and Delhi Development Act, 1957 are applicable to Delhi Municipal Corporation Area, New Delhi Municipal Committee Area and the areas covered under Delhi Development Act respectively. Certain bye-laws were framed under these Acts. In order to coordinate these Acts in 1983 the Municipal Corporation circulated amendments and invited objection and thereafter a final notification was issued in the amended form. But this notification was not agreed to by all, there were some objections to it. Because of these objections the Institutions developed some mutual differences, and in view of these differences the Home Minister asked them to frame unified rules. When the attention of our Ministry was drawn to this matter we also opined that a unified set of rules should be framed after duly coordinating and amending the existing rules.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Why the hon. Minister is not telling us about the decisions which he wants to get reviewed. On public demand the Delhi Corporation amended its building bye-laws.

Millions of people have been benefited by it and lakhs of unauthorised houses are being regularised. But a few people with vested interest approached the Government and made the Government issue this directive. Why does not he tell us which building bye-laws he wants to get amended or reviewed. Two institutions approached the Government and the Government issued the directive to Corporation to review its decision. Millions of people in Delhi will be benefited by this. It is being proposed that limit of coverage of 60 percent area should be raised to 66 and 75 percent and you are telling them not to raise this limit. What has Delhi Administration got to do with it, which bye-laws are being framed by Delhi Administration...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: The hon. Member seems to be quite annoyed. As per the bye-laws announced by Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Administration 20 per cent area subject to ceiling of 450 sq. feet with a margin of maximum 2 feet set back is permitted to be covered. But the problem was...*(Interruptions)* At least listen to me, you are unnecessarily getting annoyed.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: One million unauthorised houses will be regularised and you are deliberately putting obstacles. You are not aware of the factual position. This is a matter of regularisation of 10 lakh houses. Nobody can demolish these houses. Not even he can get them demolished.....*(Interruptions)* They don't consult anybody.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Coercive methods neither help in enactment of any law or getting the law amended.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kalka Das ji please sit down... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Public interest and public welfare is the sole objective while framing a law and..... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. VJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will they demolish these 10,000 houses?.....(*Interruptions*) The matter should be reviewed and the directive should be withdrawn.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Raids on Hoarders and Black Marketeers

+
*64 SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-
DWAJ:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the fact that there is sufficient stock of essential commodities with the Government, not only the prices have shot up considerably but the stocks have also disappeared from the market;

(b) whether these essential commodities are being sold at exorbitant prices;

(c) if so, the corrective action taken in the matter;

(d) whether the Government's enforcement agencies have carried out raids recently against hoarders and blackmarketers to unearth the essential commodities;

(e) if so, the details of raids conducted in different States and in Delhi;

(f) the action taken against those found guilty; and

(g) the success achieved in bringing down the prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a)

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

STATEMENT

There was some increase in prices of essential commodities after the outbreak of Gulf War. To a large extent panic buying by consumers contributed to the price rise and there arose a certain degree of artificial scarcity of essential commodities in the market. The Central Government as well as the State Governments swung into action to reassure the people that there were adequate stocks of all essential commodities available and, therefore, there should be no apprehension of their non-availability in future and that panic buying in excess of the normal requirements should not be resorted to. This had a salutary effect and after a while, general consuming people stopped purchases in excess of their normal requirements. Further State administrations were requested to launch intensive campaign for dehoarding operations and enforcement of stock control orders. These steps resulted in the prices of essential commodities stabilising at slightly lower levels in spite of the War continuing and the stocks appearing in the market.

2. In addition to allocation of normal quantities of rationed items in the Public Distribution System, FCI was permitted to release 1.5 million tonnes of wheat at lower than the market prices into the open market.

3. In respect of edible oils, Government continued to import the same and make the stocks available to PDS, besides NDDDB and HVOC launched their consumer packs in edible oil and vanaspati in convenient consumer packs under brand names "Dhara", "Shankh" and "Champion", which resulted in prices of private brands also softening.

4. A statement about the number of raids conducted during the period 1.1.1991 to 22.2.1991 as reported by the State Governments/UTs is given in the attached Annexure.

5. 738 persons were arrested. 775 1136.63 lakhs seized during the course of prosecutions launched and goods worth raids conducted in this period.

ANNEXURE

Number of raids carried out by States/UTs during the period 1.1.1991 to 22.2.1991 (as reported upto 25.2.91)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of raids</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290
2.	Assam	30
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Goa	3
5.	Gujarat	1302
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2807
7.	Kerala	737
8.	Madhya Pradesh	441
9.	Maharashtra	1599
10.	Meghalaya	33
11.	Mizoram	35
12.	Orissa	79
13.	Punjab	1431
14.	Rajasthan	293
15.	Tamil Nadu	407
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6778
17.	West Bengal	116
18.	A & N Islands	141

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of raids</i>
1	2	3
19.	Daman and Diu .	7
20.	Delhi	471
21.	Pondicherry	136
Total		17139

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I am on 'Anshan' and I am raising this question on behalf of those millions of people who are being forced to resort to 'Anshan' because of rise in prices. The hon. Minister has stated that after the outbreak of Gulf War, panic buying by consumers contributed to the price rise to a large extent. It may be true. But the Government should have thought over it because the conditions leading to the Gulf War did not crop up suddenly. Knowing that this situation could lead to hoarding and the traders could take undue advantage of the situation the Government should have swung into action. I have asked about the details of raids conducted in different states so that the person found guilty could be brought to book. Only three raids have been conducted in Bihar and three persons have been arrested for indulging in hoarding. The position in UP is far better than West Bengal. 115 raids have been conducted in West Bengal whereas in UP.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: In UP, 6778 raids have been conducted. I would like to know when the Government had an apprehension that hoarding might increase during this period why necessary steps were not taken to contain hoarding. The steps Government propose to take to reduce the prices of petty consumer items which have shot up.

The reply given by the hon. Minister does not clarify these points.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Drive against hoarding is launched only when the hoarding activities start and the Government feels that if strict action is not taken the situation will go out of control. We were aware that war was imminent but we did not feel the necessity of enacting any new law because the laws have already been enacted by the Parliament in this regard. In order to contain hoarding and blackmarketing and to ensure the smooth supply of essential commodities, special provisions have been made in the Essential Commodities Act. But these provisions can be applied only in a particular situation. After the outbreak of Gulf War the people become panicky, they started hoarding and started buying things more than their usual requirements and traders also resorted to price rise. When there is scarcity in the market the traders resort to hoarding. For this, the first measure we have taken is that we have instructed the State Governments to take the strictest possible action for de-hoarding. We have asked them to submit a monthly report giving details about the raids conducted number of people arrested, goods recovered as well as seized, number of person convicted and detained. For this purpose, we have used the laws already enacted to curb the illegal trade practices. Another thing that is required to arrest the prices is, to augment the supplies. The shortage of commodities is created and you have also mentioned about it. We have large

stocks of essential commodities like foodgrains, rice, sugar and edible oil. There is no shortage of foodgrains in our stocks. We have rather more stocks of rice and wheat than what we require and there will not be any shortage of these items in the markets. In the month of February, we have increased the quota of wheat for public distribution by more than one lakh tonnes... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The Honble Minister has just now enumerated the steps taken by him for augmenting the supplies of certain edible commodities. What has been the effect of these steps, is known to all. The Honble Minister is aware that the prices have not come down. Pulses are essential commodities. The Government has put the pulses under the OGL and these can be imported freely. Duty on them has also be reduced by 10 percent. I want to know as to how much quantity of the pulses has been imported. Whether, in spite of this, there has been any reduction in their prices and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of pulses is different one but if you allow me, I can reply to his query.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright. You may reply to his question.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason for shortage of pulses in the country is because of the gap in production and demand. It has been estimated that we require between 16 to 18 million tonnes whereas during the last few years the production of pulses has not increased much; it has increased to 11 million tonnes to 13 million tonnes. During the last few years country has been importing pulses to the tune of 4 to 5 million tonnes. This has not bridged the gap fully. We need to increase the production in our country and the Agriculture Ministry has been trying to do the needful for quite a long time.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Honble Minister

whether the imports have helped in bringing the prices down or not?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Imports have been reduced but there is no doubt that the prices have not come down. Duty has also been slashed down from 35 percent to 10 percent. This has been done on the recommendation of the Food Ministry so that the consumers may get the pulses on lower rates..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, wheat, sugar, edible oils, kerosine oil, diesel etc. are distributed by the Centre but as the distribution is not done properly, the prices are increasing. Somewhere the quota is fixed more and somewhere it is less. Madhya Pradesh has been given very less quantity. Will the Government take some steps to end this kind of political dishonesty?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you talking of diesel?

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: I am asking about the foodgrains and edible oils. Why Madhya Pradesh has been allotted such a low quota.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have increased the wheat quota of Madhya Pradesh according to their demand for public distribution and as per the system, the Government of India fixes a definite quota for the States and they in turn distribute the essential commodities. This is a State subject (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: It seems that for any ills in the country we are trying to blame the Gulf war. The Minister started by saying that because of the outbreak of the Gulf war there was increase of prices of essential commodities. Even before the Gulf War the prices from salt to cement, for everything, increased as on record from 5 per cent to 35 per cent as compared to the prices of November, 1988. The Minister also stated that there is enough

supply of essential commodities and there is no dearth of essential commodities. In Bengal Long queues are seen in the streets of Calcutta in front of every ration shop. The State Government is saying that the Central Government is not supplying as demanded by them and that is why, there is scarcity. You will be surprised if you see the chart of raids conducted in various States particularly West Bengal. The intensive raids conducted in different States for de-hoarding essential commodities during the period mentioned in the statement i.e. from 1st January to 22nd February are West Bengal-116, Pondicherry-a small Union territory-136, Delhi 471, Bihar only 3 and Orissa 79. Would the hon. Minister look into the fact as to why there are only 116 raids in Bengal and whether the State has taken effective steps in the drive for de-hoarding essential commodities? is it a fact that because the Central Government failed to supply essential commodities to the State of West Bengal as required by them there is a scarcity there?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: West Bengal Government has carried out a large number of raids and also arrested a very large number of persons. Out of 116 raids that were conducted 100 arrests were also made. That shows that there was hoarding in the State. When hoarding takes place, it can be presumed that there is enough of stock in the State for traders to keep in excess of the stock required. West Bengal Government is quite satisfied so far as I know, about the supply of essential commodities.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, we are hearing lot of comments about not many raids being carried out in Bihar, but what about Delhi? Why the prices have gone up in Delhi? The Prime Minister has been appealing to the traders and hoarders for the last two months not to increase the prices, but what has been the impact of those appeals? Or is there any collusion between the Government and the hoarders in the city of Delhi—the capital city? The Government is not able to control the prices. What is the matter? Are they not supplying commodities adequately or there is some other reason?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, Delhi Administration is taking very effective measures for dehoarding. They have been conducting raids and arresting the people. It is wrong to say that there is any collusion between the Government and the traders indulging in unfair practices. Everything is being done to stop unfair practices and in Delhi, as in other large cities in the country, in spite of the war continuing, prices of some of the essential commodities have not only stabilised but they have also come down. As for instance, wheat had gone up to Rs. six hundred per quintal during a short period and now it is available at Rs. 350 per quintal. Wheat atta was selling at Rs. 5.50 per kg., now it is freely available at Rs. 4 or Rs. 4.20 per kg. in Delhi.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as to why inspite of the measures provided in the anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering laws, the prices of the commodities keep on increasing? Secondly, when the prices are increasing and we are unable to check them, why do not we adopt other measures? Rice, pulses, oils, Salt, match-box, kerosine oil, coarse cloth etc. are essential items. Why these are not sold through public distribution system to the common man?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the laws are framed to curb offences like theft etc. Theft has always been an offence and strict laws have been enacted to check it but till date, this offence continues to be committed. To the extent it is possible to check theft, the available laws are being used for the purpose but in certain circumstances, sometimes the incidence of these offences increase. When people find that a particular situation can be taken advantage of, they exploit it. They lift the foodgrains from the market and indulge in hoarding. The remedy for this is to take strict action. For this we have been repeatedly requesting the states to take proper action.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. N. Singh Deo.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. N. SINGH DEO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that there is shortage of Palmolein oil in Orissa due to non-release of quota for the last three months?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, for the month of February, 1200 MT of palmolein oil has been allotted to Orissa. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any Government worth the name, it has failed to control the prices. I will like to cite the instance of Madhya Pradesh. Wheat and sugar quotas have been fixed for the State. In Madhya Pradesh 50 grams sugar is being given per head. I would like to know whether the Government considers this quantity sufficient... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I would like to tell that Oil Corporation has increased the prices of the edible oil being sold with the brand name of 'Dhara'. Can you give even a single example where the prices might have come down....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: She is asking about the situation in Madhya Pradesh.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the supply of wheat has been augmented for Madhya Pradesh according to their demand and 1200 tonnes of popollne oil have been supplied to them in the month of February. We will keep on supplying this in future also...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K. S. RAO: Sir, we might not be manufacturing the missiles and the atomic weapons. But our farmers have got all the capacity to produce pulses required in the country. There is not any shortage in this regard. But I am sorry that pulses are being imported from outside thereby the farmers are foregoing right price for pulses in this country. So, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he promises or recommends from his Agriculture Ministry to assure the remunerative prices to the farming community of this country and also seen that the production is immediately increased and supplied through the public distribution system.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, the farmers are getting remunerative prices for pulses because the prevailing prices in the market are much higher than the minimum support prices announced by the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question-Shri Kailash Meghwal.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Effect of Chemical and Biological Weapons Used In Gulf War

*65. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made in regard to the likely immediate and long-term effects of threatened use of chemical and biological weapons in the Gulf war on the human and animal life in the Indian sub-continent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the immediate and

long-term steps proposed to be taken to neutralise the effects thereof, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The consequences of the use of chemical and biological weapons will depend on the nature of such weapons and the scale of their use. It is difficult at this stage to make any realistic assessment in this regard. Moreover, Indian Council of Medical Research is of the view that considering the distance separating the theatre of operations from India, it is extremely unlikely that our country will suffer any adverse affect on this account.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I had asked a very important question. The moment the possibilities of outbreak of a world war.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Subhasini Ali Ji, please keep quiet.

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: The whole of the world is worried over the effect of those weapons which are likely to be used in the war. If the threats which were held out are any indication, there were talks of using two types of weapons and accordingly oil was flowed in the sea and oil-wells were put on fire. This oil slick is likely to have fatal effect on the flora and fauna on the sea shores. The smoke emitting from the oil well's fire would also have fatal effect. Chemical and biological weapons have not been used so far but if it does, as the situation has developed today, we can well imagine its results. In view of this situation, why Government of India did not consider it fit to cause a study to be made of the likely effect of the use of these weapons. It is a grave mistake whether the Govern-

ment of India propose to have this serious matter studied even now?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): This is wrong to say that the Government of India did not make a study of the likely effect of the use of weapons in case of war. A comprehensive study is being made and the Ministry of Environment have asked other Ministries such as Department of Science, Department of oceanography and Meteorological Department to closely Monitor any adverse effect likely to be caused by the use of such weapons or by oil slick. Our experts are constantly studying this to see whether any water pollution or any other pollution is caused by it. Our studies so far have revealed that it would not have any adverse effect in India. Therefore, it is not correct to say that it will have any adverse effect in India.

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. Protection in the sense that in reply to my question Hon'ble Minister has said 'No, Sir'. I want to read out that question which consist of two lines and in reply to which he has stated, that no study has been made. My first question was that "whether a study has been made in regard to the likely immediate and long-term effects of threatened use of chemical and biological weapons in the Gulf War on the human and animal life in the Indian sub-continent? "Just now he has stated that a study is being made while in the written answer he has stated 'No, Sir', But replying to the supplementary question he has said 'Yes'.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly accept whatever he is saying now. Now put another question.

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: My second question is that many countries of the world such as America, Britain, U.S.S.R. and other developed and developing countries have made a study about the possible effects of chemical and biological weapons on human life and in the conclusion of this study an apprehension is expressed about its pos-

sible effect on Indian sub-continent, I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister that whether he propose to take any step keeping in views the conclusions drawn on the basis of all those studies made by the world Medical Scientists, Chemical Scientists and by other world organisations that Indian Sub-Continent will be affected by these developments?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: I want to tell the Hon'ble Members that his first question is

[English]

whether a study has been made in regard to the likely immediate and long term effects of threatened use of chemical and biological weapons in the Gulf-War on the human and animal life in the Indian sub continent.

[Translation]

Many advanced institutes have no knowledge about the composition of biological and chemical weapons. They do not have any information about the nature of lethal lethal weapons a particular country possesses. In views of this it is not possible to study their effect. Unless it is known as to which type of weapons are being used, their effect cannot be ascertained. I have stated this thing in reply to the question. However, it is a fact that according to our study the remoteness of war theatre eliminates changes of even little effect of the use of these chemical and biological weapons in India.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There have been Treaties and agreements between the two Super powers-Soviet Union and the United States-on the abolition of weapons of mass destructions including chemical weapons and how do the Government see the agreements between the two Super powers and the effectiveness of those agreements, in view of the threat to use these weapons in the Gulf war?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I would

request you to ask the hon. Member to address this question to the Defence Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir through you I want to know from Hon'ble Minister who has stated that India will not be affected on account of this but newspapers are repeatedly reporting that India and even Burma will be affected by it because of Gulf War. Besides other living beings and vegetations are likely to be affected by it. In this situation which statement should be taken as correct?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: According to the study made by our Meteorological Department this oil sick is not likely to have any effect on the monsoon of India.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had told that the Minister of Railway would be here but he has not come so far. That is why we are forced to sit in the well.

At this stage Shri Harish Rawat and Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam came and sat on the floor near the table

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: SHRI P.M. Sayeed. Next question.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Question No. 66. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Rajmangal Pande.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is he answering on his behalf?

**Exchange of Cultural Delegations
between India and China**

*66. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed recently between India and China to exchange cultural delegations on regular basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main benefits that are likely to accrue to India?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDEY): (a) to (c). A cultural Agreement was signed between India and China on 28th May, 1988. The Agreement envisages promoting understanding and developing relations between the two countries in the realms of culture and art, education, social sciences, sports, public health, press and publishing, broadcasting, film and TV through the exchange of exhibitions, performing troupes, archaeologists, specialists, teachers, intellectuals; award of scholarships; exchange of books, radio, and TV programmes and sharing of experience in the field of medicine and public health and social sciences. The Agreement has strengthened and continues to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

MR. SPEAKER: I would only request the hon. Members to please resume their seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Where is the Minister of Railways? He should be present in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Formulation of National Youth Policy

*61 SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASHBAPU
VASANTRAO PATIL:

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

(a) the outcome of the efforts made by the Government for the formulation of a National Youth Policy; and

(b) the time by which the National Youth Policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDEY): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Nationals Youth leaders Conference held in Delhi from 18th to 20th May, 1990 and in consultation with various Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments, efforts are on hand to complete expeditiously formulation of a New Youth Policy. The recommendations of the National Youth Council at their first meeting on February 11 and 12, 1991 are also being taken into consideration in this exercise.

[English]

Allotment of LIG Flats in Rohini

*63. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had allotted a large number of LIG flats in Sector-XV of Rohini on the basis of draw held in March, 1990;

(b) whether majority of allottees of this area have submitted all documents and paid the amount in terms of allotment-cum-demand letter in time;

(c) whether such allottees have not been given possession of flats till date;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay;

(e) whether the DDA is liable to pay some penalty to such allottees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Possession letters have not been issued due to non-availability of civic amenities like, electricity, water supply and sewerage etc.

(e) and (f). Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be paid on the deposits of such allottees till the date of issue of possession letters.

Clearance of Names by DDA for Allotment of Flats

*67 SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Cooperative Group Housing Societies, including the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Cooperative Group Housing Societies, require clearance of names of their members from the DDA before allotment of flats to them;

(b) if so, the details and number of such members of the Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha Cooperative Group Housing the DDA and since when; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) As per directive dated 31.5.84 issued by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, all the cooperative group housing societies are required to get membership of each member verified from the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies before allotment of flats to the members.

(b) and (c). The names of all the members of the Lok Sabha Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd. and Rajya Sabha Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd. have since been cleared by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

[Translation]

Allocation of Additional Funds to Bihar for Expansion of Education

*68. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to allocate additional funds for expansion of education in Bihar, which is an educationally backward State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The Government have approved in principle the Bihar Education Project. The specific goals of the Project include universalisation of elementary education, drastic reduction in adult illiteracy, equalisation of educational opportunities with particular focus on women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and poorer sections of the society, relating education to the working and living conditions of the people, and laying special emphasis in educational activities on science, environment and inculcation of a sense of social justice. The outlay over the five year period 1990-95 would be about Rs. 360 crores; of this UNICEF would provide Rs. 180 crores, Government of India Rs. 120 crores and Government of Bihar Rs. 60 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Review of National Policy on Education

*69. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SHANKERSINGH
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether the Government have studied the recommendations contained in Acharya Ramamurti Committee's Report on National Policy on Education;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted by the Government and the action plan drawn up to implement those recommendations; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting the remaining recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education Review Committee chaired by Acharya Ramamurti submitted its Report to the Government on 26 December 1990. Government has decided to seek the advice of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in the matter. The Government will formulate its views after receiving the advice of CABE.

Allotment of Flats by DDA

*70. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has to yet allotted flats not the applicants who are in the waiting list since 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the number of applicants in the waiting list, category-wise and also the year of their registration;

(d) the time by which flats are likely to be allotted to all the registered applicants; and

(e) the criteria DDA propose to adopt for allotment of flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The balance registrants under various housing schemes could not be allotted flats so far due to constraints of land and in infrastructural services.

(c) (i): Under the New Pattern Scheme floated in 1979 the categorywise details of registrants awaiting allotments are as under:-

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of registrants awaiting allotment</i>
MIG	22567
LIG	26962
JANTA	7919
	57448

(H) Under various self financing schemes the number of applicants

in the waiting list is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of registrants awaiting allotment</i>
1982 scheme	7,154
1985 scheme	14,481
Total:	21,635

(d) The backlog of 79,083 registrants referred to in reply to part 'c' above, is expected to be cleared by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

(e) The allotment of flats under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 is made from time to time as per the priority list. The allocation of flats under the self financing scheme is made through draw of lots for every separate release of flats, keeping in view the seniority of the eligible registrants in each scheme and on the basis of choice of locality indicated by the registrants in the application form for allocation of self financing flats.

Prices of Pulses

*71. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite substantial increase in import of pulses by the Government, there is no significant relief to the consumers;

(b) if so, whether prices of pulses continue to be prohibitive;

(c) the remedial steps being considered by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether dal and grain merchants

associations in Delhi have agreed to reduce the price of pulses by 10-15 per cent immediately; and

(a) if so, the extent to which the prices of pulses have been actually reduced?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Wholesale Price Index (W.P.I.) of pulses rose by 22.1% between 3.2.1990 and 2.2.1991. The increase in price between last week of November, 1990 and first week of February, 1991 is 1.2%. The increase is essentially attributable to the gap between demand and supply. Although imports are being allowed on open General Licence basis to augment availability, such imports are, by their very nature, small and cannot cover the gap. The custom duty on pulses was also reduced from the earlier level of 35% to 10% with effect from 1.11.1989 to encourage imports. Several measures have been taken to increase the production of pulses in the country and these are detailed in the statement below.

(d) and (e). According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, during August/September, 1990, the Dal and Grain Merchants Associations had agreed to sell pulses directly to consumers, at 10% less than the prevailing market prices. This was a temporary arrangement.

STATEMENT

To increase the production of pulses following strategy has been adopted:-

- (i) Introduction of pulses crops in irrigated farming system and encouraging double and multiple cropping;
- (ii) Bringing additional area under pulses crop under:-

(a) In summer pulses with irrigation after mustard, sugarcane, potato and wheat; and under lentil in Rabi season.

(b) Under short duration arhar in rotation with wheat in Northern States.

(c) Short duration varieties of urad, moong etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in Rabi Season.

- (iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions;

- (iv) Increased use of inputs like improved seeds, adoption of plant protection measures; use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture;

The above strategy is supported by the two programmes:-

- (i) Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Programme (N.P.D.P.). The N.P.D.P. is in operation from 1986-87.
- (ii) Central Sector Programmes under Special Food Grains Production Programme covering:-

- (a) Plan Protection Umbrella on Gram

and Arhar against Pod Borer, Cut Worm and Termites.

- (b) Expansion of Area under Summer Moong/Urad.

Non-availability of rationed articles

*72. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of non-availability of rationed articles in fair price shops in the Capital;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure availability of foodstuffs in fair price shops; and

(c) the action, the Government proposed to take against the EPS owners who indulge in hoarding and black marketing of rationed items?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Adequate stocks of rationed articles are available at fair price shops in the capital.

(c) The Delhi Administration is monitoring availability of rationed items in fair price shops on a day to day basis. Enforcement measures have been further stepped up to prevent black-marketing by FPS owners. In the months of January and February (upto 20.2.1991) already 281 FPS have been checked booking 17 cases against FPS owners for indulging in mal-practices.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Persons of Turkman Gate, Delhi

*73. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all those persons whose houses were demolished by DDA near Turkman Gate, Delhi have since been rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of persons are yet to be rehabilitated and whether any representation has been received from them in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 798 evictees were settled at Nand Nagri, Turkman Gate, G.T. Road, Shahdra, Mata Sundari Road and Ranjeet Nagar.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. A representation was, however, received from the Turkman Gate Action Committee in May, 1989 for allotment of tenements to five persons. Claim of these five persons was not found valid.

Non-availability of Food Items in FPS

*74. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:
SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Distribution System has virtually collapsed in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that essential commodities are not available in adequate quantity at fair price shops as they are being sold in the black market; and

(c) if so, the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Stocks of most of the essential commodities for distribution through Fair Price Shops (FPS) are comfortable. Union Government have advised the State Government/U.T. Administrations from time to time to closely monitor the functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) to prevent diversion of the PDS items into blackmarket. The State Governments/UT Administrations have also been advised to take stringent action against blackmarketing and other malpractices under the E.C. Act and similar other legislations.

A Control Room has been functioning in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies on all days of the week to receive reports of shortages of essential commodities from States/UTs.

[English]

Inclusion of Vedic Mathematics In Teacher's Guide, Manual of Mathematics

*75. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCERT has decided to include substantial portion of Vedic Mathematics in their Teacher's Guide, Manual of Mathematics for schools and Higher Secondary Schools;

(b) whether lectures on Vedic Mathematics are also being included by the NCERT in the Trainers' Training Programme, if so, in what way and to what extent;

(c) whether the NCERT also proposes

to include this enriching material in its books on Mathematics as optional; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Material from Vedic Mathematics on topics considered relevant to the Mathematics curriculum by the NCERT has been included in the Teacher's Guide for secondary and senior secondary schools.

(b) Vedic Mathematics forms a part of the resource material for the upper primary level Trainers, Training Programme conducted by the NCERT.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of N.C.R.

*76. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the proposal for the development of National Capital Region;

(b) the difficulties faced in the implementation of NCR Plan;

(c) the allocations demanded by the NCR Board for implementation of NCR Schemes and the amount allocated to them by the Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the annual plan allocation sanctioned for the NCR Board for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the amount released for the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) The NCR Regional Plan 2001, which has come into force w.e.f. 23.1.1989 consists of a set of inter-related policies of Regional Land Use and Settlement, Policy, Regional Transport Network and Development of Physical and Social Infrastructure in priority and Counter Magnet towns to enable them to absorb a part of the likely migrants to Delhi and thereby facilitate decongestion of Delhi.

(b) and (c). Constraint of resources is a major difficulty in implementing the Plan. The NCR Planning Board has sought an allocation of Rs. 867 crores during the Seventh Plan-Rs. 467 crores for the Central Schemes and Rs. 400 crores for the State Sector. However, the Seventh Plan outlay was Rs.65 crores only. Out of this the Central share was Rs. 35 crores against which the Government made an actual release of Rs. 29.67 crores.

(d) The Annual Plan allocations sanctioned for the NCR Planning Board i.e. 1990-91 is Rs. 10.00 crores against which a sum of Rs. 8.23 crores has so far been released by the Government. The allocation for the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Issue of Fake Degrees and Marksheets

*77. **SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that rackets involving issue of fake degrees and marksheets have been exposed in many States in the Country as reported in the press from time to time;

(b) the total number of such cases detected in 1989-90 and 1990-91 and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to take action against these teachers who have obtained B.Ed. degrees without ever appearing in B.Ed. examination; and

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the racket involving issue of fake B.Ed. degrees particularly in the Agra University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (d). According to the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, only universities which are established under an Act of Parliament or State Legislature, or are granted deemed to be university status, are entitled to call themselves as 'University' and confer degrees. Government and UGC are aware of the existence of 27 institutions which are calling themselves universities and awarding degrees though they are legally not entitled to do so. A list of these institutions is given below as statement. UGC issues press notes periodically warning students and general public against these institutions. In respect of some cases, UGC has filed court cases and requested State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to also prosecute such institutions.

Government and UGC occasionally receive specific complaints of cases involving use of spurious marksheets and certificates for obtaining admission, employment, etc. Such cases are generally referred to the concerned institution for taking appropriate legal action after necessary verification. If specific instances of teachers who have obtained B.Ed. degrees without appearing in B.Ed. examination are brought to notice, Government will take necessary action after due enquiry. According to information furnished by Agra University, there has been no case involving fake B.Ed. degree in the University in the last two years.

STATEMENT

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga.
2. Arya University, Srinagar.
3. Sree Narayana Open University, Qullon.
4. University New Jerusalem, Kuthuparamba, Cannore.
5. World Social Work University, Parunguzhi.
6. St. John's University, Kizhanattam.
7. Self-Culture University, Kizhanattam.
8. National University, Nagpur.
9. Takshila Kendriya Vishwavidyalaya, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
10. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi.
11. United Nations University, Delhi.
12. Amritsar University, Amritsar.
13. Western University, Kapurthala.
14. Vocational University, Amritsar and Delhi.
15. Testator Research University, Bodinaya-Kanpur.
16. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Puthur, Trichi.
17. Bible University, Ambur, North Arcot.
18. Eastern Orthodox University, Ambur, North Arcot.

19. **Globe University of Science, Kumbakonam.**
20. **Mahila Gram Vidyapith/ Vishwavidyalay (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad.**
21. **Varanasaya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.**
22. **Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad.**
23. **National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.**
24. **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University), Achaltal, Aligarh.**
25. **Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai.**
26. **Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyapith, Kosi Kalan Mathura).**
27. **Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh.**

[English]

Stock of Edible oils

*78. **SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have adequate stock of edible oils to maintain its availability for domestic consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for high prices of edible oils in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control its prices?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Since edible oil is a highly speculative commodity, it is not considered expedient in the public interest to disclose the quantity of edible oils available with Government. However, the Government will be able to maintain supply of imported oil through PDS. The overall stocks of edible oil are with the industry/trade as well as the Government. With the bumper mustard crop round the corner edible oil supply position is expected to improve in the near future.

(c) and (d). Main factor responsible for rise in prices of edible oils is rise in money supply and higher liquidity coupled with gap between the demand and supply. Government has been taking steps a bridge the gap by import of edible oil to the extent of foreign exchange availability and other factors related with import of edible oils. Various measures have also been taken to improve the availability of indigenous oils and curb the price rise. Some of these measures are granting of excise rebate on use of non-conventional oils in vanaspati, reduction of stock limits of edible oilseeds and oils by the dealers/processors and manufacturers of edible oils, permitting blending of conventional edible oils with non-conventional oilietc. State Governments have also been asked to undertake dehoarding operations and take strict action against hoarders and blackmarketeers in edible oilseeds and oils. Distribution of imported edible oil through Public Distribution System (PDS) at reasonable price is continuing. In addition, under the Market Intervention Operation, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is engaged in the sale of edible oils in consumer packs under the brand name of 'Dhara' which is cheaper than other brands of comparable quality available in the market.

[*Translation*]**Leprosy Patients**

*79. PROF. MAHADEO
SHIWANKAR:
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:

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

(a) the number of leprosy patients in the country and also the number of those, among them, suffering from various deformities, State-wise;

(b) the measures being taken/proposed to be taken for treatment of leprosy patients and for the eradication of leprosy and the extent of success achieved in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government propose to rehabilitate the leprosy after treatment?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The number of recorded cases as on 31.12.1990 is 24.92 lakhs. Out of this, approximately 10 to 15 per cent suffer with deformities. State-wise number of cases given in the statement below.

(b) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) has been launched as 100 per cent centrally sponsored Programme to achieve the objective of arresting disease by 2000 A.D. Following steps have been initiated:

(i) Intensification of case detection activities and their treatment with combination of drugs i.e. Multi Drug Therapy (MDT);

(ii) Intensification of health education activities;

(iii) Corrective surgery of disabled cases;

Out of 196 endemic districts, 159 have been brought under MDT including 29 sanctioned recently. A sharp decline has been noticed in the cases where MDT is in operation for five years or more. Prevalence rate of the disease has been implementation of the Programme.

(c) The Ministry of Welfare provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the rehabilitation of leprosy-cured patients.

STATEMENT*National Leprosy Eradication Programme-State/U. Ts wise Number of Recorded Leprosy Cases*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Cases on record as on 31st December, 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	241410
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1284
3.	Assam	18771

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Cases on record as on 31st December, 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Bihar	473791
5.	Goa	1754
6.	Gujarat	35067
7.	Haryana	1253
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4097
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6441
10.	Karnataka	87444
11.	Kerala	68560
12.	Madhya Pradesh	163510
13.	Maharashtra	176383
14.	Manipur	1362
15.	Meghalaya	1409
16.	Mizoram	362
17.	Nagaland	2025
18.	Orissa	182449
19.	Punjab	334
20.	Rajasthan	17385
21.	Sikkim	320
22.	Tamil Nadu	347350
23.	Tripura	2772
24.	Uttar Pradesh	359383

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Cases on record as on 31st December, 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
25.	West Bengal	287216
26.	D and N Haveli	210
27.	Chandigarh	864
28.	A and N Islands	1267
29.	Daman, Diu	209
30.	Delhi	4022
31.	Lakshadweep	192
32.	Pondicherry	87
Total		2492059

[English]

**Upgradation of School of Nursing in
LNJPN Hospital, Delhi**

*80. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply
given to Unstarred Question No. 345 on
August 8, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Inspection
Committee has since been submitted;

(b) if so, the details of the report;

(c) whether any decision has been
taken regarding the upgradation of schools
of Nursing in the Jai Prakash Narain Hospi-
tal, Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken on the representa-
tion of the staff of the present school regarding
their job security?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a)
and (b). Yes, Sir. The Inspection Committee
of the Delhi University in its report dated 10th
May, 1990 has recommended the starting of
the B.Sc. (Nursing) programme provision-
ally for one year from the session 1990-91.

(c) and (d). The scheme for upgradation
of the School of Nursing to the College of
Nursing has been included in the 8th Five
Year Plan proposals of LNJP Hospital.

(e) Provision of additional infrastructure
and creation of posts are under examination
of Delhi Administration.

(f) The matter will be considered by the Delhi Administration as and when the college is established.

International Jute Organisation

663. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Jute Agreement between Jute producers and consumers which was valid till 15 January, 1991 has not yet been ratified by a majority of the concerned countries.

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to refer the matter to the United Nations for convening a conference of the member countries under the UNCTAD; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries who have ratified the agreement and who are yet to ratify the same?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUM DEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). According to Article 40.2 of International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1989, the Agreement shall enter into force provisionally on 1 January, 1991 or on any date thereafter, if by that date three Governments accounting for at least 85 per cent of net exports as set out on annex A to the Agreement, and 20 Governments accounting for at least 65 per cent of net imports as set out in annex B to the Agreement, have signed this Agreement pursuant to Article 37, paragraph 2 (a), or have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or have notified the depositary under Article 39 that they will apply the Agreement provisionally.

So far the following exporting countries accounting for 89.128% of net exports as set out in Annex A to the Agreement have taken actions mentioned under remarks column:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Bangladesh	61.578	Ratification
China	8.681	Definitive signature
Indian	18.869	Ratification
Total	89.128	

The following 20 importing countries accounting for 62.654% of not imports as set

out in Annex B to the Agreement have taken actions mentioned under remarks column:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
European Economic Community (11 countries)	24.008	Signature

<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Egypt	2.390	Signature
Finland	0.077	Signature
Indonesia	2.269	Signature
Japan	6.542	Acceptance
Norway	0.055	Ratification
Pakistan	12.974	Ratification
Sweden	0.044	Signature
Switzerland	0.198	Definitive Signature Acceptance
USA	14.097	
Total	62.654	

Out of the above, 5 countries namely Japan, Norway, Pakistan, United States of America and Switzerland contributing to 33.866% have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or put definitive signature.

The International Jute Council in its Fourteenth Session held in Dhaka on 29 November to 01 December 1990 decided that in the event of insufficient signatures to the IJA 1989 to bring the Agreement into force under the terms of Article 40, the Executive Director would request the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene a meeting as soon as possible after 31st December, 1990, under the terms of Article 40.3 (Para 13 of the Report). Accordingly, IJO has requested the Secretary General of

the United Nations. The meeting is likely to take place during the last week of March 1991.

Chlorinated Pesticide in Human Body

664. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether WHO has reported that the level of chlorinated pesticides is higher among Indians;

(b) if so, whether the level of accumulated DDT in the body tissue of an Indian is the highest in the world;

(c) if so, whether Delhi citizens have the

highest level of pesticides in their body fat;

(d) If so, whether bottled milk in Maharashtra is found to contain DDT and BHC residues beyond tolerance limits;

(e) if so, whether these poisonous chemicals have affected ground-water sources as well; and

(f) if so, steps taken to remedy the situation and educate all concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The level of DDT reported in human at samples from Indian Population were on the higher side but quite comparable to those obtaining other developing countries like Pakistan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No report has been received from Maharashtra on this.

(f) Recently Government has restricted the use of DDT only for public health purpose and that also to the level of 10000 MT per annum. Training on safe and judicious use of pesticides is being imparted to the farmers by the Government machineries, Industries as well as Voluntary Organisations; and as a mandatory requirement under the insecticides Act and Rules each insecticide container is accompanied with a label and leaflets which inter-alia contain information on manner of use, purpose, doses to be applied and waiting period to be observed in order to avoid pesticides residue problems in human body through food chain. These labels and leaflets are printed in minimum of three languages i.e. English, Hindi and one of the regional languages.

Export Deal of C.C.I.

665. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 328 on March 14, 1990 and state:

(a) Whether the examination of CBI report has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The action being taken against all those found involved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUM DEONARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

States School Literacy Projects

666. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people who have been made literate under the States Schools Literacy Projects during last three years, project-wise, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the assistance provided to each State by the Union Government for the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The National Literacy Mission (NLM) envisages involvement of all sections of society, including school students, in imparting functional literacy to illiterate adults in the age-group of 15-35 years. 2.00 lakh school students in the State of Rajasthan and 7,000 students in the Union Territory of Delhi have so far been

involved in the literacy efforts during the last two years on a voluntary basis as a result of which 2.00 lakh persons are expected to become literate. The students work purely on an individualised basis and do not run any Projects as such.

The State Government of Orissa, Maharashtra and West Bengal have recently taken decisions to involve school students in literacy effort as a part of their work experience. It is hoped that other State Governments/UT administrations will also take similar decisions soon. Besides taking up the programme on "Each one Teach one" basis, school students have actively involved themselves in mass campaigns for total literacy in the entire States of Kerala, Goa, Union Territory of Pondicherry, 100 talukas of Gujarat and 31 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) No separate assistance is provided for this purpose to States/UTs. The State Resource Centres arrange training of Master Trainers and supply literacy kits free of cost to the educational institutions interested in taking up literacy programme through school students.

Shifting of Families from Turkman Gate

667. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many families from Turkman Gate were shifted, is so, the details thereof;

(b) the scheme prepared for the use of vacated land;

(c) the percentage of implementation of

the scheme in terms of physical targets and financial achievements;

(d) whether the progress of implementation is satisfactory; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) to (e). 798 families were shifted from Turkman Gate area and the land vacated as a result thereof was utilised for construction of 480 flats and 17 shops. Construction of flats and shops has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 131.08 lakhs has been incurred for the construction. No further construction work remains to be done.

Need to Revise School Curriculum to Provide Ecology Education

668. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to revise the school curriculum for providing ecology education to the students in order to create environmental awareness among them; and

(b) if so, the guidelines sent to the State Governments in the matter and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Contents designed to provide ecology education to the students and create environmental awareness among them have been included in the revised school curriculum development by NCERT in pursuance of the objectives of the National Policy on Education, 1986. The revised curriculum guide has been sent to the various State Governments/Union Ter-

ritory Administrations for adoption/adaptation.

Promotion to Laboratory Assistants in Government Hospitals

669. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme or proposal to promote Class IV employees, who have passed 8th Class and are working as attendant, to the post of Laboratory Assistant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some promotions have been made recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Controlled cloth

670. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing controlled cloth for the poor/weaker sections of the society through public distribution system;

(b) if so, the details of the quantity of controlled cloth given for distribution through Public Distribution System to Delhi during the last three years and in the current year;

(c) whether the quantity supplied has been found to be insufficient to meet the demand;

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the quantity;

(e) whether there is no link between the selling prices of the various types of controlled cloth and the cost of production; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to answer that there is no profiteering in the sale of this cloth?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) National Textile Corporation, which produces controlled cloth, supplies controlled cloth through the following channels:-

(i) National Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF);

(ii) State Cooperative Federations;

(iii) State Civil Supplies Corporations;

(iv) Authorised Dealers appointed by NTC Subsidiary Corporations; and

(v) NTC showrooms run by Subsidiary Corporations of NTC.

(b) The details of allocation/Release Orders issued by NTC for release of controlled cloth to Delhi during the years 1987-88 to 1990-91 (upto Feb, 91) are given below:-

Release Orders issued for

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cotton controlled cloth (in lakh sq. mtrs.)</i>	<i>Polyester cotton controlled cloth (in lakh mtrs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	5.17	
1988-89	18.20	2.47
1989-90	58.95	3.00
1990-91 (upto 21.2.91)	5.44	0.76

(c) Government has not received any complaints about insufficient supply of controlled cloth to Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) NTC fixes the selling prices of all varieties of controlled cloth on no-profit no-loss basis. NTC fixes the prices on coat basis only.

(f) Does not arise.

Investment In Pepsico plants

671. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the investment of Pepsi Foods Project in the fruit processing plant at Zahura, Punjab and the number of persons employed there;

(b) the investment in the Potato and

grain processing plant and in the soft drink concentrate plant at Channo and the number of persons employed in each unit;

(c) whether these units offer employment to blind/handicapped persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEONARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited, the proposed project cost in respect of fruit processing plant at Zahura, potato and grain processing plant and soft drink concentrate plant Channo and the number of persons employed in each unit, is as per statement given below.

(c) and (d). M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited have informed that to date these units have not offered direct employment to blind/handicapped persons.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Proposed Investment (Lakhs)	Employment	
		Direct	Indirect
1	2	4	5
1.	Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant at Zahura	136	3806
2.	Potato and Grain processing plant	15	897
3.	Soft Drink Concentrate Plant	17	515

[*Translation*]

last three years; and

NTC mills in Rajasthan

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

672. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUM DEO NARAYAN
YADAV): (a) The details of textile mills under
NTC located in Rajasthan are given below:-

(a) the names and locations of NTC
mills in Rajasthan;

1. Edward Mills, Beawar.

(b) the quantum of cloth manufactured
in these mills during the last three years; and

2. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.

(c) the number of the workers employed
therein;

3. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar
(Dist. Ajmer).

(d) the details of the expenditure and
income during the last three years;

4. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur

(e) whether the Government propose to
revive or acquire Krishna Mill located in
Beawar (Ajmer District) lying closed for the

(b) Out of 4 mills under NTC, only 2 are
producing cloth. The quantum of cloth pro-
duced by these 2 mills during the years
1987-88 to 1989-90 is given below:-

<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Production (Quantity in lakh mtrs.)</i>		
	<i>87-88</i>	<i>88-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Edward Mills	77.50	83.30	90.35
Mahalaxmi Mills	71.99	78.36	87.23

(c) The number of workers as on
31.12.1990 employed (on roll) in these mills

are given below:-

Edward Mills	-	1365
Mahalaxmi Mills	-	1262
Shree Bijay cotton Mills	-	841
Udaipur Cotton Mills	-	603

(d) The details of income and expendi-
ture in respect of these mills during the years

1987-88 to 1989-90 are given below:-

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Total Income	Total Exp.	Total Income	Total Exp.	Total Income	Total Exp.
1	Edward Mills	8.65	8.86	10.47	11.58	12.16	12.45
2.	Mahalaxmi Mills	5.46	6.44	7.16	8.19	8.48	8.61
3.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	7.15	7.99	8.95	9.73	11.47	11.20
4.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	6.75	6.94	8.28	8.74	9.86	9.30

(e) and (f). As per the Textile Policy, takeover by the Government of sick units does not provide solution to the problem of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases. However, the case of rejuvenation of Krishna Mills, Beawar would be decided by the BIFR, based on the unit's economic viability and other related factors.

[English]

Conversion of Dry Latrines Into Sanitary Latrines

673. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of outlay fixed to convert the dry latrines into sanitary latrines under the low cost sanitation programme during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of programme drawn up in this regard;

(c) whether sanitation programme is expected to be completed in the entire country by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, whether the instructions have been given to expedite the work to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) The outlays for the Eighth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has launched an integrate scheme of Low Cost Sanitation and Liberation of Scavengers for the elimination of manual scavenging to the maximum possible extent in the 8th Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, 500 towns

with a population of less than 5 lakh are to be declared scavenging free annually. This scheme is being implemented through urban local bodies by replacing dry latrines or construction of low cost sanitation units where open defecation is resorted to. The scheme is being operated through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) by providing a mix of subsidy from the Central Government and loans from HUDCO in a synchronised manner to the State Governments/Union Territories as per the following financing pattern.

EWS- 45% subsidy, 50% and 5% beneficiary contribution.

LIG- 25% subsidy, 60% loan and 15% beneficiary contribution MIG/HIG - Nil Subsidy, 75% loan and 25% beneficiary contributions . 700 towns had been allocated, State-wise on the basis of urban population during 1990-91 so as to achieve the target of 500 towns after allowing for slippages during implementation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Ration Cards to Slum-Dwellers In Delhi

674. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issuing of ration cards to the slum-dwellers in Delhi has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Government purpose to start issuing new ration cards to the slum-dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a)

No, Sir. However, dwellers of jhuggi-jhomparis which have come up after 31.1.1990 are not entitled to being given ration cards.

(b) The Delhi Administration undertook a survey of jhuggi-jhompari clusters in 1990 as an one time exercise, to issue permanent ration cards for all dwellers of J.J. clusters that existed till 31.1.1990.

(c) Delhi Administration have reported that presently they have no proposal under consideration.

[English]

Steps to Make Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla More Effective

675. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to make the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla more effective and performance-oriented;

(b) whether a Government Body therefor has been constituted and if so the criteria for appointing the members on it; and

(c) the details of the functions to be performed by the New Governing Body?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Government restructured the administrative and academic set-up of Indian Institute of Advanced Studies in 1984 on the basis of the recommendation of an Expert Committee headed by Shri Krishna Kriplani. The Governing Body of the Institute, according to the revised rules consists, inter-alia, of a Chairman who is an eminent scholar nominated by the Central

Government; Institutional members like Chairman of University Grants Commission, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Indian Council of Philosophical Research, Indian Council of Historical Research and Director General of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; 2 Vice-Chancellors and representatives of Ministry of Finance and Education. The main function of the Governing Body is to take all necessary action to carry out the objects of the Society which include, inter-alia, to undertake, organise, guide and promote advanced research in selected subjects in Humanities, Indian Culture, Comparative Religion, Social and Natural Sciences.

[Translation]

Report of Enquiry Committee on Electropathy

676. SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry committee on Electropathy/Electrohomoeopathy system of medicine has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(c) if not, the date by which it would submit its report to the Government;

(d) the action taken so far to recognise Electro homoeopathy system of medicine; and

(e) the time by which it would be recognised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Inquiry Committee has recommended not to accord recognition to Electropathy/Electrohomoeopathy as a system of medicine but suggested that (i) the Central Council of Homoeopathy may examine as to whether Electrohomoeopathy can be taught as a subject under Homoeopathy because of similarity with homoeopathy, (ii) the Council can also examine the issue regarding suitability of the existing institutions of Electro-homoeopathy for teaching homoeopathy as a subject, and (iii) the Council should undertake an examination of the infrastructure, curriculum and the standard of teaching in different institutes and consider the possibility of recognising such institutions which meet the existing standards of Homoeopathy Council as applicable to the teaching institutions.

(c) In view of reply to part (a) the question does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Report of the Inquiry Committee is being further examined and a decision on its recommendation/suggestions is yet to be taken.

[English]

Central University in Orissa

677. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central universities in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a Central University in Orissa;

(c) if so, the places selected therefor; and

(d) the time by which the University is expected to be set up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) At present, there are following Central Universities in the country:-

- (i) Aligarh Muslim University
- (ii) Banaras Hindu University
- (iii) University of Delhi
- (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru University
- (v) North Eastern Hill University
- (vi) University of Hyderabad
- (vii) Visva Bharati
- (viii) Pondicherry University
- (ix) Indira Gandhi National Open University
- (x) Jamia Millia Islamia

Legislation to establish Central Universities in Assam and Nagaland had been enacted. Notifications for making the Universities operational have not been issued.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Fake Admissions in Colleges of Delhi

678. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in regard to fake admissions in all the colleges of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of cases detected so far in this regard;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(d) whether Government employees were also involved in it and if so, the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, six cases have been registered under the Indian Penal Code during 1990 and upto January 1991 regarding admission of students in various Delhi Colleges on the basis of allegedly forged certificates. On the basis of investigations 23 persons have been arrested so far. None of them is a Government employee. Therefore the question of taking action against Government employees in this regard has not arisen.

[English]

Protection of Consumers Interests

679. SHRI BHABANISHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the state level and national level consumer protection redressal agencies have failed to provide any protection to the consumers; and

(b) the number of cases taken up by the national level consumer redressal councils so far, and with what; results?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages the constitution of Consumer Protection Councils at the level of Centre

and the States. These Councils are advisory in nature. In addition, the Act also envisages a three tier quasijudicial redressal agencies at national, state and district level to provide simple, quick and inexpensive redressal to consumer grievances. As per information available, 308 cases have been disposed of by National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission till 15.2.1991. Similarly, in 8 States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry, 994 cases have been decided by Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commission) and 9965 cases have been decided by Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums) till 30.9.90.

Revised Scale for Physiotherapists

680. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a higher scale of pay of Rs. 2375-3500 is given to the Senior Physiotherapists in CGHS Hospital and only a lower scale of Rs. 1640-2900 is given to the Senior Physiotherapists and Senior Occupational therapists in Delhi Administration although both perform the same duties and have same educational qualifications;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remove the anomaly;

(c) whether Government propose to give the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 to the Junior Physiotherapists in Delhi Administration;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove stagnation and introduce selection grades for both the categories; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). According to the information received from that Delhi Administration, the scales of pay of Senior Physiotherapist in the hospitals under the Delhi Administration is Rs. 1640-2900. There are no posts of Sr. Physiotherapists under the CGHS whereas there are posts of Physiotherapists Grade- in the scale of Rs. 2000-3200 in that organisation. The reason for the variation of pay scale is that the posts of Senior Physiotherapists in the Delhi Administration were created in the pay scale of Rs. 350-575 which was revised to 550-900 by the Third Pay Commission and Rs. 1640-2900 by the Fourth Pay Commission, whereas the pre-revised scale of pay of Physiotherapists Grade-I in the Central Government Health Scheme was Rs. 650-960 which was given the revised scale of Rs 2000-3200 by the Fourth Pay Commission.

(c) to (e). No such proposal is under consideration of Delhi Administration. The Scheme for grant of selection grades has been abolished consequent on the recommendation of Fourth Pay Commission.

Rural Oriented Education Policy

681. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural oriented education policy has been framed by the Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor? .

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The National Policy on Education 1986 (NPE) and the programmes taken up in pursuance of NPE lay strong emphasis on equalisation of educational opportunities; and on universalisation of elementary education and adult literacy.

(b) Beneficiaries of programmes such as Operation Blackboard, Non-formal Education, Rural Functional Literacy Programmes and Special Literacy Campaigns are pre-dominantly rural.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation and Release of Funds Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana

682. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of the allotment of funds in Nehru Rozgar Yojana to different states; and

(b) the actual amount released so far during the year 1990-91 state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Nehru Rozgar Yojana-Funds for 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.T.</i>	<i>Allocation for 1990-91</i>	<i>Release for 1990-91 till 15.2.1991</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	796.91	398.45

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U. T.</i>	<i>Allocation for 1990-91</i>	<i>Release for 1990-91 till 15.2.1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
3.	Gujarat	372.36	186.18
4.	Haryana	156.34	78.17
5.	Karnataka	847.55	423.77
6.	Kerala	328.61	164.30
7.	Madhya Pradesh	836.86	418.43
8.	Maharashtra	1039.03	519.51
9.	Orissa	307.61	153.80
10.	Punjab	295.64	147.82
11.	Rajasthan	582.19	291.09
12.	Tamil Nadu	875.40	437.70
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2295.53	1147.76
14.	West Bengal	677.42	338.71
15.	Goa	26.04	13.02
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.05	12.52
17.	Assam	180.92	90.46
18.	Himachal Pradesh	54.95	27.48
19.	J and K	85.28	42.64
20.	Manipur	39.42	19.71
21.	Meghalaya	28.15	14.07
22.	Mizoram	19.71	9.85
23.	Nagaland	33.02	16.51

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.T.</i>	<i>Allocation for 1990-91</i>	<i>Release for 1990-91 till 15.2.1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
24.	Sikkim	21.88	10.93
25.	Tripura	19.21	9.62
26.	A and N Islands	9.08	4.55
27.	Chandigarh	15.67	7.84
28.	D and N Haveli	7.13	3.57
29.	Daman and Diu	14.72	7.38
30.	Lakashadweep	7.28	3.65
31.	Pondicherry	26.88	13.45
32.	Delhi	0.33	0.17
Total		10899.74	5449.89

Hessian Bags to Saudi Arabia

683. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Saudi Arabian Government is likely to purchase three million hessian bags from Calcutta for being used as sand-bags during the Gulf War;

(b) whether the Government have proposed to send a team to Saudi Arabia to follow up the deal;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government has urged Union Government to ban the export of hessian bags to Saudi Arabia during Gulf War; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEONARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). Several enquiries have been received from prospective importers in Saudi Arabia for supply of jute sand bags. These enquiries have been forwarded to jute manufactures and merchant exporters for appropriate action under the terms of the existing Export Policy of Government of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Exports will be transacted as per existing trade policy.

Export of Hosiery Goods

684. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide the basic facilities such as water, electricity, road communication to hosiery industry located in South India as it earns a lot of foreign exchange from the export of hosiery goods; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUM DEONARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). This is a matter falling under the purview of the Government.

[Translation]

Impact of Gulf War on Export of Textiles and Readymade Garments

685. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRI VAMANRAO MADHADIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss incurred due to the impact of Gulf War on export of textiles and readymade garments; and

(b) the details of the efforts being made to explore the alternative markets for cloth?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUM DEONARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). Export of textiles including garments to Gulf region account

for only about 3.5% of India's total textile exports. The Gulf war has not significantly affected our exports of textiles.

Licences for Setting up of Sugar Mills

686. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI D. PANDIAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have been granted under new licensing sugar policy for setting up sugar mills during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from state Governments, state-wise; and

(c) the number of licences granted to set up sugar mills during the current financial year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The new licensing policy guidelines were announced on 23.7.1990. Licences issued after this date during the current financial year have been granted under the new policy. The Licensing policy is presently being reviewed by the Government.

(b) Under the aforesaid policy guidelines dated 23.7.1990, applications for grant of Industrial Licences for establishment of new sugar factories are required to be submitted directly to the Department of Industrial Development. Accordingly, during the current financial year, i.e. from March, 1990 to 15.2.1991, 427 applications have been received in the Department of Food through the Department of Industrial Development for establishment of new sugar factories. The State-wise details are as under:-

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of applications pending.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36
2.	Karnataka	29
3.	Punjab	25
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Haryana	11
6.	Tamil Nadu	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4
8.	Gujarat	3
9.	Orissa	1
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	139
12.	Maharashtra	156
Total		427

(c) During the current financial year i.e., from March 1990 to 15.2.1991, 14 letters of Intent have been issued for establishment of

new sugar factories. The State-wise details are as Under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of LOIs Granted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	U.P.	7
2.	Punjab	2
3.	Orissa	2

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of LOIs Granted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1
5.	Maharashtra	2
	Total	14

Taking over of Yoga Institute

687. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken over the Central Research Institute for Yoga (CRIY), Central for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Vishwayatan Yogashram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking over these institutes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of taking over the management of Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram is receiving active consideration of the Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with other concerned ministries. There is however no proposal to take over the management of Central Council

for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN).

Strike In Super Bazar

688. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Super Bazar' outlets in Delhi had been closed due to the strike by its employees;

(b) if so, the details of the demands of these employees;

(c) the action taken by the Government on these demands; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avoid the recurrence of strike?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Most of the Super Bazar outlets remained closed due to strike by a section of its employees during the period 23rd Nov. to 12th Dec., 1990.

(b) The main demands of the employees included revision of pay scales and DA structure on par with Central Government employees, Government Gazetted holidays,

acceptance of recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission, extension of CGHS benefits, grant of LTC facilities etc.

(c) and (d). The management of Super Bazar, Delhi had considered these demands of the employees on merits and had agreed to provide the following:

- (i) Payment of an adjustable advance of Rs. 100/- per month (w.e.f. 14.12.1990);
- (ii) Medical allowance of Rs. 20 per month (w.e.f. 14.12.1990.);
- (iii) Increase of Casual Leave from 15 to 24 per year; and
- (iv) Upgradation of posts of packing Cleaners to the level of Packers subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

The above steps have restored cordial relations between employees of the Super Bazar and its Management.

[English]

Revised Water Charges In Delhi

689. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, Delhi has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for revised water charges in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Amendment to Article 30 (1) of the Constitution

690. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Resolution passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council recommending to Parliament for the amendment to Article 30 (1) of the Constitution of India has since been received by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) According to the information received from the State Government no such resolution was passed.

(b) Does not arise.

Sending of Mark Sheets to Andaman and Nicobar Island Schools

691. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of serious lapses on the part of Central Board of Secondary Education who are conducting Examination in Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by not sending the Mark Sheets in spite of repeated requests and thus causing hardship for students; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Except some delay in despatch of mark-sheets in respect of Compartmental Examination for the Senior Secondary level, the mark-sheets for main examinations and compartmental examinations for Secondary level were despatched in time by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

(b) The CBSE has instituted an enquiry with the objective of taking suitable remedial measures.

Doctors to Serve in Rural Areas

692. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI ANANTRAO
DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government recently considered the proposal to make it incumbent on all doctors to serve in rural areas before being awarded degrees; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken in the matter.

Special Benefits and Allowances to Employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas Posted in N.E. Region

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya

Sangathan follows the orders of the Union Government regarding special benefits and allowances admissible to the civilian employees of the Union Government posted in North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing those benefits to the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan posted in the North Eastern Region;

(c) whether there is any demand for parity with the Civilian employees in eligibility criteria for allowing these benefits to the employees of the Sangathan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The special allowance and benefits accorded to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees posted in the North Eastern Region are generally on the same pattern as those accorded to Central Government employees posted in the North Eastern Region. However, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan adapted the facilities to its special requirements. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan provided an uniform minimum tenure of three years for Post Graduate Teachers and above as against tenures of 2 or 3 years depending on length of service for Central Government employees working in North Eastern Region. The facility of special duty allowance for serving in the North Eastern Region was also not extended to those teachers who were recruited specifically for the North Eastern Region.

(c) and (d). In fact, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees are also civilian. However, the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association in its representation dated 12.9.90 has appealed for extending the benefits given to Central Government

employees to all the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan including those specially recruited exclusively for North Eastern Region. For the reasons indicated above these demands cannot be accepted.

Palmolein to Maharashtra

694. SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have raised to price of Palmolein Oil during 1991;

(b) whether this has put many States like Maharashtra in a quandry because the consequent rise in its price at the Public Distribution System outlets is likely to disturb the family budget of common man;

(c) whether Maharashtra State did not get even its sanctioned Quota during November and December, 1990;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Maharashtra Government has forwarded to the Union Government a concrete proposal for increasing the availability of edible oils to the State; and

(f) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have not favoured the increase in the issue price of imported edible oil on the grounds that this increase at present juncture might lead to price increase of other edible oils in the market.

(c) and (d). On account of limited stock of edible oil, the allocation of edible oil to the

State of Maharashtra for the month of November, 1990 could be met to the extent of about 65% only and no allocation was made for December, 1990.

(e) and (f). The proposal made by the Government of Maharashtra has been considered and found not acceptable.

Sanction of Travel Grant by UGC

695. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the normal time required for U.G.C. to sanction travel grants for attending international conferences by visiting professors of different collages of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that this grant is shared by the state Government and the University Grants Commission proportionality;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that UGC takes unusually long time in making payments resulting inordinate delays;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some visiting professors had delivered their lectures in October, 1989 and their travel grant has not yet been sanctioned by UGC; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite such matters?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) According to information furnished by UGC, the Commission normally takes about two to three months to release the travel grants for college teachers, if all the documents are received by the Commission in time and are in order.

(b) The UGC has reported that the

Commission provides only 50% of the assessed grant to the college for payment to the teacher concerned and the remaining 50% is provided other agencies like CSIR, INSA, ICSSR, ICHR, D.S.T. and in some cases by the university/college.

(c) Specific instances of inordinate delay even after completion of documentation do not seem to have come to Government's notice. Only in those cases where the prescribed information/documents are not furnished in time or are incomplete, the sanctioning of grants is delayed due to exchange of correspondence.

(d) and (e). According to the information furnished by UGC, there are a few cases in which though the teachers participated in international conferences during October, 1989, the grants count not be paid due to non-furnishing of prescribed documents or due to incomplete information and in some cases claims have not yet been received by the Commission. The Commission has requested the concerned institutions to expedite the submission of relevant documents to facilitate release of grants.

Import of Medical Equipment by G.B. Pant Hospital

696. SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH:
SHRI M.S. PAL:

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

(a) whether irregularities in the imports of medical equipment by G.B. Pant Hospital to the tune of Rs. 30 crore has been recently detected;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the outcome of the inquiry, if any, conducted by the Government is this regard; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). A high Powered Committee has been appointed by Delhi Administration on 23rd November, 1990 to investigate the matter. On the basis of preliminary report/initial enquiry, the Store Officer and the Store Clerk of G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi, have been suspended and the Medical Superintendent of G.B. Pant Hospital transferred out of the Hospital. Anti Corruption Department of Delhi Administration has already registered FIR against the erring officials.

Food Subsidy

697. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy is being given in respect of foodgrains sold to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details of such subsidy given during last two years and in current year, year-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to do away with the subsidy; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central issue price of foodgrains does not cover the economic cost of FCI. The Central issue price of foodgrains is kept at a lower level with a view to supplying foodgrains to the consumers at reasonable prices as a deliberate public policy. The difference between the economic cost and

the Central issue price is reimbursed to FCI as food subsidy. The food subsidy given

during last two years and in the current year, year-wise, is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs./Crores</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	
1988-89	2200	
1989-90 crores on sugar)	2476	(including Rs. 44
1990-91	1764.19	till 22.2.1991

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya and
Kendriya Vidyalayas In Gujarat**

698. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to open 'Navodaya Vidyalayas' and Kendriya Vidyalayas' in Jamnanagar and Jamnanagar District as well as other places of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon and the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of such schools opened during the last three years in various districts of Gujarat as well as other parts of the country and the amount spent on the same;

(d) the number of such new Vidyalayas likely to be opened during 1 January, 1991 to 21 December, 1993 in various districts of Gujarat as well as in the country; and

(e) the criteria for the opening of the above schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas depends upon the suitability of the proposals, availability of physical facilities and financial resources and as such, it is not possible to indicate the number of Vidyalayas to be opened during January, 1991 to 31st December, 1993.

(e) The criteria for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas are given in statement below.

STATEMENT

*Criteria for opening of Navodaya
Vidyalayas*

The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme envisages eventual opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya, on an average in each district of the country. The location is selected based on the offer of the State Government in the first instance. Thirty acres of land free of cost and buildings and other infrastructure are provided initially by the concerned State/ U.T. Administration to start Vidyalaya. The

location of these Vidyalayas as far as possible would be in rural areas.

Criteria for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sangathan opens Kendriya Vidyalayas if sponsored by the Minister/Department of Government of India/Union Territories Administrations/State Government or organisation of employees belonging to eligible categories, offering the following facilities:-

- (i) 15 acres of land, free of cost or on nominal cost.
- (ii) Temporary accommodation to run the Kendriya Vidyalaya till the Sangathan is able to construed its own accommodation.
- (iii) Provision of residential accommodation to atleast 50% staff.

Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in Project Sector also in places of Public Sector undertakings of Government of India or Institutions of Higher Learning if:

- (i) Adequate number of children are available.
- (ii) Infrastructure facilities as above with 100% residential accommodation to the staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya is available.
- (iii) The undertaking/Institution agrees to meet all recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the Vidyalayas.

[*Translation*]

Girls Schools on Population Basis In Rural Areas

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

(a) whether the Government propose to open girls schools on the basis of population in the rural areas of the Country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no proposal to open girls' schools. Opening of new schools in the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The existing policy is that all habitations with a population of 300 (200 in the case of predominantly SC/ST habitations) should be provided a primary school within one K.M. distance and upper primary schools should be provided in ratio of 3:1 between primary and upper primary schools. It is expected that opening of more schools, especially at upper primary level, will encourage girls' education.

[*English*]

Loss of Foodgrains

700. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of foodgrains lost during the current year due to in-adequate storage facilities; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such losses?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The FCI incurs losses of foodgrains during storage and transportation. The storage and transit losses for 1990-91 will be known after close of the accounts for the financial year. The storage and transit losses in foodgrains during the last year, 1989-90, were as follows:-

*Quantity in lakh MT/
Value in Rs. Crores.*

Total storage & transit losses

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>%age of loss on Purchase+ Sale in terms of quantity</i>
2.96	87.94	0.85

(b) The steps taken by FCI to reduce the storage and transit losses are:

- (i) Strict enforcement of quality specifications relating to moisture during procurement of foodgrains;
- (ii) Reduction in the quantum of foodgrains filled in each bag;
- (iii) Installation of weigh-bridges in depots having capacity of 5000 tonnes or more;
- (iv) Minimising the use of open wagons;
- (v) Administrative measures such as tightening of security at depots, intensifying surprise checks, ensuring regular stocks verifications etc;
- (vi) Augmentation of covered storage capacity;
- (vii) Introduction of machine stitching of bags.

[*Translation*]

Evacuation of Employees of Department of Health from Iraq

701. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of Department of Health are still stranded in Iraq; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government for their evacuation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Vegetable Oil Mills in Punjab

702. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up vegetable oil mills or issue letter of intent/industrial licence for setting up vegetable oil mills in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of oil mills are being proposed to be set up in the cooperative sector; and

(d) if so, the places identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal from the Government to set up vegetable oil units in Punjab. As a matter of policy, applications received from any entrepreneur/organisation irrespective of the sectoral status, are examined on merits of grant of letters of intent/ industrial licences having regard to parameters like availability of raw-materials, need for removing regional imbalances, locational policy etc.

(c) No such proposal has recently been received from the cooperative sector.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff on Ad Hoc Basis in Kendriya Vidyalayas

703. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan appoints teaching and non-teaching staff on ad hoc basis and discharges them before they have put in 180 days' service;

(b) whether staff so discharged is re-employed after a break of one or more days without following the prescribed procedure or a new set of staff is recruited for another period lasting less than 180 days; and

(c) if so, the reasons for following this procedure?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). As per the provisions of the Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas, ad-hoc appointments are made against vacant posts for a period not exceeding six months or till the regular in-

cumbent joins whichever is earlier. However, there is no bar to such candidates being selected again for appointment in Kendriya Vidyalayas on ad-hoc basis.

[*Translation*]

Disparity in Distribution of Food Items in Rural and Urban Areas

704. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity between the quantity of items supplied through public distribution system in the rural and urban areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). The commodities to be supplied through Public Distribution System are allocated by the Central Government to the State Governments, U. T. Administrations. Internal distribution of these commodities within the States/IUTs, including the scale of ration, is decided by the State Government/ UT. Administration concerned taking into account various factors such as total availability, inter-se requirements of rural and urban areas in the districts etc.

[*English*]

Blindness in Children

705. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "80,000 children turn blind every year", appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 12 January, 1991;

(b) if so, whether thousands of children become blind every year due to deficiency of Vitamin A and lack of proper diet; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make conscious in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the news-item. It is stated, however, that countrywide detailed study on the actual incidence of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency has not been carried out so far to give exact number of children going blind every year.

There is a scheme of Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin A solution is administered to children in the age group 1-5 years. About 30 million children are being covered every year. Further during the current year the first dose of vitamin A will be given to all infants along with measles vaccine at 9-12 months.

Nutritional education about intake of Vitamin A rich foods is being provided through multi-media activities. Supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development Scheme programme by the Ministry of Welfare, fortification of milk with Vitamin A are other measures in this direction. With all these steps prevalence of nutritional blindness is gradually coming down.

Demand and Supply of Edible Oils

706. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country at present; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) A gap of about 10.58 lakh MTs is estimated between the demand and supply of edible oil on the basis of present production estimates of edible oilseeds during the oil year 1990-91 (November-October).

(b) Edible oil is being imported to bridge the gap between demand and supply to the maximum possible extent.

Sale of Refined Groundnut Oil and Pulses through F.P.S.

707. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that prices of edible oils especially groundnut refined oil and pulses have risen very high during the last two months and if so, the extent thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to sell these commodities through Fair Price Shops;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of sub-group of Edible Oils exhibited a rise of 7.5% over two months as in January, 1991. The price index of Ground-nut oil registered a significant rise of 20.1%.

The WPI of Pulses as a sub-group

showed a decline of 2.4% over two months as in January, 1991.

(b) to (d). Imported edible oil is already being distributed through Public Distribution System (PDS). The Government have advised States and U.Ts. to consider distributing of more items of mass consumption, including pulses. The Central Government, however, has no proposal to itself provide pulses for distribution through PDS.

Control of Birth Rate

708. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present birth rate and population growth rate during 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) whether the desired reduction in growth rate of population has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action plan initiated to reduce the birth rate in our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). As per the latest available estimates from Sample Registration System of the Registrar General, India the Provisional Birth Rate for the year 1989 is 30.5 (per thousand population). The Natural Growth Rate of population is obtained as difference between birth and death rates as available from sample Registration System of Registrar General, India. Against the targeted growth rate of 1.87% by the end of Seventh Plan i.e. year 1990, the latest provisional available estimate of Natural Growth Rate for 1989 is 2.03%.

(c) The Growth Rate remains slightly

high, because of relatively steeper decline in Death Rate as compared to Birth Rate due to improvement in Public Health measures and medical care since independence.

(d) To keep the population growth in the country within the manageable limits, a well defined strategy has been evolved which lays emphasis on improving quality of health services, strengthening health infrastructure, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations. Besides, schemes of reinforcement of training and retraining of personnel at the grass-root level, establishing and strengthening linkages with related development programmes like female literacy and improvement of women's status and adoption of area intensive approach are being implemented and will be further strengthened. In order to cater to the special requirements, a number of area projects for augmenting the infrastructure for health and family welfare service delivery system and the training of medical and para-medical staff have been taken up in selected States.

[*Translation*]

Universities having Educational Calender Prescribed by UGC

709. SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the universities in the country which have implemented the educational calender prescribed by the University Grants Commission;

(b) the names of the Universities in Bihar which have fully or partially implemented it; and

(c) the details of action being taken against the Universities which have not implemented it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The U.G.C. formulated a comprehensive academic calendar in 1989 which was circulated to the universities on 14.1.1991 and was to be implemented by the universities from the academic session 1990-91. Information regarding implementation of this will be known after the current academic session is over.

Expenditure on Health

710. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme to spend 11 per cent of national income on health in order to ensure health for all in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Although, the Central Council of Health in its meeting held in 1989 recommended a minimum of 7% of allocation for health sector as against the existing allocation of 3% approximately, it has not been possible to do so in view of the resource constraint.

[English]

Forms of Sub-Leases to Group Housing Societies

711. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of perpetual leases in respect of Group Housing Societies have already been executed for the land allotted to them by the D.D.A.;

(b) whether form for the execution of sub-lease or convenience deed etc. in respect of the flats allotted to the approved members of the said Group Housing Societies, has not been given to the societies concerned for the execution of sub-leases etc. of the flats allotted to their members; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and how much more time it is likely to take to supply the approved form of sub-leases to the societies concerned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proforma of sub-lease/conveyance deed in respect of flats allotted to the members of the societies is expected to be finalised in the next three months.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas In U.P.

712. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts of Uttar

Pradesh as on 1 February, 1991 where 'Navodaya Vidyalayas' were functioning;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up 'Navodaya Vidyalayas' in the remaining districts of Uttar Pradesh by 1 July, 1991; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The number of districts of UTTAR PRADESH as on 1 February, 1991 where Navodaya Vidyalayas were functioning is thirty (30).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is physically impossible to open Navodaya Vidyalayas in all the remaining districts of Uttar Pradesh by 1 July, 1991, and resources for the purpose are also not available.

[English]

Quota for Promotion of TGTs of KVS

713. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of quota for promotion of different categories of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the quota earmarked for promotion of TGTs to the post of PGTs for 1989-90 has been filled recently and quota for 1990-91 has remained unfilled and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The quota for promotion in different categories of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas is as follows:

(i)	PRTs to TGTs	33-1/3%
(ii)	PRTs to head-Master/Head-Mistress	100%
(iii)	TGTs to PGTs	33-1/3%

(c) Orders for promotion quota from TGTs to PGTs for the year 1989-90 have already been issued. However D.P.C. meeting was not held in time for promotion quota of 1990-91 on account of a writ petition filed by physical education teachers Association.

Creation of National Consumer Fund

714. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various legislations enacted for protection of consumers' interest were not effective due to the absence of necessary infrastructural facilities to back them up;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a National Consumer Fund for promoting consumer welfare rather than general welfare, out of funds available for non-refund of over-assessed excise duty charged on the manufacturers and realised from the consumers on 150 items;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the Government's reaction regarding utilisation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Various legislations enacted in the past could not effectively protect the consumers as the procedures involved were long and cumbersome. To solve this problem, Government enacted the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 which envisages a three tier redressal machinery to provide simple and quick disposal of consumer grievances.

(b) to (d). The Department of Civil Supplies has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Kerala

715. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI SURESH
KODIKKUNNIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly allotment of rice, wheat, sugar palm oil and other essential commodities to Kerala during 1990 and 1991, month-wise;

(b) whether there was any cut in the

allotment of these essential items;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the price of these items were increased during this period;

(e) if so, the reason therefor;

(f) whether there is any proposal to increase the price of rice, wheat, sugar and palm oil;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the allotted essential commodities were taken by the Kerala Government; and

(i) whether any complaint regarding quality of rice supplied to Kerala was received, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Statement-I is given below.

(b) and (c). The allocation of PDS items to States/UTs for distribution through PDS is made on a month to month (or block to block in respect of Kerosene) basis taking into account the stock position, relative needs of other States and open market availability etc.

(d) and (e). The Central issue price of rice was last revised w.e.f. 25th June, 1990 and are as under:

(Rs. per quintal)

Rice common

Rice fine

Rice super fine

289.00

349.00

370.00

The Central issue price of wheat was last revised w.e.f. 1.5.1990 and is Rs. 234.00 per quintal.

The Central issue prices of rice and wheat were revised following revision of procurement prices of paddy and wheat.

There has been no increase in the consumer price of levy sugar since 1.1.1989.

The price of imported edible oil has been increased w.e.f. 26.1.1991. It was revised due to increase in CIF price of this

imported oil.

The SKO prices have been increased by 25% effective midnight of 14/15 October, 1990 due to levy of Gulf surcharge.

(f) and (g). No decision has been taken in this regard.

(h) Statement - II is given below.

(i) No complaint has been received from the State Government of Kerala regarding quality of rice during the last six months.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing allotment of rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil and kerosene to Kerala during 1990-91, month-wise

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	(In '000 tonnes)					
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Edible oil	Kerosene	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
January 90	100.0	20.0	12.0	2.5	23.7	
February	125.0	20.0	12.0	2.5	23.7	
March	125.0	20.0	12.0	3.0	20.2	
April	125.0	20.0	12.0	3.0	20.2	
May	125.0	20.0	12.0	3.5	20.2	
June	125.0	20.0	12.0	3.5	20.2	
July	135.0	20.0	12.0	3.5	21.5	
August	135.0	20.0	12.0	5.0	21.5	
September	135.0	20.0	13.8	5.0	21.5	

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Edible oil</i>	<i>Kerosene</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
October	145.0	20.0	13.8	6.0	21.5
November	145.0	20.0	12.0	4.0	24.6
December	135.0	20.0	12.0	No allocation	24.3
January 91	142.5	30.0	12.0	—do—	24.2
February	142.5	20.0	12.0	1.2	N.A.

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing off-take of rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil and kerosene to Kerala during 1990-91, month-wise

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Rice	Wheat	Edible oil	Kerosene
1	2	3	4	5
January 90	97.6	21.0	2.77	23.39
February	113.3	15.3	0.82	23.25
March	131.6	25.1	2.06	20.49
April	114.2	15.5	2.57	20.27
May	129.0	19.0	4.47	20.22
June	139.7	21.7	3.26	20.32
July	135.8	20.7	3.00	20.45
August	168.0	21.5	4.62	21.48
September	95.3	15.5	3.07	21.53

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Edible oil</i>	<i>Kerosene</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
October	114.8	16.8	4.54	21.34.
November	128.4	19.1	4.01	24.34
December	136.8	19.8	1.10	23.56
January 91	118.0	28.0	Negligible	NA
February	NA	NA	NA	NA

N.A. — Not available.

**Posting of CPWD Engineers Outside
Delhi**

716. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the transfer policy in respect of Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers of CPWD;

(b) the number of Junior Engineers of CPWD who have been in Delhi for more than ten years and not yet transferred to other stations out of Delhi in accordance with the laid down transfer policy;

(c) the number of Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers awaiting posting orders in Delhi after completing of 10 years of stay; and

(d) the details of steps taken to implement the transfer policy?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):
(a) The Engineers of Central Public Works Department of the rank of Assistant Engineers and above are required to serve anywhere in India either in an organisation of the Department on deputation to Union Territories, Public Undertakings and Central Government Projects, in accordance with the orders issued by the Government from time to time. They are liable to be transferred from one office to another or from one station to another or to another Government organisation in the interest of public service. While deciding transfers, several factors, viz., tenure transfer guidelines, hard areas posting, zonal requirements, deputation policy of the Department, judicious balance between the needs of the Department and personal difficulties of the officers etc. are taken into account. However, Junior Engineers are transferred within the region allotted to them at the time of recruitment.

(b) and (c). Details of Engineers of the CPWD who have been in Delhi for more than ten years and not yet transferred to other stations out of Delhi, are as under:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Electrical</i>
Junior Engineers	250+	253+
Assistant Engineers	41+	81+
Executive Engineers	6	11
Superintending Engineers	5	4
Chief Engineers	2	—
(+approximate)		

(d) The cases of senior officers staying in Delhi for over ten years are regularly reviewed by the respective transfer posting

Committees/authorities and decision taken. The longest stayees are transferred to other stations keeping in view the exigencies of

the Government works as well as transfer guidelines. As regards overstay of Junior Engineers a readiness list of transfers of the Junior Engineers has been issued after compiling the list of Junior Engineers, in accordance with the provisions of the guidelines. The transfer orders of these Junior Engineers will be issued keeping in view the vacancies and exigencies of work outside Delhi.

Bakery Units in Manipur

717. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open sophisticated Bakery units in Imphal, Manipur to meet the requirement of quality bread there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Pay Scale of Sports Instructors

718. PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Selection Grade	—	Rs. 3700-5000
Grade — I	—	Rs. 3000-4500
Grade — II	—	Rs. 2200-4000
Grade — III(A)	—	Rs. 1640-2900
Grade — III(B)	—	Rs. 1200-2040

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India had appointed some National Institute of Sports Instructors in the pay scale of Rs. 2000-Rs. 4000, but in 1987 when the Sports Authority of India was merged with National Institute of Sports, the salary of the Instructors who joined Sports Authority of India from National Institute of Sports was fixed at Rs. 1640 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the qualifications and functions of the instructors of Sports Authority of India as well as N.I.S. are same, if so, whether Government propose to fix same pay scales for them and if so, when such anomaly will be removed; and

(c) whether the seniority of N.I.S. instructors, appointed in Sports Authority of India, is being treated from the date of their joining S.A.I. and if not, the reasons therefor and when these anomalies are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Before its amalgamation with National Institute of Sports (NIS), Sports Authority of India (SAI) recruited Coaches in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-Rs. 4000 for the specific job of training of selected, talented children from all over the country and admitted to adopted schools of SAI under a new Scheme.

Before amalgamation of NIS with sports Authority of India, the NIS had Coaches in the Following scales:

After amalgamation, the lowest grade i.e. Grade-III (B) was abolished and the Coaches who were in the scale of Rs. 1200-Rs. 2040 were fixed in the next higher grade i.e. Grade-III(A) Rs. 1640-Rs. 2900.

(b) The qualification and functions of the Coaches of Sports Authority of India and National Institute of Sports are the same. Consequent to amalgamation, there are now four pay scales of Coaches in SAI.

(c) Seniority is based on regular service. Service Bye-Laws have been amended by the Governing Body recently. Seniority will be regulated on that basis. Draft lists are being prepared for circulation among the Coaches. Before finalization, opportunity would be given to them to represent.

[*English*]

Soyabean Units in Rajasthan

719. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any unit based on soyabean cultivation in the Kota and Chittorgarh districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details of benefits, subsidies and concessions likely to be given to entrepreneurs who wish to set up such units?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) One soybean processing plant has already been set up at Kota in the cooperative sector with 200 T.P.D. capacity. It is proposed to set up one soyabean processing plant at Chittorgarh during 8th Plan period in the cooperative sector.

(b) State Government does not support

any soyabean processing plant at Kota in private sector. At Chittorgarh, any entrepreneur can set up a plant on usual subsidies and concessions available under the Industrial Policy of the State. No special subsidies or concessions are available for soyabean processing plant.

Use of Foreign Brand Name by Pepsi Foods

720. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign collaborating approvals clearly state that No Foreign Brand Names are to be used for the domestic market;

(b) whether M/s. Pepsi Foods wrote to the Government on 4 April, 1990 saying that they have been permitted by Pepsi Co. U.S.A. to use the international trade mark logos 'Pepsi', 'Mirinda' and 'Seven Up' in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing the use of foreign brand names?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No foreign brand name has been allowed to be used for the domestic market. However, hybrid name with Indian name as prefix has been allowed.

Expenditure on Education

721. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of expenditure incurred on Education out of the total Gross National Product;

(b) whether the same is proposed to be raised; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The budgetted expenditure on Education in the year 1989-90 is about 3.9% of the National Income (Net National Product).

(b) Every effort is made to increase the percentage of expenditure on Education depending upon the availability of resources and competing demands of other sectors of development.

(c) No time can be indicated.

Difficulties to Handloom and Powerloom Weavers

722. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by the Government to remove the difficulties faced by the Handloom and Powerloom weavers due to the stagnation in sale of their finished products and other reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. In order to remove the difficulties faced by Handloom weavers due to stagnation in sale of their finished products and other reasons, Government has taken several steps which also include:

(i) the Market Development Assistance Scheme which has been introduced for promoting the sale of handloom items. This is a comprehensive Marketing Scheme for handloom products by State Corporations/Apex Bodies and other recognised Handloom Bodies. Eight per cent assistance is provided on the sales turnover of handloom goods of these agencies so that their products may compete effectively in the market. There are other equally attractive options also available to the agencies under this Scheme;

(ii) organising of National Handloom Expos with publicity campaign for giving exposure to the products of the weavers and promoting their sales;

(iii) there is a Scheme for modernisation/renovation of handloom to improve the productivity and the quality of production of handloom goods. The Scheme is operated through State Governments;

(iv) a National level Corporation, National Handloom Development Corporation was set up by the Government of India only a few years back for supply of hank yarn and dyes and chemicals to the handloom weavers. It also organises handloom exhibitions. National Handloom Development Corporation

has also set up marketing complexes at important metro towns to provide marketing assistance to State level and other such agencies;

- (v) directives have been issued to accord priority for purchase of handloom goods by Ministries/Departments of the Government as also by the Public Sector Undertakings.

II. As far as the Powerloom weavers are concerned, measures being taken inter alia include:

- (i) steps for development and modernisation of the sector;
- (ii) requesting the State Governments to:
- (a) encourage the formation of Powerloom Cooperative societies;
- (b) make contribution towards their Share Capital so as to enhance their marketing facilities; and
- (c) adopt suitable legislative and administrative measures for the welfare of the weavers.

**Legal Suits Pending In different Courts
Against North Eastern Hills University,
Shillong**

723. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of legal suits pending

in different courts against the North Eastern Hills University, Shillong;

(b) the total amount of financial expenditure incurred to meet the legal suits till date during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the parties and nature of cases involved in the different legal suits?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the North Eastern Hill University, three legal suits are pending against the University in different Courts. The University has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 26,40,444.45 on litigation during the last three years.

(c) The names of parties and nature of cases are as follows:

- (i) Smt. B. Lila Ao was appointed as LDC on adhoc basis. Her services were terminated as she was not found suitable for the job. The case is pending in Supreme Court.
- (ii) Shadap Associates Versus NEHU in Asstt. to DC's Court. This case relates to dispute in rates for supply of man-hole covers.
- (iii) Shri Lalmaktlanga Versus NEHU in the Aizawl Bench of the Gauhati High Court. This relates to his appointment as Assistant Librarian.

**Vacant Post of Chief In P.G.I.
Chandigarh**

724. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Chief in the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh is lying vacant;

(b) if so, since how long the post is lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the post?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). Dr. P.L. Wahi, the previous incumbent of the post of Director, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh was due to retire on 3.12.90 (A.N.) on completion of his extended period of tenure as Director.

Under Section 25 of the PGIMER, Chandigarh Act, 1966, the Central Government vide Ministry of Health & Family Welfare letter dated 3-12-1990 issued direction to the effect that Dr. S.D. Sharma, Additional Director General of Health Services would look after the functions of Director, PGIMER till regular appointment to the said post is made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 7(3) of the PGIMER Rules, 1967. Accordingly Dr. S.D. Sharma took over the charge from Dr. P.L. Wahi on 3-12-1990 (A.N.) and since then he has been acting as Director, PGIMER, Chandigarh.

On the recommendations of the Special

Selection Committee and the Institute Body of PGIMER, Chandigarh, a proposal for the appointment of Director of the Institute on regular basis has been sent to the Department of Personnel and Training on 14-2-1991 for obtaining the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

Spinning Mills

725. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The number of licences issued for new spinning mills after the liberalisation policy, State-wise;

(b) the number of mills functioning or are under construction;

(c) whether the supply of textile machinery is being delayed to the mills;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to import textile machinery against the exports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Number of licences issued for new spinning mills after the liberalisation policy of 30-6-1988 State-wise given below:-

States	No. of Licences Issued		
	For Item 23(1) & 23 (5) (Cotton & Man-made)	ITEM 23(3) (Woollen)	100% EOU (Cotton-Man-made/Wool)
1	2	3	4
Assam	X	X	X
Andhra Pradesh	Two	—	One

<i>States</i>	<i>No. of Licences Issued</i>		
	<i>For Item 23(1) & 23 (5) (Cotton & Man-made)</i>	<i>ITEM 23(3) (Woollen)</i>	<i>100% EOU (Cotton-Man-made/Wool)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Bihar	—	—	One
Gujarat	One	—	One
Haryana	—	Two	Two
Himachal Pradesh	Four	One	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—
Kerala	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	Four	—	Four/One
Maharashtra	Two	—	Seven
Orissa	Three	—	—
Punjab	Three	Two	One
Rajasthan	One	One	Two
Tamil Nadu	—	—	Seven
Uttar Pradesh	One	Two	One
Goa	—	—	One
Pondicherry	—	—	—
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Two	—	—
	Twenty Three	Eight	Twenty Nine

(b) to (e).

<i>Type of Mills</i>	<i>Existing Units</i>
Cotton/Man-Made Fibre Spinning Units.	781
Woollen Units.	624

The demand for spinning machinery has increased substantially mainly due to the large spinning capacity created after the Policy announcement of the Government vide Notification dated 30.6.1988. Sudden boom in the Textile Industry vis a vis export of yarn has also increased the pace of Modernisation and subsequently this has also resulted in sudden increased demand for spinning machinery. Due to these reasons the delivery period of some of the spinning machinery become long. However where the delivery period is long, import of such machinery is being recommended for the issuance of import licences. Apart from this import of sophisticated new machineries having to no indigenous angle are being allowed at concessional duty of import to those who have past export performance for 3 years, with an export obligation of 4 times the value of machinery in four years. This is in addition to 23 specific items of textile machinery allowed to be imported under concessional import duty of 40% with an export obligation of 5 times the value of machine (or 75% of production achieved from such machinery) for a period of five years to be fulfilled 100% Export Oriented Unit have no restriction in the import of required textile machinery.

**Teaching and non Teaching Staff
Selected for Posting In Kendriya
Vidyalayas Outside India**

726. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) what are the details, qualifications and experience etc. required for India based non-teaching and teaching staff selected for posting in Kendriya Vidyalayas located outside India;

(b) the details of selection norms and composition of selection committees for different posts;

(c) whether these norms and procedures had been adhered to in the past and would be done in the ensuing selection of staff for Kendriya Vidyalayas Kathmandu and Moscow; and

(d) if so, the details of posts to be filled in during the current or next month?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the special requirements to work in the isolated Kendriya Vidyalayas located outside India, administrative decisions specifying additional requirements for selection of suitable personnel for such postings are taken for time to time as necessary. The most recent norms and procedures adopted in this regard were as follows:-

STATEMENT

<i>Qualification other requirements</i>	<i>Moscow</i>	<i>Kathmandu</i>
1	2	3
	i) IInd class in the qualifying degree, M.A. for PGTs, B.A. for TGTs and simple B.A. for PRTs.	Same
	ii) Training qualification	Same
	iii) 5 years experience for PGTs, 4 years for TGTs, Drg. Teacher/Librarian and 3 years for PRTs/Music teacher	Same
	iv) Participation in inservice course	Same
	v) At least 90% result in Board classes	Same
	vi) No vigilance case	Same
Selection norms and composition of selection committees	Selection by merit as determined by interview	Selection by merit as determined by interview

For PGT K. V. Kathmandu (1989)

For PGT K. V. Moscow (1987)

1 2 3

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--------------|---|----------|
| 1) | Indian Ambassador in USSR | Chairman | 1. Jt. Commissioner, KVS | Chairman |
| 2) | Then MOS/HRD | Member | 2. D.C. (Pers) KVS | Member |
| 3) | Then MOS/MEA | Member | 3. A.C. (Hqrs) KVS | Member |
| 4) | Commissioner, KVS | Member Secy. | 4. A representative of
Ministry of External
Affairs and | |
| | | | 5. Subject Expert | |
-

	Moscow	Kathmandu
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>For TGT, PRT and Misc. Categories (1987)</i>	<i>For TGT, PRT and Misc. Categories (1989)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Commissioner, KVS Chairman	1. Dy. Commissioner (Pers) Chairman
2.	Councillor, India Member Embassy, Moscow Member	2. A.C. (Hqrs) Member
3.	Representative from Ministry of External Affairs Member	3. Subject expert
4.	Jt. Commissioner (Admn. KVS) Member Secy.	

(d) The posts to be filled are as follows:-

	<i>Moscow</i>	<i>Kathmandu</i>
PGTs	5	2
TGTs	1	1
PRTs	6	2
Librarian	1	1
Misc. Cat.	Nil	2

[*Translation*]

**Attachment of Hamirpur to Simla
C.P.W.D. Office**

727. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received
any request for attaching Hamirpur and other
districts of Himachal Pradesh to Shimla Of-
fice of Central Public Works Department
instead of Madhopur (Jammu and Kashmir);

(b) if so, the decision taken by the
Government thereon and time by which
Hamirpur will be attached to the Shimla
Office; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-
OPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

**Vacant Posts of Chemists In C.G.H.S.
Dispensaries, Bangalore**

728. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of chemists in
CGHS dispensaries in Bangalore City are
lying vacant;

(b) if so, the number of such posts which
are vacant and since when they are vacant;
and

(c) the action taken by the Government
to fill up these posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI
CHOWDHARY): (a) No posts of Chemist
have been sanctioned in C.G.H.S. dispen-
saries in Bangalore city.

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

[*Translation*]

**Supply of Essential Commodities to
States**

729. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the
Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be
pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of the essential com-
modities like sugar, wheat, rice, edible oil
etc. supplied to each State by the Union
Government during the current year;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains found short during the last fourteen months in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Necessary information is given in enclosed statements I, II and III.

(b) The gains/shortages of foodgrains in the godowns of FCI during the period January, 1989 to December, 1990, based on statistical reports received by FCI headquarters, are given below:-

(In M.T.)

<i>Gains/Shortages of foodgrains</i>	
Wheat	13,228 (Gain)
Rice	78,024 (Shortage)
Paddy	12,865 (Shortage)

(c) and (d). All shortages are required to be investigated and regularised by the various competent authorities. In case of shortages that are not justified action is taken against

the defaulting employees. FCI also takes preventive measures to avoid recurrence of shortages and minimise the same to the extent possible.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing allotment and offtake of Wheat and Rice from Central Pool for Public Distribution System to States/UTs during 1990 and January 1991

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Allotment and offtake during 1990 (January to December)				Allotment and offtake during 1991 January			
		Allotment		Offtake		Allotment		Offtake	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280.0	1,350.0	110.2	1208.6	40.0	130.0	13.4	117.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.6	92.0	7.7	87.2	0.8	8.0	0.5	7.2
3.	Assam	200.0	430.5	201.1	410.8	25.0	35.3	19.3	31.8
4.	Bihar	512.0	117.0	428.3	26.6	42.0	8.0	39.0	2.0
5.	Goa	46.5	48.9	29.0	44.8	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8
6.	Gujarat	725.0	330.0	551.0	278.9	75.0	24.0	92.3	21.8

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Allotment and offtake during 1990 (January to December)						Allotment and offtake during 1991 January			
		Allotment			Offtake			Allotment		Offtake	
		Wheat	Rice		Wheat	Rice		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
7.	Haryana	120.0	35.4	14.3	13.4	-10.0	3.0	18.1	1.0		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	120.0	78.0	69.9	51.1	10.0	6.5	8.5	5.4		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	250.0	410.0	71.2	204.6	20.0	35.0	6.8	10.1		
10.	Karnataka	320.0	598.0	294.4	530.7	40.0	45.0	30.8	40.6		
11.	Kerala	240.0	1,575.0	231.0	1504.5	30.0	142.5	28.0	118.0		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	360.0	290.0	248.9	193.7	30.0	21.0	31.7	10.0		
13.	Maharashtra	1,165.0	569.5	1069.3	537.6	100.0	45.0	105.5	54.7		
14.	Manipur	36.0	84.0	31.4	67.5	3.0	7.0	2.1	1.0		
15.	Meghalaya	26.4	114.9	26.7	117.8	2.5	9.5	2.6	9.2		

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. T.	Allotment and offtake during 1990 (January to December)						Allotment and offtake during 1991 January			
		Allotment			Offtake			Allotment		Offtake	
		Wheat	Rice		Wheat	Rice		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
16.	Mizoram	15.0	90.0	14.2	93.0	1.25	7.5	0.8	8.8		
17.	Nagaland	76.75	113.25	72.9	117.3	6.25	9.25	5.9	11.5		
18.	Orissa	295.0	267.5	257.5	171.6	25.0	18.0	25.2	15.1		
19.	Punjab	60.0	17.7	4.3	2.6	5.0	1.5	4.2	0.4		
20.	Rajasthan	840.1	38.4	571.1	13.3	70.0	3.2	83.7	1.3		
21.	Sikkim	6.4	54.0	4.6	29.7	0.6	4.5	0.3	1.9		
22.	Tamil Nadu	360.0	736.8	204.4	695.8	30.0	65.0	10.7	51.9		
23.	Tripura	30.0	169.20	16.1	141.6	2.5	12.85	1.3	9.9		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	600.0	397.0	266.8	258.9	50.0	25.0	82.5	22.0		

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Allotment and offtake during 1990 (January to December)						Allotment and offtake during 1991 January			
		Allotment			Offtake			Allotment		Offtake	
		Wheat	Rice		Wheat	Rice		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
25.	West Bengal	1080.0	854.0	898.4	592.5	90.0	60.0	84.5	46.0		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.4	18.0	4.0	9.4	2.1	4.5	0.9	0.2		
27.	Chandigarh	21.6	4.8	16.6	3.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.3		
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.4	6.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.5	—	—		
29.	Daman & Diu	1.80	5.40	0.6	2.6	0.15	0.45	—	—		
30.	Delhi	840.0	240.0	566.4	168.3	72.0	20.0	75.6	14.0		
31.	Lakshadweep	0.1	5.5	—	3.7	—	—	—	1.0		
32.	Pondicherry	5.50	24.0	2.0	10.1	0.75	2.0	—	0.3		

STATEMENT - II

(Figures in Tonnes)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Monthly quota</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	247
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314
4.	Assam	9617
5.	Bihar	33459
6.	Chandigarh	372
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51
8.	Delhi	8721
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	539
10.	Gujarat	16194
11.	Haryana	6386
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2019
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884
14.	Karnataka	17769
15.	Kerala	11953
16.	Lakshadweep	71
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25031
18.	Maharashtra	29938
19.	Manipur	694
20.	Meghalaya	662
21.	Mizoram	261

(Figures in Tonnes)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Monthly quota</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
22.	Nagaland	426
2.	Orissa	12393
2	Pondicherry	400
25.	Punjab	7945
26.	Rajasthan	16914
27.	Sikkim	165
28.	Tamil Nadu	22547
29.	Tripura	1001
30.	Uttar Pradesh	52926
31.	West Bengal	25888

STATEMENT - III

Statewise Details of Allocation and Lifting of Edible Oils for the Oil Year from November, 1989 to October, 1990.

(Figures in Tonnes)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Edible oils</i>	
		<i>Allocated</i>	<i>Lifted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46250	37710
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	930	53
3.	Assam	2500	324
4.	Bihar	10700	6882

(Figures in Tonnes)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Edible oils</i>	
		<i>Allocated</i>	<i>Lifted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
5.	Goa	7200	6170
6.	Gujarat	78450	66443
7.	Haryana	7350	5238
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9700	6665
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7500	3504
10.	Karnataka	49950	44696
11.	Kerala	43000	36674
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40000	22018
13.	Maharashtra	142000	135678
14.	Manipur	2760	1342
15.	Meghalaya	2150	1321
16.	Mizoram	3250	943
17.	Nagaland	3800	2936
18.	Orissa	23000	13835
19.	Punjab	3950	1725
20.	Rajasthan	49800	45407
21.	Sikkim	2300	578
22.	Tamil Nadu	16050	4913
23.	Tripura	67400	35021
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2550	1100

(Figures in Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Edible oils	
		Allocated	Lifted
1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	760	377
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2550	1100
27.	Chandigarh	760	377
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	700	709
29.	Daman	780	708
30.	Diu	650	430
31.	Delhi	19900	13701
32.	Lakshdweep	420	314
33.	Pondicherry	6850	6713

Hospitals in Delhi

730. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small hospitals and maternity centres in Delhi run by Government;

(b) whether adequate arrangements for the treatment, beds, doctors and other staff exist in them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these arrangements are likely to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Following small hospitals and maternity centres are being run by Government in Delhi:-

	Small Hospitals	Maternity Centre
C.G.H.S.	4	2
Delhi Administration	6	-

	<i>Small Hospitals</i>	<i>Maternity Centre</i>
N.D.M.C.	2	13
M.C.D.	31	104

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

New Sugar Mills for Uttar Pradesh

731. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue licences/Industrial Licences for setting up sugar mills in Dataganj, Aonla and Faridpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not propose specific locations for setting up of new mills in any part of the country. The applications for grant of LOI/IL for establishment of new sugar mill at specific locations are received through the Department of I.D. which are then considered by the Government as per the Licensing policy guidelines in force.

Allotment of Flats Meant for Ministers and M.Ps.

732. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons other than

Ministers and M. Ps. who have been allotted houses, flats or bungalows meant for Members of Parliament and Ministers; and

(b) if so, the criteria thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). No houses have been earmarked for Members of Parliament from the general pool. Houses were earmarked for Ministers vide gazette Notification dated the 30th May, 1990. Since then, no house earmarked for the Ministers has been allotted to any other person.

[English]

Diabetics Check up Camps

733. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether free diabetics check up camps were organised at New Delhi by some voluntary organisations during October, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of services provided during such camps with number of persons separately males and females checked up:

(c) whether the Government propose to ask such voluntary organisations to hold such camps in other States and Union Territories also in future; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). These camps generally offer (i) free blood glucose testing services to all those who volunteer to avail of such services (ii) to impart patient education including proper diet therapy and exercises in the management of diabetes mellitus to all those attending the camps and (iii) family education to support and strengthen the concept of home care for patients of diabetes mellitus.

The Government encourage and will continue to encourage involvement of voluntary organisations to hold such camps.

Filariasis in Bihar

734. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from Filariasis for the last three years State-wise;

(b) the measures taken/Proposed to be taken by the Union Government to control

the disease; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance rendered to State Governments, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). The National Filaria Control Programme is at Present functioning in 204 towns in 13 States and U.Ts. Twenty seven Filaria survey units are delimiting the problem of filariasis in the unsurveyed districts in Known endemic states. In addition, 192 clinics mainly attached to the control units are engaged in detection and treatment of filaria cases. The number of cases reported by the various control units, survey units and clinics for the year 1987, 1988 and 1989, is given state-wise as in the Statement - I below.

Under the programme, antimosquito measures in the form of recurrent weekly application of larvicides and reduction of breeding places of mosquitoes are carried out.

(c) The requisite information is given in Statement - II below.

STATEMENT-I

Si. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of disease cases reported during the year				
		1987	1988	1989		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7131	7017	5040		
2.	Assam	46	5	1		
3.	Bihar	21113	6876	6862		
4.	Goa	57	8	8		
5.	Gujarat	147	129	107		
6.	Karnataka	2485	1571	1011		
7.	Kerala	1652	1019	636		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1174	1020	850		
9.	Maharashtra	6305	5258	5148		
10.	Orissa	4911	4948	2547		

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of disease cases reported during the year				
		1987	1988	1989		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Tamil Nadu	3603	2752	1413		
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3229	3099	4827		
13.	West Bengal	859	411	1050		
14.	Pondicherry	55	10	70		
15.	A & N Islands	NA	27	28		
16.	Daman & Diu	NA	67	77		
17.	Lakshadweep	51	1	71		
	Total	52948	34218	29746		

Details of financial assistants to States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of State	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	2.51	1.00	1.94	1.00	3.54
2.	Assam	2.00	1.55	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.95
3.	Bihar	5.00	11.94	0.50	12.87	3.00	13.50
4.	Gujarat	3.37	2.66	2.00	19.19	9.50	7.52
5.	Karnataka	5.00	0.20	0.50	4.96	2.00	5.75
6.	Kerala	5.00	11.53	1.00	7.74	1.00	8.70
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	2.42	0.50	0.70	2.00	2.65
8.	Maharashtra	14.25	15.50	30.82	18.35	14.50	15.88
9.	Orissa	4.48	5.33	3.50	6.66	7.87	7.28
10.	Tamil Nadu	7.00	8.87	5.00	21.82	12.00	13.84

Sl. No.	Name of State	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Uttar Pradesh	15.88	0.52	16.44	14.60	14.00	17.44
12.	West Bengal	2.00	5.47	1.00	9.65	1.00	7.81
13.	Goa	Nil	2.58	1.00	2.90	1.00	1.89
14.	Pondicherry*	Nil	2.99	Nil	7.53	Nil	5.14
15.	A & N Islands*	Nil	1.82	Nil	3.89	Nil	1.01
16.	Lakshadweep*	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.39	Nil	9.95
17.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.99	Nil	1.26
	Total	73.93	76.07	54.26	135.75	69.87	116.11

*To Union Territories total material supplied is made from the Centre and hence no such cash and kind admissible.

Admission to Kuwait Returnee Children

735. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children of Kuwait Returnees are not getting admission in schools in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The Government was seized of the fact that a large number of children of Kuwait Returnees would be seeking admission in schools in Kerala as also in other parts of the country. In order to minimise the difficulties likely to be faced by these children the Government, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan issued instructions that children who were eligible for admission, may be admitted on the basis of an affidavit/declaration without insisting on the production of transfer certificates and other documents which are normally required. It was appreciated that in the emergent circumstances, these documents may not be immediately available with the families.

In respect of Kerala, a central team visited the State and had extensive discussions with the State Government, as a result of which the following additional one time concessions were extended to all children of Kuwait Returnees:-

- (i) These children would be treated as a one time separate category for admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- (ii) Subject to other conditions of eligibility being complied with,

class XI would be opened in certain secondary schools affiliated to the CBSE to accommodate the influx of students.

(iii) That the normal upper limit for admission into each class in Kendriya Vidyalayas would be made flexible.

(iv) Relaxation would be given in respect of percentage of attendance.

In view of all the above measures which have been taken by the Government the children of Kuwait Returnees are not expected to face difficulties in getting admission in schools in Kerala.

Scheme to Introduce National Wage Structure for Doctors

736. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to introduce National Wage Structure of the Service Doctors, Medical Teachers, ESI Doctors, Doctors employed under Public/Private Sector, Private practitioners and Junior Doctors in the wake of frequent strikes/agitations resorted to by these persons for hike of pay, allowances and other perquisite; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to mitigate the rising trend of discontentment amongst the medical men at different levels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Health is a state subject and as such

the different State Government fix the pay scales of their employees including doctors. So far as the Central Government is concerned, the pay scales of doctors are based on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission as accepted by Government. The grievances of the doctors employed in the Central Government are looked into and necessary remedial measures are taken from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Mills for Unnao

737. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a proposal for setting up a sugar mill in Unnao district; and

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Implementation of UGC Scheme in Kerala

738. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some teachers in service on the date of implementation of UGC Scheme for college and university teachers were denied the benefit of UGC Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that all the teachers get the benefit of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Government of Kerala has issued orders to implement the Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales for the teachers in Universities, affiliated colleges, law colleges, etc. with effect from 1.1.1986. According to the information furnished by the Govt. of Kerala, there are a number of composite colleges in the State in which teachers teach in pre-degree as well as degree classes in the same college. The State Government has estimated that 52% of the total number of college teachers will be in degree courses and 48% in pre-degree courses. The State Government has decided to give revised UGC pay scales to 52% teachers in the degree colleges will effect from 1.1.86 and to 48% teachers in pre-degree courses w.e.f. 1.4.90 as and when they complete 8 years of service, subject to other conditions in the UGC scheme.

Cholesterol in Coconut Oil

739. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coconut oil contains more fat which raises the cholesterol level in the blood;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the finding thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Co-

conut Oil has high levels of saturated fats containing 87.9% of saturated fatty acids while unsaturated fatty acids comprise 8.6%

(c) and (d). Studies conducted both in India and abroad show that coconut Oil raises cholesterol level in blood.

Change of Norms for Sugar Units

740. DR. A. K. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have changed norms for setting up of sugar mills;

(b) if so, what are the changes made and their impact on performance of sugar units;

(c) whether the reduction in the distance between two sugar mills has increased the cost of production of sugar and has also adversely affected the availability of sugarcane to sugar mills; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d). The Licensing Policy for sugar industry for the 8th Five Year Plan is presently being reviewed by the Government.

Papers Missing from Government Files

741. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3292 on Aug. 1990, regarding papers missing from Govt. files and state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been ordered in the matter of missing pages from a Govt. file; and

(b) if so, the status of enquiring agency, date of ordering such enquiry and expected date of submission of report?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes. Enquiry has been ordered.

(b) Officer of the level of Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Textiles has been ordered to make a preliminary enquiry in terms of Para 2 of chapter 3 of Vigilance Manuals Vol. I to determine whether prima facie there is some lapse on the part of the official/officer of the Ministry of Textiles and of the WT Section who were in possession of the file of the WT Section relating to Appointment of Director (Tech.) of British India Corpn. The enquiry was ordered on 22.2.91. The Officer has been asked to submit his report in a month's time.

Preparation/Approval of Plans by D.D.A.

742. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basic difference under Section 10 (Procedure to be followed in the preparation and approval of plans) and Section 11A (Modification to Plan):

(b) how many cases have been dealt with under each section during the last four years;

(c) whether there is any Screening Board at present in DDA under rules 1959, if so, the names of the Members of the Screening Board;

(d) whether Schemes like Papankala and Narela have been dealt with under section 10 of D.D. Act; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Whereas Section 10 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 prescribes the procedure to be followed by the Delhi Development Authority for preparation and approval of the Master Plan of Delhi and the Zonal Development Plans, Section 11A of the Act empowers the Authority and the Central Government to make modifications to the Master Plan of Delhi or the Zonal Development Plans and also prescribes the procedure to be followed for carrying out any modifications to them.

(b) No cases have been dealt with under Section 10 of the Act during the last 4 years. However, Public Notices have been issued under Section 11A for inviting objections/suggestions in 11 cases and final Notifications have been issued in 16 cases during the period (1.1.87 to 31.12.90).

(c) The Authority in its Resolution No. 38 dated 14.3.85 constituted a Screening Board to process the modifications in Master Plan for Delhi (Perspective 2001). The composition of the Board was as under:

- (i) Vice-Chairman, DDA
- (ii) Engineer Member, DDA
- (iii) Commissioner, MCD
- (iv) Shri Ram Lai, Member, DDA
- (v) Shri Deep Chand Sharma Member, DDA

Subsequently, S/Shri Ram Lal and Deep Chand Sharma ceased to be the Members of

the Board after the expiry of their tenure as Members of the Authority.

(d) and (e). The Zonal Plan for Zone I-1 (Narela) was processed under Section 10 of the Act during 1974 keeping in view the provisions of the Zonal Development Plan. The second part comprising of 268 hectares was processed and notified under Section 11A of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The Scheme of Dwarka (Papankalan) Part of urban extension identified in MPD-2001 is being processed under Section 11A of the Act.

Transfer of Land to Slum Department of D.D.A.

743. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for the transfer of land from Ministry of Urban Development to Slum Department of D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the details of the proposal of Slum Wing of D.D.A. for implementing the Project?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) to (c). Delhi Administration had made certain proposals relating to measures for decongesting the Walled city and for providing social infrastructure facilities to cater to the low income groups residing in the Walled city. Various alternatives in this regard have been examined by Government. However, no final decision has been taken so far in regard to transfer of land from Government of India to Slum Department, DDA. The delay in this regard has been on account of difficulties in locating suitable vacant land for this purpose.

National Competition in Trans Yamuna Area

744. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national competition about implementation of Central Business District Project in Trans-Yamuna Area was conducted in 1978-79;

(b) the outcome of that national competition;

(c) the progress of implementation of the Project; and

(d) whether progress of implementation is satisfactory and if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Single entry received was discarded.

(c) and (d). The project is still at preliminary stage of planning and therefore, the question of its implementation at this stage does not arise.

Implementation of NCR Plan

745. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of National Capital Region Plan, so far; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) A sum of Rs. 139 crores (approximately) has so far been Spent by the Centre and the participating State Governments to implement the various Urban Development Schemes as indicated in the statement below.

(b) The following steps have been undertaken to expedite the implementation of the Regional Plan NCR-2001:

(i) The Sub-Regional Plans for the Sub-regions are under preparation by the participating State Governments.

(ii) A Functional Plan for DMA, including Delhi UT, is being prepared by the NCR Planning Board.

(iii) The Board is monitoring the progress of various infrastructural facilities like telecom, power, water supply etc. in priority and DMA towns of the region.

STATEMENT

Details of Ongoing and New Schemes being funded by the NCR Planning Board

LA : Land Acquisition

LD : Land Development

(As on 20.2.91)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Government upto	Sanction by the Board from 4/85 to	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a)	(b)	3/85	1/91	12/90		
		(Rs. in Lakhs)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

HARYANA

GURGAON

On-going Scheme:

1. Development of Sector 15 (Industrial) New No. 18,19420
- 584.64 (1981 prices) acres
- 1145.03
- 251.00
- 230.00
- 1810.00
- The Scheme has been completed

(As on 20.2.91)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction by the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b) acres	(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Development of Sector 4 & 7 Scheme	378.96 (1981 prices)	410.92 acres	50.00	25.00	345.46		The Scheme has been completed
3.	Construction of Link Road between Sector 4, 7 & 15	126.00 (1987 prices)	—	—	63.00	126.01		LA : 100% LD : work taken up recently and is in progress
4.	Development of Institutional Sector 32 Part Residential Sector 39	1880.00 (1988 prices)	235.00	—	350.00	950.28		LA : 100% Board is financing for LA Only

(As on 20.2.91)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction by the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b)	(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b) (Rs. in Lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANIPAT								
<i>On-going schemes</i>								
1.	Development of Sector 11 & 12 (Residential)	685.87 (1981 prices)	486.95 acres	87.00	273.50	867.74	The Scheme has been treated as complete so far as Board's Financing is concerned	
NEW SCHEME								
1.	Construction of Transport Nagar Scheme	94.35 (1987 prices)	—	—	46.00	89.54	Land in possession Con. of single storied shops completed Con.	

(As on 20.2.91)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction by the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
		(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								of 21 Nos. convenient shops completed
2.	Sector 25 (Industrial) Phase II for informal sector	253.00 (1987 prices)	—	—	33.00	65.25		8 Nos shops completed 6 Nos shops completed 8 Nos show rooms in progress, 6 Nos show-rooms in progress
3.	Development Scheme of Industrial Sector 7 at Panipat	693.00	135.00	—	108.00	—		LA : 100% LD : Not started
	Total Scheme 8	4695.82		388.00	1128.50	4254.28		

(As on 20.2.91)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction by the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	OLD SCHEMES (Completed)							
1.	Sector 14 (Residential) Scheme at Gurgaon	574.92	156.23	40.35	—	262.95		
2.	Sector 17 (Residential) Scheme at Gurgaon	367.87	340.00	13.00	—	390.14		
3.	Sector 25 (Industrial) Scheme at Panipat	126.00	100.00	28.00	—	117.37		
	Total Scheme 11	5764.61	—	469.35	1128.50	5024.74		

ABSTRACT OF LOANS (HARYANA)

(Rs. in lakhs)

By the Central Government upto 3/85	:	469.35
By NCR Planning Board during 1985-8.	:	125.00
1986-87	:	138.00
1987-88	:	279.00
1988-89	:	295.00
1989-90	:	183.00
1990-91	:	108.00

Total	:	Rs. 1597.85
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Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 1/91	Physical progress upto 1/91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RAJASTHAN							
	Alwar							
	On-going Scheme:							
1.	Commercial Complex Scheme	37.73 (1986 prices)	—	—	16.50	16.92	The Scheme has been completed	
	NEW SCHEMES							
1.	Construction of Rail Road over Bridge	235.00 (1987 prices)	727 mt. long	—	70.00	137.79	LA : 100% LD : Superstructure 70%	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 1/91	Physical progress upto 1/91	Remarks
1	2	(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	8	9
2.	Residential Scheme at (Hasan Khan Mewati Nagar)	328.80 (1989 prices)	148.00 acres	—	128.50	177.10	1.	Survey, demarcation and leveling etc. 100%
							2.	Construction of Roads drainage etc. 90%
							3.	Development of Parks and open space 45%
							4.	Electrification amount deposited 100%
							5.	Water Supply 15% LA : 100%

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 1/91	Physical progress upto 1/91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
3.	Shivaji Park Commercial Complex Scheme	29.40 (1987 prices)	126 shops + 8 kiosks	—	14.70	23.73		The Scheme has been completed
4.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Alwar	103.42 (1989 prices)	39.52 acres	—	35.00	58.42	LA : 100%	Survey, demarcation and levelling etc. 100% Con. of roads 60% Con. of Drains 15% Electrification amount deposited 100% Con. of Parks 30%
5.	Residential Scheme of Budh Vihar (Vijay Nagar Extn.) Alwar	375.00 (1988 prices)	219.00 acres	—	24.00	52.40	(a)	Survey demarcation and levelling 100%

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 1/91	Physical progress upto 1/91	Remarks
1		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
2		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

(Plotted development)

(b) Con. of Drain-Roads etc. 25%

(c) LA : 60%

BHIWADI (NEW SCHEME)

1.	Residential and Commercial Scheme at Bhiwadi (Bhagat Singh Scheme)	250.00 (1988 prices)	219 acres	—	95.00	163.43	LA : 100% WBM 96% Drainage 55% Road and BT works 15% Arboriculture 50% Supply 15% Boring of Tube wells started Electricity 15% RCC poles for electric line collected at site
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Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Govern-ment upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 1/91	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 1/91	Physical progress upto 1/91	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
		(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)				
2.	Residential Scheme at Chandra Nagar and Jawahar (1989 prices) Nagar at Bhiwadi	500.00	315 acres	—	250.00	414.85	LA : 80%		
	Total Scheme 8	1858.55			633.70	1044.64			
OLD SCHEMES (COMPLETED)									
1.	14 Residential and 5 Commercial Scheme at Alwar	534.80	784.22 acres	252.08	—	526.66		One Scheme was dropped due to land disputed and 18 Schemes were completed	
2.	Development of Kacchi Basti at Alwar	—	—	38.00	—	75.57			
3.	IUDP Counter-Magnet Scheme at Alwar	—	—	47.05	—	94.18			
	Total Scheme 28	2393.35	—	337.05	633.70	1741.05			

ABSTRACT OF LOANS (RAJASTHAN)

By the Central Government upto 3/85	:	Rs. 337.05 lakhs
By NCR Planning Board during 1985-86	:	Rs. 75.00 "
1986-87	:	Rs. 36.20 "
1987-88	:	Rs. 68.20 "
1988-89	:	Rs. 134.00 "
1989-90	:	Rs. 170.00 "
1990-91	:	Rs. 150.00
Total	Funds Released	Rs. 970.75 Lakhs
		Yat to be drawn

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 12/90	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)			
		(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		

UTTAR PRADESH**Meerut****On-going Schemes:**

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Residential Scheme between Meerut and Garmukteshwar Road in Front of Medical College | 1450.97
(1988 prices) | 269.96
acres | 46.00 | 310.00 | 1372.34 | LA : 100%
LD : 90% | |
| 2. | Residential Scheme at Meerut Hapur and Meerut Garmukteshwar Road | 1296.03
(1988 prices) | 446.96
acres | 151.00 | 190.00 | 1916.84 | LA : 100%
LD : 90% | |

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 12/90	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b) acres	(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Residential Scheme at Pallavapuram	1524.80 (1985 prices)	432.84 acres	115.00	625.00	1587.43	LA : 100% Road and Drainage 94% Water Supply Sub 99% Electrification 95% Arboriculture 91% Disposal and Treatment of Sewerage 90%	
4.	Commercial Complex Scheme at Garhmukteshwar Road Meerut	292.44 (1988 prices)	103.42 acres	30.00	32.00	168.97	LA : 100% LD : 70%	
NEW SCHEMES								
1.	Hathkargha Nagar Housing-cum-work Centre Scheme at Meerut	1516.40 (1989 prices)	217.45 acres	—	610.00	750.84	LA : 100%	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 12/90	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(a) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(b) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Development of Begum Bridge area at Meerut	112.00 (1987 prices)	—	—	50.00	97.19	Development and Improvement work 80%	
3.	Scissors Manufacturing work-cum-shelter complex at Meerut	152.00 (1989 prices)	19.87	—	68.00	50.77	LA : 70%	
4.	Sports goods manufacturing and trading unit complex at Delhi Road Meerut.	1003.00 (1989 prices)	82.93 acres	—	401.50	400.00	LA : 43%	
	HAPUR							
	On-Going Scheme							
1.	Residential and Commercial Scheme between Meerut and Hapur Road Hapur	225.00 (1985 prices)	31.00 acres	49.00 + 40.00	50.00	217.79	LA : 100% LD : 100%. The Scheme is being treated as	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 12/90	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(Details awaited)							
	completed so far financing by the Board is concerned.							
	BULANDSHAHR KHURJA							
	New Schemes (Sanctioned during 1990-91)							
1.	Office-cum-Commercial Scheme at Bulandshahr	112.00	19.5 acres	—	56.00	—		
2.	Transport Nagar Scheme at Khurja	166.57	25 acres	—	50.00	—		
	Total Scheme 11	7851.21	—	431.00	2442.50	6562.17		

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan By the Central Government upto 3/85	Sanction By the Board from 4/85 to 12/90	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto 12/90	Physical progress upto 12/90	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
		(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)			
OLD SCHEMES (COMPLETED)									
1.	Scheme No. 2 (Transport Nagar between Bagpat and Meerut Road)	77.48	52.40 acres	19.00	—	67.78			
2.	Scheme No. 3 (Residential Scheme between Meerut and Hapur Road)	451.60	378.60 acres	112.00	—	573.49			
Total Schemes 13		8380.29	—	562.00	2442.50	7203.44			

ABSTRACTS OF LOANS (UTTAR PRADESH)

By the Central Government upto 3/85	:	Rs. 562.00 lakhs
By NCR Planning Board	:	Rs. 175.00 "
1985-86	:	Rs. 225.00 "
1986-87	:	Rs. 376.00 "
1987-88	:	Rs. 507.00 "
1988-89	:	Rs. 567.00 "
1989-90	:	Rs. 592.50 "
1990-91	:	(Upto 12/90)
Total	:	Rs. 3004.50 Lakhs

Summary of Loans and Expenditure

		<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>			
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Loan Released by Government of India upto 3/85</i>	<i>Loan Released by NCR Planning Board from 4/85 to 1/91</i>	<i>Total Loans released by the Centres</i>	<i>Total Expenditure increased on schemes/projects</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Haryana	469.35	1128.50	1597.85	5024.74 (upto 12/90)
2.	Rajasthan	337.05	633.70	970.75	1741.05 (upto 1/91)
3.	Uttar Pradesh	562.00	2442.50	3004.50	7203.44 (upto 12/90)
	Total	1368.40	4204.70	5473.10	13969.23

Multinationals in India

746. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU VASHANT-RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the multinational food processing companies at present functioning in India;

(b) the names of the Indian companies collaborating with them in this regard; and

(c) the views of the Government about the working of these multinational companies?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Class Rooms and Laboratory Rooms In Schools of Rajasthan

747. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of class rooms and laboratory rooms in Upper Primary Secondary and Senior Higher Secondary Schools in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Rajasthan Government has submitted proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance in this regard;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government has also submitted to the Union Government proposals for IV Phase of operation Black Board Programme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union

Government to the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government of Rajasthan had submitted proposal for financial assistance under the Scheme of Border Area Development (Education) Programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Both the proposals stand sanctioned by the Department of Education.

Guest Control Order

748. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enforced Guest Control Order to restrict the number of guests and food items for marriage and other ceremonial occasions in Delhi and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and dates from which it has been implemented throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Some State/UTs have issued or are enforcing Guest Control Orders to regulate consumption and use of foodstuffs. Powers under the E.C. Act, 1955 to issue such orders are delegated with them.

Delhi Administration has recently issued the Delhi Guest Control Order, 1991 which restricts the number of persons to whom foodstuffs can be served to 200 in parties/functions held in connection with marriages or funerals and to 50 in other parties and functions. No restriction has been imposed on the number of items of foodstuffs which

can be served to the permitted number of guests. The order will come into effect from 1.3.91.

Funds from Financial Institutions for N.C.R.

749. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some active steps to raise funds from financial institutions, and the 'open market' to finance the schemes of the National Capital Region (NCR) Plan which has so far made very little progress due to the paucity of resources;

(b) whether there has recently been any meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the representatives who took part in the meeting of the Board along with its deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Proposals made in the 8th Five Year Plan for the National Capital Region envisage raising of loans through market borrowings and through financial institutions for financing projects in National Capital Region.

(b) Yes, Sir. The last meeting of the Board was held on 15.1.91.

(c) The meeting, presided over by the Union Minister for Urban Development was attended by Union Minister of Energy, Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Haryana, the Lt. Governor of Delhi, the Urban Development Minister from UP, the Water Resource Minister from MP and concerned officials of Central and State Governments. The Board reviewed the progress of action taken on decisions taken earlier and stressed:

- (i) The need for enhancing the Plan allocation,
- (ii) The need for making additional power available in the region,
- (iii) The enhancement of telecom facilities in the Region and Counter Magnet Towns,
- (iv) The need for expediting development of National Highways and Expressways,
- (v) The need for expediting development of railways in the region, and
- (vi) The need for location of the Inland Container Depot outside Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Cat Scanning Machine In Udaipur

750. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance for installing CAT scanning machine in Udaipur division which is an Adivasi dominated area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) There is no scheme in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for providing financial assistance to State Government/institutions for installation of CAT Scanning machine.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Blind and Handicapped Persons

751. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind and handicapped persons separately, in the country and whether any survey has been conducted by the Government in this connection;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to do it now; and

(c) whether the Government are taking

(i)	With locomotor disability	:	54.30 lakhs
(ii)	With hearing disability	:	30.20 lakhs
(iii)	With speech disability	:	17.50 lakhs

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Agro Research in Pepsi Foods

752. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount incurred in setting up the Pepsi Foods 100 acres farm for agro research and the agro research centre; and

(b) the details of the studies/findings/achievements of the research centre?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) According to M/s. Pepsi Foods

preventive measures to ensure that our future generation do not suffer from these diseases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) There are approximately 120 lakh blind persons in the country as per survey conducted on prevalence of Blindness during 1986-89. Besides, as per survey of Disabled persons conducted in the year 1981 by the then Ministry of Social Welfare, the estimate in respect of various disabled persons was as under:

Private Limited a sum of Rs. 1.08 crores will be incurred on Agro research for the year ending March 31, 1991.

(b) As per the information furnished by the company considerable work in research activities has been undertaken at the field level. The initial focus has been in developing better techniques of cultivation at the farm level. In their experimental farms they have introduced the following technologies:-

- (i) Nurseries with 21 Kms. of plastic tunnels to grow quality transplants.
- (ii) Adoption of deep chisling technique to increase yields by 25-30%
- (iii) Precision farming through superior bed making and direct seeding.

- (iv) Introduction of viable over-the-winter crop to get better prices in January/February.
- (v) Free distribution of tomato production guide translated in the local language.
- (vi) 1400 farmers have been trained through demonstrations at 40 kissan training camps.

Apart from the above, a number of research papers on the various innovations and techniques introduced in tomato cultivation are reported to be under preparation.

Development of Computer Facilities In Colleges

753. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated any plans for development of computer facilities in colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated total cost of implementing the first phase thereof;

(c) the Universities that are proposed to be helped in setting up computer centres;

(d) whether any colleges/universities in Kerala State are covered by the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission have a scheme for providing mini/micro computers to colleges

and more advance computers to Universities. According to the information furnished by UGC, about 800 colleges were assisted by the Commission for purchase of mini/micro computer systems at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.82 crores till the end of 7th Plan Period. In addition, 104 Universities were also provided with computers till the end of 7th Plan Period. The Commission gave assistance of Rs. 11.66 crores for this purpose during the 7th Plan. This is an ongoing scheme and will continue during the 8th Plan period also.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A list of Universities/Colleges located in the State of Kerala which have been provided financial assistance for purchase of computers is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Names of the Universities and Colleges which have been provided with Computers in the State of Kerala

UNIVERSITIES

1. Calicut University
2. Cochin University
3. Kerala University
4. Mahatma Gandhi University.

COLLEGES

1. S. N. College, Cannanore.
2. N.S.S. Training College, Ottapalam.
3. M.E.S. Mampad College, P.O. Mampad College.
4. Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.

5. Christ College, Irinjalakuda.
6. St. Joseph's College Irinjalakuda.
7. Nehru Arts Science College, Kasaragod.
8. St. Mary's College, Wayanad.
9. Mercy College, Palghat.
10. Payyaner College, Cannanor District.
11. Sir Sayed College, Tailparauba.
12. M.E.S. Kalhdi College, Palghat.
13. Govt. College, Kasaragod.
14. M.E.S. Aemabi College, Edavilangu.
15. M.E.S. Ponnani College, P.O. Ponnani South.
16. St. Thomas College, Trichur.
17. Faronk College, Calicut.
18. Farook Training College, Calicut.
19. N.S.S. College, Ottapalam.
20. Malabar Christian College, Calicut.
21. St. Joseph's College, Calicut.
22. Govt. K.K.T.M. College, Pullut.
23. Nirmalagiri College, Tellicherry.
24. Vimla College, Trichur.
25. Loyola College of Social Science, Trivandrum.
26. S.D. College, Alleppey.
27. S.N. College for women, Quilon.
28. Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum.
29. St. Xavier's College, Trivandrum.
30. Providence Women's College, Calicut.
31. Sree Narayana Training College, Nondunganda.
32. All Saints' College, Trivandrum.
33. St. John's College, Anchal.
34. Milad-E-Sharief Memorial College, Kayamukulam.
35. T.K.M. College of Arts & Science, Quilon.
36. Bishop Moore College, Kallumala, Mavelikara.
37. St. Joseph's College for Women, Alleppey.
38. N.S.S. College, Pendalam.
39. Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.
30. Christian College, Chengannur.
31. Iqbal College, Peringammala.
32. Sree Narayana College, Chempazhanthy.
33. Sree Narayana College, Punalur.
34. N.S.S. College, Shertallai.
35. Govt. Arts College, Trivandrum.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>36. College for Women, Trivandrum.</p> <p>37. N.S.S. College, Nilamel.</p> <p>38. Sree Narayana College, Sivagiri, Varkala.</p> <p>39. Peet Memorial Training College, Mavelikkara.</p> <p>40. Mount Tabor Training College, Pathanapuram.</p> <p>41. St. Gregories College, Kottarakara.</p> <p>42. T.K. Madhava Memorial College, Nangiarkulangara.</p> <p>43. Devaswam Board College, Sasthamcottah.</p> <p>44. Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha.</p> <p>45. N.S.S. Training College, Kottayam.</p> <p>46. St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry.</p> <p>47. St. Thomas College, Palai.</p> <p>48. St. Joseph's Training College, Mannanam.</p> <p>49. St., Thomas Training College, Palani.</p> <p>50. Bharat Mata College, Cochin.</p> <p>51. Kuriakose Elias College, Mannanam.</p> <p>52. Medical College, Kottayam.</p> <p>53. St. Xaviers College for Women, Erankujan.</p> | <p>54. Assumption College, Changanacherry.</p> <p>55. Newman College, Thodupuzha.</p> <p>56. Union Christian College, Alwaye.</p> <p>57. Titus II Teachers College, Tiruvalla.</p> <p>58. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.</p> <p>59. St. Peter's College, Kolencherry.</p> <p>60. St. Thomas College, Pazhavangadi.</p> <p>61. Sri Sankara College, Kolencherry, Kalachy.</p> |
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Non Utilisation of Weaving Sections of Textile Mills

754. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is utilising its weaving sections of textile mills taken over by it in the city of Mumbai (Bombay);

(b) if not, whether contracts for weaving have been given to private parties in Bhiwandi and other parts of the city;

(c) whether Government propose to give weaving work to the unemployed workers of textile mills taken over;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. NTC (SM) which is managing 13 textile mills taken over by the Government in 1983 is utilising the weaving sections of these taken over mills.

(b) No contract for weaving has been given by NTC mills to any private party in Bhiwandi and other parts of the city.

(c) Since the weaving activity is uneconomical, NTC has been engaged in reduction of weaving activity.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan City-wise

755. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas being run in rural

areas in Rajasthan presently, city-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas in different parts of Rajasthan;

(c) whether any request has been made by different Central agencies of State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) At present 42 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 20 Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning in the State of Rajasthan as per Statement given below.

(b) to (d). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received proposals for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas at following stations in the State of Rajasthan. The name of the sponsoring agencies and details of facilities being provided by them are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Sponsoring agency	Details of facilities		
			Land (in acres)	Temp. Accommodation	Residential Accommodation
			Reqd/Avail	Reqd/Avail	Reqd/Avail (% of staff)
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Pokaran	Ministry of Defence	15/16	12/12	50%Nil
ii)	Beawar	State Government	15/15	12/08	50%Nil
iii)	Phulera	Railway Board	15/14	12/10	50%/6 Qrs.
iv)	Chittorgarh	State Government	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%Nil
v)	Dholpur	State Government	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%Nil
vi)	Kota	State Government	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%Nil
vii)	Dausa	State Government	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%Nil
viii)	Tonk	—do—	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%Nil
ix)	Dungerpur	—do—	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%Nil

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Sponsoring agency	Details of facilities		
			Land (in acres)	Temp. Accommodation	Residential Accommodation
			Reqd/Avail	Reqd/Avail	Reqd/Avail (% of staff)
1	2	3	4	5	6
x)	Sirohi	State Government	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%/Nil
xi)	Bundi	—do—	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%/Nil
xii)	Khandela	—do—	15/Nil	12/Nil	50%/Nil

The Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya depends upon the facilities and other terms/conditions fulfilled by the sponsoring agencies and availability of financial resources.

STATEMENT

List of Navodaya Vidyalaya functioning in the Rajasthan State

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Site/Village</i>
1.	Nagaur
2.	Churu
3.	Banswara
4.	Udaipur
5.	Jaipur
6.	Bhilwara
7.	Chittorgarh
8.	Jalore
9.	Sikar
10.	Kota
11.	Barme
12.	Dungarpur
13.	Ajmer
14.	Jaisalmer
15.	Jodhpur
16.	Sriganganagar
17.	Tonk
18.	Jhalawar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Site/Village</i>
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19. Alwar

20. Pali

List of Kendriya Vidyalaya functioning in the Rajasthan State

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya</i>
1.	Ajmer No. 1 (CRPF)
2.	Ajmer No. 2 (CRPF)
3.	Alwar
4.	Anta
5.	Anupgarh
6.	Avikanagar (Tonk)
7.	Banar (Jodhpur)
8.	Banswara
9.	Bharatpur
10.	Bikaner No. 1
11.	Bikaner No. 2
12.	Bikaner No. 3 (NAL)
13.	Deoli
14.	Alwar, itarana
15.	Jaipur No. 1
16.	Jaipur Cantt. No. 2
17.	Jaipur No. 3 (MREC)

S. No. Name of Kendriya Vidyalyaya

18. Jaipur No. 4 (Khatipura)

19. Jaisalmer

20. Jalipa Cantt.

21. Jhunjhunu

22. Jobner

23. Jodhpur No. 1 AFS

24. Jodhpur No. 2 AFS

25. Jodhpur No. 1 (Army)

26. Jodhpur No. 2 (Army)

27. Jodhpur BSF

28. Khetrinagar No. 1

29. Khetrinagar No. 2

30. Kota

31. Lalgah Jatan

32. Mount Abu

33. Nasirabad

34. Rajpura (Dariba Mines)

35. Sriganganagar

36. Suratgarh No. 1

37. Suratgarh Cantt. No. 2

38. Udaipur

S. No. Name of Kendriya Vidyalyaya

39. Udaipur, Eklingarh

40. Uttarlai

41. Zewar Mines

42. Churu

[English]

Import of Sugar and Edible Oils

756. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to import a large quantity of sugar and edible oils;

(b) if so, the details of edible oils, the quantity and the value of edible oils and sugar likely to be imported during the current year alongwith the names of the countries; and

(c) the reasons for the import of the above items?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c).

Sugar: Government is not contemplat-

ing any import of sugar during current year.

Edible Oil: Edible oil is being imported to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Considering the sensitive nature of edible oil market, it is not desirable in the public interest to disclose how much quantity and from where the purchases/imports would be made.

Production of Coconut Oil

757. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and consumption of coconut oil in the country at present; and

(b) the steps taken to boost the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The total production and consumption of coconut oil in the country at present is estimated at 2.50 lakh M. T.

(b) some of the steps taken by the Government to boost production of coconut are:

- (i) Coconut has been declared to be an oilseed.
- (ii) In order to improve productivity, processing and marketing of coconut oil and coconut products, NCDC has taken up a project in Kerala with EEC assistance.
- (iii) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds including coconut.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of Marathi Language In Kendriya Vidyalayas of Maharashtra

758. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students enrolled in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of students in the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Maharashtra from within the State;

(c) whether the facility of opting 'Marathi' as one of the subjects is available in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to introduce Marathi language as one of the subjects in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) There were 39943 students on roll, as on 30.4.1990 in various Kendriya vidyalayas in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) No such details are maintained.

(c) and (d). The rules provide for the teaching of Marathi as a regional language in Kendriya Vidyalayas where 20 or more students opt for the same.

Educationally Backward Districts in Maharashtra

759. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of educationally backward districts in Maharashtra;

(b) the main causes of their backwardness; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to remove such backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The districts of Nanded, Parbhani, Bid, Chandrapur, Osmanabad and Aurangabad in Maharashtra have literacy rates below the national average.

(b) Educational backwardness is largely due to socio-economic conditions.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education, Non-Formal Education and Adult Education Programmes, financial assistance is being provided to the State Governments for educational development. The State Governments have been advised to concentrate on educationally backward districts.

[English]

Sale Price of Bread in Delhi

760. SHRI C. SILVERA:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government have revised the sale price of bread in Delhi;

(b) if so, the present sale price of bread of each weight; and

(c) the reasons for increasing the price?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	400 gm. loaf	Rs. 2.10
	800 gm. loaf	Rs. 4.20

(c) The price of bread has been increased on the recommendation of Delhi Administration in view of increase in the prices of inputs.

Death of a Patient In Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital

761. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether death of a patient occurred due to carelessness of a doctor in Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital of Delhi in the month of January, 1991;

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

(c) whether the doctor was manhandled by some employees of the Hospital and outsiders and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). There were complaints that the death which occurred in the G.T.B. Hospital in the month of January, 1991 was due to carelessness of the doctor on duty. The concerned doctor also complained about an assault on him by an employee. The Delhi Administration ordered a preliminary Inquiry to ascertain the facts, on

receipt of which the disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the official. A show cause notice was also issued to the concerned doctor for his alleged misconduct.

Civic Amenities in Unauthorised Colonies

762. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have extended civic amenities like water supply, electricity, etc. to unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether acute shortage of filtered water in these colonies has since been reported; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) Under the direction of the Delhi Administration, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking are required to supply electricity and water respectively to unauthorised colonies which were in existence prior to 1.1.1981 subject to fulfilment of certain formalities.

(b) and (c). The D.W.S. & S.D.U. has reported that out of a total of 318 such colonies it has made arrangements for supply of water in 255 colonies, while in the remaining colonies the residents have made their own arrangements through shallow or deep tube-wells.

Work of the D.W.S. & S.D.U. is in progress in 14 other colonies, schemes have been finalised in respect of 11 colonies, survey is being done in 69 colonies and steps have been initiated for procuring raw

water from neighbouring States to meet the requirement of the remaining colonies.

Promotions of Occupational Therapists Under Flexible Complementing Scheme

763. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5464 on April 18, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create higher grade posts (Class I junior and senior level) for physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action for their promotion under Flexible Complementing Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). The question of creating higher grade posts for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists in Central Government hospitals under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is under consideration. A meeting with the representative of the Association of Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists of Delhi Government Hospitals and C.G.H.S., New Delhi was held in the Ministry of Health and F.W. On 4.2.1991. The representatives of the Association have been requested to send certain additional information to process the proposal further.

There is no proposal to introduce Flexible Complementing scheme for promotion of Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists.

Recommendations of the Committee on Risk Allowance

764. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the report of the Committee on Risk Allowance;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and when these are proposed to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government have drawn up a list of various categories of employees who are entitled to Risk Allowance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). No Sir. The recommendations are still under examination.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ministerial and Non-Ministerial Employees In C.G.H.S., Delhi

765. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of Group B Ministerial and non-Ministerial employees who are working in CGHS in Delhi and since when; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for their promotion under flexible complementing scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) The categories of posts mentioned in (a) above are not covered under the flexible complementing scheme.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Classification	No. of posts sanctioned	Date from which present incumbent working
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Administrative Officer	Ministerial	5	18.10.85
				28.01.86
				28.01.86
				03.02.86
				01.07.89
2.	Hindi Officer	Ministerial	1	01.08.89
3.	Store Officer	Non-Ministerial	1	07.10.88
4.	Senior Refractionist	—do—	2	29.07.86
				13.03.89
5.	Liason Officer	—do—	1	Vacant

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Post</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of posts sanctioned</i>	<i>Date from which present incumbent working</i>
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Dietician	Non-Ministerial	1	Vacant
7.	Physiotherapist Gr. I	--do--	2	21.11.85 One post Vacant

[*Translation*][*English*]

**Kendriya Vidyalaya In Giridih and
Dhanbad Districts**

766. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Government employees reside in Giridih and Dhanbad Districts (Bihar);

(b) whether the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in these districts is much less as compared to the requirements; and

(c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in these districts at present and the details of the proposal to open new vidyalayas during the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has a system of Opening Vidyalayas when the Ministries/ Deptt. of Government of India or Union Territories Administrations or State Government or Central Government Employees Welfare Co-ordination Committee or Government of India Undertakings or Institutions of Higher Learning sponsor a Vidyalaya and makes available the necessary infrastructure. There is no system of allocating Vidyalayas on any District-wise basis.

(c) There are 14 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the District of Giridih and Dhanbad. No new proposal which fulfil the infrastructure requirements for the year 1991-92 from any authorised agency is pending with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, for these districts.

Pepsi Foods Private Ltd

767. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SHANTIRAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI LOKANATH
CHOUDHURY:
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

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

(a) whether the three member committee constituted by the Government to probe into the working of the projects of M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Ltd. has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the committee; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) A team consisting of three officers was constituted by the Government to visit the various Pepsi projects and assess the present status.

(b) and (c). A view on the Team's observations would have to await collection of further facts and information from M/s. Pepsi Foods. The question of taking a view on the Committee's report would arise only after this exercise is completed.

Price Rise

768. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI ANAND SINGH:

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
 SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
 PATIL:
 SHRI M.S. PAL:
 SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
 SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:
 SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
 SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:
 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
 MURTHY:
 SHRI RAJENDRA
 AGNIHOTRI:
 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
 SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
 SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:
 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
 SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
 MALHOTRA:
 SHRI C.P. MUDALA
 GIRIYAPPA:
 SHRI DHARMANNA
 MONDAYYA SADUL:
 SHRI SURESH
 KODIKKUNNIL:
 SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that prices of all the commodities and consumer goods including essential items of daily use have gone up during the last three months, in the wake of the outbreak of the Gulf war;

(b) if so, the extent of price rise;

(c) whether the Government propose to fix prices of essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oil, pulses, sugar and tea; and

(d) the details of other steps taken to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the percentage variations in the Wholesale Price Indices of selected essential commodities between 10.11.1990 and 9.2.1991 is given below.

(c) Prices of some essential commodities like Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Edible Oils, etc. are fixed by Government for supply through the net-work of Public Distribution System.

(d) The Government has accorded highest priority to check the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities. Both long-term and short-term measures are being taken for the purpose. The measures taken broadly include steps to increase production of essential commodities, procurement and buffer stocking operation of foodgrains, strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS), enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulatory measures, and augmenting domestic supplies through imports, wherever necessary, so as to check abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities.

STATEMENT

Commodity	Percentage Variation in Wholesale Price Index
	9.2.1991 10.11.1990
Rice	+ 3.2
Wheat	+21.1

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Percentage Variation in Wholesale Price Index 9.2.1991 10.11.1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Jowar	+15.9
Bajra	+36.9
Gram	-3.4
Arhar	-0.8
Moong	+ 4.7
Masoor	+14.5
Urad	+3.7
Potatoes	-32.6
Onions	+21.0
Milk	+4.5
Fish	-9.2
Meat	+0.5
Chillies	+12.3
Tea	+1.8
Kerosene	+0.1
Atta	+11.1
Sugar	+2.0
Gur	-15.0
Salt	+6.6
Vanaspati	+9.3
Gingelly Oil	+19.3

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Percentage Variation in Wholesale Price Index 9.2.1991 10.11.1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Mustard Oil	-11.6
Coconut Oil	+14.5
Groundnut Oil	+23.2
Cotton Cloth (mills)	+1.3
Soap (Laundry)	Steady
Soap (Toilet)	Steady
Matches	Steady
All Commodities	+2.7

[*Translation*]

Production and Export of Cotton

769. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimate of production of cotton in the current year is lower than the production last year;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of cotton required by various cotton-based institutions of the country this year;

(c) whether in view of the domestic demand of cotton the Government propose to impose ban on its export; and

(d) if not, the quantity of cotton permitted for export?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND

MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Cotton Advisory Board at its meeting held on 17th December, 1990 had estimated a production of 122 lakh bales of cotton during the 1990-91 cotton season against the production of 133.50 lakh bales during the 1989-90 season. However, cotton growers association estimates a higher figure of production of cotton for 1990-91.

(b) The Cotton Advisory Board has estimated the mill consumption of cotton at 110.00 lakh bales and the non-mill consumption of cotton at 7.50 lakh bales during the 1990-91 season at its meeting held on 17th December, 1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) During the 1990-91 cotton season

quotas for export of 11.55 lakh bales of cotton have so far been released.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

770. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
YADAV:
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government have recently decided to open Navodaya Vidyalayas throughout the country;

(c) the total number of such Vidyalayas Government contemplate to open throughout the country; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (d). The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya, on an average in each district of the country. The location is selected based on the offer of the State Government in the first instance. Thirty acres of land free of cost and buildings and other infrastructure are provided initially by the concerned State/U.T. Administration to start Vidyalaya. The location of these Vidyalayas as far as possible would be in rural areas. So far 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been set up in the country. The opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas depends on the availability of physical facilities and financial resources as such no definite time frame can be indicated for achieving the target.

Expenditure Incurred on the Residences of Ministers/M.Ps

771. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI PRAKASHBAPU
VASANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the expenditure incurred on furnishing and extension work in the offices and residential premises of Union Ministers, Members of Parliament and Secretaries to the Government of India during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 separately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Unallotted DDA Flats

772. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of flats are lying unallotted with the Delhi Development Authority because of the absence of peripheral basic civic services required by the inhabitants of any residential complex;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the allotment of such DDA flats immediately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to non availability of basic services like water/electricity etc.

(c) For better co-ordination of these services a standing committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration looks into the matter from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Infant Deaths in the Palika Maternity Hospitals in New Delhi

773. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infant deaths due to negligence of doctors in Palika Maternity Hospitals in NDMC during the period January 1990 to June 1990;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No Infant deaths have occurred in the Palika Maternity Hospitals in NDMC due to negligence of Doctors during the period January, 1990 to June, 1990.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. A complaint relating to Smt. Urmila was received. Smt. Urmila wife of Shri Suresh Chander was admitted in Palika Maternity Hospital with 34 weeks pregnancy with intrauterine death of the child. She delivered a dead baby on 15/5/90. On receipt of a complaint the case was investigated. It was found that the child was having—

(i) Congential escites.

(ii) One tru knot in the cord.

(iii) Cord threetimes around the neck.

The above three causes were responsible for the intrauterine death of the child which was unavoidable.

[*English*]

Investment in Housing In Country

774. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a very slow investment in the housing projects in the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase investment in the housing sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) and (b). Even though there has been progressive increase of investment in housing sector in absolute terms during successive Five Year Plans, there has been an overall decline in investment in housing as proportion of total investment in the economy since 1951. In view of the competing demands from other priority sectors and problems relating to supply of serviced land and materials, it has not been possible to attract adequate funds for the housing sector.

(c) The following steps have been taken to expand the flow of funds for housing:—

(i) At the national level, the NHB has been set up in 1988 and it has taken various initiatives to

increase resource mobilization from household sector through Home Loan Account Scheme. It is extending financial support to land development and shelter schemes and is channelling more resources through banks and existing HFIs apart from promoting new institutions. They are also providing refinance to Apex Cooperatives.

- (ii) The Banking sector has been asked to devote 1.5% of the annual incremental deposits for housing activities covering both new construction and repairs.
- (iii) Allocations of LIC and GIC have also been steadily increased for housing.
- (iv) The operations of HUDCO have been substantially expanded with 55% of the resources being devoted to EWS and LIG in rural and urban areas.
- (v) A number of new regional housing finance institutions such as CANFIN Homes, PNB Housing Finance Institutions, HPFC, LIC Housing Finance Institution, GIC Griha Vitta Nigam etc. are promoted for improving access to housing finance and to mobilize additional resources through innovative methods.
- (vi) Outlays for the landless poor and vulnerable sections in rural areas are provided under MNP and IAY.

Subsidy to Exporters Affected by Cargo Congestion

776. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant suitable subsidy to exporters who are forced to send their goods by charter flights because of cargo congestion at airports;

(b) whether Government had also decided to arrange charter flights in coordination with Apparel Export Promotion Council to ease the cargo congestion;

(c) the details of the strategy chalked out in this regard; and

(d) to what extent it has been helpful?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d). No such proposals are under consideration of Government at present. However, Air India plans to provide additional cargo capacities during the peak cargo period this year.

News Item Captioned "169 Chhatron Ko Pichhle Darwaja Se Pravesh"

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned, "169 Chhatron Ko Pichhle Darwaja se pravesh" appearing in the Navbharat Times dated December 25, 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Orders for admission of 169 students were issued by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan under orders of the Chairman Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

**Demolition of Quarters Located in
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market, New
Delhi**

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

(a) whether two/three years back C.P.W.D. declared unsafe five quarters located in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market, New Delhi and recommended their demolition;

(b) whether these quarters have been demolished; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not demolishing them and recently incurring huge expenditure on the repairs of one of these quarters?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However some quarters were demolished or are to be demolished for other reasons, viz construction of the school building development of playing fields etc. An amount of Rs. 34,678 was sanctioned for repair of one quarter.

[*Translation*]

Food Storage Under Private Sector

779. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the storage of food grains in the private sector so as to remove the irregularities prevailing in Government food storage system and for providing flour at concessional rate to the poor under the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation/suggestion in this regard; and

(c) if so, the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No restriction has been placed by the Government on the creation of storage capacity in the private sector. However, the utilisation of such capacity by the concerned agencies such as Food Corporation of India would depend upon their requirements vis-a-vis the capacity already available with them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme

780. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The steps being taken by the Government to revive the jute economy in the country, particularly in Eastern Region;

(b) whether the Government have undertaken an indepth study of factors responsible for slow progress of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme (JMFS);

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Government have taken a number of steps to revive the jute economy in the country. Some of these steps are:—

(i) Setting up of Jute Modernisation

- Fund with a corpus of Rs. 150 crores.
- (ii) Setting up of Special Jute Development Fund with a corpus of Rs. 100 crores.
 - (iii) Reserving foodgrains, sugar, urea and cement for compulsory packaging in jute bags.
 - (iv) Allowing import of specified items of jute machinery at concessional duty.
 - (v) Exempting levy of excise duty on diversified jute products.
 - (vi) Granting cash compensatory support (CCS) on export of jute goods.
 - (vii) Providing assistance for internal and external marketing of diversified jute products.
 - (viii) Allowing flexibility to utilise all fibres by jute mills.
 - (ix) Sharing of losses on export of jute goods against Global tenders.

(b) and (c). Government have constituted a Committee to monitor the progress of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme. The Committee meets periodically and suggests necessary measures for expeditious

utilisation of the funds available under this Scheme. Within the framework of this scheme it is upto the mill managements to take steps to undertake modernisation as this is a desirable objective in the long term viability of their mills.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Essential Commodities to Maharashtra

781. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) the quantity of different essential commodities demanded and supplied to Maharashtra during 1990-91, month-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of these items to the State?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Four statements (I to IV) are given below.

(b) Allocation of PDS items to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations including Maharashtra, are made on the basis of total availability of items in Central stock, relative needs of States/UTs, open market availability of such items etc.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing month-wise demand, allocation and lifting of rice and wheat for Maharashtra in 1990-91

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	January	100.0	250.0	52.0	100.0	51.0	87.8
2.	February	75.0	150.0	47.0	100.0	43.4	79.0
3.	March	75.0	125.0	47.0	100.0	50.7	102.6
4.	April	23.0	55.0	23.0	55.0	41.4	83.2
5.	May	75.0	125.0	71.0	125.0	46.0	92.6
6.	June	75.0	85.0	47.0	85.0	49.3	96.6
7.	July	57.0	100.0	47.0	100.0	56.6	94.6
8.	August	55.0	100.0	47.0	100.0	47.8	61.6

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	September	55.0	100.0	47.0	100.0	32.6	95.1
10.	October	65.0	100.0	49.5	100.0	34.1	100.4
11.	November	52.0	100.0	47.0	100.0	37.3	79.7
12.	December	52.0	100.0	45.0	100.0	47.3	96.1
13.	January 91	52.0	100.0	45.0	100.0	54.7	105.5

STATEMENT—II

Statement showing demand, allocation and lifting of edible oils for Maharashtra in 1990-91

				(Quantity in MTs)
Sl. No.	Month	Allocation	Lifting	
1	2	3	4	
1.	January	6500	8035	
2.	February	8000	9115	
3.	March	9000	9776	
4.	April	11000	8423	
5.	May	12000	8949	
6.	June	13000	10129	
7.	July	14500	10878	
8.	August	16500	16013	
9.	September	16500	16377	

		<i>(Quantity in MTs)</i>			
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Lifting</i>	
1	2	3		4	
10.	October	— —	16500	16531	
11.	November	— —	10000	10021	
12.	December	— —	—	1718	
13.	January 91	— —	—	278	

Note: The demand for edible oils for the oil year 1989-90 (November to October) was 168000 and for the oil year 1990-91 has not been received as yet.

STATEMENT-III

Statement showing demand, allocation and lifting of Kerosene for Maharashtra in 1990-91

Sl. No.	Month	(Tonnes)			
		Allocation	Ad-hoc Allocation	Total Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	January 90	129570	—	129570	130442
2.	February	129570	—	129570	130710
3.	March	114458	—	114458	120058
4.	April	114458	—	114458	119191
5.	May	114458	—	114458	116357
6.	June	114458	—	114458	113247
7.	July	122058	—	122058	121272
8.	August	122058	—	122058	121820
9.	September	122058	2000	124058	124340

	(Tonnes)					
Sl. No.	Month	Allocation	Ad-hoc Allocation	Total Allocation	Lifting	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
10.	October	12058	500	122558	120876	
11.	November	134753	500	134253	133582	
12.	December	133285	500	132785	132233	
13.	January	132404	500	131904	—	

Note : The allocation of kerosene is made on historical basis by allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made in three different blocks of the previous year. Besides regular allocations, ad-hoc allocations are also made from time to time to meet unforeseen situation like natural calamities.

STATEMENT IV*Statement showing demand, allocation and lifting of Sugar for Maharashtra in 1990-91*

Month	Monthly Allocation
January, 90 to January, 91	29938 MTs

Note: The allotment of levy sugar is made @ 425 grams per capita monthly availability on the projected population as on 1.10.86.

Financial Assistance to new Spinning and Sick Mills in Maharashtra

782. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have requested the Union Government to arrange assistance from World Bank and Industrial Development Bank of India for financially sick spinning mills as also for new Co-operative spinning mills proposed to be set up in the near future;

(b) if so, the number of requests received for assistance and whether the request for "Renuka Adivasi Sahakari Soot Girni" Kinwat, Mandade, is also included therein; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide assistance to these mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have during the current financial year requested the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for financial assistance to 3 co-operative spinning mills, one each at Kinwat, Jalgaon and Shada. Yes Sir, Renuka Adivasi Sahakari is included.

(c) The spot study in respect of the units at Kinwat, and Jalagaon (Jamod) has been carried out by the officials of the NCDC. The spot study in respect of the unit at Shada is proposed to be conducted by the officials of the NCDC during the last week of February.

Creation of Posts of Engineers in CPWD

783. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of the level of Superintending Engineer and above created in the Central Public Works, Department during the last three years; and

(b) the number of posts of Junior Engineers created in C.P.W.D. during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). The number of posts of Superintending Engineer and above and of Junior Engineer created within the cadre of the CPWD and the expenditure on which is met out of the budget grants of the CPWD, during the years 1988 to 1990 is as under:—

Year	No. of Posts of Superintending Engineers and above	No. of Posts of Junior Engineers
1	2	3
1988	10	298

1	2	3
1989	3	65
1990	14	160

**Opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya In
Pithoragarh District, U.P.**

784. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya on priority basis in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this demand has since been accepted; and

(c) if so, the time by which a Navodaya Vidyalaya is likely to be opened in the said district?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No Sir. The proposals received for establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya in District Pithoragarh (U.P.) have been forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for their recommendations.

Processing Industries In Uttar Pradesh

785. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters of intent have been issued for setting up processing industries in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number out of those converted into industrial licences;

(c) whether some of these industries are in public sector also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) According to information maintained by Ministry of Food Processing Industries 5 (five) companies have been issued Letters of Intent for setting up fruit and vegetables processing industries during the years 1989 & 1990.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Availability of wool In U.P.

786. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the woollen garments industry in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh is being adversely affected due to ban imposed by Nepal on import of Tibetan wool in India;

(b) if so, whether wool is not available in adequate quantity in wool banks; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken

for timely supply of goods quality wool at cheaper rates to weavers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid before the House as soon as it is received.

[English]

Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

787. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group Housing societies in Delhi that have been allotted land;

(b) the areas in which land has been allotted to them;

(c) the reasons for not allotting land to the remaining Societies and by what time these Societies will be given land;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for construction of flats by societies failing which the allotment of land will be cancelled; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to ensure that the flats are constructed speedily to tackle the problem of acute shortage of housing in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) 518.

(b) The land has been allotted to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies In

different areas of Delhi which include Mehrauli, Kalkaji, Malviya Nagar, Okhia, Pankha Road, Rohtak Road, Kar-Kar Duma, Shalimar Bagh, Paschim Puri, Pritampura, Bodela, Rohini, Mandawali-Fazalpur, Chilla-Dhallupura, Mayur Vihar, Geeta Colony, GBD Shahdra & Yojana Vihar.

(c) The allotment to the remaining societies could not be made due to non-availability of adequate land. No time frame can be indicated for allotment of land to the remaining societies, at this stage.

(d) and (e). The Societies are allowed to complete the construction of the flats within 5 years from the date of possession of land including one year as grace period. Thereafter extension of time for the construction is allowed after imposing of usual penalty.

Houses/Plots on Lease in Delhi

788. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI TARIF SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses/plots on lease in Delhi;

(b) the rate of lease being charged therefrom;

(c) the amount of lease recoverable each year and the amount actually being recovered; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to simplify the procedure for conversion of the lease system into free-hold in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) The number of leasehold properties

administered by various land owning agencies is around 6.5 lakhs.

(b) The rate of annual ground rent being charged by these agencies is as under:—

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

2 1/2% of the premium

Land & Development Office

2 1/2% of the premium except the original lessees of the rehabilitation properties where the token ground rent of Re. 1/- per hundred sq.yd. or fraction thereof is payable. In the case of certain unrestricted leases 5% of the premium is chargeable as ground rent.

Delhi Development Authority

In the case of built up flats a token ground rent of Re. 1/- per year is charged for the first two years and thereafter 2 1/2% of the cost of land is charged. In the case of plots a ground rent of Re. 1/- per annum is charged for the first five years and thereafter 2 1/2% of the premium is payable.

(c) The amount recoverable from leasehold properties varies from year to year depending upon the premium, damages, misuse charges, etc. the total annual revenue recovered from leasehold properties by the various land owning agencies is Rs. 27.55 crores.

(d) Subsequent to the issue of orders in October, 1989, for allowing options for conversion from leasehold system of land tenure in Delhi into freehold for residential plots upto 500 sq. mtrs., some representations were received suggesting various alternatives in this regard. The matter is being

reviewed and final decision has not been taken so far.

Shortfall in Construction of Flats by DDA under New Pattern Scheme, 1979

789. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats which were proposed to be constructed under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 during 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990, the number of flats constructed and whether there had been shortfall in the targets for each year;

(b) if so, the details of shortfall with reasons therefor and steps taken to ensure that the target of construction of flats is achieved in time; and

(c) the time by which all the applicants registered under the Scheme are proposed to be allotted flats category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Building of Navodaya Vidyalaya, Byvara, Madhya Pradesh

790. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalaya in Rajgarh (Byvara) district of Madhya Pradesh has no building of its own; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to construct new building for the said school?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The Vidyalaya is running in a temporary accommodation. Construction at permanent site of the Vidyalaya is In progress.

Criteria for allocation of essential commodities

791. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for providing essential commodities to the State Governments;

(b) whether a number of State Governments have drawn the attention of the Union Government to the violation of these criteria; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Selected essential commodities for supply through Public Distribution System (PDS) are allocated to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations on the basis of following criteria;

Allocations of rice, wheat and imported edible oils are made from the Central Pool taking into account stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability, past off-take and other related factors.

Allocations of levy sugar is made @ 425 grams per capita per month on the projected population as on 1.10.1986.

The allocation of kerosene is made on a

historical basis, allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made in three different blocks of the previous year. Additionally, ad-hoc allocations are also made, from time to time, to meet unforeseen situation like natural calamities.

Allocation of PDS items, however, are supplemental in nature and not intended to meet the entire requirements of the ration card holders.

(b) There have been demands for higher allocation of various PDS items from State Governments/UT Administrations, from time to time, laying claim to past allocations and off-take by them.

(c) All demands are tried to be met as far as the stocks and relative needs of other States/UT's permits.

[English]

Reoriented Public Distribution System

792. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reorient the Public Distribution System and link it with employment generation and nutrition programmes as reported in "Economic Times" dated 20 November, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been no change in Government's policy on PDS so far. The Government does not intend to reduce the number of beneficiaries of the system so far as weaker sections of the population are concerned.

Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

793. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI AMRATLAL
VALLABHDAS
TARWALA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'Tabadle Na Karane Ki Maang' appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated January 31, 1991;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the demand to promote the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas before transfer and also to set up a high level committee with representatives of teachers on it to check the process of transfer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per sequence laid down in the transfer guidelines approved by Board of Governors, the promotions of teachers are done first, followed by transfers/direct recruitment. In view of this, the promotions of PRTs as Headmasters and as TGTs have already been done before effecting their annual transfers for 1990-91 and promotions of TGTs as PGTs for 1989-90, which were kept pending for want of permission from the Madras High Court on account of a writ petition filed by PETs, have also been effected before annual transfers of PGTs for 1990-91. However, annual transfers of PGTs for 1990-91 are proposed to be effected in the first instance as promotion panels of PGTs for 1990-91 need the clearance by the Departmental Promotion Committee. There is no need set up a committee with represen-

tation of teachers to over-see the transfers of teachers, as this is a normal administrative job of the Sangathan.

Appraisal of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

794. SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have at any stage made an appraisal of the effectiveness of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the outcomes thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether this Act suffers from some infirmities from the consumers' protection point of view;

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to amend this legislation to make it more consumer service oriented; and

(f) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). Government has been reviewing the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 from time to time. Most of the States/Union Territories have set up the redressal machinery envisaged in the Act, which is providing simple and inexpensive redressal to consumer grievances. This has resulted in the gradual emergence of an awakened consumer on the scene who is aware of his rights.

(d) to (f). The Government has received a number of suggestions for making the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 more effective and useful. On the recommendations of the Central Consumer Protection Council, a

Working Group has been constituted to consider these suggestions and to submit its report within four months.

Introduction of Sex Education In Schools and Colleges

795. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:
DR. C. SILVERA:
SHRI YASWANTRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether the first ever International Conference of sex counsellors, educationist and therapists was held in the capital earlier this month;

(b) the names of the countries together with number of experts who participated in the conference;

(c) whether the Government have taken a note of the discussions held at this conference particularly on the science of sexology being put on par with other medical subjects; and

(d) the Government's reaction to the introduction of compulsory sex education in the high schools and colleges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 500 delegates from USA, UK, Canada, Scanginavia Venezuela, Malaysia The Netherlands, U.A.E. and Asia participated in the conference.

(c) and (d). Though Government is yet

to get a detailed report about the discussion that took place in the conference from the organisers, some components of sex education such as human reproduction is already being taught to life sciences students at secondary and senior secondary level.

Report of Abid Hussain Committee

796. SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the Report of the Abid Hussain Committee on review of the implementation of the 1985 Textile Policy, submitted in January, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). The recommendation made by the Abid Hussain Committee in its report are under consideration of the Government.

Stroke Due to Use of Oral Contraceptive

797. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

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

(a) whether use of oral contraceptives cause "Strokes" amongst women of younger age group; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to promote non-oral devices rather than oral contraceptives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Based on the studies conducted, it does not appear that use of oral contraceptives containing low doses of oestrogens and progestogens causes 'Strokes' amongst women of younger age group.

(b) Various other contraceptive devices/methods such as male/female sterilisation, Intra-Uterine Devices (IUDs) and condoms are also available to Family Planning accepters in India.

Health for All by 2000 A.D.

798. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI TARIF SINGH:
SHRI M.S. PAL:

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

(a) the achievements as against the targets set for "Health for all by 2000 A.D." during 1990;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in the targets;

(c) to what extent the shortage of doctors, equipment and manpower has been removed by the end of 1990 and what are the inadequacies yet to be removed;

(d) the achievements made with regard to the national programmes to tackle diseases like malaria, polio, typhoid, diphtheria etc. by the end of 1990; and

(c) the names of the States which are lagging behind and the steps contemplated by the Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) On the basis of the available information achievements as against certain targets set for "Health for All by 2000 A.D." for 1990 are indicated in the Statement-I below.

(b) It has been observed from various programmes that shortfall in the achievements is mainly due to non-availability of trained Lab. Technicians, Constraint of financial resources, vacancies in multipurpose cadre, and refusal to allow spraying in case of Malaria in the houses due to religious and cultural reasons.

(c) Posting of medical and paramedical personnel at Health institutions is the responsibility of respective State Govts/Union Territories administrations. The inadequacies have been covered to a large extent as given in the Statement II below. As far as equipments are concerned, there is no shortage but efforts are being made to replace the old equipments.

(d) Since implementation of modified plant of operations under NMEP, there has been a reduction in disease occurrence in the country. For example there has been 68% decrease in malaria cases during 1989 as compared to 1976 in the country.

(e) The States/UTs which are lagging behind in the implementation of various National Health Programmes are:

1. Assam
2. Orissa
3. Bihar
4. West Bengal

5. Gujarat
6. J & K
7. Manipur
8. Tamil Nadu
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Uttar Pradesh
11. Kerala

12. Sikkim
13. Tripura
14. Haryana
15. Rajasthan
16. Arunachal Pradesh
17. Lakshadweep

These States/UTs Govts have been requested to take adequate measures for implementing the programme effectively.

STATEMENT-I

1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	National T.B. Control Programme		
a)	New T.B. Case detection	1,60,0000	16,38,397
b)	Sputum examination	33,95,250	24,24,002
2.	National Malaria Eradication Programme		
a)	A.P.I. Targets	1.9	1.95 (Provisional)
3.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme		
a)	Leprosy case detected	60%	62%
4.	Guinea Worm Eradication Programme		
a)	Case detected	39792 (case in 1984)	4798 cases at the end of 1990 have been achieved

1989-90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Schemes</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1	2	3	4
5.	National Control of Blindness		
a)	Cataract Operations	12.84 lakhs	4.80 Lakhs

STATEMENT-II

Number of Doctors, Dentists, Nurses, ANM's and Pharmacists during the years 1978, 1985 and 1988

Sl. No.	Categories	1978	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Doctors	2,35,631	3,08,258	3,31,630 (1987)
2.	Dentists	7,411	9,598	9,796
3.	Nurses	1,35,103 (1979)	1,97,735	2,45,405
4.	A.N.M.s	54,959 (1979)	98,543	1,32,923
5.	Pharmacists	1,07,452	2,04,878 (1984)	2,20,249 (1987)

Dental Wing In Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi

799. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI TARIF SINGH:
SHRI M.S. PAL:

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

(a) since when the dental wing of the Maulana Azad Medical College is in existence;

(b) whether any study of its working has been made to know the shortcomings/irregularities in its functioning;

(c) if so, the details of the existing teaching staff and doctors as against the sanctioned strength, the value of the over purchased equipment and material lying unused and the value of the non-functioning instruments and the period for which these instruments have been lying for want of repairs/spares;

(d) whether the Government propose to institute any inquiry into the present State of affairs in the Dental College of the Maulana Azad Medical College; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The Dental Wing of the Maulana Azad Medical College has been in existence since 1983.

(b) to (e). Delhi Administration have intimated that a preliminary enquiry was made in the Maulana Azad Medical College which required a detailed enquiry to be set up by a specialised agency. This was instituted and a special audit by the Finance Department of the Delhi Administration is in progress. A statement showing the details of sanctioned as well as filled posts in the Central Wing of Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi is given below.

STATEMENT

The Details of Posts as Sanctioned as Well filled in the Dental Wing of the Maulana Azad Medical College New Delhi

	<i>Posts sanctioned</i>	<i>Filled</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Professor	—3	1
Assoc. Prof.	—2	—
Asst. Prof.	—7	2
Lecturer	—2	1
Demonstrator	—6	5

	<i>Posts sanctioned</i>	<i>Filled</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Jr. Residents	—20	13
Pool Officers	— -	1
CAS Grade I	—2	3

Besides, to facilitate teaching, additional staff on part-time basis has been engaged from other hospitals. At present four senior doctors are working in the Dental College on Part-time basis.

Steps to Control Kala Azar

800. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether a survey has been conducted recently for prevention of Kala Azar in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the survey report and the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) the number of persons affected with

Kala Azar in the country since January 1, 1990 and the number out of them who died and number of those who cured, separately, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their treatment and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise and monthwise during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of persons affected with Kala-Azar and number of deaths in the country, from 1st Jan. 1990 to 31st December, 90 (prov.), state wise are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1990 (Prov.)			Reported upto
		Cases	Deaths		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Assam	1**	—		November
2.	Bihar	54005	590		December
3.	Delhi	27**	—		December
4.	Maharashtra	6**	—		December
5.	Karnataka	1**	—		August
6.	Tamil Nadu	6**	—		August, 21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1		December
8.	West Bengal	2917	16		November
	Total	56971	607		

Note: ** = 4 imported from Bihar and other undars investigation.

Information on the number of persons cured is not being received from concerned districts. However as per the existing practice all cases detected/diagnosed as Kala-Azar cases are provided with treatment facilities.

(d) The Kala-Azar patients are provided treatment at PHCs, Block & district hospitals and Medical Colleges on priority basis. The necessary medicines of first line of treatment are procured by the health department of the States and Pentamidine the medicine of second line of treatment for resistant cases, is procured by the Central Government and

supplied to States. The cases not responding to first line of treatment with Sod. Ant. Gluconate are referred to Medical Colleges and referral hospitals for treatment with Pentamedine. During 1990-91 the Central Government earmarked Rs. 2.5 crores for control of Kala-azar to Bihar State and Rs. 0.5 crore to West Bengal as central component on 50:50 sharing basis as agreed by the States. The States are required to match similar amount from their resources for Kala-Azar control. Out of central component, the medicine (Pentamedine) has been supplied to Bihar & West Bengal during 1990-91 as under:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Quantity of Pentamedine during supply</i>	<i>Cost of supplied drug</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Bihar	31560 vial	Rs. 56,80,800
West Bengal	200 vial	Rs. 36,000

In addition the insecticide required for the spray operations are being supplied to the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Essential Commodities to Rajasthan

801. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:

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

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of different essential commodities made available to Rajasthan during 1990 and 1991, month-wise;

(b) the reasons for non-allotment of the

required quota in time;

(b) whether Government propose to increase quota of these items to the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the consumption and supply position of these items in the State; and

(e) the steps being taken to control and stabilise the sugar price?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Four statement (I to IV) are given below.

(b) Allotment of the PDS item is made sufficiently in advance to allow State Governments/UT Administrations to lift the quantities allocated. In the case of imported edible oils, allocation was not made to any

State/UT in December, 1990 and January, 1991 for want of stock with the Government.

(c) and (d). Allocations of rice, wheat and imported edible oils are made from the Central Pool taking into account of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability, past off-take and other related factors.

Allocation of PDS items is supplemental

in nature and is not intended to meet the entire requirement of any State/UT.

Criteria of allotment in respect of sugar and kerosene are indicated in the Statement.

(e) The price of levy sugar is fixed at Rs. 5.25 per kg. since 1.9.1988. Price of free-sale sugar also has registered only a relatively moderate rise.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing month-wise demand, allocation and lifting of rice and wheat for Rajasthan in 1990-91

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Demand		Allocation		Offtake	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990							
1.	January	4.0	100.0	3.2	70.0	1.3	63.7
2.	February	4.0	100.0	3.2	70.0	1.9	70.1
3.	March	4.0	100.0	3.2	70.0	1.8	57.5
4.	April	4.0	100.0	3.2	70.0	1.2	47.9
5.	May	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	1.6	34.4
6.	June	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	0.7	31.8
7.	July	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.1*	0.1	48.8

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Demand		Allocation		Offtake	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	August	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	1.0	53.5
9.	September	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	1.0	43.9
10.	October	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	0.9	27.3
11.	November	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	1.0	42.0
12.	December	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	0.8	50.2
1991							
1.	January	4.0	70.0	3.2	70.0	1.3	83.7

*Includes 100 tonnes for flood relief.

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing demand, allocation and lifting of edible oils for Rajasthan in 1990-91

(Quantity in MTs.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Lifting</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	January 90	200	Nil
2.	February	100	Nil
3.	March	200	84
4.	April	300	55
5.	May	350	184
6.	June	350	240
7.	July	750	345
8.	August	1750	430
9.	September	1900	479

(Quantity in MTs.)

Sl. No.	Month	Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3	4
10.	October	2600	657
11.	November	1500	797
12.	December	Not allotted	648
13.	January 91	Not allotted	80

Note: The demand for edible oils for the oil year 1989-90 (November to October) was 25000 MT and for the oil year 1990-91 has not been received as yet.

STATEMENT-III

Statement of month-wise kerosene allocation to Rajasthan 1990-91

(Figs. in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Regular allocation	Adhoc Allocation	Total allocation	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	January 90	23980	200	24180	24547
2.	February	23980	—	23980	24810
3.	March	20395	—	20395	21174
4.	April	20395	—	20395	20814
5.	May	20395	—	20395	20492
6.	June	20395	—	20395	21902
7.	July	21118	2000	23118	22763
8.	August	21118	—	21118	21131
9.	September	21118	—	21118	20403

(Figs. in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Regular allocation	Adhoc Allocation	Total allocation	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	October	21118	—	21118	20456
11.	November	24870	—	24870	23644
12.	December	24618	—	24618	24346
13.	January	24553	—	24553	—

Note : The allocation of kerosene is made on historical basis by allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made in three different blocks of the previous year. Besides regular allocations, ad-hoc allocations are also made from time to time to meet unforeseen situation like natural calamities.

STATEMENT-IV

Statement of month-wise allocation of levy sugar to Rajasthan in 1990-91

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Jan. '90	16.9
Feb.	16.9
March	16.9
April	16.9
May	16.9
June	16.9
July	16.9
August	16.9
September	19.5
October	19.5
November	16.9
December	16.9
January '91	16.9

Note: The allotment of levy sugar is made @ 4.25 grams per capita per month on the projected population as on 1.10.86.

Packed food to weaker sections

802. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan for providing the canned or packed food items at cheaper rates to slum dwellers, villagers, poor peoples, farmers, workers, etc. in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not formulated any plan in this regard.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Sick and Closed Textile Mills

803. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI BANWARILAL
PUROHIT:
SHRI R. GUNDU RAO:
SHRI G.K. KUPPUSWAMY:
SHRI GULAB CHAND
KATARIA:
SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of sick/closed textile units in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount of capital invested therein; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make them viable?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) Two Statements I & II given below.

(b) This information is not maintained centrally.

(c) Government had set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement packages for the revival of closed/sick textile mills found to be viable. Government has also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to determine and enforce the preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial units. The facility of special loan at concessional rate is being given to weak but viable units. However, non-viable units may have to close down permanently.

STATEMENT-I

List of closed cotton/man-made fibre textile mills as on 31-12-1990

Sl. No. Name of the Mill

Andhra Pradesh

1. Shri Ramchandra Spg. Mills Ltd., Pondalapaka
2. Shree Srinivasa Spg. Mills Chittore
3. Shree Kalyana Srinivasa Tex. Pvt. Ltd., Chandragiri
4. Andhra Cotton Mills Ltd., Prodattur
5. Sri Srinivasa Spg. Mills Pvt. Ltd. Padala A.P.
6. Sarvaraya Textiles Ltd., Vizianagram
7. D.B. Ramgopal Mills Ltd., Secundarabad

Bihar

8. Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwarisharif

Gujarat

9. The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
10. Gujarat Spg. Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
11. Star of Gujarat Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
12. Gandhidham Spg. Mfg. Co. Ltd., Adipur, Kutch.
13. Shri Mandvi Spg. Mills, Mandvi
14. Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
15. Marsden Spg. & MFG. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad
16. Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad
17. Tarun Commercial Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad
18. Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1 (Bagicha Mills), Ahmedabad
19. Abhay Mills, Ahmedabad.
20. Aryodaya Spg. Wvg. Mills co. Ltd. Ahmedabad
21. Prasad Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
22. Shree Bansidhar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---|
| 23. | Shree Vivekanand Mills Ltd., | 41. | Shree Yamuna Mills Ltd.,
Vadodara. |
| 24. | Commercial Ahmedabad
Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. | <i>Haryana</i> | |
| 25. | New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd.,
No. 1, Ahmedabad | 42. | Usha Spg. & Wvg. Mills,
Faridabad. |
| 26. | New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd.,
No. 2, Ahmedabad. | 43. | Hissar Textiles Mills, Hissar. |
| 27. | Omex Investors Ltd.,
Ahmedabad. | <i>Karnataka</i> | |
| 28. | Bharat Suryodaya Mills,
Ahmedabad | 44. | Sree Krishnarajendra Mills
Ltd., Mysore. |
| 29. | Ahmedabad Jubilee Mills
Ltd., Ahmedabad.
(Ahmedavad Mfg. & Calico
Co. Ltd., No. 2) | 45. | T.R. Mills (P) Ltd.,
Chamrajpath, Bangalore |
| 30. | Ahmedabad Sri Ramakrishna
Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. | 46. | Sree Shankara Textile Mills
Ltd., Davangere. |
| 31. | Aryodaya Gng. & Mfg. Co.
Ltd., Ahmedabad. | 47. | Bellary Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co.,
Bellary |
| 32. | Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. | 48. | Chigatari Mills, Davangere. |
| 33. | Vijay Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad | 49. | Bijapur Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.,
Bijapur. |
| 34. | Sri Amruta Mills Ltd.,
Ahmedabad. | 50. | The co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.,
Raighur. |
| 35. | Maharana Mills P. Ltd.,
Porbundar. | 51. | Bagalkot Co. Op. Spg. Mills
Ltd., Baglkot. |
| 36. | Navjyot Mills Ltd., Kadi. | <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> | |
| 37. | Gaekwar Mills Ltd., Billimore. | 52. | Hope Textiles Ltd., Unit No.
1. Indore |
| 38. | Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol. | 53. | Hope Textile Ltd., Unit No. 2.
Indore (Rajbahadur
Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills) |
| 39. | P.G. Textiles Mills, Baroda. | <i>Maharashtra</i> | |
| 40. | Kalol Mills Ltd., Kalol. | 54. | Mukesh Textile Mills, P. Ltd |

55.	Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay.	72.	Radhakrishna Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.
56.	Swan Mills Ltd., Bombay-70 (Unit Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Mills)	73.	Mattur Textile Industries Ltd., Mettur Salem.
57.	Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd., Bombay	74.	Jayalaxmi Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
58.	Sreenivas Cotton Mills Ltd. Bombay	75.	KGS Spinners, Coimbatore.
59.	New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	76.	Madhu Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
60.	New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	77.	The Narasimha Mills P. Ltd., Coimbatore.
61.	Kamala Mills Ltd., Bombay.	78.	The Surya Spg. Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
62.	Modern Mills Ltd., Bombay	79.	Mak India (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.
63.	Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills P. Ltd., Khandesh.	80.	Shri Kothandaram Spg. Mills, Madurai.
64.	Rajan (Textiles) Mills Ltd.	81.	Prabhu Spg. Mills, Dharapuram.
65.	Likmanya Mills Ltd., Barsi.	82.	Sivamani Spg. Mills Ltd., Dharampuri.
66.	New Ravi Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Akola.	83.	Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Pudukottai.
<i>Rajasthan</i>		84.	Mahalaxmi Textile Ltd., Madurai
67.	Jaipur Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jaipur.	85.	Sri Balakrishna Spinners (P) Ltd., Salem.
68.	Sudarshan Textiles Mills Ltd., Kota	86.	Golden Spg. Mills Ltd., Salem.
69.	Podar Spg. Mills Ltd., Jaipur.	87.	Poonkodi Textile,s Kumarapalayam
70.	Krishna Mills Ltd.,	88.	M. Kamalam Dyeing Cotton Mills, Chengalpet.
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
71.	Vasantha Mills Ltd.,		

89. Lakshmi Saraswati Cotton Mills P. Ltd., Tiruchengode.

103. Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Bauria, Howrah.

*Uttar Pradesh**Delhi*

90. Madan Industries Ltd., Hastinapur.

104. Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi.

91. U.P. State Spg. Co. Ltd., Akbarpur.

STATEMENT-II

List of Non-SSI Sick Textile Units as at the end of December, 1988

92. Modern Spinners Ltd., Modinagar.

Andhra Pradesh

93. Vishal Syntex Ltd., Modinagar.

1. Andhra Cotton Mills Ltd.

94. Mayur Syntex Ltd., Bulandshahar.

2. Dakshin Fabrics Ltd.

95. U.P. State Spg. Mills Ltd., Maunathbhanjan.

3. A.P. Rayons Ltd.

96. J.K. Manufactures Ltd., Kanpur.

4. Hemalatha Textiles

5. Sree Venkatachalapathi Mills Ltd.

97. J.K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

6. Bhagyanagar Silk Mills P. Ltd.

*Bihar**West Bengal*

98. India Linoleums Ltd., (Victoria Div) Ghosury, Howrah.

7. Dumraon Textiles Ltd.

8. Bihar Woollen Fabrics Ltd.

9. Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd.

99. Bangodaya cotton Mills, Parganas P.O. Panihatti.

Chandigarh

10. Leatherton Co. (P) Ltd.

100. Mohini Mill Ltd., Belgharia, Calcutta.

11. Angora Spinners (P) Ltd.

101. Dunbar Mills Ltd., Shyam Nagar, 24. Parganas.

Delhi

102. Swan Mills (Basanti Cotton Mill Ltd.) Panihatti, 24 Parganas.

12. Dior International P. Ltd.

13. Ajanta Textiles Ltd.

Gujarat

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|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 14. | Radhika Woollen & Silk Mills P. Ltd. | 34. | Vania Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd. |
| | | 35. | Nagri Mills Co. Ltd. |
| 15. | Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. | 36. | K.K. Interlining Pvt. Ltd. |
| 16. | Aryodaya Ginning & Mfg. Mills Ltd. | 37. | Glamour Dyeing & Printing Mills Ltd. |
| 17. | Bharat Suryodaya Mills Ltd. | 38. | Navjivan Mills Ltd. |
| 18. | Commercial A 'bad Mills Co. Ltd. | 39. | Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd. |
| 19. | Shri Bansidhar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. | 40. | P.G. Textiles Mills Ltd. |
| 20. | Navjyot Mills Ltd. | 41. | Baroda Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. |
| 21. | Kalol Mills Ltd. | 42. | Broach Textile Mills Ltd. |
| 22. | Ahmedabad Jubilee Mills. | 43. | J.R. Vakharia & Sons P. Ltd. |
| 23. | Omex Investors Ltd. | 44. | Printhvi Cotton Mills Ltd. |
| 24. | Furfural & Allied Products P. Ltd. | 45. | Padmini Textile Industries Ltd. |
| 25. | Kamla Mills. | 46. | Universal Synthetics |
| 26. | Hathising Mfg. Co. Ltd. | 47. | Dhanamal Silk Mills P. Ltd. |
| 27. | Hanspa Knit (PVT) Ltd. | 48. | Rita Textiles Pvt. Ltd. |
| 28. | Mohan Carpets (India) Ltd. | 49. | Niranjan Mills Ltd. |
| 29. | New Guj. Synthetics Ltd. | 50. | Venisons |
| 30. | Meghdoot Dyeing & Print. Mills Ltd. | 51. | Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd. |
| 31. | Noomer Ltd. | 52. | Ahmedabad Shri Ramakrishna Mills Ltd. |
| 32. | Prasad Mills | 53. | Gaekwar Mills Ltd. |
| 33. | Raj Prakash Spg. Mills Ltd. | 54. | Gitaz Fabrics P. Ltd. |
| | | 55. | Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd. |

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|-----|------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 56. | Star of Gujarat Textile Mills Ltd. | 78. | Anand Synthetics P. Ltd. |
| 57. | Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd. | 79. | Umesh Synthetic & Combers P. Ltd. |
| 58. | Patel Mills Co. Ltd. | | <i>Kerala</i> |
| 59. | Diamond Textile Mills P. Ltd. | 80. | Travancore Rayons Ltd. |
| 60. | Mansukhram Textiles P. Ltd. | 81. | Kathayee Cotton Mills Ltd. |
| 61. | Rohit Mills Ltd. | 82. | Trichur Cotton Mills Ltd. |
| 62. | Rustom Mills & Industries Ltd. | 83. | Kunnathara Textiles Ltd. |
| 63. | Subh Sagar Cotton Mills Ltd. | 84. | Calicut Modern Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. |
| 64. | Jagdish Processors P. Ltd. | 85. | Thiruvepathi Mills P. Ltd. |
| 65. | Anant Mills Ltd. | | <i>Karnataka</i> |
| 66. | Shree Bansidhar P. Ltd. | 86. | Sree Siddeswara Textile Mills (P) Ltd. |
| 67. | Aruna Mills Ltd. | 87. | Sree Ganesar Textile Mills Ltd. |
| 68. | Continental Textiles Mills. | 88. | Fortune Cotton Mills (P) Ltd. |
| 69. | Maharana Mills Ltd. | 89. | Nandi Hasbi Textile Mills Ltd. |
| 70. | Gandhidham Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. | 90. | Raja Silk House P. Ltd. |
| 71. | Shri Mandvi Spg Mills Ltd. | 91. | Vivek Textiles Mills P. Ltd. |
| | <i>Haryana</i> | 92. | Karnataka Woollens Ltd. |
| 72. | Rohtak Textile Mills Ltd. | 93. | Srikrishna Rajendra Mills Ltd. |
| 73. | GTM Synthetics Ltd. | 94. | Dunford Engineering Industrial (P) Ltd. |
| 74. | Tirupati Woollen Mills Ltd. | 95. | Spun Silk (I) Ltd. |
| 75. | Rama Fibres Ltd. | 96. | Tungabhadra Fibres Ltd. |
| 76. | Elson Cotton Mills Ltd. | 97. | Gogte Textiles Ltd. |
| 77. | Usha Spinning & Wvg. Mills Ltd. | | |

98.	Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd.	119.	Karamchand Tulsidas
<i>Maharashtra</i>		120.	Kamala Mills Ltd.
99.	Bradbury Mills Ltd.	121.	L.D. Textile Industries Ltd.
100.	Bombay Woollen Mills Ltd.	122.	Modern Mills Ltd.
101.	Ellora Silk Mills P. Ltd.	123.	National Rayon Corporation Ltd.
102.	Fancy Corporation Ltd.	124.	New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.
103.	Jasmine Mills P. Ltd.	125.	Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chem. Ltd.
104.	Shree Ram Mills Ltd.	126.	New India Rayon Mills Co. Ltd.
105.	Shri Shakti Mills Ltd.	127.	Phoenix Mills Ltd.
106.	Swan Mills Ltd.	128.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills
107.	Podar Silk & Synthetics Ltd.	129.	Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd.
108.	Sadhana Textile Mills P. Ltd.	130.	Poonam Woollen Mills Ltd.
109.	Stretch Fibres (India) Ltd.	131.	Premier Synthetics Processors Ltd.
110.	Shree Krishna Woollen Mills (P) Ltd.	132.	Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd.
111.	Woollen & Textile Industries (P) Ltd.	133.	Scotex (P) Ltd.
112.	Radhakrishna Ramnarain Ltd.	134.	Territex Knitting Industries
113.	Nirfabriks Ltd.	135.	Vishnu Knitting Industries P. Ltd.
114.	Eldee Velvet & Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.	136.	Vipan Silk Mills
115.	Orient Woollen Textile Mills P. Ltd.	137.	Maharaja Fibres & Filaments P. Ltd.
116.	Cadell Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	138.	Shroff Textiles Ltd.
117.	Elcon Synthetics		
118.	Ess Bee Textiles		

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|------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 139. | Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg Co. Ltd. | 159. | Khandesh Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd. |
| 140. | Navsari Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd. | <i>Goa</i> | |
| 141. | Kishco Mills Ltd. | 160. | Goa Textiles Ltd. |
| 142. | Khanna Silk Mills (P) Ltd. | <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> | |
| 143. | Bombay Fine Worsted Manufacturing. | 161. | Dewas Synthetics (P) Ltd. |
| 144. | Khruva Woollen Mills Ltd. | 162. | Hukumchand Mills Ltd. |
| 145. | Seth Industries Ltd. | 163. | Hope Textiles |
| 146. | Lavino Kapur Cottons Ltd. | 164. | Rajkumar Mills Pvt. Ltd. |
| 147. | Eskay Dyeing & Printing Works | 165. | Polypick P. Ltd. |
| 148. | Modella Textile Industries Pvt. Ltd. | 166. | Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd. |
| 149. | Ramesh Agarwal Dyeing and Printing Mills Pvt. Ltd. | 167. | Binod Mills Co. Ltd. |
| 150. | Shiv Silk Mills | 168. | Bilaspur Spinning Mills & Indt.'s |
| 151. | Tex-King Synthetic Processors P. Ltd. | <i>Orissa</i> | |
| 152. | Emerald Woollen Mills (P) Ltd. | 169. | Orissa Textiles & Steel Ltd. |
| 153. | Rajen Textile Mills (P) Ltd. | <i>Punjab</i> | |
| 154. | Lokmanay Mills Barshi Ltd. | 170. | Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills P. Ltd. |
| 155. | Laxmi Vishnu Textile | 171. | K.N.O. Woollen Mills |
| 156. | Madhavnagar Cotton Mills Ltd. | 172. | Kapila Worsted Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. |
| 157. | Marathe Textile Mills | 173. | M.H. Woollen Mills |
| 158. | Vinay Cotton Products (P) Ltd. | 174. | Punjab Woollen |
| | | <i>Rajasthan</i> | |
| | | 175. | * Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. |

357 <i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 8, 1912 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 358
176. Sidha Syntex Ltd.	198. Shree Janardhana Mills Ltd.	
177. Krishna Mills Ltd.	199. Sri Ramalinga Chodambikai Mills Ltd.	
178. Podar Spinning Mills Ltd.	200. Vasantha Mills Ltd.	
179. Rajasthan Wooltex Ltd.	201. Bhavani Mills Ltd.	
180. Ajay Paper Mills Ltd.	202. Madhu Spg. & Wvg. Mills (P) Ltd.	
181. Saraf Synthetics (Raj) Ltd.	203. Radhakrishna Mills Ltd.	
182. Vikas Woollen Mills (P) Ltd.	204. Raveendra Mills Ltd.	
183. Bhilwara Wooltex Ltd.	205. Sri Hari Mills (P) Ltd.	
184. Mewar Textile Mills Ltd.	206. Sujani Textiles P. Ltd.	
185. Jodhpur Woollen Ltd.	207. Muthulakshmi Mills Pvt. Ltd.	
186. Suman Synthetics Ltd.	208. Rukmini Cotton & Spinning Mills	
187. Perfect Thread Mills Ltd.	209. Tirupur Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	
188. Sagar Spinning Mills Ltd.	210. Sinnamini Spinning Mills Ltd.	
189. Banswara Textile Mills Ltd.	211. Rukmani Mills Ltd.	
190. Banswara Fabrics Ltd.	212. Paramount Textile Mills (P) Ltd.	
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	213. Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd.	
191. Binny Ltd.	214. Sri Nadiambal Textile Mills Ltd.	
192. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.		
193. Lakshmi Shanmuga Spinning Mills Ltd.		
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
194. Kanchi Prints P. Ltd.	215. Madan Industries Ltd.	
195. Veeraraghava Textiles Ltd.	216. Mayur Syntex Ltd.	
196. Mettur Textiles Ind. Ltd.	217. Vishal Syntex Ltd.	
Sivamani Spinning Mills Ltd.		

218. Modi Threads Ltd. **Survey of Jhuggi Jhonpri Camps**
219. Modern Spinners Ltd. 804. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
220. Upasana Textiles Ltd.
221. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. (a) whether survey has been conducted and survey numbers given by the DDA and Delhi Administration from December 1, 1989 to 31 January, 1991 and numbers allotted to jhuggi jhonpri camps and areas in Delhi;
222. Modi Carpets Ltd.
223. Amitabh Textiles Ltd. (b) if so, the details with names of such camps;

West Bengal

- (c) whether civic amenities have been provided in each area/camp;
224. Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd. (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
225. Dunbar Mills Ltd. (e) the time by which facilities are likely to be provided to all;
226. India Jute & Industries Ltd.
227. Shree Mfg. Co. Ltd. (f) how much amount has been spent during the above period in each such camp for the above facilities; and
228. Vinar Ltd.
229. Artwork Exports Ltd. (g) the amount likely to be spent during 1991 to 1993?
230. Calcutta Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd. THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):
231. Indian Fibres Ltd. (a) to (g). Minimum basic civic amenities such as drinking water, peripheral street light poles, pay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes containing toilets and bathrooms, mobile toilet vans, dhalaos/dust-bins for collection of waste and garbage, brick paving of streets and drains are being provided, with due regard to local conditions. An expenditure of Rs. 13.53 crores was incurred on the provision of these facilities from December, 1989 to January, 1991. There is a budget provision of Rs. 6 crores in 1991-92 and plan proposals for 1992-93 have not yet been finalised. The scheme is an on going one and is being progressively implemented and
232. Jatia Cotton Mills Ltd.
233. Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd.
234. Bangadaya Cotton Mills Ltd.
235. Sridurga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
236. Silver Fibre Mills (P) Ltd.
237. Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd.

no time limit has been laid for covering all the jhuggi clusters. No survey has been done and no survey numbers given for the purpose of provision of these amenities. However, Delhi Administration had carried out a survey for the purpose of issuing Ration Cards to the jhuggi dwellers.

Drinking Water Scheme of Rajasthan

805. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any drinking water scheme has been submitted to the Government by Rajasthan State Government executing the same in financial year, 1991-92;

(b) if so, the name of the scheme and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the extent of benefit likely to be accrued to the people on its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Government of Rajasthan had submitted preliminary proposals for augmentation of urban water supply and sewerage facilities in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur and Alwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 514.60 crores for securing external assistance. The State Govt. has since been advised to revise the project proposal together with annual phasing and commitment of plan resources.

Target for Houses by DDA

806. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Delhi Development Authority for constructing different kind of houses in Delhi by the end of Eighth Plan;

(b) the areas identified for the location of those houses;

(c) whether there is a wide gap between target and achievement in the construction of houses by DDA due to which there is a huge backlog of registered applicants;

(d) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) The DDA proposes to construct 1,20,000 flats during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(b) The areas identified for the construction of these flats are Dwarka Phase-I, Dwarka Phase-II, Rohini Phase-I, II, III, IV & V, Narela Phase I, II & III, Jasola, Dhirpur and remaining pockets in different colonies all over Delhi.

(c) and (d). The backlog of registrants under various housing schemes of the DDA could not be wiped out mainly due to constraints of land and basic infrastructural services.

(e) The Delhi Administration has taken up the formulation of a plan to augment housing; for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan and implementation during the Plan period.

Damage of Sugar

808. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any estimate of quantity of sugar which got damaged in the Food Corporation of India godowns at different places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years and in the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to save sugar from being damaged in the godowns of the Food

Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India has reported that the following quantities of sugar were observed as damaged stocks:

(Figures in M.Ts)

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Indigenous sugar</i>	<i>Imported sugar</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	1958	542
1988-89	371	186
1989-90	1843	329
1990-91 (Prov.) (4/90 to 12/90)	731	672

(c) Food Corporation of India follows instructions relating to packing, handling, godown requirements, dunnage, hygiene and stacking etc., for proper upkeep of sugar stocks. However, despite taking due precautions, sugar being hygroscopic in nature, the stocks get damaged in transit and due to long storage, particularly during monsoon, and in high humidity areas/regions.

[*Translation*]

Pay Scale and Other Facilities to Workers

809. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions pay scales and other facilities as per Government rules have been provided to workers in

British India Corporation Limited (Government undertaking) Kanpur;

(b) if not, the time by which these benefits are proposed to be given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Workers are being paid wages etc. on industry-cum-Region basis as per the government orders issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from time to time in respect of textile workers of Kanpur and government orders issued by the Government of Punjab in respect of textile workers of NEWM branch, Dhariwal (Punjab).

(c) Nil.

[English]

Construction of Second I.S.B.T.

810. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a declaration was made by the Delhi Administration in March, 1988 that second ISBT would be constructed near Nizamuddin (Humayun Tomb);

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether the progress of the project is slow, if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite it; and

(d) the present position of progress of this project and by when this is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (d). Delhi Administration has reported that an ISBT is to be set up on an area of 32.27 acres of land near Nizamuddin. The land has since been purchased from the Delhi Development Authority and the conceptual plan for traffic circulation and parking of vehicles prepared by the Consultant. The earth filling work is in progress and the boundary wall on two sides has been constructed. The project is likely to be completed during the 8th Five Year Plan subject to clearance from the concerned agencies/departments.

Procurement of Cotton In Punjab

811. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of cotton

procured from Punjab during the last one year by the Cotton Corporation of India; and

(b) the target of procurement of cotton by CCI fixed for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) During 1989-90 cotton season the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., procured about 2.86 lakh bales of cotton valued at Rs. 116.05 crores from Punjab.

(b) At the beginning of the 1990-91 cotton season the CCI had drawn up a programme for purchase of 2.25 lakh bales of cotton from Punjab on a commercial basis.

Development of Slum Areas In Punjab

812. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the urgent need for development of slum areas in Punjab;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(c) the details of the schemes being implemented at present in Punjab in this regard; and

(d) the proposed plan if any, to improve the condition of the people residing in slum areas in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). "Urban Development" is a State subject and specific schemes of slum clearance/improvement are formulated and implemented by the State Governments in accordance with their needs and priorities.

There is a scheme for slum improvement in the State Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme called "Environmental Improvement of Urban slums". Under this programme basic amenities like low cost water supply, drainage, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of lanes and street lighting are provided in urban slums.

(c) During the Seventh Plan, the target of covering 99.8 lakh slum dwellers was achieved under the scheme of Environmental Improvement of urban Slums. The outlay for this scheme for 1990-91 is Rs. 165 lakhs. The State is also implementing the Punjab Urban Renewal Project in the five major towns for improving bastis with regard to provision of drinking water, sewerage, roads and street lighting, at an outlay of Rs. 25 crores to cover a slum population of 2.3 lakhs. The scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) is also being implemented in the State, with Central Assistance in convergence with the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. Out of a total allocation of Rs. 39 lakhs under UBSP, Rs. 29.5 lakhs has already been released.

(d) During 1991-92, 2 lakh additional population is likely to be covered under various slum improvement programmes mentioned above.

Chilling Centres in Delhi and Punjab

813. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some chilling centres in Delhi and Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have no proposal in this regard.

(b) Question does not arise.

Danger Caused by use of Pesticides

814. SHRI BHABANISHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the dangers to human health caused by the use of pesticides such as Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and Lindane as wood preservative;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The available details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Registration of Pesticides

The Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agri. & Coop.) has reported that the import, manufacture and use of pesticides are regulated under the Insecticides Act 1968. The Committee called Registration Committee has been constituted under the said Act which registers pesticides only after satisfying itself regarding the efficacy and its safety to human beings and animals. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and Lindane have

been registered by this Committee for agricultural purposes and not for wood preservation.

Pentachlorophenol (PCP):

Though PCP has the property for use in wood preservation protecting from fungus decay and termite or beetle attack, its technical and 12.5% formulation are registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 in India as a herbicide for the control of dicot and monocot weeds in non-cropped areas. Being a contact non-selective herbicide, its use in cropped areas is not approved.

PCP is a highly toxic regardless of the route, length and frequency of exposure. Acute oral LD₅₀ for a variety of species range between 27-205 mg/kg. according to the different solvent, vehicles and grades of PCP. Limited evidence shows most dangerous route of exposure of PCP is through air. It is irritant to skin and mucous membrane. In rats lethal doses induce increase respiratory rate, rise in temperature, tremors, loss of righting reflex, asphyxiae spasm and cardiac arrest.

Exposure to fairly high concentration of PCP is fetotoxic. It has been proved to be immunotoxic to mice, rats chickens and cattle. It is not considered carcinogenic to rats and not highly mutagenic but because of the presence of at least one carcinogenic contaminant.

It is suggestive of potential for technical PCP to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The effect of PCP in man is very similar to those reported in experimental animals. Hazards like skin rashes, respiratory diseases, neurological changes, headaches, nausea, etc. have been documented, from occupational and accidental exposures.

As per the United Nations Organisation's publication of 1990, this chemical is banned/

restricted in 15 countries including China, Sweden, Newzealand, etc. In view of the above reasons, the use of this chemical has been reviewed by a high level Committee set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and being finalised for submission to the Government.

Lindane:

Under the Insecticides Act, 1968, the use of Lindane has been approved for sugarcane and rice. Its use in veterinary field and forestry is limited.

Lindane is considered as moderately hazardous with oral LD₅₀ of 82-225 mg/Kg and acute dermal LD₅₀ between 900-1000 mg/Kg. Long term dietary studies in rats showed a no-effect level at 50 ppm (2.5 mg/Kg./day). The no-effect level is higher with Lindane when compared to other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. Apart from safety, teratogenicity and mutagenicity in case of Lindane, IARC on behalf of WHO examined in 1971 all the data and arrived at the conclusion that there was no evidence that Lindane was parcinogenic in mice. In fact, no increase in tumors was seen in rats fed a maximum of 100 ppm of Lindane throughout their life span. The formation of liver tumors with high dosage of Lindane in mice has been observed. But studies with Lindane conclusively prove that it is not geno-toxic and thus it cannot be concluded that Lindane is carcinogenic. However, Lindane has been classified as possible oncogenic pending further review by US EPA. IARC has not classified Lindane as carcinogen in human while US EPA rating accepts only limited evidence from animal studies (mice) and no human data as evidence of carcinogenicity.

The United Nations publication has revealed that this chemical has been banned/restricted in many countries including Canada, Mexico, Kenya, Argentina, Switzerland, Thailand and USA. However, Lindane has

been under special review by US Environmental Protection Agency.

In view of the above, the use of this chemical has been reviewed by a high level Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Bannerjee and is being finalised for submission to the Government.

Non-Payment of Senior Pay scales to Lab. Assistants in Kendriya Vidyalayas

815. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Laboratory Assistants in Kendriya Vidyalayas are paid general pay scales and teaching allowance admissible to Primary Teachers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting them senior pay-scales even after completion of 12 years in the general scale?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) No, Sir. The pay scale of Lab. Assistants is Rs. 1200-30-1560-EB-40-2040 along with teaching allowance of Rs. 100/- per month. The pay scale of Primary teachers is Rs. 1200-30-1380-EB-30-1560-EB-40-1800-EB-40-2040 and Senior Scale (after 12 years) is Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-1650-EB-50-1950-EB-50-2250-EB-50-2300-60-2600 along with teaching allowance of Rs. 100/- per month.

(b) There is no Senior Scale for Lab. Assistants.

Norms Governing Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas outside India

816. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased

(a) the norms that govern opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas outside India;

(b) whether there is any demand for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in USA and UK; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has adopted the following norms for considering opening of a Vidyalaya within the country:

- (1) 15 acres of land, free of cost, or on nominal cost.
- (2) Temporary accommodation to run the Kendriya Vidyalaya till Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is able to construct its own accommodation.
- (3) Provision of residential accommodation for at least 50% of the staff where alternative accommodation may not be available within reasonable distance from the school.

There are no separate norms for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas abroad. But proposals sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs are considered keeping in view the facilities regarding teaching and residential accommodation and students strength etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Teachers of KVS (Delhi Region) Reinstated following Court Orders

817. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased

(a) the details of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Delhi Region) whose services were terminated in 1985 and who were reinstated following court orders;

(b) whether such teachers have been paid the arrears of pay for the period they remained terminated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) There was only one such case of a Post Graduate Teacher.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, as the case is under appeal filed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Termination of Services of Employees of KVS

818. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, whose services were terminated during the preceding three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of such employees who have since been reinstated by the orders of courts of law;

(c) the details of reinstated employees who have not been paid arrears of their salary for their period of termination; and

(d) the reasons and justifications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (d). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Shortcomings in Public distribution system

819. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the shortcomings in the functioning of the public distribution system in the country and especially in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Administration and responsibility for PDS is primarily on State Governments/U.T. Administrations. Central Government have invited the attention of these administrations from, time to time, pointing out the weaknesses of public distribution system and suggested remedial measures to make it more effective and beneficial to consumers. Vital need for strengthening the public distribution system is to make arrangements for door delivery of PDS items to fair prices shops premises and give the deliveries of stocks in presence of Committee of Consumers/Vigilance Committees especially in rural areas. One another aspect to which the attention of the States/U.Ts. have been drawn is to increase the coverage of fair price shops and in remote and far flung areas introduce mobile fair prices shops. These steps have been suggested in addition to tightening of enforcement and frequent inspection by the concerned state administration officers.

[*English*]

**Permission for Opening Medical
Colleges in U.P.**

820. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical colleges are being run by private institutions in Uttar Pradesh and they have been recognised by Indian Medical Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to grant permission for opening medical colleges by private institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) So far as the Central Government is aware there are no medical colleges run by private institutions in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Analysis of Results of Village Health
and Public Health Schemes**

821. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the village health scheme and public health scheme have been analysed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) There is no particular scheme called village health scheme or public health scheme. However the Village Health Guide (Community Health Workers) Scheme has been evaluated through the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi in 1978, 1979 and 1984.

(b) The results of these evaluations are summarised in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Summary of Evaluation of Village Health Guide (Community Health Workers) Scheme

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>1st Evaluation (1978)</i>	<i>IIInd Evaluation (1979)</i>	<i>III Evaluation (1984)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Objectives Rules and Responsibility	<p>— The objectives, rules and responsibilities of personnel at various levels have not been clearly spelt out in the scheme</p> <p>— Health facilities at door step, treatment of minor, ailments and health education were considered to be the major objectives of the scheme by supervisors at PHC level while other officers differed with this sequence</p> <p>— Operational Objectives of the scheme have been spelt-out in broad terms for State, District and grass-root levels but need was felt that these</p>	<p>Providing health services within easy reach of the people and treatment of minor ailments were considered primary functions of CHW</p>	<p>Primary responsibility was considered to be the treatment of minor ailments</p>

Sl. No.	Dimensions	1st Evaluation (1978)	IInd Evaluation (1979)	III Evaluation (1984)
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>— Necessary steps should be taken so that the selection of CHWs must be done by the community itself through involvement of village Panchayats and Gram sabhas</p>		<p>of PHCs and also where they reached the changes could not be implemented for various reasons</p>
		<p>— Female candidates should receive higher priority over male</p>	<p>More females need to be selected to give service to pre-school children and women</p>	<p>Majority of community members preferred male Health Guides than female ones</p>
		<p>— Ex-servicemen and Dais should be preferred over unemployed and shopkeepers</p>		

Sl. No.	Dimensions	1st Evaluation (1978)	IInd Evaluation (1979)	III Evaluation (1984)
1	2	3	4	5
III.	Workers' Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Those with college and higher education should be discouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Average age of the CHWs were found to be 26 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Mean age of male and female HGs was 31.9 and 30.2
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sex-wise nearly 94% workers were male 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Less than 10% workers were female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Only 22% of the HGs were female
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 74% workers were married 	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 84% of the workers were married
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 71% workers were fulfilling the educational criteria prescribed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 95% workers were fulfilling the educational qualifications laid down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 84% of the workers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 70% of workers were agriculturists by occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 54% workers were agriculturists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 70% HGs were agriculturists
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 21% workers belonged to the categories SC/ST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 29% workers belonged to the categories SC/ST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — About 1/4 of the HGs belonged to SC/ST

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>1st Evaluation (1978)</i>	<i>IInd Evaluation (1979)</i>	<i>III Evaluation (1984)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
IV.	Training	<p>— All potential trainers should be trained adequately before implementing the scheme</p> <p>— Field training on preventive and promotive aspects should receive higher priority</p> <p>— Emphasis in training programme should be on allopathic system and other systems must be included on development of facilities for this purpose adequate literature such as books, manual, teaching aids should be made available</p>	<p>All trainees in PHCs should be fully trained before the PHC is brought under the Scheme</p> <p>Training of trainers should stress more on community health services rather than personal health services</p> <p>System to develop evaluation of training programmes should be developed Regular refresher courses to reorient Health Guides need emphasising locally available food stuffs as nutritional supplements, environmental sanitation, purification of drinking water etc.</p>	<p>The trainers of HGs must be trained before the training is imparted. MOs need continuing education in the scheme so that they learn new development and this involvement is reinforced</p> <p>One to two days' Orientation of HGs at selected sub-centres at least quarterly will be of great help</p> <p>Programme for continued education be so designed that each HG gets his/her skills reinforced in priority areas</p>

Sl. No.	Dimensions	1st Evaluation (1978)	IInd Evaluation (1979)	III Evaluation (1984)
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>— Periodical refresher courses should be organised to reinforce the knowledge of HGs</p>		<p>As proposed in guidelines, major portion of training should be conducted in the sub-centres/villages. Male and female health workers should be involved in field training</p>
		<p>— Need to evaluate the training programme was felt</p>		<p>Emphasis in training should be on various National Health Programmes, Techniques on nutrition, diet, personal hygiene, vital events etc. should be more emphasised</p>
V	Management Aspect/ Logistics	<p>— Adequate and timely supply of medicines and drugs was emphasised</p>	<p>Procurement and supply of adequate quantity of medicines needed according to local needs</p>	<p>Periodic re-orientation of State and District level officers in the HG Scheme needed, particularly emphasising monitoring aspects of the Scheme</p>

Sl. No.	Dimensions	1st Evaluation (1978)	IInd Evaluation (1979)	III Evaluation (1984)
1	2	3	4	5
—	The possibility of entrusting the responsibility of payment of honorarium to village Panchayat may be explored	Post of third Medical Officer be filled immediately	Need based medicines be provided to HG regularly through Government funds, panchayats or VHCs	
—	Third M.O. should be of allopathic background but the cases of other systems may also be considered	Manual for training be made available at PHC well before commencement of training	Manuals in local language must of available before training consider. It should be replaced in case of having been lost by HG	
—	Need to develop simple monitoring system was emphasised	Clear specification of roles and responsibilities of MOs and particularly of 3rd MO needed	Allocation towards HG kit be suitably increased	
—	The activity of maintaining records by HGs be legitimised	Clear specification of roles and responsibilities of MOs and particularly of 3rd MO needed	Adequate supply of contraceptives to HG be ensured	
				Feasibility of increase in honorarium amount be considered

Sl. No.	Dimensions	1st Evaluation (1978)	IInd Evaluation (1979)	III Evaluation (1984)
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>— Further expansion of the scheme should be carefully planned before it is executed</p>	<p>Conversion of UPWs into MPWs should be a fore-runner to the introduction of HG Scheme in PHC</p>	<p>Supply of diaries to HGs for recording priority programmes should be made regularly</p>
				<p>Problems of supplies, honorarium, medicines, etc. be solved in monthly meetings</p>
				<p>Regular information may be collected on training on monthly basis</p>
				<p>HWs be requested to include joint activities with HGs during a month in the monthly return</p>
VI	Performance/Programmes attended	<p>— Minor ailments, group meetings, distribution of printed material and</p>	<p>Distribution of nirodh, presumptive treatment of fever cases, getting children of age</p>	<p>More than 80% HGs felt satisfied with their performance in F.P.</p>

Sl. No.	Dimensions	1st Evaluation (1978)	IInd Evaluation (1979)	III Evaluation (1984)
1	2	3	4	5
		individual contracts	(0-5 years) vaccinated	activities, assisting health functionaries, first aid, treatment of minor ailments and MCH services
			Family Welfare Services and maternal child care services were found to be of no significant order	In areas of educating personal hygiene and nutritious diet, storing and supply of condoms, referring cases for sterilisation and MTP and reporting of vital events, the HGs were not very successful. Major reasons were stated to be lack of training in these areas, poor supplies and non-cooperation of health staff

Sl. No.	Dimensions	1st Evaluation (1978)	IInd Evaluation (1979)	III Evaluation (1984)
1	2	3	4	5
VII.	Community Involvement	<p>— Community was prepared to supervise, the work of HGs but was not prepared to be involved in contributing towards the expenses of the scheme</p>	<p>Innovative approaches and models needs to be identified to promote common involvement as suited to a given community</p>	<p>Each village should form a VHC and MOs ensure that VHC plays satisfactory supervisory role</p>
			<p>Appropriate information, education and communication strategies should be developed and used fully to impart correct knowledge about the scheme, functions of HG, roles and responsibilities of different categories of PHC staff, community members and community leaders</p>	<p>VHCs should review the work of HG every month. VHC should send monthly report on HG and community Health needs</p>
				<p>HWs and health Assistants should attend VHC meetings</p>

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>1st Evaluation (1978)</i>	<i>IInd Evaluation (1979)</i>	<i>III Evaluation (1984)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
VIII.	Acceptability	<p>— There has been a massive support from all sections, namely, Community members, BDOs, Zila Parishads and Health Services Organizational structure</p> <p>— Almost all respondents wanted the scheme to continue</p> <p>— Continuous dialogue with officials at various levels be initiated to dispel fears such as they may start private parties, making money etc.</p>	<p>Majority of the community members stated that the scheme should continue for two-fold reasons</p> <p>(a) Treatment was available at door-steps</p> <p>(b) Treatment was available free of cost</p>	<p>VHC should create awareness among community members about HG's role and responsibilities</p> <p>92.7% of community members are in favour of the scheme</p>

Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd.

822. SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the exhibitions organised by the Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited in the various countries in 1990;

(b) the expenditure incurred on those exhibitions;

(c) the amount of income earned from these exhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., organised Gold Jewellery Exhibition at Doha (Qatar) during 1990.

(b) Rs. 8.83 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 7.79 lakhs.

[*English*]

Proposal to make Technical and Professional Education Self Financing

823. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make all technical and professional education self-financing by making students to meet the cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The Executive Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has noted that the present fee structure in technical institutions is mostly at pre-independence level and needs review. The Committee is also of the view that there is an urgent need to bring fee in technical institutions at reasonable level so that there is some rational relationship between the fee charged and the actual cost of training. The AICTE has appointed a Task Force which has, inter-alia, recommended that tuition fee in technical institutions needs revision.

As regards, Medical Education a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also recommended that there is a need for increase in tuition fee in Medical and para-Medical courses.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Houses for the Employees of Safdarjang Hospital

824. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken this year for construction of houses for the employees of Safdarjang Hospital;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) the details of the efforts being made to make accommodation available to the employees; and

(d) if no such efforts are being made the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). Based on the Government sanction issued in August, 1988. CPWD invited tenders in November, 1990 for constructing 644 quarters of various categories of staff I, II, III and IV.

The construction work started on 1st February, 1990 and it is expected to be completed by August, 1992.

[English]

Setting up of District Educational Complexes

825. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote the setting up of District Educational Complexes in every District of each State;

(b) whether such complexes are to be funded by the Union Government or by respective State Governments;

(c) whether all States have agreed to give a trial to this proposal; and

(d) if not, the names of such States which have not agreed to the proposal.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The Committee for Review of National Policy on Education, 1986 (Acharya Ramamurti Committee) has recommended establishment of Educational Complexes.

(b) to (d). Government have to take a view on the recommendation of the Com-

mittee, which is being examined.

Forgery by Exporters

826. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 65 garment exporters had been caught forging letter of credits while applying for first-come-first-served quota in December, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). Over 100 cases of tampered/forged/invalid letters of credit attached to the applications for garment quotas under FCFS System for 1991 were detected by the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) while scrutinising these applications. The AEPC has taken appropriate disciplinary action against the concerned exporters in the matter in accordance with the provisions of Handbook of Procedure under the Import-Export Policy, April 1990-March 1993.

Food Processing Industry in Ghazipur

827. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 August, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 385 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding Food Processing Industry in Ghazipur has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Report of the Joint Study Team appointed by the Planning Commission and the State Govt., of U.P. in 1964, there was not a single unit in the District which could undertake the preservation and canning of fruits and vegetables products. According to information available, at present there is one unit in the private sector having an installed capacity of 50 metric tonnes for manufacturing Fruit and Vegetable products.

Out of Turn Allotment of Flats, Plots and Shops

828. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the out of turn allotments of flats, plots and shops made by the D.D.A. during the last three years, separately, year-wise:

(b) the number of applications for out of turn allotments of flats, plots and shops pending with the DDA for submission to the competent authorities;

(c) the details thereof with reasons for not submitting the same; and

(d) the details of steps taken to process all those applications and to allot the plots, flats and shops to them?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Towns with Recommendation of National Commission on Urbanisation

829. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has identified 600 towns which were said to be growing rapidly in terms of population, 329 which have shown signs of economic growth or have a potential for such growth in the future;

(b) if so, the details of the 600 towns which are growing in population;

(c) the details of the 329 towns which have shown signs of economic growth;

(d) the number of town as at (b) and (c) above located in the districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh with details of the districts in which situated;

(e) whether the Commission has recommended to give highest priority in the development of the above said towns and if so, the details of action taken to implement the recommendations of the Commission; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) and (b). The National Commission on Urbanisation made only a mention of the 600 towns which were said to be growing rapidly in terms of population. The list of 600 such towns has not been specified by the Commission in its report.

(c) and (d). A list of 329 towns indicating inter alia the district and the State is given in the Statement-I and II below.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Under the centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, out of 300 towns covered under this scheme by the end of VII Five Year Plan, 157 are the towns which were identified by the NCU.

In the recently launched scheme of Growth Centres for industrial development

by the Ministry of Industry, 21 NOU towns have been included out of the 60 growth centres selected so far. The programme for development of small and medium towns is to be continued in the VIII Plan while selecting towns for covering under this programme. The State Governments have been requested to give due consideration to the recommendations of the NCU in this regard.

STATEMENT—I

National Priority Cities (NPCs)

List of Towns Identified as GEMS by NCU

TABLE—A

Capital of States and Union Territories

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Dispur Gauhati	Assam
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	Panaji	Goa
6.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
7.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
9.	Jammu (winter capital)	Jammu & Kashmir
10.	Bangalore	Karnataka
11.	Trivandrum	Kerala
12.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
13.	Bombay	Maharashtra
14.	Imphal	Manipur
15.	Shillong	Meghalaya
16.	Aizawl	Mizoram
17.	Kohima	Nagaland
18.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
20.	Gangtok	Sikkim
21.	Madras	Tamil Nadu
22.	Agartala	Tripura
23.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Calcutta	West Bengal
25.	Port Blair	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
26.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Punjab and Haryana
27.	Silvasa	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28.	New Delhi	Delhi
29.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep
30.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

Note: These cities have been selected because they are capitals of states and union territories. They deserve national priority because of their administrative function in a federal structure of political governance. No population criterion has been applied in the case of these cities. In 1981, Daman and Diu was a part of the erstwhile union territory of Goa and even today, the headquarters of its administrator continues to be in Panaji.

TABLE—B

*Million Plus Cities As on 1981**(Excluding those already covered in Table A)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Pune	Maharashtra
3.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
4.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh

Note: The million-plus cities have been designated as National Priority cities not only because they have crossed the million (ten lakhs) plus mark but also because of their vital importance in the national economy. Their infrastructure is severely strained. Hence, urgent action is called for.

TABLE—C

Cities which are Heading Towards the Million Plus Mark in 2001

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Vijayawada	Krishna	—do—
3.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	Bihar
4.	Jamshedpur	Singhbhum	—do—
5.	Ranchi	Ranchi	—do—
6.	Bokaro Steel City	Dhanbad	—do—
7.	Surat	Surat	Gujarat
8.	Vadodara	Vadodara	—do—
9.	Hubli Dharwad	Dharwad	Karnataka

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
10.	Cochin	Ernakulam	Kerala
11.	Indore	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	—do—
13.	Gwalior	Gwalior	—do—
14.	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	Durg	—do—
15.	Rourkela	Sundargarh	Orissa
16.	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Punjab
17.	Amritsar	Amritsar	—do—
18.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
19.	Kota	Kota	—do—
20.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
21.	Madurai	Madurai	—do—
22.	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli	—do—
23.	Salem	Salem	—do—
24.	Varanasi	Varanasi	—do—
25.	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Allahabad	Allahabad	—do—
27.	Meerut	Meerut	—do—

Note: This list of potential million plus cities is based on a demographic exercise of population projections. It may be noted that all these cities have shown evidence of economic and demographic momentum. In order to generate positive urbanisation, urgent steps have to be taken to generate employment and economic growth in these cities but at the same time, steps have to be taken urgently to ensure that the urban infrastructure does not collapse. It will be

conceded that to some extent, these cities have acted as counter-magnets to the existing million-plus cities but if we do not want these cities to meet the fate of the existing million-plus cities, state intervention is called for. In short, while every effort should be made to give the backup to these cities, steps must also be taken to see that migration to these cities is contained.

TABLE—D

Other Cities with Potential for Generating Economic Momentum

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Ankleswar	Bharauch	Gujarat
2.	Manglore	Dakshin Kannu	Karnataka
3.	Durgapur	Barodhaman	West Bengal
4.	Haldia	Midnapore	—do—
5.	Paradeep	Cuttack	Orissa
6.	Koraput	Koraput	—do—
7.	Dibrugarh	Lakhimpur	Assam

Note: This list is based on the statistical exercises done by the Commission to assess the economic growth potential of cities. These cities do not feature in Tables A, B and C.

TABLE—E

RESIDUAL LIST

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Bodh Gaya	Gaya	Bihar
2.	Thaneswar-Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Haryana
3.	Leh	Ladakh	Jammu & Kashmir
4.	Mysore	Mysore	Karnataka

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
5.	Jagdalpur	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Puri	Puri	Orissa
7.	Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Darjiling	Darjiling	West Bengal
9.	Bolpur-Shantiniketan	Birbhum	—do—

Note: This list is a residual list. The objective is to give a rounded picture of national priority cities by including a few cities which deserve consideration on socio-cultural and other grounds.

STATEMENT—II

State Priority Cities (SPCs)

TABLE—A

Cities with potential for Generating Economic Momentum (GEMs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Guntur	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Warangal	Warangal	—do—
3.	Rajamundry	East Godavari	—do—
4.	Nellore	Nellore	—do—
5.	Kurnool	Kurnool	—do—
6.	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	—do—
7.	Tirupati	Chittoor	—do—
8.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
9.	Bheemavaram	West Godavari	—do—
10.	Khammam	Khammam	—do—
11.	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	—do—
13.	Ongole	Prakasam	—do—
14.	Narasaraopet	Guntur	—do—
15.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	—do—
16.	Madanapalle	Chittoor	—do—
17.	Adilabad	Adilabad	—do—
18.	Dharmawaram	Anantpur	—do—
19.	Siddipet	Medak	—do—
20.	Digboi	Lakhimpur	Assam
21.	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda	Bihar
22.	Bermo	Giridih	—do—
23.	Patratu	Hazaribag	—do—
24.	Dehri	Rohtas	—do—
25.	Hazaribag	Hazaribag	—do—
26.	Begusarai	Begusarai	—do—
27.	Giridih	Giridih	—do—
28.	Narkatiaganj	Pashchim Champaran	—do—
29.	Navasari	Valsad	Gujarat
30.	Anand	Kheda	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
31.	Himatnagar	Sabarkantha	—do—
32.	Panipat	Karnal	Haryana
33.	Faridabad	Faridabad	—do—
34.	Hissar	Hissar	—do—
35.	Sonipat	Sonipat	—do—
36.	Sirsa	Sirsa	—do—
37.	Jind	Jind	—do—
38.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Karnataka
39.	Davangere	Chitradurga	—do—
40.	Shimoga	Shimoga	—do—
41.	Raichur	Raichur	—do—
42.	Tumkur	Tumkur	—do—
43.	Bidar	Bidar	—do—
44.	Harihar	Chitradurga	—do—
45.	Harwar	North Kannad	—do—
46.	Trichur	Trichur	Kerala
47.	Cannanore	Cannanore	—do—
48.	Shornur	Palghat	—do—
49.	Raipur	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
50.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	—do—
51.	Satna	Satna	—do—
52.	Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
53.	Dewas	Dewas	—do—
54.	Bhind	Bhind	—do—
55.	Morena	Morena	—do—
56.	Itarsi	Hosangabad	—do—
57.	Vidisha	Vidisha	—do—
58.	Guna	Guna	—do—
59.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	—do—
60.	Shahdol	Shahdol	—do—
61.	Betul	Betul	—do—
62.	Ujjain	Ujjain	—do—
63.	Pithampur	Dhar	—do—
64.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
65.	Dhule	Dhule	—do—
66.	Nanded	Nanded	—do—
67.	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	—do—
68.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	—do—
69.	Parbhani	Parbhani	—do—
70.	Bid	Bid	—do—
71.	Nasik	Nasik	—do—
72.	Tura	West Garo Hills	Meghalaya
73.	Cuttack	Cuttack	Orissa
74.	Berhampur	Ganjam	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
75.	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	—do—
76.	Bhatinda	Bhatinda	Punjab
77.	Batala	Gurdaspur	—do—
78.	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	—do—
79.	Phagwara	Kapurthala	—do—
80.	Gobindgarh	Patiala	—do—
81.	Rupnagar	Purnagar	—do—
82.	Alwar	Alwar	Rajasthan
83.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	—do—
84.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	—do—
85.	Tuticorin	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
86.	Tiruppur	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
87.	Sivakasi	Ramnathpuram	—do—
88.	Hosur	Dharm Puri	—do—
89.	Erode	Periyar	—do—
90.	Bareilly	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
91.	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	—do—
92.	Moradabad	Moradabad	—do—
93.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	—do—
94.	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	—do—
95.	Hardwar	Saharanpur	—do—
96.	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
97.	Haldwani	Nainital	—do—
98.	Unnao	Unnao	—do—
99.	Rishikesh	Dehradun	—do—
100.	Mathura	Mathura	—do—
101.	Asansol	Bardhaman	West Bengal
102.	Siliguri	Darjiling	—do—
103.	Krishnanagar	Nadia	—do—

Note: These cities and towns have been selected by applying objective criteria in the statistical exercise done by the Commission. Towns with population below 20,000 have not been considered.

TABLE—B

Headquarters of Districts with 30 per cent and more Urban Population (excluding those already included in earlier lists)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Machilipatanam	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	Gujarat
3.	Rajkot	Rajkot	—do—
4.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	—do—
5.	Junagarh	Junagarh	—do—
6.	Ambala	Ambala	Haryana
7.	Bellary	Bellary	Karnataka
	Ratlam	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
9.	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Punjab
10.	Ajmer	Ajmer	Rajasthan
11.	Bikaner	Bikaner	—do—
12.	Kanchipuram	Chengalpattu	Tamil Nadu
13.	Ootacamund	Nilgiri	—do—
14.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	—do—
15.	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Jhansi	Jhansi	—do—
17.	Daman	Daman	Goa, Daman & Diu
18.	Yanam	Yanam	Pondicherry
19.	Mahe	Mahe	—do—
20.	Karaikal	Karaikal	—do—

Note: This list excludes the cities and town already listed under National Priority Cities and also under Table. A. The intention of declaring such cities as State Priority Cities is to give an impetus to the growth process by supporting the infrastructure facilities in such cities and thereby helping them to expand the economic bone so that the need for migration to the big cities is lessened. In short, there will be migration within the region and this will contribute to positive urbanisation.

TABLE—C

Headquarters of Districts with 90 per cent and more Rural Population

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Silchar	Cachar	Assam
2.	Diphu	Mikir Hills	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
3.	Dhubri	Goalpara	—do—
4.	Tezpur	Darrang	—do—
5.	Nowgaon	Nowgaon	—do—
6.	Jorhat	Sibsagar	—do—
7.	Haflong	North Cachar hills	—do—
8.	Nawada	Nawada	Bihar
9.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	—do—
10.	Sasaram	Rohtas	—do—
11.	Chapra	Saran	—do—
12.	Siwan	Siwan	—do—
13.	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	—do—
14.	Bettiah	Paschim Champaran	—do—
15.	Motihari	Purba Champaran	—do—
16.	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	—do—
17.	Muzaffarpur	Samastipur	—do—
18.	Hajipur	Vaishali	—do—
19.	Samastipur	Samastipur	—do—
20.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	—do—
21.	Madhubani	Madhubani	—do—
22.	Saharsa	Saharsa	—do—
23.	Purnia	Purnia	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
24.	Katihar	Katihar	—do—
25.	Dumka	Santhal Parganas	—do—
26.	Daltonganj	Palamu	—do—
27.	Palanpur	Banas Kantha	Gujarat
28.	Mandi	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
29.	Dharamshala	Kangra	—do—
30.	Chamba	Chamba	—do—
31.	Una	Una	—do—
32.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	—do—
33.	Keylong	Lahaul & Spiti	—do—
34.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	—do—
35.	Kulu	Kulu	—do—
36.	Nahan	Sirmaur	—do—
37.	Pulwama	Palwama	Jammu & Kashmir
38.	Kupwara	Kupwara	—do—
39.	Doda	Doda	—do—
40.	Udhampur	Udhampur	—do—
41.	Kargil	Kargil	—do—
42.	Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala
43.	Mallapuram	Mallapuram	—do—
44.	Idukki	Idukki	—do—
45.	Kalpetta	Waynad	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
46.	Raigarh	Raigarh	Madhya Pradesh
47.	Seoni	Seoni	—do—
48.	Panna	Panna	—do—
49.	Sidhi	Sidhi	—do—
50.	Jhabua	Jhabua	—do—
51.	Raisen	Raisen	—do—
52.	Mandla	Mandla	—do—
53.	Balaghat	Balaghat	—do—
54.	Ambikapur	Sarguja	—do—
55.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
56.	Ukhrul	Manipur East	Manipur
57.	Tamenglong	Manipur West	—do—
58.	Karong Senapati	Manipur North	—do—
59.	William Nagar	East Garo Hills	Meghalaya
60.	Nongstoin	West Khasi Hills	—do—
61.	Jowai	Jaintia Hills	—do—
62.	Tuensang Town	Tuensang	Nagaland
63.	Mon	Mon	—do—
64.	Baleshwar	Baleshwar	Orissa
65.	Baripada	Mayurbhanj	—do—
66.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Orissa
67.	Phulabani	Phulabani	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
68.	Bolangir	Bolangir	—do—
69.	Bhawantipatna	Kalahandi	—do—
70.	Barmer	Barmer	Rajasthan
71.	Jalor	Jalor	—do—
72.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	—do—
73.	Banswara	Banswara	—do—
74.	Mangan	North Sikkim	Sikkim
75.	Namchi	South Sikkim	—do—
76.	Gyalshing	West Sikkim	—do—
77.	Dharampuri	Dharampuri	Tamil Nadu
78.	Kailasahar	North Tripura	Tripura
79.	Udaipur	South Tripura	—do—
80.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
81.	Rai Bareli	Rai Bareli	—do—
82.	Gonda	Gonda	—do—
83.	Basti	Basti	—do—
84.	Barabanki	Barabanki	—do—
85.	Lakhimpurkheri	Kheri	—do—
86.	Almora	Almora	—do—
87.	Utarkashi	Uttarkashi	—do—
88.	Chamoli	Chamoli	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
89.	Narendranagar	Tehri-Garhwal	—do—
90.	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	—do—
91.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	—do—
92.	Sitapur	Sitapur	—do—
93.	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	—do—
94.	Bahraich	Baharaich	—do—
95.	Bela-Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	—do—
96.	Deoria	Deoria	—do—
97.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	—do—
98.	Ballia	Ballia	—do—
99.	Pauri-Garhwal	Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
100.	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	—do—
101.	Bankura	Bankura	West Bengal
102.	Midnapur	Midnapur	—do—
103.	Purulia	Purulia	—do—
104.	Suri	Birbhum	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
105.	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	—do—
106.	Maldah	Maldah	—do—
107.	Murshidabad	Murshidabad	—do—
108.	Tezu	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh
109.	Bomdila	West Kameng	—do—

Note: These are the least urbanised and mostly poor districts. The migration potential from these districts is high. In terms of positive urbanisation, our policy must be aimed at generating employment and economic growth at the sub-regional level in order to curb migration to the cities.

TABLE—D

RESIDUAL LIST

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Tinsukia	Lakhimpur	Assam
2.	Bongaigaon	Goalpara	—do—
3.	Porbandar	Junagarh	Gujarat
4.	Patan	Junagarh	—do—
5.	Mahesana	Mahesana	—do—
6.	Dwarka	Jamnagar	—do—
7.	Bahadurgarh	Rohtak	Haryana
8.	Dalhausi	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Gulmarg	Baramula	Jammu & Kashmir

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Belgaum	Belgaum	Karnataka
11.	Mandya	Mandya	—do—
12.	Mediceri	Kodagu	—do—
13.	Calicut	Kozhikode	Kerala
14.	Alleppey	Alleppey	—do—
15.	Patiala	Patiala	Punjab
16.	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	—do—
17.	Kodaikanal	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
18.	Nainital	Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Mussoorie	Dehradun	—do—
20.	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal

Note: This is a list of towns which deserve priority at the state level on grounds of economic social, and environmental considerations. This is an illustrative list and there is scope for modification.

Amendment to Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 1977

830 . SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977 so as to incorporate the words 'cost of production' before the words 'maximum selling price inclusive of all taxes' in order to ensure

the check in the sharp and arbitrary increase in prices unabatedly; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The subject matter is outside the scope of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 and of the Act under which the Rules have been framed.

Transit Loss of Foodgrains

831. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn by the State Government of Manipur to the reported pilferage of heavy quantities of rice during transit from some point outside Manipur during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to check the pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). FCI has investigated a case in which misappropriation of stocks by some transport contractors, who were entrusted with the transportation work from Gauhati to Imphal via Dimapur, had come to their notice. On the basis of their preliminary investigation report and since private parties were also involved, the entire matter was entrusted to CBI for a thorough probe. For the failure on the part of FCI officials disciplinary action has been initiated under major penalty against 3 category-II officers and 15 category-III officials and the inquiry proceedings are in progress.

Implementation of Recommendations of K.V.S. Review Committee

832. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has since decided to implement some of the recommendations of KVS' Review Committee which submitted its report more than two years before;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The matter was considered by the Board of governors which authorised the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to constitute a sub-committee with the concurrence of the Vice-Chairman to suggest the ways and means of the implementation of the report of Review Committee, keeping in view the suggestions of the Empowered Committee set up by the Government.

Exports by Pepsi Foods

833. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Pepsi Food Private Ltd. has claimed that they have exported the items worth Rs. 2.84 crores;

(b) the items exported and value of each item; and

(c) the quantity of these exports manufactured by Pepsi Foods as per the obligations?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Ltd. have informed vide their letter dated 4.2.1991 that the turnover of their Export Division during the period from January, 1990 to December, 1990 has been Rs. 284.60 lakhs. They have not supplied the details about the items exported and value of each item.

M/s Pepsi Foods Private Ltd. had however furnished the details of exports made by

them during the period 1.4.90 to 30.9.90 as given below to the Team of three officers which was constituted to assess the status of the Pepsi Project:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value (lacs)</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
Rice Bran Extract	17.13
Basmati Rice	12.08
Chillies	6.31
Cashew Kernels	13.22
Shrimps	14.32
Others	23.84
Total	86.90

(c) The Team has observed that no export from out of the products manufactured by M/s Pepsi Food Private Ltd. have been made towards commitment of 40% exports stipulated in the letter of intent. The Team has further indicated that out of select list export worth Rs. 86.90 lakhs are reported to have been made.

Wheat to Roller Floor at Concessional Rates

834. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrain's Association has urged the Government to allocate a monthly quota of about 45000 tonnes of wheat to the roller flour mills in Delhi at concessional rates to check its rising prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Food Corporation of India has been authorised to sell upto 54000 tonnes of wheat @ Rs. 320/- per quintal in Delhi during each of the months of January and February, 1991 to roller flour mills, Atta Chakkis, bread manufacturers traders and Government Controlled organisations like NCCF, Kendriya Bhandar, State Civil Supplies Corporation etc.

Pataudi House Hutments

835. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year when the Pataudi House hutments were got vacated by the Government;

(b) the future plans of the Government to utilise this track of land; and

(c) the reasons for delay in its utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) The Pataudi House Hutments were got vacated by April, 1990.

(b) It is proposed to utilise this land for construction of General Pool accommodation.

(c) The work of architectural drawings and designs have been taken up.

Land For Jhuggi Clusters

836. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan

to allocate land for resettlement of jhuggi clusters coming up in New Delhi area in parks and under flyovers; and

(b) if so, the extent of land earmarked for the purpose and the number of persons to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has drawn up the following three-pronged strategy to deal with the problem of JJ clusters:—

- (i) Relocation and resettlement of jhuggi jhonpri dwellers from the land urgently required for immediate projects;
- (ii) Provision of minimum basic amenities in JJ clusters as are earmarked for public projects but which may not be required for implementation of such projects immediately; and
- (iii) In-situ upgradation of identified JJ clusters situated on public lands which are not ear-marked for any project under the relocation and in-situ upgradation.

About 108.75 acres of land has been ear-marked by the Delhi Development Authority for relocation of 8700 families under the development of 'sites and services' programme. However, there is no specific scheme exclusively for the jhuggi dwellers under the flyovers and in the parks.

Slums on Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi

837. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether slums are emerging in a number of areas like Ferozeshah Road,

Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Pandara Road and Parliament Street in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) While jhuggis are in existence in some bungalows and in Government colonies in the areas abutting Ferozeshah Road, Kasturba Gandhi Marg and Pandara Road, NDMC has reported that no fresh slums are emerging in these areas.

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

Possession of Land of Group Housing Societies in Dwarka

838. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group Housing Societies being allotted land in Dwarka stage I in New Delhi;

(b) the reasons for delay in allotment land to the Group Housing Societies there; and

(c) the date by which the possession of land is likely to be given to the Group Housing Societies who have been asked to make part payment by March, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) 260.

(b) and (c). Decision to allot land to Group Housing Societies in Dwarka Phase I, was taken in 1989-90. Pursuant to this, a seniority list of Societies was prepared. A number of writ petitions have been filed in the High Court against the criterion adopted

for assigning seniority to the Societies. However, draw for assigning sectors has already been held and handing over possession is likely to be completed by 31st July, 1991, depending upon the orders of the Court in the writ petitions.

Family Ration Cards In Tamil Nadu

839. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties faced by large number of persons who fail to get family ration cards in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) According to the information supplied by Government of Tamil Nadu, there are no difficulties faced by people in obtaining family ration cards. Central Government have not also received any complaints in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Shifting of Government/Public Undertakings, Offices outside Bombay

840. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to shift some Government offices and offices of public sector undertakings from Bombay to nearby towns and sub capital Nagpur in order to avoid congestion in Bombay, the capital of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to shift any Central Government offices out of Bombay city. Public Sector Undertakings are competent to decide with approval of the concerned administrative Ministry the location of their offices.

Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections

841. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to introduce any housing scheme for the economically weaker sections and low income groups;

(b) if so, when this scheme is likely to be started and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) It would not be desirable to start a new scheme before the existing backlog of registrants of earlier schemes is cleared.

[*English*]

Poisonous Metal under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1964

842. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the presence of nickel in the

vegetable oil has not been characterised as a 'poisonous metal' in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1964; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Nickel has not been listed in the limits for poisonous metal under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, as according to the report of WHO Expert Committee, human intoxication with nickel due to dietary contamination has not been reported.

[*Translation*]

Medical Facilities to the Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

843. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death toll of the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy is ever increasing;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by Indian Council of Medical Research to provide proper medical facility to the victims of Gas Tragedy; if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that victims of Gas Tragedy are suffering the trauma of slow and painful death; and

(e) if so, the action being taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research is collecting mortality data on a registered sample of 26382, 34964 and 18675 persons from severely, moderately and mildly affected areas total registered cohort of 80021 from affected area along with 15931 persons from unaffected area (control). From 1986, year-wise annual crude death rates are given in the statement below. The rates do not show any increase in deaths over a period of time. It may, however, be noted that death rate in severely affected area has been high every time in comparison to that in other areas.

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research prepared a working manual, "The Health Problems of Bhopal Gas Victims Assessment and Management" in the year 1986, to facilitate the treatment of persons affected by the toxic gases. Based on the conclusion emerging from the studies this manual was updated in the year 1989.

(d) and (e). The observations made under long term epidemiological studies conducted by the Council reveal that the prevalence of symptomatic respiratory morbidity is still higher in affected area in comparison to control area. This finding has been strengthened by the observations made under clinical epidemiological studies. Smoking has been noticed as major cause for lung problems. Moreover, majority of deaths in affected area have been reported due to disorders of respiratory systems. In view of this, the Council had written to the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding anti-smoking campaign and helped to the Dean, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal for conducting anti-smoking day.

Annual Crude Death Rates Per 1000 Population in the Affected and Control Areas at Bhopal

<i>Areas/Years</i>	<i>Severely Affected</i>	<i>Moderately Affected</i>	<i>Mildly Affected</i>	<i>Total Affected</i>	<i>Control</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1986	14.10	9.66	4.88	9.98	6.04
1987	11.79	7.06	8.16	9.02	7.23
1988	9.18	7.72	6.00	7.84	5.00
1989	8.55	7.27	6.92	7.67	7.27

[English]

UGC Grant-for Researchers

844. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objective of the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of applicants in different colleges and universities who are doing research have not been getting UGC grants for years together despite the facts that their forms are duly filled in and submitted before UGC in time;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the steps take to check corruption and irregularities in UGC at sanctioning stage?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The main objective of the UGC as provided under Section 12 of the UGC Act is "it shall be the general duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the Universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching examination and research in universities."

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by the UGC, the Commission on an average approves about 300 major research projects and 1500 minor research projects annually on the basis of recommendations of concerned subject experts to whom the projects are referred by the Commission. In some cases, the experts did take considerable time to give their comments

to the Commission. In respect of schemes like Junior Research Fellowships, Research Associateship and Research Scientists etc. the grants are usually sanctioned expeditiously after receipt of joining reports of the candidates who are selected through a procedure of national test in the case of JRF; and screening and short-listing by a Screening Committee followed by interview in the case of Research Associateships, Research Scientists, etc. In order to expedite the procedure of release of grants of research project, the Commission has now decentralised the implementation of minor research projects through the universities and for major research projects the experts are invited in a group to the Commission's Office for their recommendations. The Scheme of Teacher Fellowships in colleges has also been decentralised at the university level. The Commission has reported that it is not aware of any corruption or irregularities involved in these cases.

Policy on Demolition of Unauthorised Commercial/Residential Buildings

845. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have any clear cut policy on demolition of unauthorised commercial/residential buildings which have come up in a large number during the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to direct Municipal Corporation of Delhi to adopt a clear cut policy and demolish all such illegal constructions/encroachments made during the past few years; and

(d) if so, how much time will be taken to demolish such unauthorised constructions?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (d). All unauthorised constructions, both residential and commercial, are actionable under the provisions of section 343 and 344 (i) of the Delhi Municipal Act. On detection of unauthorised construction 75 hours show cause notice is issued to the owner/builder under the above mentioned sections of the M.C.D. Act. If the owner/builder fails to comply with the show cause notice or the reply filed by him/her is found unsatisfactory, orders to demolish the unauthorised construction are passed and notice is given to demolish the unauthorised construction within six days. In case the owner/builder fails to demolish the unauthorised construction within this period, action to demolish the same is taken by the M.C.D. As the process of demolition may involve law and order problems, it takes some time to take final action on account of organising the necessary law and order machinery.

In view of the clear legal provisions and the position stated above no further instructions from the Government are required.

Closing of Stationery Depot, Calcutta

846. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2538 on March 28, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the matter has been considered by the Government and if so, the details of the decisions taken in the matter;

(b) whether with the closing of the stationery depot, Calcutta and difficulty has been observed for the Government departments to secure quality items of stationery at reasonable rates;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken to

remove their difficulties;

(d) whether there have been any irregularities in making available the items of stationery by Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar to Government departments;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to allow other co-operative institutions in Delhi also to sell items to Government departments so as to create completion amongst them; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). A decision has since been taken to make a study to establish whether there has been any economy in the purchase of stationery after the issue of the orders regarding winding up of the Government of India Stationery Office. In the meantime it has also been decided to revoke the orders regarding winding up of the operations of the Stationery Office and to resume its operations.

(d) Nothing in this regard has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(e) and (f). Question do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Allotment/Possession of DDA Flats

847. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the number of flats allotted by DDA to the residents of Delhi during last three years; and

(b) the number of flats allotted and possession given by DDA during the current financial year (1990-91)?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) As per statement given below.

(b) During the current financial year, a

total of 14,380 flats have been allotted upto 18.2.1991. 16,597 possession letters have been issued as on date. Possession letters issued cover also cases of allotment letters issued in earlier years.

STATEMENT

Details of Flats Allotted by the DDA During the last Three Years

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of flats allotted</i>
1	2	3
1.	1987-88	14, 114
2.	1988-89	32,147
3.	1989-90	25,445
Total		71,706

[English]

Construction and Allotment of DDA Flats on Compassionate Grounds

848. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats constructed and allotted by the D.D.A. during the last three years including 1990-91 and how many of these were allotted on out of turn basis on hardship/compassionate ground year-wise, with complete details of allotment;

(b) whether a number of flats though ready but have not been allotted; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and details

of steps taken to overcome the 'hurdles that have come in the way of allotments?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Vacation of Accommodation by Ex-M.Ps.

849. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ex-M.Ps. have not yet vacated the Government accommodation even after the refusal of the court to grant stay order to them for not vacating houses;

(b) if so, the list of such ex-M.Ps; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) No, Sir. There is no such case in the general pool.

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

Land for Building of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur

850. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for the building of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh) has been acquired; and

(b) if so, the time by which construction work of the building is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Land for

the building has been provided and the work has been entrusted to C.P.W.D.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Naleti (H.P.)

851. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of Naleti of tehsil Dehra district Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) have completed the required formalities with regard to opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) A proposal for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Naleti was sponsored by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh offering the following facilities as against the prescribed facilities required according to the norms of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Facilities required as per the norms of the K.V.S. Government</i>	<i>Facilities offered by the Sponsoring State</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Land	15 acres	10 acres
2. Temp. accommodation	12 rooms	09 room
3. Residential accommodation	50% of Staff	NIL
4. Number of Central Govt. employees Children	200	200

(b) Does not arise as no decision to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya has been taken.

Demand of Start 10+1 and 10+2 System of Study at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur

852. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the demand for starting 10+1 and 10+2 system of education at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start the study of 10+1 from 1991-92 Session; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal for upgradation of Vidyalaya for 1990-91 could not be approved because of lack of physical facilities. There is no such proposal for 1991-92 at present.

[English]

Construction of Government Houses in Bangalore

853. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn out a composite plan for construction of houses for Central Government staff in and around Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the earlier plan for such houses was not executed fully; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) While no such plan has been prepared by the Government, construction of residential accommodation in the general pool has been taken up from time to time in Bangalore, depending upon the availability of land and the provisions of adequate funds.

(b) So far 828 quarters of different types have been constructed. Recently a plot of land measuring 15 acres has been purchased from the Bangalore Development Authority, the possession of which has not yet been given by the Bangalore Development Authority due to existence of some Court cases. It has been tentatively decided to construct 672 quarters of types B, C, and D and this land.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Assessment of Nehru Rozgar Yojna

854. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objective of the Nehru Rozgar Yojna;

(b) whether its objective was to create employment opportunities for urban unemployed; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government for implementation of the scheme since its inception and if so, the details thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). The main objective of the Nehru Rozgar Yojna is to create employment opportunities for the urban unemployed and underemployed poor. The employment contemplated is of two types—wage employment and self employment.

(c) Implementation of the Yojana is monitored through regular progress reports received from the State Governments. Further, officers from the Ministry also visit the State Governments for discussions with the State Government officials to assess the performance. The progress as reported by the State Governments so far is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

* Progress of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation		No. of dwelling units to be up-graded			
		Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned or under-going training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expenditure reported	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned of loan approved				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452.28	82.64	800	524.84	111.92	152287	413.07	107.99	404.39	13496
2.	Bihar	400.88	348.25	1298	680.13	311.94	519681	366.42	360.00	1470.50	45000
3.	Gujarat	220.83	0.72	1816	600.32	3.33	—	201.89	1.27	4.77	159
4.	Haryana	61.68	6.98	479	125.55	71.76	72417	56.15	62.62	234.84	7828
5.	Karnataka	385.63	63.55	476	612.62	150.60	177096	352.35	147.36	552.60	18420

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation		No. of dwelling units to be up-graded			
		Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned or under-going training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expenditure reported	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned of loan approved				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Kerala	173.17	9.58	—	219.71	134.56	268452	158.23	282.63	1112.85	35329
7.	Madhya Pradesh	401.10	24.88	3355	859.38	143.22	153677	374.29	366.16	1441.81	45772
8.	Maharashtra	471.84	32.21	7628	820.30	146.79	473384	372.26	245.25	946.01	30656
9.	Orissa	115.36	54.00	820	301.39	46.36	107350	105.62	55.10	216.95	6887
10.	Punjab	118.75	—	—	235.94	124.84	93183	108.56	56.76	212.85	7095
11.	Rajasthan	235.09	—	—	499.31	75.37	—	215.11	—	—	—
12.	Tamil Nadu	542.35	31.15	3336	562.10	434.32	1050969	431.32	424.00	1669.52	53000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation		No. of dwelling units to be up-graded			
		Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned or under-going training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Central Expenditure reported	Central funds sanctioned so far	Subsidy amount of loan approved				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.66	13.78	72	1987.35	110.14	215335	919.60	445.62	1746.81	55702
14.	West Bengal	430.46	—	—	443.87	92.31	57112	329.67	323.78	1269.67	40472
15.	Goa	9.34	—	—	30.88	5.27	11800	7.29	—	—	—
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.64	—	—	9.02	—	—	3.70	—	—	—
17.	Assam	66.23	—	—	142.86	—	—	49.87	55.59	211.21	6948
18.	Himachal Pradesh	28.80	—	—	55.55	24.11	2770	8.28	—	—	—
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.21	—	278	46.13	10.00	31800	23.62	24.87	93.27	3109

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation		No. of dwelling units to be up-graded			
		Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned or under-going training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expenditure reported Mandays generated	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned of loan approved				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Manipur	20.02	—	—	42.61	—	—	7.46	7.59	28.81	948
21.	Meghalaya	14.63	—	—	13.19	—	—	3.75	—	—	—
22.	Mizoram	9.43	—	—	25.09	—	—	3.88	—	—	—
23.	Nagaland	17.49	—	—	16.33	—	—	5.78	—	—	—
24.	Sikkim	11.77	—	80	20.29	23.34	—	3.10	—	—	—
25.	Tripura	10.00	—	140	45.10	41.24	55874	5.28	2.61	9.93	326
26.	A & N Islands	4.85	—	—	5.55	1.34	1708	1.33	—	—	—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation		No. of dwelling units to be up-graded			
		Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned or under-going training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expenditure reported	Central funds sanctioned so far	Subsidy amount of loan approved				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Chandigarh	18.57	--	--	5.87	9.26	--	10.58	1.82	6.81	227
28.	D&N Haveli	4.85	--	--	1.87	--	--	1.05	--	--	--
29.	Daman & Diu	9.10	--	--	4.70	1.74	4714	1.70	--	--	--
30.	Lakshadweep	4.74	--	--	12.30	11.24	38000	1.05	--	--	--
31.	Pondicherry	10.64	--	--	24.85	4.38	7155	8.04	--	--	--
32.	Delhi	60.00	--	--	--	--	--	9.70	--	--	--
Total		5385.19	667.74	20578	8975.00	2089.38	3494764	4560.00	2971.02	11581.09	371374

*Progress figures are as per latest reports received from States/UTs.

Primary Health Centres in Karnataka

855. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to open some Primary Health Centres in the country under the Central scheme in Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be set up in Karnataka State;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to upgrade some Primary Health Centres in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Primary Health Centres are established under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. There is no proposal to open Primary Health Centres in the country under any central scheme. However, Primary Health Centres under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme could be opened in the country during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(b) Under State Sector, 150 Primary Health Centres as proposed to be opened in Karnataka during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which 50 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be opened during 1991-92.

(c) and (d). Community Health Centres (30 bedded institutions with 4 specialities) are established also by upgrading Primary Health Centres. 32 Community Health Centres are proposed to be opened during

the 8th Five Year Plan out of which 10 Community Health Centres are proposed to be completed during 1991-92 by the State Government.

Sericulture in Karnataka

856. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the climatic condition and soil in Karnataka is very favourable for mulberry cultivation;

(b) the total hectares of land along with the names of places in Karnataka proposed to be brought under mulberry cultivation during the Eighth Five Year Plan and;

(c) the number of sericulture projects launched in that state so far?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEY NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 8th Five Year Plan it is expected that 25,674 hectare of land will be covered by mulberry plantations in Karnataka State covering the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Chickamagalur, Uttar Kannada, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hasan, Kolar, Kodagu, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur and D. Kannada.

(c) The Sericulture projects launched in Karnataka are as follows:

- i) World Bank assisted Karnataka Sericulture Project.
- ii) Dutch assisted Sericulture Project.
- iii) Indo-Dutch Collaboration Project on control of uzifly.

- iv) World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project.'

Performance of States in Family Planning

857. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of different States in family planning during 1990-91;

(b) whether the incentives given to the persons who undergo vasectomy or tubectomy operation differ from State to State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the directions given by the Central Government to the State Governments in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) As per the latest available information from the States a statement containing state-wise and method-wise performance of family planning during 1990-91 (April to December, 1990) is given below.

(b) to (d). Government of India do not give any incentive to the acceptors of sterilisation. However, the acceptor of Sterilisation is paid a sum of Rs. 100/- as compensation for wages post. Some of the States give additional incentives from their own resources. States like Gujarat and Maharashtra have introduced schemes under which acceptors of sterilisation with daughters only are entitled to long term maturity social security certificates.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Sterilisation	IUD Insertions	CC Users	OP Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309540	165653	793707	175985
2.	Assam	34924	19344	35913	8663
3.	Bihar	103952	93223	117170	38302
4.	Gujarat	138488	293719	793542	110181
5.	Haryana	57399	99485	457386	34704
6.	Karnataka	208137	145130	219292	71585
7.	Kerala	130850	80915	290365	38913
8.	Madhya Pradesh	148919	216817	1249270	210914
9.	Maharashtra	358235	292450	1068071	372553
10.	Orissa	91280	104933	292979	61709

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Sterilisation	IUD Insertions	CC Users	OP Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Punjab	61721	227448	425770	54194
12.	Rajasthan	81075	116935	285441	57306
13.	Tamil Nadu	269076	279341	225776	156160
14.	Uttar Pradesh	175424	852536	1212399	162107
15.	West Bengal	183649	82234	235764	85571
II.	SMALLER STATES				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	14034	24134	58353	10422
2.	" J & K	2584	5664	6878	2318
3.	Manipur	2488	5335	2212	498
4.	Meghalaya	393	1117	1709	1062
5.	Nagaland	951	581	13	90
6.	Sikkim	379	1153	543	1637

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT/Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD Insertions</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
7.	Tripura	3937	1514	4436	2472
8.	A&N Islands	1186	1117	1581	411
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	877	1578	1027	974
10.	Chandigarh	1488	3890	7628	271
11.	D&N Haveli	454	165	78	214
12.	Delhi	22248	50104	256027	4851
13.	Goa	3047	2320	13879	2329
14.	Daman & Diu	261	95	334	157
15.	Lakshadweep	17	79	204	53
16.	Mizoram	2755	1763	1468	981
17.	Pondicherry	5934	3142	7652	849

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT/Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD Insertions</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	-2	3	4	5	6
III. OTHER AGENCIES					
1.	M/O Defence	12320	10025	55438	5149
2.	M/O Railways	20074	9327	291746	4800
Free Distribution				8414051	1678385
Commercial Distribution				3481481	407282
All India		2448096	3193269	11895532	2085667

£ Figures are provisional

* Achievement upto November.

Enhance the Quantum of Loans for Government Employees

859. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to enhance the quantum of loans to the Government employees for constructions of houses since the cost of building materials have increased very much;

(b) if so, the steps proposed be taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to enhance the investment on housing in Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). The ceiling of House Building Advance was increased in June, 87. Keeping in view the increased cost of construction, the cost-ceiling limits for purpose of House Building Advance was revised in December, 90. The grant of House Building Advance has to be related to the assessed paying capacity of the beneficiaries and overall financial constraints.

(c) Keeping in view the backlog of housing in the country, the need to enhance investment on housing has been taken note of but the quantum of investment will depend on allocation after finalisation of the Eighth Plan.

Categorisation of Physiotherapists

861. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the physiotherapists in Delhi Administration Hospitals have been shifted from the category of 'Para medical staff to

the general category staff in the Health services;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been a demand from the physiotherapists for their categorisation as specialists; and

(d) if so, the action proposed by the Government to revise their categorisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (d). According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, the Physiotherapists in Delhi Administration Hospitals have not been shifted from the category of 'Para Medical Staff to the general category staff in the Health Services. No demand has been received by Delhi Administration for their categorisation as specialists.

Use of Human Gene Therapy

862. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.S. Panel has approved first use of human gene therapy to treat patients with a malignant skin cancer and children with a genetic disorder that destroys their immune systems;

(b) whether Government have any plans to introduce such therapies in India; and

(c) if so, the details of work in hand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CGHS Dispensary in Mundka

863. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand since long for opening a CGHS dispensary of all system of medicines at an urbanised village Mundka of Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to open CGHS dispensaries of all system of medicines there particularly in view of the fact that many Central Government employees are residing there and are facing a lot of difficulties in the absence of the same; and

(c) the time by which these CGHS dispensaries are likely to be opened there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

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

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Karnataka

864. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning in Karnataka State;

(b) the names of places where these schools are functioning;

(c) the places where the work of construction of school building has been taken up; and

(d) the details of places where the Government propose to open new Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State during the academic year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Eighteen Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning in Karnataka State as given in the Statement below.

(c) Construction of buildings has been taken up in all the Navodaya Vidyalayas except in the Districts of North Canara and Coorg.

(d) Decision to set up new Navodaya Vidyalayas in Karnataka during the academic year 1991-92 has not yet been taken.

STATEMENT

List of Navodaya Vidyalaya which are Functioning in the Karnataka State

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Site/Village</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Doddaballapur	Bangalore
2.	Balehnoor	Chikmanalur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Site/Village</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>
1	2	3
3.	Yenigadale	Kolar
4.	Shivaragudda	Mandya
5.	Kuknoor	Raichur
6.	Gajanur	Shimoga
7.	Shetigeri	North Canara
8.	Mavinakera	Hassan
9.	Narayanapur	Bidar
10.	Galibedu	Coorg
11.	Bhimarayangudi	Gulbarga
12.	Kelageri	Dharwad
13.	Kothali-Kuppanwadi	Belgaum
14.	Almati Dam	Bijapur
15.	Chikkajogihalli	Bellary
16.	Metikurka	Chitradurga
17.	Hondarabala Chamarajnagra	Mysore
18.	Gollahalli	Tumkur

**Modernisation of Hospitals in
Karnataka**

865. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of

Karnataka has sought an assistance of Rs. 10 crores for the modernisation of hospitals in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, whether the union Government have agreed to release the above amount.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Karnataka Government has sought:—

- i) a grant of \$ 9 million for Raichur District Hospital Project; and
 - ii) foreign financial assistance for providing equipment worth Rs. 2.09 crores in the Cancer Wings of medical colleges in the State.
- (b) i) The proposal for Raichur has already been posed for loan assistance to OPEC although an agreement is still to be signed.
- ii) Regarding cancer equipment for medical colleges, the State Government has been requested to make the necessary plan and budget provisions to enable further processing.

Rice and Wheat to Karnataka

866. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and wheat supplied to Karnataka for public distribution since

April, 1990, month-wise;

(b) the total requirement of the State during the above months;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has requested for the increase in the allotment of rice and wheat; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing demand, allocation and offtake of Rice and Wheat to Karnataka since April, 1990 is given below.

(c) and (d). Requests are received from time to time from the State Governments for enhancement of their monthly quota of rice and wheat under PDS. Government of Karnataka had also requested for increase in allocation of wheat and rice. Increase in allocation of rice to Karnataka by 3000 M.T. for February, and March, 1991 and that of wheat by 10000 M.T. for January, 1991 and by another 5000 M.T. for February and March, 1991 was allowed. However, allocations of rice and wheat from the Central Pool are made to the various States/UTs including Karnataka on a month to month basis taking into account the stocks in the Central Pool, market availability, offtake trend, relative needs of States/UTs and other related factors. These allocations are only supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the entire requirement/demand of States/UTs.

STATEMENT

Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Rice and Wheat in Respect of Karnataka under PDS since April, 1990

(In '000 tonnes)

1	2		3		4			5			6		7	
	Rice	Wheat												
April, 1990	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	47.6	24.5				
May, 1990	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	44.2	21.0				
June, 1990	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	40.1	21.6				
July, 1990	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	43.3	23.6				
August, 1990	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	41.6	24.2				
September, 1990	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	55.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	39.2	25.5				
October, 1990	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	38.9	26.0				
November, 1990	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	42.2	26.3				

(In '000 tonnes)

	Demand		Allotment				Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
December, 1990	75.0	50.0	45.0	30.0	40.6	27.7		
January, 1991	75.0	50.0	45.0	40.0	40.6	30.8		
February, 1991	75.0	50.0	48.0	45.0	N.A.	N.A.		
March, 1991	75.0	50.0	48.0	45.0	N.A.	N.A.		
Total:	900.0	425.0	589.0	375.0	418.3	251.2	(upto January, 1991)	(upto January, 1991)

Surrender of Government Accommodation on Deputation to Public Undertakings

867. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government accommodation allotted to the Government servants is required to be surrendered on being deputed to public undertakings;

(b) if so, whether this policy is fully implemented in case of all undertakings; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the case of the Central Government employees in occupation of general pool accommodation deputed to a newly constituted Public Sector Undertaking, they are allowed to retain their accommodation for a period of two years. This period was extended in a few case on merits of the case.

[*Translation*]

Places Selected for Opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya in Himachal Pradesh

868. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places selected for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether State Government has sent a proposal for opening Navodaya Vidyalaya during 1985 or thereafter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Out of 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been set up in 8 districts namely Mandi, Shimla, Chamba, Sirmour, Kinnaur, Kangra, Una and Hamirpur. Of the remaining districts suitable proposals had been received from the State Government for Solan and Bilaspur Districts. However, Vidyalayas in these districts could not be opened due to financial constraints.

Allocation of Funds for Promotion of Sanskrit in Himachal Pradesh

869. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the allocation made for the promotion of Sanskrit in Himachal Pradesh during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): A tentative allocation of Rs. 369.00 lakhs has been proposed for the promotion and development of Sanskrit in the 1991-92 annual plan. However, allocations are not made state-wise for this purpose.

[*English*]

Reimbursement of Cess to Sugar Units

870. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee of Secretaries have decided to reimburse fourteen per cent cess to sugar industries from Sugar Development Fund after the shipment of two lakhs tonnes of sugar;

(b) whether the Government have considered the suggestions/recommendations made by the Committee of the Secretaries, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have reversed the decision of the Committee of the Secretaries; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) to (e). The Government had earlier considered the proposal of the Committee of Secretaries that besides providing CCS on export of sugar, refund of Cess of Rs. 14 per quintal on quantity exported be also given from the Sugar Development Fund. Instead of giving support in two forms, the Government is examining the question of providing the entire support for sugar export in the form of CCS only.

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of Land in Delhi

871. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the agricultural land acquired during last three years and proposed to be acquired in Delhi;

(b) the number of farmers whose land has been acquired;

(c) the number of persons out of them provided alternative residential plots of land; and

(d) whether certain commercial plots have also been reserved for them and if so, the number of persons among them who

have been allotted commercial plots?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) 4030 bighas and 16 biswas of agricultural land has been acquired during the last 3 years. 20,392 bighas and 3 biswas are proposed to be acquired in Delhi.

(b) Land belonging to 1855 bhoomidhars has been acquired.

(c) No applications have been invited by the Delhi Administration from the land owners in respect of whose lands, awards have been announced after 31.12.88.

(d) There is no provision for allotment of commercial plots under the scheme of providing alternative plots in lieu of the agricultural land acquired. However, there is reservation to the extent of 10% in the case of Shops constructed by the DDA for allotment to the persons whose land is acquired subject to certain stipulations.

Export Entitlement Policy

872. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export entitlement policy 1990 for readymade garments;

(b) whether any increase has been made in comparison to last three years' norms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). The Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for Garments applicable for 1991-93 was announced in August, 1990. Main features of the Policy are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

A new Long Term Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for 1991-93 was announced in August, 1990. The main features of the Policy are as follows:-

The annual levels have been redistributed among various systems as follows:-

<i>System</i>		<i>Percentage</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>
i)	Post performance Entitlement (PPE) System.	60%
ii)	First-cum-First Served (FCFS) System—	10%
iii)	Manufacturer Exporter Entitlement (MEE) System.	18%
iv)	Public Sector Entitlements (PSE) System.	2%
v)	Non-Quota Exporter Entitlement (NQE) System.	10%

- i) **PPE System:**— All current restriction on PPE transfers have been withdrawn except that an entitlement obtained by transfer cannot be transferred out again.
- ii) **FCFS System:**— All the restrictive stipulations have also been withdrawn except that there will be a quantitative ceiling for the applications to be given by individual exporters in a day for a country/category. In order to ensure proper utilisation of levels, the entire FCFS quantities will be released during the first period itself.
- iii) **MEE System:**— In order to further encourage the establishment of modern production facilities to cope with the increased demand for Indian readymade garments, the allotments under the MEE System has been increased from 10% to 18%. For existing units, a stipulation of minimum annual export performance of Rs. 20 lakhs in the base period has been introduced.
- iv) **PSE System:**— The criterion for allotment to individual Public Sector Enterprises of APEX Handloom market Cooperatives have been linked with the production capacities of the units rather than the price realisation. Thus, the PSE System has been brought closer to the MEE System.
- v) **NQE System:**— As an encouragement to tap the potential available in the non-quota countries and non-

quota items in quota countries, the allotment in the NQE System has been increased from 3% to 10%. In order to encourage exports to non-quota countries of high potential, a portion of NQE is specifically earmarked for certain thrust countries identified for this purpose. This scheme will be applicable for 1992- and 1993. All restrictions on transfer of NQE have been withdrawn except that entitlement once transferred cannot be re-transferred. The base period of NQE System has also been brought at par with the base period in PPE System. The stipulation of the minimum export performance during the base period has been increased from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs.

Hike in Price of Imported Edible Oils

873. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the price of imported edible oils; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The issue prices of the imported edible oil for Public Distribution System have been increased with effect from 26.1.1991 as indicated below:-

Oil in loose	Rs. 13,150/- PMT	Rs. 16,500/- PMT
Oil in 15 kg tins	Rs. 14,500/- PMT	Rs. 19,000/- PMT

[English]

High Level Meeting on Youths

874. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting to involve youth in national building activities and providing them employment opportunities has been held at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed in this meeting;

(c) whether any programme has been drawn up to implement the decisions taken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDEY): (a) The first meeting of the National Youth Council was held in New Delhi on 11-12 February, 1991.

(b) The principal issues discussed by the two Working Groups of the Council are as follows:

- (i) Right to Education,
- (ii) Programmes for the development of youth,
- (iii) Employment,
- (iv) Awareness raising among youth,
- (v) Health awareness,

- (vi) Development opportunities for rural youth,
- (vii) Family Planning,
- (viii) Role and importance of electronic media,
- (ix) Strengthening the ongoing youth welfare schemes,
- (x) Requirement of National Service for college students,
- (xi) Establishment of a National Institute for Youth Development,
- (xii) Community Youth Centres at the village level,
- (xiii) Role of culture vis-a-vis youth,
- (xiv) Establishment of Rashtriya Prahari,
- (xv) Other priority areas for youth involvement.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Council are under consideration of Government.

Literacy Amongst Men and Women

875. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures relating to literacy among men and women, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase literacy in each State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The literacy data in the country is collected through the decennial census operations. According to the census held in 1981, the literacy rate in the country was 36.23%. A statement showing, state-wise, the number of illiterate persons according to 1981 census is given below.

(b) Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age, a programme of non-formal education in the ten educationally backward States and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million illiterate adults in the 15-35 age group by 1995, form an integral part of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country.

The emphasis under National Literacy Mission in all States is on adopting an area approach in an attempt to eradicate illiteracy in that area in a time bound manner. Accordingly, total literacy campaigns have been/are being launched in the entire States of Kerala and Goa, Union Territory of Pondicherry, 100 talukas in Gujarat and in 31 other districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. During 1991-92, it is expected that such campaigns will be taken up in 30 additional districts.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of illiterate persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA*	424,256,000	182,644,855	241,611,145
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,514,855	16,466,545	21,048,310
2.	Bihar	51,593,730	22,239,088	29,354,642
3.	Gujarat	19,189,955	7,997,371	11,192,584
4.	Haryana	8,252,720	3,579,280	4,673,440
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2,462,531	1,015,650	1,446,881
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,390,613	2,016,091	2,374,522
7.	Karnataka	22,852,997	9,686,351	13,166,646
8.	Kerala	7,528,948	3,099,675	4,429,273
9.	Madhya Pradesh	37,634,276	16,269,003	21,365,273

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of illiterate persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maharashtra	33,163,365	13,358,623	19,804,742
11.	Manipur	833,335	336,775	496,560
12.	Meghalaya	880,628	424,686	455,942
13.	Nagaland	445,052	207,715	237,337
14.	Orissa	17,343,066	7,041,143	10,301,923
15.	Punjab	9,928,566	4,722,332	5,206,234
16.	Rajasthan	25,907,745	11,372,998	14,534,747
17.	Sikkim	208,647	96,661	111,986
18.	Tamil Nadu	25,770,418	10,220,293	15,550,125
19.	Tripura	1,188,259	509,445	678,814
20.	Uttar Pradesh	80,756,753	36,020,825	44,735,928

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of illiterate persons				
		Persons	Males	Females	1	2
		3	4	5		
21.	West Bengal	32,236,494	14,087,856	18,148,638		
22.	A & N Islands	91,420	44,278	47,142		
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	500,506	241,111	259,395		
24.	Chandigarh	159,030	79,148	79,882		
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76,021	33,443	42,578		
26.	Delhi	2,392,080	1,087,198	1,304,882		
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	470,978	188,719	282,259		
28.	Lakshadweep	18,084	7,084	11,000		
29.	Mizoram	198,072	91,427	106,645		
30.	Pondicherry	266,856	104,041	162,815		

* Excludes the population of Assam where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

**Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas
During 1991-92**

876. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be opened in the country during 1991-1992; and

(b) the districts in which these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Decision to set up New Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country during the academic year 1991-92 has not yet been taken.

**Performance of States under Family
Planning**

877. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on Family Planning Programme during 1990-91 and the targets achieved thereof;

(b) which State had achieved the high-

est targets in the Family Planning Programme; and

(c) whether there is any new proposal with the Government for attracting more and more people towards the family planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) An outlay of Rs. 675 crores has been allocated for implementation of National Family Welfare Programme during 1990-91. As per the latest available information from the States, four statements (I to IV) giving State-wise annual targets fixed in respect of each of the four Family Planning methods for 1990-91 and achievements made so far (April-December, 1990-91) are given below.

(b) Among the major 5 States, the States of Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra have so far achieved the highest percentage of respective annual targets in Sterilisation, I.U.D. Insertions, Equivalent Conventional contraceptive Users and Equivalent Oral Pill Users respectively.

(c) No new proposal to attract more and more people towards the family planning has so far been finalised.

STATEMENT-I

STERILISATION

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual target 1990-91	Achievement £ during April to December	
			Number	% to target
1	2	3	4	5
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	650000	309540	47.6
2.	Assam	254000	34924	13.7
3.	Bihar	550000	103952	18.9
4	Gujarat	258000	138488	53.7
5.	Haryana	102000	57399	56.3
6.	Karnataka	360000	208137	57.8
7.	Kerala	200000	130850	65.4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	350000	148919	42.5

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual target 1990-91			Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	Number	% to target
					4	5
9.	Maharashtra			575000	358235	62.3
10.	Orissa			220000	91280	41.5
11.	Punjab			120000	61721	51.4
12.	Rajasthan			225000	81075	36.0
13.	Tamil Nadu			425000	269070	63.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh			785000	175424	22.3
15.	West Bengal			500000	183649	36.7
II.	SMALLER STATES					
1.	Himachal Pradesh			34000	14034	41.3
2.	* Jammu and Kashmir			38000	2584	6.8
3.	Manipur			10000	2488	24.9

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual target 1990-91			Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	Number	% to target
					4	5
4.	Meghalaya			800	393	49.1
5.	Nagaland			1500	951	63.4
6.	Sikkim			1000	379	39.9
7.	Tripura			11000	3937	38.8
8.	A & N Islands			2000	1186	58.3
9.	Arunachal Pradesh			2300	877	38.1
10.	Chandigarh			3500	1488	47.5
11.	D & N Haveli			1000	454	48.4
12.	Delhi			48000	22248	55.6
13.	Goa			4500	3047	67.7
14.	Daman & Diu			350	261	74.6

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual target 1990-91		Achievement £ during April to December	
		Number	% to target	Number	% to target
1	2	3	5	4	5
15.	Lakshadweep	70	24.3	17	24.3
16.	Mizoram	3000	91.8	2735	91.8
17.	Pondichery	5600	106.0	5934	106.0
III. OTHER AGENCIES					
1.	M/O Defence	30800	48.0	12320	48.0
2.	M/O Railways	40480	49.6	20074	49.6
All India		5803900	42.2	2448096	42.2

£ Figures are provisional.

* Achievement upto November.

STATEMENT-II

Statewise Targets Fixed and Achievements made during 1990-91

IUD INSERTION

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91	Achievement £ during April to December	
			Number	% to Target
1	2	3	4	5
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450000	165653	36.8
2.	Assam	90000	19344	21.5
3.	Bihar	475000	93223	19.6
4.	Gujarat	460000	293719	63.9
5.	Haryana	210000	99485	47.4
6.	Karnataka	262000	145130	55.4
7.	Kerala	150000	80915	53.9

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91			Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	4	5
					Number	% to Target
8.	Madhya Pradesh			370000	216817	58.6
9.	Maharashtra			525000	292450	55.7
10.	Orissa			200000	104933	52.5
11.	Punjab			350000	227448	65.0
12.	Rajasthan			250000	116938	46.8
13.	Tamil Nadu			550000	279341	50.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh			1535000	852536	55.5
15.	West Bengal			225000	82234	36.5
II.	SMALLER STATES					
1.	Himachal Pradesh			60000	24134	40.2
2.	J & K*			26000	5664	21.8

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91			Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	Number	% to Target
					4	5
3.	Manipur			8000	5335	66.7
4.	Meghalaya			2000	1117	55.9
5.	Nagaland			2500	581	23.2
6.	Sikkim			1300	1153	88.7
7.	Tripura			2500	1514	60.6
8.	A&N Islands			1500	1117	74.5
9.	Arunachal Pradesh			2400	1578	65.8
10.	Chandigarh			10000	3890	38.9
11.	D&N Haveli			200	165	82.5
12.	Delhi			126000	50104	39.8
13.	Goa			3500	2320	66.3

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91			Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	Number	% to Target
					4	5
14.	Daman & Diu			330	95	28.8
15.	Lakshadweep			150	79	52.2
16.	Mizoram			2700	1763	65.3
17.	Pondicherry			4200	3142	74.8
III.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1.	M/o. Defence			24400	10025	41.1
2.	M/o. Railways			20320	9327	45.9
	All India			6400000	3193269	49.9

£ Figures are provisional.

* Achievement upto November.

STATEMENT-III

Statewise Targets Fixed and Achievements made during 1990-91

EQ. C.C. USERS

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91	Achievement £ during April to December	
			Number	% to Target
1	2	3	4	5
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1078300	793707	73.6
2.	Assam	40000	35913	89.8
3.	Bihar	359100	117170	32.6
4.	Gujarat	600000	793542	132.3
5.	Haryana	552360	457386	82.8
6.	Karnataka	264630	219292	82.9

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91			Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	Number	% to Target
					4	5
7.	Kerala			297200	290365	97.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh			1100000	1249270	113.6
9.	Maharashtra			969000	1068071	110.2
10.	Orissa			291600	292979	100.5
11.	Punjab			473600	425727	89.9
12.	Rajasthan			400000	285441	71.4
13.	Tamil Nadu			389000	225776	58.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh			1459500	1212399	83.1
15.	West Bengal			418700	235764	56.3
II.	SMALLER STATES					
1.	Himachal Pradesh			75000	58353	77.8
2.	* J & K			16000	6878	43.0

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91					Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	4	5	Number	% to Target
3.	Manipur			5100	2212		43.4	
4.	Meghalaya			3000	1709		57.0	
5.	Nagaland			900	13		1.4	
6.	Sikkim			800	543		67.9	
7.	Tripura			1600	4436		277.3	
8.	A & N Islands			1580	1581		100.1	
9.	Arunachal Pradesh			300	1027		342.3	
10.	Chandigarh			11180	7628		68.2	
11.	D & N Haveli			940	78		8.3	
12.	Delhi			460000	256027		56.9	
13.	Goa			12900	13879		107.6	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT/Agency</i>	<i>Annual Target 1990-91</i>	<i>Achievement £ during April to December</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% to Target</i>
			<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
14.	Daman & Diu	750	334	44.5
15.	Lakshadweep	1000	204	20.4
16.	Mizoram	4240	1468	34.6
17.	Pondicherry	9900	7652	77.3
III.	<i>OTHER AGENCIES</i>			
1.	M/O Defence	61350	55438	90.4
2.	M/O Railways	400000	291746	72.9
	Free Distribution	9749530	8414051	86.3
	Commercial Distribution	5330000	3482481	65.3
	All India	10579530	11895532	78.9

£ Figures are provisional.

• Achievement upto November.

STATEMENT-IV

Statewise Targets Fixed and Achievements made during 1990-91

EQ. O.P. USERS

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91	Achievement £ during April to December	
1	2	3	4	5
			Number	% to Target
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225128	175985	78.2
2.	Assam	30000	8663	28.9
3.	Bihar	59700	38302	64.2
4.	Gujarat	90000	110181	122.4
5.	Haryana	32800	34704	106.8
6.	Karnataka	77900	71585	91.9
7.	Kerala	50300	38913	77.4

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91		Achievement £ during April to December	
		3	4	Number	% to Target
1	2	3	4	5	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	220000	210914	95.9	
9.	Maharashtra	286600	372553	130.0	
10.	Orissa	53900	61709	114.5	
11.	Punjab	47900	54194	113.1	
12.	Rajasthan	50000	57306	114.6	
13.	Tamil Nadu	173600	156160	90.0	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	224900	162107	72.1	
15.	West Bengal	124600	85571	68.7	
II.	Smaller States				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	12000	10422	86.9	
2.	* J & K	4000	2318	58.0	

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91			Achievement £ during April to December	
		1	2	3	Number	% to Target
1				3	4	5
3.	Manipur			500	498	99.6
4.	Meghalaya			2000	1062	53.1
5.	Nagaland			1000	90	9.0
6.	Sikkim			1300	1637	125.9
7.	Tripura			2100	2472	117.7
8.	A & N Islands			380	411	108.2
9.	Arunachal Pradesh			700	974	139.1
10.	Chandigarh			900	271	30.1
11.	D & N Haveli			180	214	118.9
12.	Delhi			8000	4851	60.6

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Annual Target 1990-91	Achievement £ during April to December	
			Number	% to Target
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Goa	2300	2329	101.3
14.	Daman & Diu	120	157	130.8
15.	Lakshadweep	300	53	17.7
16.	Mizoram	1580	981	62.1
17.	Pondicherry	1040	849	81.6
III. OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/o. Defence	2960	5149	174.0
2.	M/o. Railways	4100	4800	117.1
Free Distribution			1678385	93.6
Commercial Distribution			407282	58.2
All India			2085667	83.7

£ Figures are provisional.

*Achievement upto November.

**World Bank Assistance to Kerala for
Water Supply**

878. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal has been received from Kerala Government by the Union Government for meeting the acute shortage of drinking water supply in cities with World Bank loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for extension and restructuring of the ongoing World Bank aided Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project which includes the following drinking water supply schemes in the cities of Kerala:-

- (i) Calicut Water Supply Scheme II Phase for providing a gross per capita supply of 125 liters per capita per day (lpcd) in the year 1996 for a projected population of 0.54 million at a cost of Rs. 8.82 crores; and
- (ii) Greater Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme I to provide 160 lpcd by 2006 A.D. for a projected population of 0.73 million at a cost of Rs. 26 crores.

The proposal has been referred by the Government of India to the World Bank for formal approval.

Construction of MIG Flats by DDA

879. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MIG flats constructed by D.D.A. in 1990 and how do these compare with the construction of the flats so far, yearwise and the plan for the future indicating the areas in which to be constructed; and

(b) whether D.D.A. will be able to provide flats to all M.I.G. registrants by 1993-94; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) During the current financial year, a total of 344 MIG flats are to be completed. The yearwise details of MIG flats constructed upto 1989-90 are given in the statement below.

In future, flats would be constructed depending upon the availability of land and basic infrastructural services in areas of Dwarka Phasa-I and II, Narela Phase-I, II and III, Rohini Phase-I, II and III, IV and V, Jasola, Dhârpur and balance pockets in the remaining colonies.

(b) All the remaining registrants under MIG category are likely to be allotted flats by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

General Abstract of the MIG Houses Constructed by DDA (Year-wise)

Year-wise ending March '90	MIG
1966-67	72
1967-68	16

Year-wise ending March, '90	MIG
1968-69	878
1969-70	475
1970-71	414
1971-72	2352
1972-73	3331
1973-74	1216
1974-75	646
1975-76	182
1976-77	1920
1977-78	568
1978-79	1089
1979-80	2012
1980-81	3260
1981-82	3673
1982-83	1368
1983-84	2849
1984-85	1452
1985-86	5670
1986-87	2060
1987-88	5264
1988-89	3052
1989-90	2312
Total	46131

BHARTIYAM '89

880. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mass physical exercise display under the name BHARTIYAM' 89 was held in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in November, 1989;

(b) if so, whether a large sums of money were spent on raising slum like dwellings for the children who came from outside Delhi to participate and the vigilance commission is conducting an enquiry into the financial irregularities connected with awarding of contracts for construction of such dwellings;

(c) whether the same authorities now produce video cassettes on the Bhartiya programme and Bhartiya Gram, if so, how many and for what purpose; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these cassettes and the total fund collected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 151 modules at a cost of Rs. 87,000/- per module, were constructed in record time as semi-permanent camping facility by using cost effective and appropriate technology. The modules were made of walls about 5' high using husk-burnt blocks and bricks with tubular welded steel superstructure, clad with medium density fibre board covered by fire resistant P.V.C. shingles. Construction was carried out by the Building Centre-an Organisation jointly promoted by HUDCO (a Central Public Sector Undertaking) and the Wing of Delhi Development Authority. Each module accommodated about 46 campers. Over 6700 children and teachers drawn from all over India were

accommodated in these.

The Chief Technical Examiner (CTE) of the Central Vigilance Commission conducted a technical investigation into the construction. The CTE has referred the matter back to the Department for further enquiry.

(c) and (d). A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided by the Department for production of Video Cassettes. In all 260 cassettes were produced. The purpose of these cassettes was to spread widely the message of Bharatiya and, more importantly of, national integration among the children and youth of the country. The objective was also to engender an awareness of the need for and techniques of physical fitness among all those concerned with the future of children. They were distributed to all Agencies and other connected with Bharatiya, which is a continuing programme.

No funds from the sale of these cassettes were collected.

Development Projects Under D.D.A.

881. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the pace of work on developmental projects under the Delhi Development Authority is too slow to cope with the rapidly expanding housing needs of the city;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether instructions have since been issued to the DDA to construct houses under a time bound programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). The development projects of the DDA could not match the rapidly expanding housing needs of Delhi due to constraints of land and basic infrastructure services.

(c) For better co-ordination of these services a Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, looks into the matter from time to time.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The remaining registrants under various housing schemes of the DDA are proposed to be allotted flats by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

Housing Commitments of DDA

882. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of flats allotted by the DDA has gone down considerably and the DDA is not able to fulfil its housing commitment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shortage of land and infrastructural services.

(c) In order to clear the housing backlog the Delhi Administration has taken up the

formulation of a plan to augment housing for inclusion in the 8th Five Year Plan and implementation during the plan period.

International Symposium on Cardiology

883. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether an international symposium on preventive cardiology was held in All India Institute of Medical Sciences during the month of January, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and names of the participants; and

(d) the outcome of the symposium?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An International Symposium on Preventive Cardiology and Cardiovascular Epidemiology was organised at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences from January 10 to 14, 1991. 300 scientists from India and foreign countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, USA, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Australia, USSR, Czechoslovakia and Zambia participated in its deliberations.

(c) The names of the participants in the Seminar along with the countries they belong to are given in the statement below.

(d) The scientific programme of the symposium features indepth reviews and

panel discussions on various facets of causation and prevention of rheumatic heart disease, coronary heart disease, hypertension, cardiovascular risk factors in the young, aortoarteritis endomyocardial fibrosis and tobacco control. The information available on risk factors for these diseases and preventive strategies for their control was critically appraised. Research priorities for generating information necessary for planning and strengthening preventive programmes to combat the threat of cardiovascular diseases were delineated. There was expert consensus at the symposium that:

(1) Cardiovascular diseases are a

growing threat in India and will assume major epidemic proportions in the next two decades if preventive action is not initiated and vigorously implemented.

(2) enough information is available on causation to start appropriate preventive programmes and

(3) more information is needed, through well designed epidemiological studies to identify the prevalence of heart diseases as well as the magnitude of elevated risk factor levels in various parts of India.

STATEMENT

Foreign Speakers Participated in the International Symposium on Preventive Cardiology and Cardiovascular Epidemiology (10-14 Jan., 1991)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Dr. Salim Yusuf	U.S.A.
2.	Prof. H. Kesteloot	Belgium
3.	Prof. Devid J.P. Barker	England
4.	Prof. Jack Hirsh	Canada
5.	Dr. Paul Whalton	U.S.A.
6.	Dr. Dodericke Grobbee	Netherlands
7.	Dr. Darwin Labarthe	U.S.A.
8.	Dr. Krishna Somers	Australia
9.	Dr. Chandra Patel	England
10.	Dr. Mark Steinhoff	U.S.A.
11.	Dr. Elizabeth Barreett-Connor	U.S.A.

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	2	3
12.	Dr. A.C. Arntzenius	Netherlands
13.	Dr. Raphael Oganov	U.S.S.R.
14.	Prof. Z. Pisa	Czechoslovakia
15.	Dr. Larry Scherwitz	California
16.	Dr. Paul Mckeigue	England
17.	Prof. Richard Heller	Australia
18.	Dr. Keith Ball	England
19.	Prof. Balarajan	England
20.	Dr. G.C. Sutton	England
21.	Dr. J.P.S. Naruia	U.S.A.

List of Indian Faculty

A. List of Indian Faculty (From Outside Delhi)

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | Prof. P.K. Whai,
Director,
Postgraduate Institute
of Medical Education
and Research,
Chandigarh-160 012. | 4. | Prof. P.S. Bidwai,
Head of the Depart
ment,
Deptt. of Cardiology,

Sanjay Gandhi P.G.I.
of Medical Science,
Lucknow. |
| 2. | Prof. R.P. Sapru,
Professor of
Cardiology,
Deptt. of Cardiology,
Chandigarh- 160 012. | 5. | Dr. P.M. Dalal
(Neuroepidemiologist)
3118 Municipal
Building No. 3,
Flat-18 2nd Floor, |
| 3. | Dr. Abraham Joseph,
Head-of the Depart | | ment of Community
Medicine,
Christian Medical
College,
Vellore. |

- Cloch Road, Hazi Ali,
Bombay.
6. Prof. K.G. Balakrishnan,
Head of Department,
Department of Cardiology,
Sri Chitrathirumal Institute of
Medical Science,
Trivandrum.
7. Dr. R. Subramanian,
Additional Professor of Cardiol-
ogy,
Sri Chitrathirumal Institute of
Medical Science,
Trivandrum.
8. Prof. I.S. Anand,
Additional Professor of Cardiol-
ogy,
Post Graduate Institute of
Medical Education & Research,
Chandigarh.
9. Prof. S. Krishnaswamy,
Head of the Deptt. of Cardiol-
ogy,
Christiam Medical College,
Vellore.
10. Prof. Suman Kinare,
Head of Deptt. of Pathology,
KEM Hospital,
Bombay.
11. Prof. M.S. Valiathan,
Director,
Srichitra Tirunal Institute for
Medical
Sciences & Technology,
Trivandrum-695 011.
12. Dr. Jaya Prakash Muliyl,
Assoc. Prof. of Community
Medicine,
Christian Medical College,
Vellore- 632 002.
13. Prof. N.K. Ganguly,
Prof. of Experimental Medicine,
Post Graduate Institute of
Medical Education & Research,
Chandigarh.
14. Dr. Ranjit Basu,
Director, (Research and
Development)
Indian Institute of Bio-behavioral
Science,
155A, Acharya Jagadish
Chandra Bose Road,
Calcutta.
15. Dr. Kamala Krishnaswamy,
Deputy Director,
National Institute of Nutrition,
Hyderabad.
16. Dr. Gafoorunnisa,
National Institute of Nutrition,
Hyderabad.
17. Prof. George Cherian,
Former Head of Department of
Cardiology,
Christian Medical College,
Vellore.
18. Dr. Prakash C. Gupta,
Senior Research Scientist,
Tata Institute of Fundamental
Research,
Homi Bhaba Road,
Bombay.
- B. List of Indian Faculty from Delhi*
1. Prof. M.L. Bhatia,
Director,
Escorts Heart Institute,
New Okhia Road.
2. Prof. J.S. Bajaj,
Head, Deptt. of Medicine,
A.I.I.M.S.

3. Prof. N. Gopinath,
Director,
Sita Ram Bhartia Institute of
Scientific Research,
New Meharauli Road, Institu-
tional Area.
4. Prof. R. Tandon,
Head, Deptt. of Cardiology,
AIIMS.
5. Prof. H.S. Wasir,
Department of Cardiology,
AIIMS.
6. Prof. M. Khalilullah,
Director,
G.B. Pant Hospital.
7. Prof. S. C. Manchanda,
Deptt. of Cardiology,
AIIMS.
8. Prof. S. Srivastava,
Deptt. of Cardiology,
AIIMS.
9. Prof. K.K. Talwar,
Deptt. of Cardiology,
AIIMS.
10. Prof. K.K. Sethi,
Deptt. of Cardology,
G.B. Pant Hospital.
11. Prof. D.S. Gambhir,
Deptt. of Cardiology,
G.B. Pant Hospital.
12. Dr. V.K. Bahl,
Assoc. Prof. of Cardiology,
AIIMS.
13. Prof. G.D. Gupta,
Ram Tirath Hospital.
14. Prof. N.K. Mehra,

- Deptt. of Anatomy,
AIIMS.
15. Brig. Chadha,
Sita Ram Bhartia Institute of
Scientific Research,
New Meharauli Road, Institu-
tional Area.
16. Dr. Vishva Dev,
Assist. Prof., Department of
Cardiology,
AIIMS.
- 17.. Mr. Tapas Roy,
Voluntary Health Association of
India,
New Maharauli Road, Institu-
tional Area.
18. Dr. K.S. Reddy,
Assoc. Prof. of Cardiology,
AIIMS.

Proposal to Abolish Public Schools

884. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state:

(a) the total number of Public Schools in
Delhi at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to
abolish Public Schools with a view to provide
equal opportunities of education both for the
rich and the poor;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The total number
of Unaided recognised Private/Public
Schools in Delhi is 430.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal to abolish Public Schools which are private unaided schools. Their abolition would violate the provisions of Article 19 (1) (c), 19 (1) (g), 30 (1) and 31-A of the Constitution.

Malaria Eradication

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

(a) whether the incidence of Malaria has recently increased in the country;

(b) the States where incidence of malaria has been more pronounced during the last one year;

(c) whether Malaria is more fatal than any other disease;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to arrest the spread of this disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been increase in malaria incidence in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following specific steps are being continued to Control/reduce Malaria:-

- Selective judicious residual

insecticidal spray with appropriate insecticide.

- Fortnightly surveillance for detection and treatment of cases.
- Bio-environmental control methods through minor engineering modification in rural areas and anti-larva measures through chemicals and use of larvi-vorous fish and environment management in urban areas.
- Intensification of special inputs in highly malarious areas with emphasis on personal protection measures, community involvement through health education etc.

Revamping of NTC

886. SHRI PRATAPRAOB. BHOSALE:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a strategy to revamp the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the revamping of National Textiles Corporation will help in the revival of the closed NTC mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). Improving the performance of Textile mills under National Textile Corporation is a continuous process. Some of the measures taken to revamp the NTC mills include shedding of uneconomic activities, induction of modern technology for production of high priced yarn and cloth, proper utilisation of labour force, rationalisation of surplus labour force on voluntary basis etc.

Central Assistance to Kerala for UGC Scheme

887. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for the second instalment of assistance on account of UGC scheme implementation;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has forwarded to the Union Government the utilisation certificate of the first instalment;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the first instalment has not been utilised properly;

(d) if so, the fact thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that the assistance given is utilised for the purpose for which it is given?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (e). For implementation of the Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales of University/College teachers and other measures for maintenance of standards in Higher Education, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure for the period from 1.1.86 to 31.3.1990. The Government of Kerala had asked for a grant of Rs. 38.34 crores for meeting the additional expenditure for implementation of the Scheme. The Central Government has so far released an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores to the State Government in two instalments for the purpose. No instance of improper utilisation of the above assistance has been brought to the notice of the Central Government. The balance amount will be re-

leased after the State Government furnishes details of actual expenditure of the grants released by the Central Government for the implementation of the Scheme.

Maintenance of Lawns of Government Colonies

888. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lawns in the Government residential colonies are being maintained properly;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve their maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) to (c). It has been the endeavour of the Horticulture Department to improve standards of maintenance through proper guidance and effective supervision. However, the success of these endeavours, to a large extent, depends upon the cooperation of the residents in preventing damage to the lawns and its misuse.

T.B. Patients

889. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. patients in the country as on January 1, 1991;

(b) whether the number of T. B. patients is increasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the effective control of T.B.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Tuberculosis is not a notifiable disease, as such, the precise data regarding actual number of persons suffering from tuberculosis is not available. On the basis of findings of the National Sample Survey conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research in 1955-58 and subsequent limited surveys conducted in different parts of the country it is estimated that nearly 1.5% of the total population is suffering from radiologically active T.B. disease of the lungs, of which nearly one-fourth i.e. 0.4% are sputum positive or infectious.

(b) and (c). There is no evidence that T.B. disease is increasing in the country from year to year. However, with the rise in population, the total number of T.B. patients are becoming more.

(d) To combat the problem of tuberculosis in the country, equipped and staffed District T.B. Centres to undertake T.B. case finding and treatment facilities through all the existing Health and Medical Institutions located in the District are being established in every district of the country. So far a total number of 378 districts have been provided with District T.B. Centres. In addition, there are about 330 T.B. Clinics functioning in the country. To cater the needs of seriously ill T.B. patients about 47,000 T.B. beds are also available. As a preventive measure BCG vaccination is being given to children of age group 0-1 year as a part of Universal Programme of Immunisation. The essential anti-TB drugs for proper and effective treatment of T.B. patients are being supplied to State run T.B. Centres and to the T.B. Clinics run by voluntary bodies under plan scheme as per pattern of assistance. To educate the mass about T.B. disease stress is being given on health education of the masses with

the help of TV spots, radio spots advertisement in newspapers and by producing booklets and pamphlets.

Loan for Buying Ready Built Houses

890. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees are entitled to get loan for buying ready built houses anywhere in the country;

(b) whether are also allowed to buy ready built houses from the State Housing Boards;

(c) if so, whether the applications referred to his Ministry for grant of loans to buy ready built houses from some State Housing Boards like Haryana and Orissa have been rejected; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). House Building Advance is admissible for the purchase of ready-built houses by the State Housing Boards or others on cash down basis but not on hire-purchase basis. In respect of flats built under Self-financing schemes of the State Housing Boards, the grant of House Building Advance is extended only after acceptance of certain standard terms and conditions by the State Housing Boards. The House Building Advance applications for such flats have been accordingly dealt with.

12.00 hrs.

**RE. RESTORATION OF RECOGNITION
TO RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE
ASSOCIATION AND REINSTATEMENT
OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DISMISSED
AFTER THE STRIKE IN 1974**

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Where is the Railway Minister? The recognition was given by the previous Government. The previous Government accorded the recognition. But this Government has withdrawn it. (*Interruptions*)

At this stage, Sri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members to go back to their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I would request all the hon. Members once again to go back to their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you call the Railway Minister right now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Call the Railway Minister at once. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to tell the hon. Members that Shri Janeshwar Mishra has come and he is going to make a statement. Therefore, I would request them to go to their seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Will you please go back to your seats? It doesn't look nice to disturb the proceedings. Please go back to your seats. The hon. Minister will make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

At this stage, Sri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let us now hear Shri Janeshwar Mishra.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, all of you may take your seats. Shastriji, you also take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janeshwar Mishra, I would request Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Kumaramangalam to please resume your seats.

At this stage Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they knew it beforehand that the Railway Minister was going to make a statement and concede all the points today. Why then this drama in this House? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order in it? Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If they really have any sympathy with the employees, They should withdraw their support to the government. Why don't they do so? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): They knew it well in advance that the hon. Minister is going to accept the demands of the employees. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Perhaps all of them knew it, they might have been given some hint to this effect. How can the business of the House be transacted in this way?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Nobody knows how many employees were retrenched.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: They knew everything beforehand as to what statement the hon. Minister was going to make. All the demands are being accepted. They had talks with the Railway Minister in the morning itself and they knew that he is going to make a statement in the House today.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: In the morning today, the people outside the House were saying that they were going to sit in the well of the House. Every thing was orchestrated. They had announced their plan in advance.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue relates to the workers. When they knew in advance that their demands were going to be accepted, what was the need to stage this drama, why did they stage dharna in the well of the House? *(Interruptions)* If they are really fed up with the government why are they supporting it. They should withdraw their support.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): All this is happening with your connivance. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat, Mr. Khurana.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker , Sir, they should withdraw support first because they knew it beforehand that their demands were going to be accepted. When that was the case, why are they creating this uproar in the House? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat Mr. Khurana.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): Mr Speaker, Sir, the government has all along been considering the demands of the employees sympathetically. Even before we joined the government, our approach has been to deal with the employees organisations sympathetically.

When Shri Madhu Dandavate and Shri George Fernandes were the incharge of this department, the union was not given recognition, but our approach has been to give sympathetic consideration to such demand, whenever they are based. Before we considered this demand, we discussed it with my predecessor Shri George Fernandes. Shri Kumaramangalam, all colleagues of our

cabinet and the leaders sitting in the opposition including Shri Khurana pressurised us. *(Interruptions)* All of them pressurised us. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We have been demanding for the recognition of Railway Protection Force from the time of Congress regime. It was illegally withdrawn. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: What I am saying is that earlier also the opposition leaders raised this demand and during the rule of the Congress Party, the Congressman themselves raised the demand that the R.P.F. employees should be given the right to form association. That shows that both the opposition and the ruling party members pressurised for this demand. When the R.P.F. Act was amended in 1985, the right to form an association of RPF was abrogated. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Mr. Harish Rawat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: In 1985, R.P.F. was made an armed force and the point whether an armed force should be given the right to form an association was considered. It was in this context that their right to form an association was withdrawn. The R.P.F. personnel challenged this Act in the Supreme Court and the case is pending uptill now. However, it is within the jurisdiction of the government to give them right to form an association afresh under this Act. Now that there is pressure from the House and the House is Supreme it is the duty of the Government to respect the sentiments of the House. It was in this light that I had told Shri

Kumaramangalam at 10 O'clock yesterday that... *(Interruptions)* Two-three days back, he had written a letter to you and the Prime Minister, a copy of which was also forwarded to me. In response to that letter, I had informed him that the government was considering the demand and as such, there was no need to resort to sit in the well of the House. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot condemn the practice of resorting to sit in the well of the House because we ourselves were in the opposition and we used to resort to these tactics... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We did not indulge in such things.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Khurana is even now trying to exercise pressure... *(Interruptions)* We had told them yesterday that since the matter was under consideration, they should not resort to this type of action tomorrow. Today I sent a message from office at about 10.45 a.m. saying that we all going to accept their demands in view of the objections raised by the R.P.F. Association to the provisions of the amendment to the Act. Had the old Act been in force we would have somehow brought them round, but the Act has since undergone a change and the situation too has changed a bit. It is now more than 7-8 years since the Act was amended, and the government has decided that they may be given the right to form Association. I do not feel there is any need to create noisy scheme on this issue now... *(Interruptions)*

I feel that this matter should be closed now. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Tell us about victimisation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): What do you say about the people

[Sh. Shopat Singh Makkasar]

who have been dismissed ... Shri George Fernandes had announced here... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is taken in by any pretext, this is not good.

[*English*]

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Naturally this is a very serious matter that we are agitating. Another decision of Mr. George Fernandes has been stayed on the plea of review. That is the reinstatement of the dismissed railway employees belonging to the loco running staff under Rule 14(2) without any enquiry, without anything. We want this Government must announce here and now that they would be taken back to job as per the decision of Mr. George Fernandes. On the plea of review of the last few days' decisions, they cannot hold up the reinstatement of these employees. We want immediate declaration of them. We have been demanding for this. Railway Minister, in his so called mini budget, did not refer to anything. Why does not he refer to the employees question? We have raised it so many times. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: The Railway Minister had assured in Kanpur that the dismissed employees will be re-instated. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Leader of Opposition.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two aspects—one is

about the recognition and the other is about the re-instatement of dismissed employees. I feel that the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister just now that the Government is concerned about the welfare of employees will be tested by the reply to the question raised by Shri Somnathji just now. So I wish the Minister to reply to both these questions. About recognition, he has already said that it will be given but I wish the Minister to reply the main question raised by Somnathji. I want that the employees should be re-instated. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A decision has already been taken by the former Railway Minister. (*Interruptions*) Order of reinstatement does not require any change in the law. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has understood that; the Minister knows that.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one so that the Hon'ble Minister may follow you and reply to your questions.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, you cannot allow the hon. Members to condemn me without hearing me. (*Interruptions*) Sir, he has been assuring that 'he will grant', 'he will grant'; and not that he has granted. It is nice to shed crocodile tears on the floor of the House and say that we will grant recognition. But this matter has been pending with the hon. Minister for the last three months; the Prime Minister has directed him; his colleague, the Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha has requested him; memorandum after memorandum has

been given. Order was issued by the former Minister. But, in the name of review, till now, orders are not being issued. Legal excuses are being sought which don't exist. Under the Act, there is no charge need be given. *(Interruptions)* Sir, but he is refusing that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, he has understood your point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, even on the question of reinstatement, the order exists; it is only a matter of passing it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri George Fernandes.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Lalkrishen Advani has raised two questions here and has expected replies on them from the Government. One question is about the dismissed employees. Hundreds of employees were dismissed during the decade of 1980-89 by the then Government under Rule 14(2). The case was sent to the court where it was decided that dismissal of those employees was illegal and they should be reinstated. But the then Government refused to act upon that... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora): The leader of your party was a Minister in that Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. George, please give suggestions to solve this problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): I would like to know from Shri George as to how many people he had re-employed when he was the Railway Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This question was raised from all sides of this House, and I had said that in the case of the dismissed employees... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was raised last year at the time of presenting the Budget and I had stated that this question would be solved keeping in view all the aspects of the matter. We issued an order in this regard on 9th September and the only reason for delay in this case was that the Railway Ministry informed us that the question related to persons who had been dismissed ten years back; some of them have passed away and some have retired and some are about to retire. As such, it will take some time to collect the information. When 3 or 4 questions were asked in the House, I had told that the information was being collected and the orders will be issued as soon as the information was received. Finally, when the information came to me, I saw that the people from Railway Board had given the information about one Railway only and when I saw that a particular system was being followed for finding out the number of....

MR. SPEAKER: What was the total number of such employees in the entire country?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: About one thousand employees might have been involved. There was no question of the review of the orders of 9th September. We can understand that there is a need to review the decisions of the Government after you decided that the Government should resign, but the question of reviewing our decision of 9th September should not have arisen and dismissed employees should have been re-

[Sh. George Fernandes]

instated immediately. Second question is of recognition. Now RPF only is being discussed here. There are so many employee's association in the Railway which are not recognised and they are demanding recognition. We have issued a very clear order regarding giving recognition to the associations. Regarding RPF also, we have stated that they should be given recognition without any condition but the order was issued at a time when the decision of withdrawal of the support to the Government had been finalised. If the decision is to be reconsidered, it can be on the technicality aspect only and not on principles. I know that our friend and colleague for so many years, Shri Janeshwar Mishra will not have any difference over this issue so far as principles are concerned and he will take action on it. That is all I have to say. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want an announcement today here and now. (*Interruptions*) This was on 9th September. (*Interruptions*) There is no reason for withholding it now. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What is the problem in implementing , if the matter has been decided on 9th September?

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: The Hon'ble Minister had announced in Kanpur that all these Railway employees will be reinstated.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the right to speak, but the anti-labour party, the Congress Party, who have dismissed those employees have got no right to speak on this issue.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No cross-talk please.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Lodha, please be seated. Rawat Saheb, I am not denying the opportunity.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Members from the other side have said many things. We, therefore, want to clarify the position... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will not be able to stop them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has always been unanimous on these two issues. The dismissed employees should be re-instated... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Be seated, please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We had reinstated the people dismissed by your Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the right of RPF Association may be restored. Regarding this, any body can see from the records that, myself and Hon'ble Member Shri Kumaramangalam and many other Members had fought with our own Government on this issue. The fact is that... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Biplab Dasgupta, be seated please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Rawat ji, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Hon'ble George Fernandes was presenting the Railway Budget and an announcement was made about re-instatement the people dismissed under Rule 14(2), House was of the opinion that many of the people dismissed under Rule 14(2) might have died by now. When the people dismissed under the black law are re-instated, they should be given the pensionary benefits... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister should give them an assurance that they will be provided with other facilities also along with pension... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, the unfortunate aspect of the whole matter is that when we convinced the then Railway Minister in 1989, the bureaucracy tried to create many hurdles. After the change of the Government also, we tried to raise this matter in the House. I am happy that Hon'ble Members from CPM supported me and you yourself were sympathetic towards this issue... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: When

did you raise this matter?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at that time the Hon'ble Members of the BJP were also sympathetic towards this issue... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, you are being praised. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I remember Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, it is possible that his name might give some uneasiness to Shri Madan Lal Khurana, but Shri Malhotra had supported me then.

They adopted an attitude of running with the hare and hunting with the hound in respect of all issues while supporting the then Government, but still they appreciated and supported our demand. Shri George Fernandes could not even consider this issue during his 10 months tenure as the Minister of Railways. When he felt that their Government was about to fall, he passed an order in the case. *(Interruptions)* The difference between the Minister of Janata Dal Government and that of the Congress Government has been that whereas the Congress Ministers were not able to decide. *(Interruptions)*.... as the elections were round the corner, Shri George Fernandes passed an order when their Government was about to fall. I am distressed to say that Hon. Shri Janeshwar Mishra has been giving the assurance all along that he was going to restore the recognition, but it appears that the bureaucrats of his Ministry *(Interruptions)* withheld the decision till the last moment which compelled Shri Kumaramangalam to take recourse to this. Since the B.J.P. has termed it as State managed show, I would like to make it clear that the Hon. Minister had told us that there would be no precondition on the question of recognition, whereas the letter which he wrote did not make the position clear. Therefore we were forced to come to the well of the House and

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

sit here to draw the attention of the entire House and the country to it. (*Interruptions*) We resorted to this thing to bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister. I would request Shri George Fernandes and Shri Janeshwar Mishra (*Interruptions*) to make it clear as to what they are going to do in this matter.

[*English*]

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is a common demand from all sections of the House. I hope they would not try to provoke others. I am not going into what has happened in the past. We want announcement with regard to the implementation of the decision here and now. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of Railways that an atmosphere is being created which gives the impression that there is a difference of opinion in the House on the two issues. From my personal experience, I can say that in such a situation hinderance would be created. My colleague has said that sometimes Government have to find solution to these issues. If the fact that the House is divided on these two issues comes to the knowledge of the officials at the administrative level, I can say with certainty that a member of complications will be created at the railway administration level. Therefore, without going into the history, we want to tell the Hon. Minister that the entire House is one on these two issues. You may tell the Hon. Minister that he should take a decision taking into account the sense of the whole House and make an announcement about that here itself. That is all I want to say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a question relating to the Railway Ministry. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had put a question to the Railway Minister regarding termination of railway workers services last year, answer to which has not so far been given to me. I would like to know the reasons for not taking any action in the matter so far?... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I request the Railway Minister to announce without any pre-condition the grant of recognition.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, two issues have cropped up and Shri Dandavate was right when he said that the House was one on these issues and there was no difference of opinion. Administrative hindrances do come, but if the Hon. Minister is in favour and I suppose he is—this is the opportune time... (*Interruptions*)

The Hon. Minister should make an announcement to this effect right now. I would like to name the two former Railway Ministers in this regard. They are sitting in the opposition—one on this side and the other on that side. They could not make announcement to this effect though they wanted to. Even when campaign for the Scheduled Castes and peaceful demonstrations had been going on, Mr. Yogi Paswan continues to be under suspension and has been removed from service. However, the Hon. Railway Minister has assured me in a letter that he would consider his case. What I want to say is that the Hon. Minister should make an announcement to this effect right now and earn the goodwill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been struggling since 1981 on the issue of reinstatement of the personnel whose services were terminated.

MR. SPEAKER: Achariaji, please avoid repetition and be brief in your submission.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I am not repeating, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact is that they had their recognition before 1987, but it was withdrawn following the amendment in the R.P.F. Act in 1987. Rather it was snatched in 1987. Our demand is not new. (*Interruptions*)

We had been demanding their reinstatement since 1981. You know that Loco Running Staff had launched an agitation in 1973 on the question of their work. Attempts were made to frustrate the strike of 1981 too and the workers were dismissed. We have been fighting for their cause since then and this issue was raised in the House not once but a number of times. Today this House also came to know of it. Whenever we approached the Hon. Minister of Railways Shri Janeshwar Mishra, he used to tell us that the Prime Minister had since rescinded the decision. But as per our information, Shri George Fernandes had passed an order to this effect on 8th September. He had issued a statement on 22th October giving the details of the steps being taken the case of those who were killed during agitation and also those who were dismissed. This House is unanimous on the question of reinstatement of dismissed employees. We want their reinstatement. All parties have demand with new voice the immediate reinstatement of the railway employees who were dismissed in 1981 under Section 14(2) of the R.P.F. Act. We want an assurance from the Railway Minister. He should give us an assurance that the order issued by the Government would be implemented immediately and no hindrance would be allowed to come in its way. In case any hindrance

comes in the way, the same should be removed. The employees would be reinstated and the recognition of their association would be restored.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already apprised the House about the decision taken by the Government in regard to the R.P.F. Association. With regard to the employees who were dismissed during the last agitation, my predecessor Shri George Fernandes has said that during his tenure as the Minister of Railways, he had passed an order revoking their dismissal. He had placed this matter before the cabinet also and the cabinet in turn approved the matter. However the date on which the cabinet gave its approval happened to be the date on which that Government fell. Therefore, the President had issued an order to review all such decisions. It was in this light that the then Prime Minister, Shri V.P Singh had rescinded that decision of the cabinet. When we asked the officials as to why this order was not implemented, they replied that the B.J.P. had withdrawn its support to the Government on the day when this matter was approved by the cabinet thereby reducing the Government to the state of nonentity... (*Interruptions*) It would be very difficult to accept all the demands of the employees in the name of R.P.F. When the interim Railway Budget comes for discussion, these demands are going to be raised... (*Interruptions*) Should not we leave some demands for discussion on that day?... (*Interruptions*)... Therefore, I think that the demands be considered on the 5th of march when the Railway Budget is taken up for discussion. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This 14/2 Act should not be equated with other cases. We want a clear and categorical announcement. We want a categorical announcement today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: WE WANT TODAY AND JUST now. (*interruptions*)

At this stage Dr. Biplab Dasgupta and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the table

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. May I request the Leaders of all parties to persuade the Members to go to their seats.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): You prevail upon the Railway Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You all please go to your seats.

(*interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The Government has withdrawn the facility and it has not stood the test of the time. As the Government is not accepting the unanimous demand of the House, we stage walk out in protest

12.58 hrs.

At this stage, Shri L.K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janeshwar wants to say something. Please listen to him. You all please resume your seats. Bipiab Babu, Prakashji you all please go to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know what is the difficulty of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you all please go to your seats? Biplab Babu, take your seat

please...please go to your seats.

Dr. Biplab Das Gupta and some other hon. Members then went back to their seats

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know from this Government: Is the Railway Minister not responding favourably, because he has not got the clearance from the Congress?

13.00 hrs.

I would like to know this. He has shown his concern. He was saying that the Government was concerned for the workers. He has admitted that the decision was taken by Shri George Fernandes. He stated that technically because it fell in the period after the withdrawal of support of BJP the decision could not be implemented. Now, what is the difficulty? Three months have elapsed. He has not referred to any difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: He knows all these things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We supported him because we had always taken up the demands of the RPF association. When Mr. Kumaramangalam told us, I said, "I will support you." I wrote to the Prime Minister on this issue also. I did not want him to go on a hunger strike. Now, he has shown a gesture. Now what is going to happen today? It is a question of the future of lives of so many people. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know whether this Government can act independently, on its own. Has it got a mind of its own? Or do they have to get clearance from the Congress (I)? Will they act only when their permission comes? I would like to know this. We want an announcement of the decision here and now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even if

they want clearance they have already got their clearance.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House and Parliamentary democracy are the means to solve the problems of the country through meaningful dialogue. The members of opposition are levelling charges against us that we are working under the pressure of congress but it is not true. While doing so they are pressurising us. What will be the decision of Government in this matter? Pressure, whether it is by the opposition or by the ruling party is exerted to find the solution. The Government had to take a decision in the matter of RPF because it was pending for a long time. We never said that it is not being considered or it will not be agreed to.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: You had made an announcement in Kanpur after becoming Minister... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Subhashiniji please allow the Minister to speak.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: We have to discuss in detail all the intricacies that may come in the way of solving a problem. It is true that the attitude of the bureaucracy is well known but they too have their limitations. They have their own style of functioning and understanding. To impose something on them or reject their recommendations would not be good particularly, in respect of a giant organisation like Railways. We members of this House cannot run it on our own. We will have to take their help... (*Interruptions*) If a Minister or a government thinks that the Railways in the country is running at their order, it is wrong. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, just to remind our Railway Minister

I may tell him that I know that technical difficulties do come and could quote my experience; he can benefit from it. (*Interruptions*) I am going to say something which will support him. Unfortunately as soon as we utter your name you feel that we are condemning you. Why do you have a guilty conscience? I am only supporting what Mr. Kumaramangalam has said.

PROF. P. H. KURIEN: What about past history?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, yes, past history and geography, we know everything.

On the 25th I took over the charge as Railway Minister and on the 27th I presented an interim Budget, and I wanted to share with this House that at that time when I consulted the officers and the bureaucrats most of them were of the opinion that after the alterations I was making in the speech while announcing in Parliament, thousands of workers who were retrenched in 1974 would be taken back within six weeks' time, at the same place.

All of those who have been dismissed on account of victimisation 1974 strike, all of them will be taken back within six weeks. When bureaucracy came to know that the Minister is interested in taking them back within six weeks, they completed the operation before that. I must say that all the sections of this House, Congress non-Congress and all of them, accepted that. I do not want to make any allegation. Even those had opposed the strike, in the House said, "we welcome the decision of the Railway Minister to take thousands of people back." We ended their break in service. All increments were continued. No break in service was allowed. Therefore, you can consult, but let the decision be yours. If you rely only on consultations, I will tell you that they will sit on your head. You have seen the entire unani-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

mous feeling of the House. Whatever may have happened in the past, I do concede that every Member of the Congress Party today also stand by what Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Basudeb Acharia say, there is no difference here. I have not the least doubt that even Members of the Janata Dal (S) are not opposed to this demand. Taking advantage of this unanimous view of this House, please do not go by the technicalities, assure that in a prescribed time you will take the decision and announce it in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I was saying that ultimately the responsibility of running the railways is that of the railway officials. We think that... (*Interruptions*) I may think that I hold key position in the Government like that of the Railway Minister, but that does not mean that I am not aware of the trials and turbulations of those people. I respect the sentiments expressed by the House in this regard but I have to discuss it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With whom would you hold discussion? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have said earlier that when we do not associate ourselves with labour movement.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Please first you take your decision, then hold discussion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Earlier they used to fight even if their demand was met. Now when one of the demands have been met, we are discussing in the House the other demand. Earlier the work was done according to the agitation. I have merely said

that please leave something to be announced on 5th when we are going to present the interim Railway Budget. We cannot disclose everything today itself. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are giving notice that if on the 5th a favourable decision is not made, we shall again take up the matter. I hope that atleast you will be able to persuade them to say, yes.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hundreds of people from Manipur have come and sat on a dharna at the Boat Club for the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow us also to speak about the problems of farmers. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice to you. No doubt you have sent a message that during the Question Hour, the question of tapping the telephone was already replied by the Prime Minister. But I want to remind you that on 6.4.1990, in this very House the issue of telephone tapping was raised. I congratulate Mr. Sathe and others. They also vigorously raised this issue. They insisted that the inquiry has to be conducted. CBI inquiry was announced. The Minister assured about it. Prof. Ranga was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. I checked the old records. When the CBI question came on 3rd March 1965, Prof. Ranga, Member of the

Lok Sabha then demanded that if the Government is not coming forward with the CBI Report, in that case Mr. H.V.Kamath should be allowed to lay it on the Table of the House. I once again repeat the demand that the Prime Minister should lay the CBI Report on the Table of the House. Excerpts are coming. We are reading them in the press. But, we, the Members, are not getting the full report. I am told that Shri Saifuddin has already given a notice that he should be allowed to lay the report on the Table of the House. So I would only want to suggest that his plea should be accepted. There are a number of Speakers who have given the ruling. And I quote the final ruling which was quoted by almost all. It arose out of Feroze Gandhi raising the question of Mundra corruption case. At that time Shri Anantasayanam Aiyangar said that "following the procedure of the court also, my ruling is that so long as any Member of the House is willing to take full responsibility for the authenticity of any secret report I will allow him to lay it on the Table of the House even if it is brought by stealth." Therefore, I request that if the Prime Minister is not prepared to lay it on the Table of the House, any Member of the House who takes the full responsibility for the authenticity of it, should be allowed to do so.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I have given a notice. And I also gave a true copy of the original CBI Report. I will be duly authenticating the CBI Report. So I may be allowed to lay it on the Table of the House.* (Placed in Library. See No LT—2300/91)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, either allow him or ask the Government to lay it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing. Please Sit down.

[English]

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Once a Member gets it and he authenticates it, there is no secrecy left in that... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Why not allow him to lay it now?

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; not at the moment.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I have given due notice... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Do you want me to read the ruling of the Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: I know that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Can I lay it now?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can hand it over to us and I will consider it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Can I not lay it now?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: When the copy is with the reporters and everybody knows about it what more is to be considered.

*Later on Treated as laid on the Table of the House. (See Bulletin Part II No. 1247 dt. 12.3.91).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand what is there to consider. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not able to understand it. I have to consider it and that is why I have said it is under my consideration. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am on a point of order. Please look at rule 369.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are raising a point of order on my ruling, I have told Mr. Saifuddin and Prof. Madhu Dandavate that it is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you be seated, please. Shastriji, be seated, please. I have called Subhashiniji.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated, I have not called you. Shastriji, I will call you afterwards.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that the Members whom you have declared as disqualified... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you are going on speaking without my permission. I am not allowing you to speak. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: I will sit down, but please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, be seated please.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a question regarding the great impropriety committed by the British High Commission in New Delhi. As you know, mostly all over the world, the media is being doctored to present the point of view of the USA and the U.K. as regards the Gulf war. But a few newspapers and a few journalists in this country have exhibited the courage to discuss the real war aims of the imperialist countries. In this context, I would say that the Deputy High Commissioner of the British High Commission, Mr. Fowler, has committed a great impropriety. If the British Government wanted to make its own views known on any subject it has the liberty to do so by sending its views to a particular newspaper and it has the right to have them published. But for an official of the High Commission to directly write to a journalist of this country, whose views he does not happen to share, and to address him in the most viceregal terms, bringing back memories of the colonial era, beating him and browbeating him, telling him what his job is, telling him how much the imperialists respect international boundaries, telling an Indian journalist what is good for this country, what will be good for the future of this country, this kind of interference and this kind of browbeating simply cannot be tolerated. I would demand from this Government that they ask for Mr. Fowler's recall from the High Commission for the offensive letter that he has written to Mr. Proful Bidwai, a leading journalist of the Times of India which is one of the few Papers that has exposed the world, not only of these imperialists but also of this bootlicking Gov-

ernment that insisted on refuelling U.S. military planes. It was this Paper that carried the story for the first time. I would like to say that the post-war scenario is a frightening scenario for all Third World countries... (*Interruptions*). Please, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. The post-war scenario is a frightening scenario for all Third World countries. In 1947, when we were much weaker than what we are today, when the international situation was more influenced by imperialism, at that time all sections of this country stood up in the fight against imperialism and refused to be cowed-down by them. Today, a new scenario is emerging where America and the rest of the imperialist force wants to impose its own world view on all of us. Unfortunately, there are enough hucksters running this country in collusion with other hucksters who are willing to sell this country, our prestige and our self-respect. Therefore, to protect our national self-respect, I would demand that the Government immediately ask the British Government to recall Mr. Fowler and make it clear that we will not tolerate this kind of interference with our Press.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is an insult to our country. How can an ordinary officer of the British High Commission direct like this?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. M.J. Akbar...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: I am on a point of order. I have no objection if any Member of the British High Commission has uttered any insulting remark to any correspondent... (*Interruptions*) My objection is that she is calling this Government as the bootlicker of the British Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): These words may be expunged from the record. They have called the Government as boot-licker of the British Government, we highly object to this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes, I am on a point of order. My point is, Subhashiniji, the hon. Member of this House, has raised an important issue. I share her views about all the remarks she has made against the Deputy High Commissioner. I do not want to go against it. I share her views. Now, my objection is that the Government of India is not only the Government of the Janata Dal (S), but it is the national government. (*Interruptions*) The Government of India is the Government of the people of this country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Janardhana Poojary to make his point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Please hear me. To say that the Government is a government which is boot-licking the foreign government, I strongly object to it. It is an unparliamentary word. It is a statement against the patriotism of every Indian. So I strongly object to that. It should be expunged from the record. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I request you to expunge it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If anything is unparliamentary, I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Sir, perhaps you can end the controversy about licking by saying that boots are not the only portion of the anatomy which are licked.

SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI: Boots are not part of the anatomy. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: But there was a decision previous to that which Mrs. Subhashini Ali might want to consider and that is the open and unprecedented use of the air corridor which was allowed by the V.P. Singh Government. It is there the subservience to the vested interests had started and the country was betrayed. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You were talking about the letter. How did you jump on this topic from the letter.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Today, the British diplomats display the arrogance to use extremely intemperate language and I personally have no doubt that Mr. Proful Bidwai is not going to be browbeaten or indeed any newspaper is going to be browbeaten by a diplomat's letter. This letter, by itself, is only an exercise in intemperance and an exercise of gratuitous insult which we can ignore. But what we cannot ignore is the arrogance that is inbuilt into the letter; what we cannot ignore is the arrogance which is born out of a perception of power by the West and by the forces which today are displaying this arrogance not only with Indian journalism, but on the ground in the Gulf. Today's news itself

about war is a classic example of imperial arrogance which we as a nation, across all the sections of the House cannot afford to ignore. When we look at the fact as to what is happening on the ground, what more can Saddam Hussein do? We have all agreed that the invasion of Kuwait was wrong. He has accepted that if there was a mistake, it has been corrected; his troops are going back and yet the arrogance of imperial power will not stop the war that it launched for reasons which were far beyond the mandate of the UN. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you please conclude. A number of Members are raising their hands.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: The reason why we should be careful is because I fear that we have entered an age where the Western alliance is going to pick and choose those United Nations Security Council Resolutions that it wants to pursue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAUL R. MANTOSH (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking of the letter, but he is talking about the international situation. Let him speak about the letter which Mr. Subhashini Ali has referred to and not on the Gulf situation. Please confine him.

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted him. He will conclude soon. You cannot dictate a Member. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: Sir, I would quote from the letter if you like.

MR. SPEAKER: No; please do not quote.

[English]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Sir, what I want to draw your attention is the fact that the doors of invasion have been opened not only in Iraq, but they have been opened all over the world and if we do not understand what it means, if we do not realise as to how to protect ourselves, then tomorrow Kashmir is going to be vulnerable, tomorrow Punjab is going to be vulnerable. The House should note the fact of Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann's offer on the Gulf; these are linkages which are being established between the people of Punjab and the Western forces. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akbar, please listen to his point of order first. You please sit down at the moment.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if somebody wants to speak in Hindi, he is not allowed to do so and if someone speaks in English, he is allowed to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this sort of things are going on in the House. If a person wants to express himself in his mother-tongue, he is not permitted by you to do so, whereas the rest of the people who speak good English, are allowed to speak without any consideration of their behaviour.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: Sir, I also feel that this is an opportunity to remind the House of the sentiments expressed by Shri Jyoti Basu in the West Bengal Assembly. We welcome the sentiments expressed by him. We welcome the analysis that is expressed there. We feel that a common concern for national security can be arrived at on those lines.

[Translation]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is misfortune of the country that the crops of lakhs of farmers of this country have been destroyed by the hailstorm during the last week. We the representatives of the agriculturists are sitting in the House and we have been elected by them, we talk so loud about the agriculturists, but I am sorry that during the last hailstorm...

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: There has been terrible destruction in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and my state, Rajasthan. This is the harvest season of Rabi crop and the farmers have put in their hard labour and fertilizers etc. they have protected their crops with the help of insecticides and pesticides and they have almost sacrificed their entire household on it. I have just visited the recent hailstorm affected area. I am getting telegrams from the people of that area. The peasants of that area due to the shock of this loss, have become mad and most of them have been admitted to the hospitals, I regret to say that our Deputy Prime Minister went to Haryana and Punjab and announced that the farmers will be given relief and will be given compensation I would like to point out paid that we have so many representative, we have the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, who is Agriculture Minister also and represents Rajasthan; but I feel sorry that he

[Sh. Shopat Singh Makkasar]

could remember only Haryana and Punjab and the agriculturists of these places. He is the Agriculture Minister of the Government of India and not a Minister of any particular State. So he should think of the ruined peasants of Rajasthan also and he should make an announcement in this House for giving relief to the farmers of Rajasthan. Equal norms should be adopted for the whole of the country in this respect, whether it may be Punjab or Haryana or some other State. I am sorry to state that you are giving compensation to Punjab because of terrorists' fear and to Haryana because of your own Govt. is in that State. But what about the remaining people of the country. Have they committed any crime?

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: I am concluding. Hours are wasted on such questions as have no meaning. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Say the final words now.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Sir, after all who will look after the interests of the crores of agriculturists of this country? The Agriculture Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister does not bother about these people. Who will take care of those remaining areas which have been ruined equally due to the hailstorms...

MR. SPEAKER: You are repeating the statements.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: I seek your protection. Please convey the words of those peasants to this Government, and to the Agriculture Minister and

direct him to make an announcement here to that effect. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you, I... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would only submit that if the zero hour is continuing like this, you please allow lunch break at least. This is very unkind.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinesh Singh

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): The difficulty is that, because of the voting, we have all to be here. There is a very important issue. Now, we do not know when this is to be taken up. There was never a voting between 1.00 PM and 3.00 PM. This was the practice in the House. Even if the next issue is taken up, it can be voted only after 3.00 PM.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will come to it after ten minutes.

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the Government have revised electricity rates in Delhi which would fetch revenue of Rs. 350 crore. 166 percent increase has been made in the domestic electricity charges. 68 per cent in non-domestic, 66 per cent in industrial and 33 per cent in agricultural electricity. The total revenue earned by DESU comes to about 600 crore rupee while present revision in electricity charges would fetch 350 crore rupees. It has burdened each family in Delhi with five thousand rupees per annum. In Delhi power facility is provided to half of the population and the rest are deprived of it.

About 15 lakh jhuggi and jhopari dwellers and khokha owners and unauthorised colonies do not get regular power supply. Inspectors get their palms greased and allow power theft to take place, whereas this money should go to the Corporation. The Government are increasing the tax and electricity charges to extract the money from people. Since the time the Congress party lent their support to the present Government. An additional burden of Rs 350 crores has been put on Delhi. I think it will cause loss to people, industries will also be ruined. I would like the Government to withdraw it, rather they should check the practice of power theft. Only then this amount can go to the Public exchequer.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pallam Raju to speak.

SHRIM. M. PALLAMRAJU (Kakinada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since this Session began, I have been trying to raise a very important issue. I am sure the whole House will be equally concerned about it. But, unfortunately the real issue seems to be losing its eminence.

The issue is the apparent shortage of diesel oil and LPG cylinders because of which much public inconvenience is being caused. Long queues of vehicles, primarily transportation lorries and agricultural tractors, are being seen everywhere all over the country.

What is not clear is whether really there is a shortage or whether this apparent shortage is being created due to hoarding.

I want the Government to come out with a statement assuring the nation that there is really no shortage. But if there is a shortage, I want the agricultural sector to be spared.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Naik to speak.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I have given a breach of privilege motion against the Prime Minister. Are you asking me to speak on that issue or, are you asking me to speak on the issue of shortage of edible oil in Maharashtra for which I have given a notice?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not on the agenda. As far as the privilege issue is concerned, you will have to get the consent.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, in Maharashtra and particularly in Bombay edible oil has not been available for the last several months. The total consumption of edible oil in the state is about 15500 metric tonnes whereas no supply from Central Government in the months of December and January has been received. National Dairy Development Board produces Dhara but that is not available in Maharashtra. That is why shortage of edible oils is being felt there. Therefore, the Central Government should provide the same to Maharashtra. In my opinion the Hon. Prime Minister should invite the Chief Minister and the MPs of that state to discuss the matter and make arrangements to supply the edible oil otherwise tension will continue to prevail in Maharashtra. The Prime Minister should, therefore, take action immediately in this regard.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): The Youth Congress workers all over the country had collected more than five thousand bottles of blood for the war victims.

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

Unfortunately the Government has not taken any steps to take these blood bottles. I have contacted the External Affairs Minister and soon I had written to the Prime Minister also to take care of the blood which we have already collected. One unfortunate thing is that Mr. M. L. Gupta, the Director of the Blood Bank here in Delhi is not at all ready to take that blood which is collected and brought from different parts of the country. This is a very serious situation. The blood which is collected by the Youth Congress workers all over the country is lying with us. So I request the Government to take urgent steps to send these blood bottles to the war victims.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice for privilege motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, Shastriji, please sit down. You cannot speak on it at this moment.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something on the notice I gave during the zero hour. My submission is that since the outbreak of gulf war acute shortage of diesel and petrol is being felt and many industrial units are lying closed as a result thereof. Four union leaders were dismissed in Coal India (SECL) of Suhagpur unit due to which go slow agitation is going on and there is a great resentment among the labourers. About ten thousand labourers are on hunger strike. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to intervene in the matter and those

who were dismissed from service should be reinstated.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): I want to bring to the attention of the Government a very important issue facing 1.7 lakh Indians, including 1.2 lakh Keralites who have been repatriated from the Gulf before and during the Gulf war. As you are aware, their passport facilities have been suspended. And also Rs.9000 have been collected from each of them. Now they are eager- now that the situation in the Gulf is going to be normalised, Iraq is withdrawing from Kuwait and Amir has taken over technically at least, these 120000 people in Kerala who had left the Gulf are eager to get back as soon as possible. We request the Government—all Indians who have been repatriated request—that the passport facilities which have been suspended should immediately be re-established so that they are free to travel and take up the job as and when it is available. Otherwise these jobs are going to others. These jobs are going to be controlled by the United States and their allies. Contracts have already been awarded. Some of repatriates are not able to repay Rs. 9000 immediately. So, we also request that the bond period may be extended. After they get the job, they can repay Rs. 9,000 as and when they are able to earn their wages. (*Interruptions*) They are going to earn the money in foreign exchange. This amount and the employment that will be created is hundred times more valuable than Rs. 9000. So, the Government has to be lenient and they should issue the orders immediately.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

13.46 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Maritime zones of India (Regulations of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Amendment Rules 1990[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulations of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 776(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1990 under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 [Placed in Library—See No LT-2173/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the Working of National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 [Placed in Library See No LT-2174/91]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English ver-

sions) (i) correcting the reply given on 2 January, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 1106 by Prof. Yadunath Pandey, S/Shri Madan Lal Khurana and Tarif Singh, M.Ps. regarding regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi; and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2175/91]

Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): On behalf of Shri Kamal Morarka I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1989-90 (Volumes-I to III). [Placed in Library See No LT-2176/91]

13.47 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**Twelfth Report**[*English*]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty First Report**[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): On behalf of Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev I beg

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken on 144th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Defective Ammunition.
- (2) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken on the 53rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Avoidable extra expenditure on the purchase of cross-bar telephone exchange equipment for various exchanges.
- (3) Twentieth Report on Action Taken on the 150th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Outstanding Audit Objections.
- (4) Twenty First Report on Action Taken on the 167th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Import and Distribution of Fertilizers.

—————
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):
What is this, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. It is not correct. You cannot continue like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: You are giving chance to others. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It is very wrong. It is very unfortunate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For one hour and forty-five minutes we have discussed

subjects which are not on the agenda. I am sorry. you can raise that later on.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It is very unfortunate. It is an injustice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take it up tomorrow. For one hour and forty-five minutes we have discussed subjects which are not on the agenda. We will take it up tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

—————
13.48 1/2 hrs.

[*English*]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 4th March, 1991 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. General Discussion on the Interim Railway Budget for 1991-92.
3. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1991-92.
4. Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91.

5. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1987-88.
6. Discussion on the Resolution regarding Railway Convention Committee.
7. Presentation of the Interim General Budget for 1991-92 on Monday, the 4th March, 1991 after the Question Hour.
8. General Discussion on Interim General Budget for 1991-92.
9. Discussion and Voting on
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1991-92.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1990-91
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1987-88.
10. Consideration and passing of Finance Bill, 1991.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I want to oppose it. In the entire agenda which has been shown and just now read out by the Minister, there is no mention of the dates on which the Presidential Address is to be discussed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is on today's Agenda.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is correct. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: It is very much there on the Order Paper. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is on today's

Agenda. But today it will not be over. Now, the discussion on President's Address will be just given a go-by.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is on today's Agenda. After this business is over, it will be taken up. It is in today's Agenda. After the items before that item are completed, we will take it up.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is listed as Item No. 12 in today's Agenda.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That I agree. Now, he has given the programme for the next week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are starting it today. It is on the Agenda.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The point is that the discussion on the Railway Budget and all other discussions are shown from 4th onwards.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are starting it today.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is right. But it was earlier decided that the President's Address would be discussed for three days. He has now announced the next week's programme. That means from 4th onwards the discussion on the Railway Budget and the General Budget will start.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In fact, the item which is there today need not be mentioned in his report because he is mentioning those things which will be taken up later on. Let us not waste time. You have made the point.

Now, we take up Item No. 8

13.52 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**Twentieth Report***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1991."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1991."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Matters under Rule 377.

13.53 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**(I) Need to revamp Tirupati Coach Repair Workshop**

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, Tirupati coach repair workshop of South Central Railways was started in 1981 with an expenditure of Rs 60 crores by Indian Railways. It envisaged to give 4000 jobs local people by giving 200 coaches every month. But as on today 25 coaches are being allot-

ted every with the result the coach repair workshop has become a "SICK UNIT" and the modern computerised equipment is lying idle there.

I request the Railway Minister to appoint a General Manager in-Charge of coach repair workshop and appoint a high-level Committee to go into the gross irregularities there. The Committee may be asked to give a report within one month. Immediately, about 100 coaches may be allotted to coach repair factory so that more employment opportunities may be created.

(II) Need to set up a sugar mill in Ramgarh, district Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during 1989-90, separate letters of intent were issued for various places in Uttar Pradesh for installation of five sugar mills in private or corporate sectors with a crushing capacity of 250 tonnes of sugarcane. Out of these licences, one letter of intent was issued for the installation of a sugar mill at Ramgarh in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. The said licence has been issued in the name of a sugar industrialist of Balrampur Gonda Sugar mill. The licence was taken very enthusiastically and during the last year, efforts were also made to accelerate the production of sugarcane in the proposed area. But during the last six months things have come to a standstill.

It is learnt that the industrialist of Balrampur Sugar mill have purchased the Bamhanan sugar factory and they have diverted the funds that was to be invested in Ramgarh mill, for purchasing and functioning the Bamhanan Sugar factory. Owing to this reason the work regarding construction, functioning and development of sugarcane production has come to a standstill.

I understand that this action has placed obstruction in the way of the people and the farmers living in that region and this affected the sugarcane producers as well as the progress of the country.

I would request the Government to instruct the sugar mill owners immediately who have been issued letters of intent to start the work of construction with immediate effect and in case they do not comply with the instructions, legal action should be taken against them and their licences should be cancelled immediately and the letters of intent should be issued to another party for setting up of sugar mill in Ramgarh of Sitapur district.

(III) Need to give Financial Assistance to the Government of Rajasthan to Provide drinking water and Electricity Particularly in Bayana region of the State

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV (Bayana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, like other regions of the State, there is acute shortage of water and electricity in Bayana. Water level has gone down to great extent. Besides the shortage of water needed for irrigation purpose, there is acute scarcity of drinking water. Even the required quantity of diesel needed for irrigational purposes, is not readily available. The water level is gradually decreasing but electricity is not made available for lifting water. A number of villages have been declared as electrified but neither the polls have been installed nor the wiring has been done as yet. A plan to construct a super thermal power station in Dholpur which is close to my constituency, should be implemented at an early date. Chambal water may be made available for irrigation and drinking purpose by lifting it. Parvati Canal system should be modernised. The canals of Banganga and Gambhir rivers should be dredged out so that the farmers can use the water of

these rivers. All the ponds and dams should be repaired properly. Anicuts should be constructed on the rivers and the water which is going waste, should be stopped and put to use. The wells should be dug deeper for irrigation purposes. Deeper wells should be constructed at low cost. I would like to urge the Central Government to give financial assistance and also give necessary instructions to the State Government for carrying out the above mentioned works.

(IV) Need to take steps to Promote Ayurvedic System of Medicine in the Country

SHRI BABU RAO PARANJAPE (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been unanimously agreed that Ayurvedic System of Medicine is originally an Indian medical science and that it was the aim of the Britishers to suppress this system through the propagation of Allopathy.

The Indian Medicine Central Council Act was passed by Lok Sabha in 1970. But the treatment in Government Ayurvedic Colleges established under this Act is inadequate and not upto the standards as laid down by the Council. There is no uniformity in registration in the country. The funds sanctioned to the Council should be raised. The proposals and suggestions received in this direction should be implemented.

Ayurvedic system of medicine is not being given due importance in National Health Policy and in the implementation of Health programmes launched for the public. Apart from this, it has been observed that a very meagre per centage of the outlay sanctioned to the health services is spent on Ayurveda. Only four to six per cent of the budget sanctioned in favour of health services is allocated to Ayurveda. There have been occasions when the entire sanctioned amount has not been spent. It is a matter of great

[Sh. Babu Rao Paranjapē]

concern that it is not finding its appropriate place in India, while the whole of the world has started recognising its importance.

With a view to benefit the people of the nation, Ayurveda needs propagation, publicity, training and research. In this context, I would like to request the Minister of Health that at least 15 per cent of the total amount allocated for the Health Services should be earmarked for Ayurveda and to ensure the full utilisation of the allocated amount. Ayurveda Directorate may be set up at centre and along with this a model institution should be established for the promotion of educational research of Ayurveda at the centre as well as in the States.

- (v) **Need for expeditious completion of Sidhmukh, Nauhar feeder and Gang Nahar link project in Rajasthan**

SHRI BEGA RAM (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the work on the Sidhmukh, Nauhar feeder and Ganganagar link projects are left half way. On account of this the farmers are at a great loss. Despite being an agricultural district, its production is decreasing day by day. What to talk of crops, even the farmers and the people are facing acute problem of drinking water. The Rajasthan Government has not paid due attention to these three projects and as a result of it the people of this region are in deep distress. If the Government continues to neglect this problem, the people will take a recourse to agitation and the government will be the sole responsible for it. As such, the Government is requested to expedite the work on these incomplete projects and complete the same at the earliest possible.

- (vi) **Need to take our sick textile units in Bombay by N.T.C.**

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): The sky rocketing prices

of land, especially in the city of Mumbai (Bombay), have created many problems. One of them is the closure of textile mills. The *modus operandi* adopted by the mill owners is to declare the mill as sick textile mill and then selling the land at exorbitant prices. Some of the textile mills declared sick are taken over by the National Textile Corporation but all the workers are not rehabilitated. The retrenched workers even are not paid the amount due to them by way of provident fund and gratuity. NTC has also been adopting an indifferent attitude towards these workers. The NTC have closed down the weaving sections in the mills taken over by it. They are awarding the weaving work to private parties on contract basis making many workers unemployed. In order to ameliorate the lot of these workers, the need is to give these workers work on weaving looms on contract basis instead of to the private parties and take over all sick textiles units and merge them with NTC with immediate effect.

- (vii) **Need to look into reported Police excesses in Punjab**

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar) It is reported in the Hindustan Times of 21st February, 1991 that inhuman and brutal treatment of Punjab Police and Central Forces were meted out to the youths of Punjab on 14.2.1991 morning outside Chat-tiwind and Sultan wind gates of Amritsar. After clamping curfew all households were searched and people had to face torture, abuses from the Police but no objectionable arms had been recovered from any place. Youngmen are picked up from houses and they were tortured and brutally killed and police were spreading false news of police encounters. Such situations are happening in every village of Punjab. Five undertrials were bought from jail to produce them in court but they have been shown killed by cross fire by Militants who tried to free them. But in this fight no police man nor so called

militant was hurt. On 24.2.1991 whole town of Mahali was seized by security forces as per reports in Hindustan Times of 25.2.1991. People there were tortured and curfew was imposed and about 2000 persons were detained in the presence of Government itself. Panches, Surpanches, Government employees and prominent citizens submitted petition to the Governor in this regard.

I request the House to initiate an enquiry by appointing a Committee of Members of Parliament in this regard.

(viii) **Need to accept the demand of one rank one pension to ex-servicemen**

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.S. PAL (Nainital): The Association of Ex-servicemen has given several memorandum to the Government regarding one rank-one pension'. Although this matter has been raised on a number of times in Parliament by several hon. Members, the Government has kept itself confined only to the assurances till date.

The said demand of the ex-servicemen is just from each and every angle. The prices of essential commodities are soaring high day by day and as such their demand to increase their pension is not unfair in any manner.

I hope that the Government should take some positive steps to fulfill their legitimate demand for one rank-one pension' in view of the pitiable living conditions of the ex-servicemen.

14.04 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN TAMIL NADU

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now reply to the debate.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the hon. Members and especially the hon. Members from Tamil Nadu made various suggestions on the prevailing situation in Tamil Nadu. I know that all the hon. Members want an early solution to the problem. Some hon. Members made it a special issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was coincidental that the first meeting of the Centre-State Council was held on 10th October and President's Rule was imposed in Karnataka by putting the State Assembly in suspended animation on that very day i.e. the 10th October. President's Rule was imposed on the day of the first meeting of the Centre-State Council, about which we were talking here and I was a Minister in that Government. Several hon. Members raised a point as to what should be the relations between the centre and the states. The centre has ignored these relations and imposed President's Rule in Tamil Nadu. In this connection, I would like to state that I can speak for hours in reply to the points in this connection on the basis of the number of proofs I have with me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one thing I would like to tell you that the Hon. Prime Minister on two-three occasions called the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and apprised him of the situation. I myself went there twice, once in January and again on 11th February. I told him in very clear terms that under no circumstances the centre would allow the terrorists to carry out their activities on our soil. I further told them that when I had gone to Assam, the then hon. Home Minister of Assam Shri Phukhan told me that there was confrontation between him and the Chief

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay]

Minister. In a private talk he personally told me that they had received information that the L.T.T.E. people were operating in their state. In this connection, I would like to state that after the imposition of President's rule in Assam a diary belonging to ULFA activists was seized after the army operation. It has been mentioned at 2-4 places in that diary that Dr. Hari Barua had come to the headquarters on 8.8.90 and Abhimanyu, a leader of the L.T.T.E. said that a meeting of the top L.T.T.E. leaders was arranged with the commander-in-chief of the ULFA at the latter's headquarters, we have sufficient proofs of relation between ULFA and LTTE. We have solid proofs in this regard. After staying there during the month of August, they extended their stay upto October. In the month of October the ULFA activists issued orders to use coercive methods to capture the vote in their favour and they got this work done through the L.T.T.E. In the year 1990 it was said that the people of Mr. Karunanidhi were arrested. A claim was made that they arrested 162 persons. But the fact is that only 2 persons who were quarrelling in a camp were arrested by them. The LTTE activists carried out their activities as they desired throughout Tamil Nadu. None of them was arrested. During the period from 2nd to 10th January we arrested as many as 70 people. The Tamilnadu Government was informed by the centre that the LTTE people are operating a wireless line and they were repeatedly asked to check this but they expressed their inability to do so on the pretext of having no means for that. They said that they are not able to catch the frequency of the power transmitter of the LTTE. But we got their power transmitter seized during the first 10 days. From this, one can imagine as to how the Government was delinked from the people In this connection I would like to say that if the political parties indulge in any violent activities, it can be saved, but if the Government indulges in

violent activities and co-operates with external forces, it would prove to be a big threat to country's security.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, not only this, they made a claim that they recovered weapons worth Rs.5 crores from Rameshwaram coast. But the fact is that they did not seize the weapons. On the contrary, it is the people of that area who were instrumental in compelling the Government to seize the weapons. I am an eye witness to the situation that prevailed in the State. Though, I am hesitant to disclose this yet I am constrained to say that the then Union Minister of Home Affairs thrice avoided to make a statement about LTTE in the House. We were also present at that time. Whenever a question in this regard was asked, Mufti Saheb remained silent. He cut a sorry figure. When he was about to leave for Tamil Nadu at 9.00 hours, news came from there that if Mufti Saheb would visit that area the Chief Minister would resign. Why was it so happening. It is because they did not want that their activities should be made public.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a meeting of the National Integration Council was scheduled to be held on 22nd. In that connection I submitted programme that I would visit the LTTE areas, especially the area in which I was camping. We were told that we should not visit those places. In these circumstances let the people who are talking of these things say as to what should be the relations between centre and the States. While framing the Constitution Dr. Ambedkar had made provisions for constitutional checks if the centre exceeds the limits of the powers granted to it. There is no need to have a super police over it. This Government fulfilled this duty and maintained the unity and integrity of the country. Had it not done this duty, it would have been a national crime. For example, we are hearing the repercussion of giving so much laxity in Assam.

With these words, I would like to make an appeal to this august House to adopt the Resolution.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 30th January, 1991, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

Let the Lobbies be cleared-

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

Division No. 3

14.17 hrs

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri Dhanuskodi R.

Baga Reddy, Shri M.

Bijpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bansi Lai, Shri

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Benjamin, Shri S.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhajan Lai, Shri

Bhakata, Shri Manoranjan

Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak

Bhosle, Shri Prataprao Baburao

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dilip Singh

Rev. Indra Shekhar, Shri

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murli

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Dhankar, Ch. Jagdeep	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Dhawan, Shri Harmohan	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Gadgil, Shri V.N.	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
Gangadhar, Shri S.	Made Gowda, Shri G.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Mahadik, Shri Vamanrao
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Malik, Shri Mangaraj
Het Ram, Shri	Menemma, Shrimati T.
Inder Jit, Shri	Mathew, Shri Palai K.M.
Jai Parakash, Shri	Mayawati, Kumari
Jamuna, Shrimati J. work do	Mishra, Shri Balgopal
Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.	Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal
*Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Muraleedharan, Shri K.
Kaivi, Shri Kalayan Singh	Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung	Muthiah, Shri R.
Kareddula, Kumari Kamalaji	Nandi, Shri Yellaiah
Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy	Narayanan, Shri P.G.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali	Nayak, Shri Nakul
Kodikkunnil, Shri Suresh	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Konthala, Shri Rama Krishna	*Pal, Shri M.S.
Kotadia, Shri Manubhai	Palanisamy, Shri K.C.

Pande, Shri Rajmangal	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Pandian, Shri D.	Ramadass, Dr. R.
Panja, Shri Ajit	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Patel, Shri Arjunbhai	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Patil, Shri S.T.	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Patil, Shri Shankarrao	Rao, Shri K.S.
Patiil, Shri Uttamrao	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Penchalliah, Shri P.	Rao, Shri Srinivas
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Prabhu, Shri R.	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pradhani, Shri K.	Reddy, Shri B.N.
Prasad, Shri R.S.	Reddy, Shri Bojja Venkata
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	Reddy, Shri Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara
Purohit, Shri Banwarilal	Reddy, Shri P. Narsa
*Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar
Rajeshwarn, Dr. V.	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Sai, Shri A. Pratap
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Ram Sagar, Shri (Bara Banki)	Syeed, Shri P.M.

Sekhar, Shri M.G.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Selvam, Shri Kanci Panneer

Thambi Durai, Dr.

Shankaranand, Shri B

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lai

Thorat, Shri S.B.

Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Shingada, Shri D.B.

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Varma, Shri B. Rajaravi

Silvera, Dr. C.

Viswanatham, Dr.

Singam, Shri Basavapunnaiah

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Singh, Shri Anand

Yadava, Shri Ramji Lal

Singh, Shri Dhanraj

Yuvraj, Shri

Singh, Shri Lalit Vijoy

NOES

Singh, Prof. N. Tombi

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Bala, Dr, Asim

Singh Deo, Shri A.N.

Barman, Shri Palas

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Basu, Shri Anil

Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath

Basu, Shri Chitta

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din

Brahmbhatt, Shri Prakash Koko

Srinivasan, Shri C.

Chatterji, Shri Somnath

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

*Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Dasgupta, Dr. Biplab	Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal
*Devi Lal, Shri	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
*Dhakane, Shri Babanrao	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Giri, Shri Sudhir	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Gujral, Shri I.K.	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Jangde, Shri Resham Lal	**Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai
Jena, Shri Srikanta	Singh, Shri Har Govind
Kabde, Dr. Venkatesh	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam	Singh, Shri Pratap
Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Tarif Singh, Shri
*Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	*Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad
Mantosh, Shri Paul R.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy	correction***, the result of the division is:
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Ayes : 163
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Noes : 043
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	<i>The motion was adopted</i>

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

*Wrongly voted for 'Ayes'

**Wrongly voted for 'Noes'.

***Following Members also recorded their votes

Ayes: Shri Devi Lal, Rao Birender Singh, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam, Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai Shah, Smt. Usha Sinha, Shri Babanrao Dhakane; Shri Bega Ram, Shri Prabhat Singh S. Chauhan, Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma, Shri Uday Pratap Singh, Shri G. Venkataswamy, Shri Ramesh Chennithala, Shri Sanford Marak, Shri A. Venkata Reddy.

Noes: Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Kailash Nath Singh Yadav, Shri M.S. Pal, Shri Kirpal Singh and Shri Heera Bhai.

14.20 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRISUBODHKANT SAHAY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"that this House approves the continuance of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1991."

As this august House is aware, that keeping in view, the prevailing situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and on the recommendations of the State Governor a Proclamation imposing President Rule in the State had been issued on 18th July, 1990 under article 356 of the Constitution. Prior to that the State Assembly was placed under suspended animation by the State Governor on 19.1.1990 under Article 92 of the Constitution and all the executive and legislative powers of the State were assumed to himself. After one month of that action, in exercise of the power vested in him, the Governor dissolved the State Assembly on 19.12.90.

As has been provided in Article 356 (4) of the Constitution, and as applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, a Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of issue of the Proclamation.

The Resolution approving President's Proclamation was passed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 21.8.90 and 3.9.90 respectively. As such the Proclamation issued on 18.7.90 will not remain in force after 2.3.91.

The present law and order situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is not normal to the extent under which elections for the State Legislative Assembly could be conducted. There are indications from the report received from the Governor of the state that the political parties are not prepared for elections in the State. There are no such sign that the political parties have strengthened themselves or they have any interest for the elections. On the other hand, the law and order situation is deteriorating continuously. In view of the unabated in flow of infiltrators from across the border, assistance received by these infiltrators in different forms from the neighbouring country, increasing assault on our security forces by the terrorists, large scale migration of people belonging to minority community from the valley as a result of assault by terrorists and instability in the State administration, it is not possible to hold elections in the State.

In the recent report submitted to the President by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, it has been stated that it would not be possible to run the State administration in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, after the present Proclamation ceases to operate, under the prevailing security and political condition. The Governor further states that the security forces have been maintaining continuous pressure on the activities of secessionist elements and extremists. Changes have also been noticed in the attitude of Kashmiri people. The Governor has further mentioned that despite these positive signs, the security condition continues to be disappointing and challenging. Extremists trained in Pakistan are present in the Valley as also across the

border and arms and ammunition and explosive material in large quantity are available with them. They are getting continued aid from the Pakistani agencies and extremist organisations of Jammu and Kashmir.

In his report the Governor has stated that the situation in the State is not conducive for holding Assembly polls in the near future. Political vacuum has been created in the Kashmir valley and no political activity is visible among the people.

Accordingly, the Governor has recommended that President's rule in the State should be extended for a further period of six months.

Keeping the prevailing situation in the State and other relevant factors in view, there was no other course left but to issue the Presidential Proclamation on 18th July, 1990. Therefore, it is proposed to extend the President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months from 3.3.1991.

In view of the position explained above, I would request the august House that this Motion be accepted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1991."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this discussion is three hours. So, voting may take place at 5.30 hours or after 5.30 hrs. Time allotted for Congress Party is

one hour and two minutes, BJP, 27 minutes, Janta Dal, Telugu Desam and Congress (S)—26 minutes, Janta Dal (S)—17 minutes, CPI(M)—11 minutes, CPI-4, minutes, AIADMK-4 minutes and small groups; RSP, All India Forward Block, BSP, Muslim League, Jarkhand etc. 8 minutes.

Please stick to the time allotted to each party.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do support the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs about Kashmir and the Motion moved in that regard, but the people of this country would like to know the reasons which compelled the Government to take recourse to this measure and why did it not succeed in wiping out these reasons? I am of the view that whether it is V.P. Singh's Government or the present Government headed by Shri Chander Shekhar, they have received the Kashmir problem in inheritance from the Congress Party. I do not want to go to the details of how Farooq Abdullah was first removed and then reinstated, today they are friends. But I must say that like the Punjab problem, Kashmir problem too is the creation of the Congress Party. Howsoever, high pitched the speeches of the Congressmen may be, the fact remains that the security deposits of all of them were forfeited and yet they managed to win. They got only 1 or 2 per cent votes, the election was boycotted.

SHRIDHARAMPAL SHARMA (Udhampur): The security deposits of the State unit President and General Secretary of Janata Party were forfeited. Both of them lost in their respective constituencies... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: There is nothing unusual if the defeated candidate loses his security deposit. In the case of your

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

candidates, even the winning candidates have lost their deposits.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): This is not applicable to the Congress candidates.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If Mr. Farooq Abdullah keeps company with you, you relish it, but if he says something wrong, you disown him. This stand of yours is not at all consistent. There were some hopes from V.P. Singh Government in the matter of Kashmir. He did take some good steps, but he succumbed to pressure and retraced his steps. For example, he appointed Shri Jagmohan as Governor. It was a case of the Captain saving the sinking ship. He did some good work in Kashmir, but he was recalled. The same is true of Rubaiya episode. The former Home Minister is not present in the House and hence, I do not want to go into the past cases. But the situation that has been created in the valley today is too terrible to frighten. This reminds us of the situation of 1947. This is true that when Pakistan came into being, lakhs of people had migrate, but the situation in Kashmir valley today is much that lakhs of people have been forced to migrate as refugees from their own homeland. This can give an idea of the gravity of the situation. While discussing the issue of Kashmir, I would like to draw the attention of the House on two aspects of the problem. The first is terrorist activities in the valley and its consequences and the second relates to the migrants of the valley who are leading a hellish life elsewhere in the country. Now I would like to draw the attention of the House to callous approach of the Government towards the problem. First of all, I would say that the biggest mistake which all the Governments committed in solving the Kashmir problem was that they adopted the policy of

appeasement towards a particular community and the gave the problem a communal tinge, but the fact is that the problem is not at all communal and it is not going to be solved through appeasement of a particular group. It is not politics of votes, but it is a national problem. What Shri V.P. Singh Government and Rajiv Gandhi Governments did was that they adopted the policy of appeasement of the majority community and the result today is that the administration in the Kashmir valley has totally collapsed. Let me cite an example in this regard. So far no D.C. has signed a warrant of detention. It is the Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Shri M. Rehman, Padam Shree Award Winner, who is taking courage is sign the warrants. You can well imagine the situation of administration in a State where no D.C. of the Government is taking courage to sign a warrant of detention.

I would like to give another example. Last year, no Government official attended the Republic Day function of the 26th January. This year the Adviser to the Governor, Shri Marwah convened a meeting of officials and chalked out a strategy for successfully organising programmes for the celebration of the Republic Day on the 26th January. According to my information, Republic Day functions were held only at Srinagar and Anantnag where no Government official except the D.C. and special commissioner was present. One can understand if some one abstains from the function, but if the entire administration boycotts the celebration, you can well imagine the situation prevailing there. Did the Government take any action against them?

Not only that, a strike was observed there which lasted 73 days. This strike was observed in support of the employees who were terminated for joining training camps in Pakistan and indulging in anti-national activities. After the strike, the administration surrendered in the same way as it did in the

Rubaiya episode. This resulted in demoralisation of the security forces.

The development work in the State has come to a standstill today. The terrorists have burnt 36 bridges, but the administration has not been able to re-built them so far. Several schools and hospitals have also become the targets of their attack and their repair work has not been undertaken so far in spite of the fact that budgetary provision for this purpose was made. Public Distribution System has collapsed and kerosene is distributed through the personnel of para-military forces. Such is the poor condition there that your administration does not even supply oil and ration there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year when militancy was at its peak, the "Darbar" was shifted to Srinagar from Jammu, but now the district administration is also at a standstill. As I have already told you that the reason of this standstill is the 73 days old strike of the employees and the surrender of the Government before the employees, and its result is before us. I have to say this much that issuance of statements by the Government and the Governor with regard to the solution of the Kashmir problem that they would talk to the terrorists, is not proper. What will be the effect on the nationalist citizens of Jammu and Kashmir valley who want to live in India peacefully, when they will come to know this sad news that the Government will talk to those terrorists who are killing the innocent people mercilessly and making revolt? There are two types of terrorists, one is that who want Kashmir to merge with Pakistan and the other group is that who want to liberate Kashmir and to live separate from India. When the Government will negotiate with them, the common citizens will feel demoralized. They will feel that tomorrow the terrorists will be in power because the Government is negotiating with them. In this way the terrorists morale would get a boost. So I request that the Government should make

the position clear. I would like to know from the Government as to what is its real intention when it says that it is prepared to talk even to the terrorists? With whom the Government is going to have negotiations? My submission to the Government is that the government should make it clear that there will be no negotiation with any terrorist in this country unless he leaves the path of violence and unless he considers India as his mother land, and puts forth his demands within the framework of the Constitution.

One thing I would like to point out that the Bharatiya Janata Party is not against the talks. We don't agree with the idea that the problem should be solved by bullet alone, but with whom the talks should be held. The Government has made it clear that it wants to have a conversation, but this conversations would be held only with the persons who are indulged in terrorist activities. I would like to know as to why the people of Jammu and Ladakh should not be included in the talks. Why the Government is not in favour of including minority community of the country or the majority community of that place, e.g. Gujjar and bakkarwal communities? The Government shall have to isolate the terrorists.

I don't say that only Hindus are nationalists, there are people of other religions also in large number who are in favour of India and consider India as their mother land. They want to abide by our Constitution. What I mean to say is that those people should also be included in the talks, they should also be encouraged. But the Government won't do so. When you will not talk to the people of Ladakh or Jammu, then with whom you will talk? Will you talk to the people who are trained in Pakistan and are using the guns against the innocent people. I have one more submission, in Kashmir the terrorists are dictating their own terms; they are forcing people to wear some particular dresses. They are openly saying that the Pak flag will

[Sh. Madan Lai Khurana]

[*Translation*]

be unfurled at Lal Chowk...the question is what is the motive behind all these things? I would like to repeat whether it is Punjab or Kashmir the motive is to attack our national identity. It is a confirmed news that the word "Indian" has been deleted from Indian Airlines and Bank of India. All such sign-boards bearing the words like "India" or "Indian" have been destroyed. I had been to Kashmir about two years back, and I saw the boards like, Indo-Kashmir. What does it mean? Nobody says Indo-Delhi, Indo-U.P. India is not a separate State. There are so many states in India and India is a nation. It is not a confederation of nations formed of so many nations. Ours is a federal Government consisting of several states. So, we do not say Indo-Kashmir or Indo-Punjab. Those who say like that want to assault our national identity.

I would like to make one more submission. There was a report in the newspapers that Dr. Farooq Abdullah is being appointed as a mediator for holding talks with the militants of Kashmir. I believe that the terrorism in Kashmir is not a recent development. Its reasons are very old, but the latest reason of terrorism of today is rigging done by Farooq Abdullah in the elections. The people became much angry when they saw the winning candidates losing the elections. So there is widespread resentment among the people against Farooq Abdullah in Kashmir Valley.

This is not my report. It is the report of your CIB.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): It is not CIB; they call it intelligence.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): How do you know it?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am telling you what he did when he was in power. I am giving only one example. When Dr. Farooq Abdullah was Chief Minister, 80 persons were released and it is very surprising that all the top militants are out of those 80 persons. I would like to tell about the report regarding the manner of distribution of arms by Farooq Abdullah among his workers in the name of home-guards. The report in this regard is lying with CIB. The same arms which were distributed among the activists in the name of Home Guards are being used by terrorists these days. I would like to mention the name of a person—Ali Mohammad Sagar, an-ex-minister. Some arms were recovered when he was going for checking purposes at Banihal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, please keep in mind that the person whose name you are mentioning is not present here.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Arms like pistols etc. were recovered from him. Pressure is being exerted to withdraw the case against him. (*Interruptions*) During the last few days there was a press report that Dr. Farooq Abdullah or should I say, the present Prime Minister of Pakistan met each other in some other country.

I would like to say that the Government should find out the facts in this regard. Why did Shri Abdullah meet the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

SHRI INDRAJIT (Darjeeling): Did he meet Shri Nawaz Sharif?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Yes, why did he meet Shri Nawaz Sharif and what

did he discuss? Was the report of that discussion given to the Prime Minister or the Government of India, if not, I would like to know what issues did he discuss with the Prime Minister of Pakistan and with whose permission the meeting took place?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently a statement of Shri Farooq Abdullah has been published in the newspapers in Jammu in which an appeal has been made that do not yield to Shri Jagmohan, go outside the country and come back after taking training. Shri Farooq Abdullah gives a statement in Delhi in favour of India but when he goes to Jammu not of course Kashmir, he gives a different statement. What is the reason of adopting double standards? Therefore, my submission is that the Government must be cautious in regard to a person on whose instance they agreed to sign an agreement and on whose instance the Government bowed down to the 73 days long strike and its consequences are quite visible. I, therefore, ask the Government to remain cautious. His mediation may prove suicidal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently the Governor has said that the matter is being discussed. I would like to know with whom the matter is being discussed, who is the mediator and what is being discussed. The country should be taken into confidence in this respect. In Jammu & Kashmir only Kashmiri speaking community does not reside, non-Kashmiri speaking people should also be taken into confidence. Total population of Kashmir is about 70 lakhs, out of which 22-23 lakhs are Kashmiri speaking people and that too constitutes not only one section. Attention should be paid to all other sections also.

In this connection, I would like to submit that it is true that conditions are not normal in the valley. The census is taking place throughout the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT: But not there.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to know why it is not taking place in Kashmir? Census is taking place in Punjab though terrorist activities are going on there too, then why not in Kashmir? There are political reasons. Some people demand that elections in Delhi should be held on the basis of electoral lists of 1989 but in Kashmir even now elections are held on the basis of census held in 1941. If census takes place in Kashmir today, delimitation of all seats will be required and thus seats of Jammu region will increase. This is the political reason due to which census is not being held there. I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs that when Kashmir is a part of India why the Government is creating the impression that they do not have any authority in that region that is why they are unable to hold census there. It will not have good effect.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was taking about Ladakh. Through you, I would like to urge the Government to do justice to Ladakh. We should not underestimate patriotism of any one. Ladakh has a special significance from the point of view of security of the country. But no development is taking place there. There is not even a single degree college, no development projects have been launched, power supply is available merely for two hours out of twenty four hours and that too only in Leh. There is no regular power supply to the villages. They have been ignored totally. The entire region is extremely backward. Ladakh has special importance from strategic as well as security point of view. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention towards it. Pandit Nehru had proposed a separate Ministry for Ladakh, however that proposal was not materialised. In 1967 Gajendra Gadkar and in 1989 Sikri Commission made several recommendations, but I would not go into them as time is short. In this connection Buddhist Association launched a massive

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movement there. Consequent upon this the Central Government, the State Government and the Buddhist Association of Ladakh signed a trilateral agreement on Oct. 20, 1989. The then Minister of Home-Affairs Shri Buta Singh was also present at the time of agreement. An assurance to form a Council similar to Gorkha Hill Council was given to them. However, the recommendations have not been implemented so far. Due to this there is great resentment among the people of Ladakh. The Government should look into the callousness with which they are being treated.

In regard to Jammu region I have made submissions several times and now again I would like to submit that justice should be done to Jammu. All those who are loyal to the country whether they reside in Kashmir, Ladakh or Jammu should be united and their grievances should be removed.

My second point relates to the problem of the displaced Kashmiris. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that those who talk of human rights in the country, went to submit the report of killings of terrorists by the Government but why have they been silent in regard to the displaced Kashmiris? I agree that it was right on the part of the Government that Indians were repatriated from Gulf countries when war began there. But some persons say that they would not let the proceedings of the House go if any number of people were entrapped there. But here in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar riots have been taking place. It is unfortunate that four persons have been killed in these incidents in this connection some people will stage dharna in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since I became member of the House, no matter whether it was the previous Government or the present one, about two lakh people have

left the Kashmir valley. They say that their only fault is that they are loyal to India due to which they had to migrate. Had they raised slogans in support of Pakistan with others, they could easily live there. In other parts of the country, a number of incidents take place, various demands are made. Whenever riots take place in any part of the country, the Prime Minister visits the affected areas. But about two lakh people have been displaced from Kashmir and are staying in Jammu and Delhi for the last 13-14 months, did the Prime Minister ever go to see them in Jammu? He can go to Punjab but why not to Jammu to see the refugees and displaced people. I went there, Shri Advani went there. The situation is so bad as Shri Advani saw himself and a lady told him that she could not take bath for the last seven days, because she had no clothes and there was no arrangement for taking bath. 8-10 families live in a single room. Tents have been provided to them. Three months earlier, I myself saw their condition. In a single tent at least three families have been living for the last 11-12 months. Can so many persons live in a single tent? Winter season is just over, in summer people will die of heat wave. How many blankets were provided in winter? The Government could not provide blankets to them. BJP provided about one and a half lakh blankets to the people residing there. Whenever any issue is raised, it is said that we are secular. I am constrained to say that whatever the refugees say that is correct. They say that as they are Hindus that is why no attention is being paid to them. Had they been belonging to some minority community, perhaps all the political parties, and even the Government would have come forward to appease us. I would like to know that...*(Interruptions)* we provide relief to all those who suffer, we would be ready to do so even in your case. Recently hailstone hit...*(Interruptions)* My submission is that two lakh is not a small number, such a huge number of people have been displaced. The Government should pay attention towards

them on priority basis. They were assured that they would be rehabilitated permanently in the hilly area of Jammu. In view of the prevailing situation in Kashmir it is difficult that they would be ready to go back Shri Farooq Abdullah and even other MPs have been reluctant to visit the area... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): You are speaking very wrong.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You yourself can assess to what extent I am wrong. I said last year that refugees have come here and you said that I was wrong. It was alleged in this House that the motive was to massacre the people of a particular community and that is why Hindus were being taken out and this respect propaganda was launched. Here in the house it is being said that all this is wrong. My submission is that the Government should be courageous to deal with the terrorists firmly. They should not yield...

14.58 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

The MPs sitting here are not bold enough to hoist the national flag at the Lal Chowk there, not even Farooq Abdullah... (*Interruptions*) Let them say that they have courage to hoist the Indian Flag in their constituency... (*Interruptions*) Singing of National Anthem has been stopped in schools of Punjab and Kashmir. National flag cannot be hoisted there. Such is the prevailing situation there. In your speech you would simply say that the situation in the Kashmir is normal. You should announce a date when you would hoist the national flag at the Lal Chowk. If the Indian flag cannot be hoisted in India then where it could be. My party knows that Kashmir had a glorious history and there was a time when... (*Interruptions*)

15.00 hrs.

The Founder President of the Bhartiya Jansangh and leader of the opposition Dr. Mukherjee, who was born in Bengal but sacrificed his life for the unity of Kashmir, rather the unity of the country in Kashmir on 23rd June. The BJP decided on that very day that if the ruling party—whether it is National Conference or Congress, fails to hoist the flag, in—numberable BJP workers will assemble at the Lal Chowk in Srinagar on June 23 to hoist the national flag. It would strengthen unity of the country.

The Government should pay attention to the suggestions given by me. First that they should not create the impression that they would yield to terrorists pressure, secondly attention should be paid to those people who were displaced from Jammu and leading a deplorable life in Delhi. They should be enlisted in the voters' list, their problem should be discussed with them. The Prime Minister should, at least, visit the area. With this, I conclude.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Hon. Chairman, there must be some reason why hon. Advaniji decided that Mr. Khurana should lead the discussion on behalf of the Bharatiya Janata Party because in this style I read something which I don't like. There are areas in which today for the first time I agree with Mr. Khurana. I will come to those areas. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, before I respond to the hon. Home Minister's statement here in connection with the extension of the President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir State, I want to clarify certain things which hon. Mr. Khurana presented here, some of the points, because it is my duty to put the record straight and tell you how every Kashmiri believes about the situation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Are you speaking on behalf of the Government? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He must be answering on behalf of the Government.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Which Government?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is a pertinent question. (*Interruptions*) There is no government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Government, in which you were the Minister of Education.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Chairman, I don't feel enamoured of becoming a Minister. Sir, in the interest of the nation I want BJP to change its angle so far as the Jammu and Kashmir State is concerned, and I read in BJP an angle which is very parochial, which is bordering on communalism so far as the Jammu and Kashmir State is concerned. And I am not worried about the people of Kashmir so far as BJP is concerned. But I am worried about this nation because this angle is detrimental to India's unity and integrity. So, I would appeal to Mr. Khurana and others from the BJP. You study the situation in Kashmir rather very minutely and don't draw the conclusions, the type you have already drawn and presented here, in this august House, through Mr. Khurana.

I will briefly come to the points he has raised, not all points. For instance, he has referred to Mr. Jagmohan. He said, Mr. Jagmohan retrieved Kashmir which was going to Pakistan. I say it in this House, without bringing in Jagmohan in a big way—

I brought Mr. Jagmohan during the more turbulent times, 11 months I wept here, I brought his name all the time. But today I want to tell this House that it was Mr. Jagmohan who gave teeth to the secessionist movement there, and I have ample proof about it. In fact, Kashmir was going to Pakistan or becoming free because he gave the movement to Pakistan, he gave the movement to the terrorists there because he pressed them to the wall and now, BJP remembers Mr. Jagmohan, and I am putting the record straight—he was the man. Then he mentioned about Ladakh. There is no problem in Ladakh. In fact I invite Mr. Khurana and his colleagues to my Library. In my very small Library I have the copies of all the reports of the Commissions that were instituted in Kashmir since 1931. Glanci Commission report is with me. I have also with me the reports of Adersein Anand Committee and Gajendra gadkar Committee. I had the privilege of working with him. I represented a mass society before him and his report is available with me. He said something about Jammu, he said something about Ladakh and the latest is the Sarkaria Commission report. It is on record. You can come to the library and I can show it to you. I will prove through those recommendations that there has not been any justice to Jammu province so far as the allocation of financial resources and employment is concerned. Now, in the Jammu province, if some in justice has been done, it is done to the 34 per cent Muslim community. When you speak for Jammu, you create a communal situation and thereby create an impression which is erroneous saying that Jammu Hindus have suffered injustice. That is wrong because Gajendra-gadkar Committee recommendations are with me. Ladakh has been very peaceful, but the BJP is trying to organise some mischief in Ladakh also; only four or five days ago, a BJP Member of parliament went to Ladakh, supported the Buddhists Association there and made a communal speech there. The same evening I got a telephone message

from Ladakh and it was so obnoxious full of untruths and totally detrimental to the interests of this country. I sent a letter to the Prime Minister and marked a copy also to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi because Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's party has been representing Ladakh for a long time and that party, today, is not knowing what is happening in Ladakh and how the situation in Ladakh is being communalised. The speech of the BJP Member is with me. You cannot have a Union Territory for Ladakh; you cannot have a separate State for Jammu. We stand for the integrity of the State; I also state that we stand for the unity of India and you are playing a game which is detrimental to the unity of the State. In Jammu, you say that you should have a separate State and in Ladakh you say that you want to have a Union Territory. There cannot be any Union Territory. Then, I will be the first man to raise a voice because I have told time and again that one who accepts the Constitution of India cannot afford to be a militant because there will be a cause for the people of Kashmir, for the people of Ladakh and for the unity of the State and for that cause I can afford to be a militant within the House.

Mr. Khurana made so many points. I am challenging him on the basis of record. I invite him to the library; I invite him to my house; I will show him whatever I am speaking is true. (*Interruptions*) He made certain remarks which are not correct at all. For instance, he said the officers did not attend the Republic Day function. That is wrong.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Soz, you address the Chair.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I am addressing you. Even when I look to the right I am addressing you. On the Republic Day, I met the Governor and told him that we

should have more advisors because there is a lot of work. They are all bureaucrats; there is not a single person in the State who has a political angle. It is a disaster; it is a police State. Even when they select a bureaucrat, it is from the Police Department because those people have to be taught a lesson. I have told him that out of the three officers, two should be stationed in Srinagar and on the Republic Day, Mr. Marwah, Mr. Beerji and Mr. Veerendra Prakash were to go to rally. They had the programme that one person should go to Anantnag and one person to Baramullah. They absented themselves. The Adviser did not go to Anantnag. The Deputy Commissioner was waiting for him to unfurl the national flag. How could employees go there? Why did not these two Advisers go to Anantnag and Baramullah? Then, he said, the Deputy Commissioners are not issuing warrants and remands. I had gone to Srinagar three days ago and I came back yesterday. By accident, two Deputy Commissioners met me at the Airport. I had met the Governor here three days ago and I told the Governor on telephone that among the other things that I have suggested to the Governor, why is he not giving authority of to DC Deputy Commissioners? They are prepared to issue warrants. The Governor is not yet prepared for it. I will come to the points which I have to make in this House later. I am telling my hon. colleague, Shri Madanlal Khurana that Deputy Commissioners and the revenue authorities are ready to exercise authority whatever devolves on them. But they are not being allowed by the coterie which is manned by the police.

Then, he has said that he has seen the CID report about Dr. Abdullah's activities. I challenge in this House. Let him obtain the report from DIB; let him get to know about it from the Army Generals who have been posted in that State. They will say whether Dr. Abdullah was playing some activities which were detrimental to the State of India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We can place the facts before the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Then, he said, the Government bent its knees before the employees when the strike was ended. This is a wrong statement. I was also instrumental in calling off the strike and the credit goes to the Prime Minister because perhaps that was sixty-third day of the strike. You wanted those employees to break down and then they would come. That is what the Chief Secretary told the Governor. I explained the point to the Prime Minister and the Governor not to dishearten them. After all, they are not terrorists they went on strike to express their resentment upon it.

[*Translation*]

The maladministration and Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed was the Home Minister of India was present there unfortunately he is not here...

[*English*]

I have gone to him also. Shri V.P. Singh happened to be the Prime Minister of this country and Mr. Khurana wanted him to go to Jammu. Did he go to Kashmir? There were so many rape incidents; so many killings. The then Government enjoyed the sufferings of the people, I do not say that the V.P. Singh Government enjoyed it intentionally. But that Government had no Kashmir policy. In fact, at one point of time, they had written off Kashmir. It is the national parties who rose to the occasion and tried to goad that Government here a little and reminded them that Kashmir should be a part of the country.

The strike was ended because the Prime Minister took some initiative. Thereafter, the bureaucracy continued to entrench. They do not allow the present Prime Minister also to do much. But I had explained to the Government, the misery of the people. You say, "The Government bent before the employees."

[*Translation*]

They were not disheartened and the strike was called off. The banks opened, ration was available & medicines were also available in the hospitals. Thereafter, our name figured in the newspapers. On one hand they said that peace was restored and on the other hand they criticised us.

[*English*]

They knew that I was also instrumental in getting the strike called off so that normalcy could prevail there. He should have congratulated this Government or the Governor for ending the strike. But you come to this august House to share your negative thinking which is totally unbecoming of a party which has now become the Senior Opposition Party because Mr. Advani has become the Leader of the Opposition.

Now I come to the issue of census. I tell you that militants and terrorists should be dealt with under the laws available. We cannot become a part of militancy or terrorism but I tell you, things are not going on smoothly. You cannot hold census. You can talk to the Registrar General of India. Shri Madan Lal Khurana is again wrong. He says that through delimitation, Jammu will get more seats. He is absolutely wrong. Let us hold census and let us pray that we live longer than the date when the census will be held. I will prove to you that if more seats are carved out, those seats will go to Kashmir. Let us not raise the controversy. But I tell you that a meaningful, correct and scientific census cannot be held

in Jammu and Kashmir unless normalcy returns. Let you and I and others work for normalcy which you are not doing.

I agree with Shri Madan Lai Khurana that there is no dispute about the unity and integrity of India. I agree particularly when he said "When you talk of Kashmir, you should talk about all shades of opinion. You should talk about all people." Here he mentioned that the number of Kashmiris is 20 lakhs or 25 lakhs. You are absolutely wrong. You have not studied it. At least, 50 lakh people speak Kashmiri. I can prove it to you. Therefore, you correct your figures. Correct figures are available with me. One word about Dr. Abdullah who is not here. It is my duty to mention it here. Mention has been made about Dr. Abdullah's interview. That interview is here with me because Times of India reproduced it. He said "You go across and have training and kill people." Sometimes Dr. Abdullah makes off the cup remarks. But, you do not look to its intention. You do not look to his nationalism. You do not look to his compulsion. You are always on the look out to see when he makes slip of tongue. So, when he said it, it was just a kind of stress. He emphasised the onslaught of Mr. Jagmohan because Mr. Jagmohan went there and he said before Shri Devi Lal, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Chowdhary that "We have to finish National Conference and Congress." He did another anti-national thing. He dissolved the Assembly. I do not stand for its revival. But that was an anti-national act. In fact, Pakistan could not do that harm as Mr. Jagmohan did by that foolish act of dissolving the elected Assembly. He had no option in hand. He had no power. The then Prime Minister told me three times "He did not consult me." I am taking this House into confidence. I am also the person who told the Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh "Kindly do not say it to more people because it does not sound nice to my ears because, you are to advise the President of India. You are to enlighten the President of India on the situation in Kashmir and

on the situation in the country. You cannot say that he did not consult you. Then arrest him. Dismiss him." Then he was removed and he was given the prized seat in Rajya Sabha. In fact, he could be charged not only for genocide of Kashmir but he could be charged even on this day for treason against the country. That is the situation.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If you criticise the terrorists, you will come to know the consequences. What have you done during the last 40 years? (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What Dr. Farooq Abdullah said was "You save yourself" and it was a point of emphasis. Dr. Farooq Abdullah does not stand for any kind of terrorism. He is a nationalist, as far as I know. He stands for the unity of this country. Do not read much into his statements. Sometimes he can go wrong and he speaks from his heart. But, you do not go to the core of the thing.

You do not go to the intention. You go by the slip of the tongue. Anyway. If it was a slip of the tongue it hardly matters.

I returned to Delhi the day before yesterday, a very sad man. I was said because since I knew that the discussion was coming up here, I had been going to my Constituency, going to Srinagar. During those times even when Mr. Jagmohan refused to provide security to me, I went there in those days. I wanted to update my knowledge of Kashmir and what I am reporting to you are the things that I have checked up with hundreds of people. I returned a sad man to Delhi because I saw the worst kind of Police administration in Kashmir. There is no civil administration. In fact, Shri Madan Lai Khurana also referred to it but he then withdrew it. He

[Prof. Saif-Ud-din Soz]

did not explain. There is, in fact, no civil administration. The police administration has become a routine thing. They have a vested interest. When I conclude, I will make an appeal to this House. Please save every Kashmiri, common man, and women and children, old and the infirm, innocent people from the clutches of the police administration, which I reject, which I denounce on the floor of the House. The DMs have no authority. Nobody goes to the Tahsildar. Everything is done by two or three DGs. I met the Governor here. Whatever statement I make here, I must be honest to my friends here. I told the Governor that he is going wrong on this issue. But even the Governor seems to be helpless although he talked of his perceptions at various points of time. The Deputy-Commissioners, the DMs are ready to issue warrants of arrest. They are ready to cooperate. The S.P., Kashmir is ready to cooperate. But no police officer from the Kashmir Police force is taken into confidence, is given any authority. Everything is in the hands of the three DGs.

Mr. Chairman, first of all, this Parliament, this august House should take notice of one thing. Though 6 or 7 or 8 or 10 people exercise authority there, not even one of them is from Kashmir; not one of them is from Jammu. I sometimes suspect that the Central Government has continued to ill-treat Kashmir. It is merely a colony. Because I can discuss in the Parliament, sometimes I get an impression that it can be treated on an equal footing. But when I go to Kashmir I find that it is writ large on the face of Kashmir that it is not an integral part of India but it is a colony. I raised a question with the Central Government. In the morning and evening, if you say Kashmir is an integral part of India which according to my belief and perception is, why don't you treat it properly? If you do not agree to send a high-level team, why don't you ask your Home Secretary to do

some research on the things which I am speaking to you? The DG (CID) and the DG (Police) and those two people or three people exercise the entire authority. I told the Governor: "Why don't you decentralise this Administration now because some euphoria has gone. You yourself say there are signs of normalcy. Why don't you provide relief?". But his answer is not satisfactory. I also raised this question with the Governor and in this august House that banks are not working; Life Insurance Corporation is not working; other Insurance Companies are not working; the A.G.'s office has been closed. 13000 employees are receiving their full pay in Jammu and Delhi. Most of them have been adjusted properly here. I am telling you Mr. Somnath Chatterjee that you have transferred 13000 employees; your Central Government offices have been closed and who is suffering? the common man does not get his pension; he doesn't get his document completed in the AG's office. He doesn't get his LIC claims settled. He cannot pay his premium. All the houses were blasted by terrorists during those 13 months and not a single claim has been settled by the Corporations i.e. The New India Insurance Company; the General Insurance Company; the United India Insurance Company and the Oriental Insurance Company. Why are they not doing anything? If you want to get those employees in Jammu, Delhi and Jaipur, then those 13000 jobs should be declared vacant and the State Recruitment Board should be asked to fill up those vacancies. They are not doing that. The common people are suffering. The Central Government offices were closed here not only during Shri V.P. Singh's time but even now whatever little is left, they are closing down.

Today I wrote a letter to Devi Lalji mentioning that the Veterinary Research Institute that was functioning in Srinagar has been closed. It has been transferred to Ijjat Nagar. I raised this question and said that a Kashmiri Pandit Shri Pushkar Nath Bhatt

nearly gave his blood for that institution why don't you call the Vice-Chancellor? I had earlier written to the Agriculture Minister. I told him to call Shri Pushkar Nath Bhatt who was the Vice-Chancellor and the Director functioning at Ijjat Nagar and consult him and he would tell you whether this research institute could function at Srinagar. But some employees who come here and who have about in the hierarchy here, they get the things done they like.

As a special case, I invite the attention of this House to the question of employment. I am not worried about it but Pakistan is. It is a worry for those who have to protect the borders. The primary concern should be of the Central Government. Even when there was infiltration, it was not the concern of the State Government, it was the concern of the Central Government. They must contain influx of trade people. Now the speed with which they went, has gone down. They have to control it. To me, it is much more important to say whether we do our home work properly or not. I am particularly worried about that. Now, unemployment is growing in Kashmir. Kashmir is a very small State. In 1987, in the Kashmir Valley alone, there were one lakh people who were unemployed. there was a defect in the recruitment policy because matriculation is the point of entry. (Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The number of unemployed in Delhi is nine laks.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Nine laks is not too much. The population of Kashmir is too less. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing wrong in what he is saying

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about Tamil Nadu?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am worried about Tamil Nadu also. I am particularly worried about the unemployment problem in Kashmir as also in the country. I may tell you that the number of unemployed people in 1987 was one lakh. There are LLMs, MScs, MAs, BEds, and MEds. And only two days ago—one letter is with me and I am forwarding it to the Prime Minister—a person having LLB degree came to me and wanted me to find out a class-IV job for him in Delhi. This is a sad situation. The Prime Minister should have been here. Shri Subodh Kant Sahay should be here to note this point and he should answer as to what are they doing in Kashmir. I do not know whether this Government also has time to think of the Kashmir and solve the problems there.

The Governor had promised that he would institute—I hope Mr. Khurana has also taken note of the points I am making—a grievance redressal cell at the district level so that people could go there and exhibit their mind, narrate their tale of woes and mention about their grievances. He made many tall promises. I do not know what is happening to that grievance redressal cell. It has not been instituted. This cell is very necessary. I may tell this House with all sense of responsibility and I have a documentary evidence also because ultimately I have to make an appeal to this House, that sometimes hard-core militants were released against money by the police administration in Kashmir. But the innocent people are behind the bars. Just today, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister about two tenth class students who were arrested—two sons of a father—they were arrested in Balamalu in last August. But nothing happened because this is presided over by the DG, Police.

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

[*Translation*]

In the end I should say—

"Bane Hai Ahaley Hawas muddai Bhi,
Munsif Bhi

Kisey Vakil Kare, Kisi say Munsifi
chashen"

[*English*]

I am complaining against the police administration. Even when I issued letters to the Prime Minister they will be finally placed at Mr. Jaswant Singh's table. When an appeal is preferred, that appeal will go to DG Police and that is the end of the story. This situation has been continuing.

I had also suggested that para-military forces should be removed from the interior Srinagar because they don't perform any duty. They only get involved with terrorists. Police administration is decidedly corrupt. I have documentary evidence to show that most of the innocent people are inside the jail whereas culprits can be released because they pay money. I had suggested that para-military forces should be removed from the interior Srinagar and cities like Baramulla, Sopore, etc. Because you are not going to lose anything. You will only lose day-to-day contact which is unnecessary with the terrorists where sometimes unfortunately the security forces may also get injured or killed. Because Section 144 can be imposed, you can ban assembly of five people. But remove the About one boy his whereabouts are not known and about the other boy they only know that he is in Udhampur Jail. Now where do these people go? They have nobody to go to. If you go to the Governor, it is a funny situation. The hon. Members should understand the agony of Kashmiris. If you go to Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, if you go to the Prime Minister of India, then if you go to the

Cabinet Secretary or the Home Secretary or a gentleman like Shri M.K. Dhar, who is the Special Assistant to Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, or if you go to the Governor Shri Saxena, ultimately the piece of paper or your Faryad or your petition—you may be an MP—is placed at the desk of DIG (*Interrogation*) Shri Jaswant Singh. That Shri Jaswant Singh, DIG (*Interrogation*) is the sole authority in the J & K State. I have even told the Governor to have one Police Offices in Kashmir and another Police Officer in Jammu. But one single officer is meant for interrogation. Unless he issues the certificate nobody can be released. This is the tragedy. So I want that the Governor should institute a Grievances Redressal Cell at the district headquarters.

There is a screening committee. When there was the Kashmir Committee, Mr. Chowdhary was its member. They had also suggested that there should be a screening committee where applications would go and the innocent people would be released. I tried to get that committee strengthened. Security forces from the interior Srinagar because Srinagar gives an image of a city in sieze and it does not do us any good. This is the suggestion before this august House.

I have been crying hoarse in this House that the two draconian laws—one of them is passed here; the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Disturbed Area Act—given authority at a very low level and that also to the multiple authorities; Tibetan Border Police, BSF, CRPF, Army, Armed Police etc. At a very low level—a Sergeant or a Havildar—they can open fire. I say it with all the sense of responsibility Mr. Home Minister that these two laws have been misused against innocent people rather than against terrorists.

There are already laws with us. My case is not that terrorists should not be fought. They should be fought. There are already

laws like TADA, there is Penal Code, there is Public Safety Act, So my case is that those two draconian laws should be withdrawn. Innocent people of Kashmir have suffered because of these two draconian laws. Sir, I have written a letter to the Prime Minister recently. I wanted to take the House into confidence; anyhow, I will not. I have a strong case against these two laws which should be withdrawn.

Sir, now the hon. Home Minister justifies today in his note, that the situation in Kashmir is messy or the situation is not conducive to elections. I agree with him. But I want to put a question to the Home Minister, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, as to what is he doing, in order to resume political activity. If you say political process, it is mis-interpreted in the Press. This is not my case and I do not come forward to revive the Assembly. That is a legal proposition; that is for the court of adjudication in Jammu & Kashmir to take any decision. If it is a political proposition, it is for the Central Government, because the Central Government will have to present its affidavit there. My case is that the time is opportune for some political activity in Kashmir. Even if any hon. Member—it may be a BJP Member—writes to the Governor for the release of an innocent person, nothing happens. The Governor does not consult anyone, in Kashmir State, from among the politicians—they may be Members of the dissolved Assembly, they may be Members of this Parliament from Jammu & Kashmir State. The Governor was advised by the people to have an advisory council. I do not want to be a member; I am not enamoured of that position. But, some one—it may be Shri Mangat Ram from Jammu; it may be Janakraj Gupta; it may be Dharm Pal; it may be Mohammad Shafi—could be there; and there could be an advisory council. The three advisors do not want a fourth man to come and the police administration are enjoying the vested interests. Hon. Home Minister should rise to the occasion and he should

advise the Governor to have an advisory council there. If he cannot hold the elections, he should also tell us as to what is he going to do for resuming the political activity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, since the bell was rung for the third time, I will say only two things. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I have to make an appeal to the House. I had many things, but I will mention only two things because I want to save the time of the House. We have said a lot—myself, my colleagues from Congress and National Conference and others also—about Kashmir. I want to repeat my earlier appeal. My comrade Shri Chatterjee was saying that the spirit remains the same. Now, much water has flowed since then.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said, "The speech is with less venom".

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: My point is this that, what has gone wrong in Kashmir has to be looked into by a commission of inquiry. There should be a commission of inquiry. As for political activity and political process, whatever little we can do, we shall do. But, the commission of inquiry should be there in order to straighten the records for prosperity. We must find out where we have gone wrong; where the Governor has gone wrong; where the present Governor must have gone wrong; where the Central Government must have gone wrong; where the police administration must have gone wrong. (*Interruptions*) Sir, Kashmir *pandits* in my State have suffered a great deal.

Sir, I want today to repeat my appeal to this House. Shri V.P. Singh has failed because he had no Kashmir police. But, let us try with this Prime Minister who said that he had a policy. At least he gave his support to resolving the strife there. My appeal is that, kindly send a parliamentary delegation

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to Kashmir and if you cannot shed tears with Kashmir, at least you kindly understand the dimensions of their misery and trouble. May be, they do not stand for Pakistan for instance, may be they do not stand for militants, maybe they have to narrate the story to you, maybe they want to share their agony with you. You have already delayed it. I appeal to you today, to kindly organise a parliamentary delegation and visit Kashmir as early as possible. That delegation can go to Jammu and see how Kashmiri Pandits particularly suffered a great deal as migrants there. They cannot enjoy refugee status. They have to go back to their homes. Recently Shivratri was celebrated in Kashmir. There were 15,000 Kashmiri Pandits there. If all-party parliamentary delegation goes there, they will see that Kashmir situation is not communal. There is terrorism and violence and Kashmir is not communal. You will see that on Shivratri day on Srinagar Television, one very brave producer produced a programme. That should be televised here. Mr. Subodh Kant Sahay, that should be televised here on Doordarshan: how Kashmiri Muslims and Kashmiri Pandits celebrated Shivratri; how they were on the side of their brethren and how they took a vow to be together in future. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMABHARTI (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that he has neither spoken about the refugees of Jammu nor... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: The

question is that Congress is the largest party in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

You started with B.J.P. It is all right. Now, I will speak before anybody else.

[*English*]

You please give me time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, your people are always accommodated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your people said so.

(*Interruptions*)

That's why Deputy Speaker left, he told me to call Prof. Soz. Next will be the Congress.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: I belong to that State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next time, I will be calling you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing an issue which is very tragic. It is very shameful for us that in a State like Jammu and Kashmir, President's Rule is being imposed time and again, terrorist activities are increasing and secessionist forces are raising their heads there. During the freedom struggle Kashmir was the only State where Pakistani movement was at a low key.

Even leaders like Mohammed Ali Jinha did not have the courage to enter the State. Then why did there thing, take place there? Why such a sad situation was created there? Why such a disorder was created in Kashmir which is regarded to be our glory and the crest of our country? I feel that it could be the outcome of our mistake committed in 1953 or of a similar mistake committed in 1984, that our hon. friends are enforcing Article 356 openly and fearlessly. I am of the view that it is only due to misuse of article 356 that terrorist movement has spread in Kashmir. Had the Government of Dr. Farooq Abdullah not been dismissed in 1984 and rigging not done in 1987 elections, everybody knows that the blood shedding of our countrymen in Kashmir would not have taken place it.

I would like to make a humble submission and like to know the reasons as to why the Farooq Abdullah Government was dismissed in 1984? Was it his only fault that he had convened a meeting of all the prominent opposition parties in 1983 and consequently he was charged with treason and his Government was dismissed? If I am wrong I request my hon. friend, Shri Soz to correct me. After sometime, the leaders of then ruling party in the state and the leaders of the then ruling party at the centre became friends. In 1987 the State leaders entered into an alliance with them. Having seen irregularities in the elections held in the State at that time, the youth and the citizens lost their faith in the democratic system, the electoral system and the free and fair elections system. Thereafter terrorists incident's started taking place there. The Government of Assam & Tamil Nadu have been dismissed under Article 356 of the Constitution. The people of the country will give their verdict against this action. The Government is also thinking of taking similar action in Bihar under Article 356.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): In view of the

present law and order situation in Bihar, there is also a need to impose President's Rule in the state.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: You might have relished the idea but I would like to warn you not to commit the mistake of imposing President's Rule. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If President's Rule is imposed in Bihar, it will be on our dead bodies. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I have highest regards for you, please do not do so. I would like to request my hon. friend, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay not to share the sins of their supporting party, Congress under Article whether it is Assam or Bihar or Tamil Nadu on which the Government is throwing its long sight...

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: You just peep into your conscience and say.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I am speaking with an open heart. I am speaking from my conscience and requesting you not to do so I have great affection and regards for you and that is why I am asking you not to do so. It was imposed in Tamil Nadu and the country will have to pay its price. Agitations take place where ever democratic system is assaulted. People take to weapons. It is nothing new. *(Interruptions)* That is why the situation has deteriorated in Kashmir and the same problem is still there today. *(Interruptions)*

I did not dismiss Farooq Abdullah's Government in 1984. I did not give him a patriot's certificate in 1987 after entering into a friendship with him, nor had I given traitor's certificate to him earlier.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who said Shri Farooq Abdullah an anti-national? Who had dismissed him? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: As such do not try to hide your sins. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed only Mr. Hari Kishore Singh to speak. But I am hearing so many other voices.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is a limit to hypocrisy. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present problem calls for a political solution. Our hon. friend, Sri Soz made several complaints. I request the Government to constitute an Advisory Committee comprising of the members of Parliament from the State. There was a convention that wherever President's Rule was imposed, in a State an Advisory Committee, comprising of the Members of Parliament from that State, was constituted. What is the difficulty in case of Jammu and Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI LALIT VIJAY SINGH): What was the difficulty with you at that time?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: You want to know what was the difficulty? Have you lost faith in all the hon. Members of Parliament you constitute a committee of the Members' of Parliament. If you want to solve the Kashmir tangle, please constitute a committee of all the political parties. Constitute an Advisory Committee. Even the problems which appear to be minor now, become complicated later on. Will the Government depend only on the Governor and his advisors, D.S.P. and the S.P. only to solve these problems or start the political process in the

State. Please constitute an Advisory Council of the citizens from top to bottom. Then only there could be a solution to this problem.

Mr. Chairman, sir, there is also an international aspect of this issue. Our neighbouring country Pakistan had a hand in complicating the problem.

I am happy to note that our hon. Prime Minister, has a friendly relations with his Pakistan counterpart. Our Prime Minister considers him as his friend. I want that this friendship should not remain confined to personal level but should be at national level. As a follow up to this friendship the Government of Pakistan should stop availing terrorist activities in our country and importing training to Kashmir terrorists. The Government has enough proofs in this regard and has shown them to Pakistani authorities on various occasions. As long as it is not stopped, I do not agree that any change is going to take place by making sweet talks at the personal level. The whenever Government of Pakistan is in trouble, whether it is the present one, the previous one or even the earlier one, they try to raise the Kashmir issue. It is being raised today and will continue to be raised tomorrow also. I would like to know whether the training camps being run in Pakistan to impart training to terrorists have since been closed or not. I would also like to know if the terrorists still infiltrate into our country across the border? If so, what action is being taken by Government in this direction? What is the utility of friendly relations in this matter?

Finally, I would like to say a few words about regional imbalance. Our hon. friend, Shri Soz said that Jammu and Kashmir is facing the problems of poverty and unemployment. The problems of poverty and unemployment is there everywhere in the country. The problems of regional imbalance and economical development exist in

many parts of the country. What action Government is being taken by the Government to solve the problems of economic development, economic problems etc. in Laddakh, Jammu and Kashmir or any other parts of country which are facing these problems. I do not agree that the Jammu region, the Laddakh region and the Kashmir region are separate from one another. But all the three are facing the problem of regional imbalance I would like to know as to what the Government is going to do in this regard?

Lastly, I would like to submit that the Kashmir problem is a national problem. It is not the problem of any particular party. A solution to this problem should be formed one from a national out look with general consensus. It should not be used on the basis of party politics. The Kashmir problem is our national problem and it should be solved at the national level. The political process should be started in the State. I do not know how my view will be interpreted. But I feel that political process should be started by constituting an Advisory Committee comprising of the Members of Parliament and representatives from the political parties with out further delay so that. People's problems could be solved. It is a very sad issue which has came up in our national life. It should be solved. With these words, I express my thanks to you.

[Translation]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that six farmers have been shot down in Punjab...

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dr. Thambi Durai):

We are now discussing Statutory Resolution regarding Jammu and Kashmir. This is not the time to bring this matter like this... This is not the way to bring these things before the House.

Noting is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. You give notice whatever you want to say. Not like this. Give in writing whatever you want to say.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

Shri Dharam Pal Sharma.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will be here and let him raise it on the next working day after the question hour.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: OK. I resume my seat on this promise.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA: (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the serious situation in Kashmir. Why was it felt necessary to extend the President's rule there. The Assembly has been dissolved and elections cannot be held there. Those who got the Assembly dissolved feel that they have committed a grave mistake. From January , 1990 to December 1990 there have been fifteen hundred cases of collusion and 156 persons have been kidnapped. There have been 46 rocket attacks in which 466 civilians have been killed and 135 secu-

[Sh. Dharam Pal Sharma]

rity personnel have lost their lives. There have been 183 incidents in January, in which 44 persons have been killed, out of which 29 were security personnel. Till now 550 militants have been killed and two thousand forty have been apprehended. The administration has been maintaining throughout that there are four to five thousand Pakistan trained militants who are staying near the border. Large number of militants have been killed and weapons have been seized. 1240 AK-47, 550 Machine guns and rocket launchers and over two lakh bullets have been seized. 550 militants have been killed and two thousand forty have been arrested but even then the danger is increasing. There were reports that as the mountain passes were closed because of heavy snowfall the terrorists could not infiltrate any more. I had emphasized during the discussion on Kashmir on 11th January that we had with us only 2 months to contain terrorism in the valley i.e. upto 15th April. I had drawn the attention of the house to the gravity of the situation as four to five thousand persons in the valley were armed with weapons and ammunition. Their pressure is mounting. A rocket was launched from a mosque on the UNO office. I would like to say a few words about the conditions in the valley. The founder of Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front Mohammad Maqbool Butt was hanged to death on 11th February in Tihar Jail. This year on 11th February his death anniversary was observed. In Baramulla and Kupwara Azad Kashmir flags were hoisted and militants saluted the same in uniform. On 11th February a function was organised at Hazarthal mosque by the militants. It was celebrated with pomp and show objectionable slogans were raised and inflammatory speeches were made. A five rupees postal stamp of Mohammad Maqbool Butt was also released on this occasion. On the reverse was written Shaheed-e-Azam Mohammad Maqbool Butt. They have is-

sued currency notes also which have not been seized so far. The postal stamp are available with some persons.

16.00 hrs

They left after delivering speeches. The militants belonging to Hizbul Muzahideen threatened the revenue officials to get the houses of custodian vacated from where they used to recover rent. Fake state subject certificates were issued. The guilty officers should be brought to book. The permanent or temporary residents belonging to other states were asked to go back. I want to draw the attention of the house to the conditions prevailing in the valley on 11th February. Under these circumstances when they are not getting any aid or weapons infiltration is the only course left. The Government admits that five thousand militants are sitting on the border. How can the problem be solved then? There are some positive aspects also. I would present both side of the picture before the house. It would be injustice if I say that fear and terrorism is holding sway over the valley. Women in Baramulla came out of their houses- through their number might have been two hundred only and shouted slogans against terrorism. They raised slogans of "Hindustan Zindabad." Similarly, when DCP and SHO in Badgam were killed people raised slogans against terrorism. Similarly a person went inside a mosque and announced on the mike that of his son was not released by the militants within one hour he would lead a procession against the militants. The militants were forced to release his son. This is positive aspect of the picture. People talk of excesses. I would like to urge the political leaders and Shri Chatterjee that leadership is absent there whether it is of National Conference, Congress or Tarigami Sahib's. They are either camping in Delhi or elsewhere. They have their own opinion. The terrorists are afraid and the people do not want them. I would like to appeal that the ex-

MLAs and Ministers who are camping at Jammu should be given facilities and provided security so that they may meet the masses in the valley. The people want to tell them about their trials and tribulations. The M L A hostel in Jammu has become Durbar these days. The economy of Kashmir has shattered. The poor craftsman, taxi drivers and artisans had to fend for themselves for the last one and half year. Tourism which is the ministry of the economy has also been abandoned. Steps should have been taken by the Government and the leadership should also have mustered courage to go there. 'The leaders participate in the processions and functions in Punjab. Why can't they go to Kashmir? Why are they afraid the people are with you. The leaders should go there.

There is another positive sign. There was a strike on 21st February. Prior to this strike was organised on 26th January. The terrorists who were in the Jammu Jail celebrated 26th January, hoisted the Indian tricolour and raised slogans of "Hindustan Zindabad". Television personnel had gone there and those associated with "News track" programme had also gone there. The militants raised slogans of "Hindustan Zindabad." in front of them. It is a good sign. But in spite of this we find not much difference in this Government and the previous Government. It has been said that there is a policy regarding Kashmir but I have not come across any.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA (Madhubani) : Subodhji was the Minister in charge earlier and even more he is holding the same portfolio.

SHRI. DHARAM PAL SHARMA: I had pointed it to him earlier also and once again. I want to draw his attention to it. The previous Union Home Minister was from our State but he never consulted us. At least Subodhji could have consulted us but he too went to

Jammu without informing us. There was a practice during the congress regime that whenever a Minister visited a constituency, he used to inform the concerned M P about it. He had gone there to take stock of the situation. He had been meeting the administrative authorities earlier also. Probably he might have met Shri Janahraj. I have a grouse against him that he did not meet me and he neglects us. It is fine that we are not in the Government. I asked for appointment twice and once he PA spoke to him. I requested him that the matter is urgent. I wanted to give an important information.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I did not have any personal work. The information was that terrorists were having a field day in Jammu and they had entered Delhi too. Even today the word JKLF is written on lift no.2 of J & K Guest House in Chanakya puri. It is written everywhere in the rooms, on the walls and furniture, for the last six months. They wipe it out put it appears again. This is your own intelligence, report that such things are happening J & K Guest House and other Government Guest Houses. I had said her that the JKLF Chief had landed in Jammu on 16th November. I wanted to give this piece of information to him as well but he did not want to listen. When he goes there he does not listen and he listens to the point of view of the administration only. The bureaucrats are ruling like the NAWABS. The Governor is doing a good job. Central advisors are also there. But when he does not help nor do the advisors what will the people do. I do not know what are the latest directions in this regard? There were some direction earlier. Now we do not know. What is the main reason for terrorism in the state? Earlier there was an atmosphere where in developments activities were encouraged. We used

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to demand electrification, roads, drinking water facility, pucca pendsete. We used to take keen interest in the developmental activities. We told the advisors thrice that Development Boards should be revived and MLAs, MLCs and MPs should be involved in them but they pay little attention to it. This time also budget of the State would be presented in the parliament.

What is the future target of your work, whether it is implementation or anything else. There is no accountability. I would like to know what is the problem? There are six MPs from Jammu and Kashmir State and three advisors what is the problem if they include me also for giving the counsel? It is not now, it has been there for the last three months. We represent people and we will speak on their behalf.

So, we say where has the Government money been spent? I wanted to ask about implementation, plan, and the involvement of people, because we are never taken into confidence and no information about all these things is given to us. I am informed that the funds would lapse if these are not utilised, if the funds are not utilised in the snow-bound areas, at least do so in the plains. We have shortage of drinking water and roads, if the funds are not utilised, these will lapse. Whether the funds earmarked for development can be utilised somewhere else? I would like to ask the Government when it will bring the budget for J & K. I am informed that you don't utilize the funds on development works. Question is not whether the funds reach the people or not but if the allotted fund is for J & K States, it can be utilized in Udhampur if not in Jammu constituency. Does it make any differences? I want to know whether the money will be utilised in the development works. We have asked this thing previously also. The Prime Minister presented the Supplementary Demands on 10th January, 1991, when I raised the question that there

are 5-6 power projects like Dulhasti, Bagalkote, Bagliyar, Salal-II phase for which funds may be provided. I have a report that there were funds in the Seventh Plan for Bagalkote and Bagaliyar projects but now I have come to know that these two projects will be taken in the Ninth Plan. Prime Minister has made a commitment that there won't be any paucity of funds for the development of Jammu and Kashmir. Please note it. Bagliyar, Bagalkote, Deul Hastie-Phase II, Salal, Seva Hydel Projects are in the Eighth Plan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is President's Rule in Punjab and One Lakh thirteen thousand Kanals of land and 22 villages will be submerged in the Thein dam resulting in the uprooting of Ten thousand people and you have given compensation at the rate of Rs. 8 thousand per Kanal. You have given compensation in Uri and Upper Sindh at the rate of Rs. 25 thousand. So give the same amount to the affected people. Punjab Government has also committed for Rs. 8 crore. The meeting of Northern Zone Council was held in Srinagar and the then Home Minister Buta Singh was also present in the meeting. Siddartha Shankar Ray was the Governor of Punjab. He said that our roads, 22 villages, and the whole of Punjab belongs to us. A bridge is to be constructed there and a commitment has been made that Punjab Government will give Rs. 8 crores to Jammu and Kashmir for its construction. I requested the present Governor Shri Varma to write a letter granting rupees 8 crore at the earliest possible so that the construction of the bridge is started. This is my demand. So far the developmental work is concerned, I would like to remove the misconception of the leaders of C.P.M. present here. The problem of unemployment is throughout the country. If you think that the problem of terrorism in Kashmir is because of unemployment, it is totally incorrect.

I want to keep it on record, Mr. Soz has left.....why? Because the question is

political. These Doctors, Engineers and the sons of big officials who are living trained would not be there when Jagmohan said than he would create 15 battalions of B.S.F. and the salary would not be disbursed on 1st June. J.K.L.F. said that Jagmohan will give Rs. 1500 a month and they will give Rs. 5000. I was surprised that money is being given. Arms would come from Arab countries and Pakistan. All those arms are coming into Kashmir which America had given to Mujahids to use against Afghanistan. I don't know whether the caning of arms has stopped but the question is of political base and it is not new. Mr. Khurana has come. I would say that you have some misunderstanding that the tricolours is not flying there. It is not to me. One tricolour is flying on Raj Bhawan and the other is flying on the Congress party's office located on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Road.

SHRI. MADAN LAL KHURANA : It is not in Lal Chowk?

SHRI. DHARM PAL SHARMA: A flag is flying on the Secretariat. Lal chowk was a place where rallies were held but it was prohibited by Sheikh Sahib. No political party can hold a rally or hoist a flag there.

SHRI MADHAN LAL KHURANA: How does the Pakistani flag fly at Lal Chowk?

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: Flying of Pakistani flag is not a new thing. It has been there since long. You might have seen that Pakistani flag hoisted when there is a cricket match and on 26th January and 15th August also. A chowk in Baramulla was named after **Mr. Bhutto** during his lifetime. This is not **new, this has been** a past practice. Politically you may **whatever you like**, Madan Lal Khuranaji, all the **same may say** that Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was **arrested** and died while fighting for **abolition of the permit system** then prevailing for **entry into Kashmir**. He was released from the prison and he

breathed his last in the hospital. Thirty-eight years have been passed since then. After a lapse of thirtyeight years, if you wish to go to Lal Chowk, nobody will allow you to do so. Though the boys from Kerala, Madras, from (All India Students Council) Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad were sent by you from Jammu to Udhampur. Since it was their Government they allowed the students to go upto Udhampur only. Nothing came out of Ratha Yatra, now "bread" has also been associated with the name of Rama. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAN LAL KHURANA: How do you say that nothing happened? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: What for are you fighting? Is it for the cause of Hindus? We are also Hindus and we also feel provide of being Hindu. You say that you distributed 1.5 lakhs of blankets among people, all the same we also distributed 30 thousand blankets in Jammu. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAN LAL KHURANA: We despatched one lakh blankets from Delhi. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI. DHARM PAL SHARMA: I may inform you that the day before yesterday, Shri. Janak Raj and MPs from Punjab submitted a memorandum to Prime Minister to give more Blankets and more facilities to the migrants, such as issuing of permanent cards, settlement of their pension cases and accounts and other such facilities. We also provided many facilities to them. We are also worried that they have migrated, but the question is that they were not to be drougth here. It was better to settle them there at Anantnag, Baramulla and Srinagar and provide security to them. So request Shri Subodh Kant to create such an atmosphere so that these people may return back. Some people play politics by exploiting Hinduism.

[Sh. Dhar. m Pal Sharma]

Some of us are demanding for reverting back to the position of 1953. Please listen to me, the conditions of 1953 are in noway acceptable to the people of Jammu and Ladakh. Now the question is that of the remarkable features of 1953 position. Firstly, the office of the Chief Minister of the State may be renamed as the Prime Minister as it was previously. Secondly, there should be no Governor but Head of the State instead who will be elected by the State Assembly. Thirdly, the state of Jammu and Kashmir should not come under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. These conditions are in no way acceptable to the people of Jammu and Ladakh. Besides there are other points also which I am not mentioning. So the position of 1953 is not acceptable to the people of Jammu and Ladakh. You may say anything in addition to this but so far we are concerned.

[English]

We believe in unity and integrity of three regions of the state. You cannot ignore Jammu and Ladakh.

[Translation]

We believe in the unity of the country. You may take any decision but you cannot ignore Jammu and Ladakh. I want to emphasize on it, So that it is on record. Our Prime Minister has said so many things regarding Punjab and Kashmir. I think there are mainly two groups — one is the Hizb- ul - Mujahideen. Jamait - i - Islamics group have said that they are coming but they demand that U.N. Resolution of 1949 should be accepted. They are in favour of Referendum and self-determination. So far self-determination is concerned, when there was an agreement with Indiraji regarding Plebecite in 1975, that is gone now. Everything was decided then. An important point in that agreement was that:

[English]

All those laws which have been introduced in the state after 1953 will be reviewed whether they are beneficial for the state or not.

[Translation]

I would like to say that at that time a committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Mirza Beg. It included D.D. Thakur, who is presently the Governor of Assam. The Committee presented a Report that all law and amendments implemented by the Parliament in the state of Jammu and Kashmir are for the welfare of all the people and there ends the whole matter. So far Plebecite or self - determination is concerned it was opposed in 1977. We admit it because there was the Government of Janata Party at the centre and Shri.L.K.Jha was the Governor of The state. Everybody admits that there were fair elections everywhere. Nobody says that the elections were not fair in 1977. We also admit it that time Sheikh Sahib and Mirza Afzal Beig had said that if they will give up other minor disputes, this is the real plebiscite. They fought elections this very point. That is the elections of 1977 which were considered fair by all, were fought on this very issue and National Conference came into power on the basis of its own strength. With that the matter, the question of self - determination ended. No question regarding Referendum, or revival of the position of 1953 or the U.N. Resolution of 1949 was left. So I would clearly say that whatever decision is taken, the people of Jammu and Ladakh should be taken into confidence positively because the three communities have been living together and they will continue to do so in future also. Then I said that nearly 129 Jawans were killed there and an equal number of Jawans was killed in January itself. Pakistani agencies are also participating, and so far our information is concerned,

we are informed that we are defamed there, and our forces are working there in tight conditions. There is no need to recall our forces from that area. The question does not arise, because I think it is a disturbed area. Punjab is also a disturbed area. Our aim is that the pressure on the terrorists should be increased. Since very recently there has been a snowfall, and I am informed that the activities are going on the form a parallel Government in Kashmir. They not only went to form a parallel Government but even they have printed the postage stamps, and currency notes have been circulated among the people. So and have hoisted this flag the Government should deal with the issue of the parallel Government as firmly as possible. All the same local administration should also be looked into. All the high officials deputed from this place should be capable people. Unless they are capable, they wont get the co-operation of the public, nor there be any involvement of the local people, the improvement of the situation want be streamlined. So the Government should depute able officers to the valley. There are many Muslims who have a secular out look. There are so many other people among Hindus also. You may have to take them into confidence and delegate powers to them. This problem is not such which can be solved by 4-6 people. Unless the local people will assist the Government, the solution of the problem is impossible.

This is your policy. You want an administrative solution. The previous Government and perhaps you too do not understand the elected representatives of that area. Today we had an appointment with you but you were unable to meet us and we can give you some advice. We know you better then the I.B. people. I request you to send at least six M.Ps to the state, whichever party they may belong to. The reports being received from there are encouraging. As I told you in Baramulla 200 women joined the protest march. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharmaji you have spoken for 26 minutes. There are 5-6 members waiting for their turn.

[*English*]

You have to stop now.

SHRI. DHARM PAL SHARMA: I am completing within a few minutes.

[*Translation*]

We want to co-operate . This is a national problem and not something that concerns a single individual. Secular and democratic forces should write. There is a favourable atmosphere in Kashmir. People are united. We have to fight for fundamentalism and socialism. Leaders of all parties should visit the State.

Sir, in Jammu also the situation is not good. 78 people surrendered in January alone. Day before yesterday, two bombs exploded at Jammu bus-stand. Three rockets were fired at an Indian Oil tanker. Luckily the tanker was empty. If any of the tankers parked nearby had been hit the entire Gandhi Nagar area would have been devastated. So I would ask the Government to strenghen its intelligence network also. Everyone's co-operation is needed. These problems have been pending for long. The grievances of the majority of the population of the state must be redressed. They contend that they have a very low representation in the various Central Services like the telephone industry the Posts & Telegraphs and I.A.S. and that this should increase. They also contend that their share in the investment in central projects is very less. They are quite right, their share must increase. Then they want to maintain their identity and they are perfectly justified in demanding this.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you must complete.

[Translation]

SHRI DHAR M PAL SHARMA: Sir, I am concluding now some people were suspended there. Now the Government is providing training. Attention must be paid to these aspects.

Sir, with these words I support the bill for extension of President's Rule in the State as elections cannot be held there. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar) : Sir, I have risen to support the Bill brought by the hon. Home Minister to extend President's Rule in Jammu & Kashmir for a period of six months from 3rd March, 1991.

I am supporting it because the present situation in Jammu & Kashmir is pitiable. But our Government's efforts have succeeded to some extent in restoring hope among the people. The local population is now thinking of initiating the political process again in the state.

Sir, terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir has adversely affected social and economic life in the state and serious note must be taken of this. But we don't agree that the only way to solve this problem is to use weapons. I agree with the hon. Member that a committee of MPs must be formed to deal with the problems of that region. The hon. Member gave a detailed account but I want to say one thing. The situation has improved to some extent after the appointment of the Governor. The Government's policy regarding Kashmir is related to its policy regarding minorities. So an improvement in the situation in Kashmir is necessary to maintain a

communal balance in the country. This calls for an extension of President's Rule in the State for a period of six months. When the situation improves, steps should be taken to form a democratically elected Government in the State. I would like to draw attention towards a particular point. When a neighbouring country like Pakistan shelters terrorists and supplies arms to them, there is no attractive but to strengthen our armed forces so that no can dare to cross over to this side and create panic in our country. Our Government has taken steps in this direction. I don't want to level allegations, on any Government but hon. Shri Chandra Shekhar invited Shri Farooq Abdullah, Shri Mr. Qasim and Shri. Karan Singh to seek their co-operation in finding a political situation and making people realise that terrorism and chaos will not solve the Kashmir problem. The Kashmir problem can be solved in a democratic manner and there is no place for violence in democracy. But merely speaking of non-violence and democracy will not do. Efforts must be made to improve the economic lot of the common man in Kashmir. RBI has increased the period of welfare schemes and industrial development by one year. The I.D.B.I. also has begun to take interest in the development programmes. But development cannot be done successfully if people are finding it difficult to live peacefully. As peaceful environment is a must for development work to take place. It is essential to make the local population understand that development, be it in the field of industry, agriculture or education is not possible in a tension-ridden environment. I once again repeat that it is not a question of B.J.P. or Congress but an issue that concerns the entire nation. But we cannot make any compromises at the cost of the unity and integrity of the country. We can act only within the framework of our Constitution. All parties have to discuss ways to change the present situation in Kashmir to a favourable one so that there is an improvement in the economic condition of the

common man in the state. With these words I end my speech.,

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): For some months in the past the important question in our country were being ignored because some of us were engaged in small matters, self-seeking matters and we did not have the time to pay attention to critical questions like Kashmir, Punjab or other situations. I remember that some months ago, in this House, while taking part in the discussion on Kashmir, I mentioned that there was an indication of change for the better. Today I have no regrets for saying that, because that has been confirmed by the situation on the ground today.

Since the removal of Mr. Jagmohan as Governor, the possibilities of rectifying the de-generation in Kashmir became brighter. I do not agree with Mr. Khurana when he said that Mr. Jagmohan was the best person for the Centre to offer to Kashmir. His attitude of dealing with the situation was totally devastating. He was in a way responsible for pushing the people of Kashmir away from India while they were being pulled to the direction of Pakistan by fundamentalists and secessionist elements. After his removal, there was a perceptible change in the attitude of the Central Government i.e. to democratic between the hard-core element of terrorists and those misguided who might have taken to arms and also to demarcate the general mass of people and how to deal with them. The Jagmohan era was to treat all the people of Kashmir as enemies of India. He did not take any measures of economic development. He only took police measures. To some extent, it was very necessary to deal with the hard-core terrorists. Those who were wielding arms they had to be dealt with arms. Those who were getting support and succour from across the

border, they had to be dealt with like that. There was a need to take effective measures to seal the border as far as possible to see that the terrorists, who are being trained across the border, are not in a position to come into the valley and create havoc. All those measures were supported by the whole of the country. But when it had crossed the limit and brought the repression type of situation in the minds of the people, then we really raised our voice in the House and we demanded ouster of Mr. Jagmohan. That was the right thing we did and his removal was very necessary. After that though from the Centre nothing much could be done and there so far months also still I recognise as the Prime Minister has said, due to natural situation and weather condition and also due to the policy of the security forces the situation has improved. We have the reports that the militants are surrendering to our security forces. There is a report that 4000 militant youths across the border are willing to surrender because many of them are disillusioned. They thought that azadi would come. They thought that they would have the opportunity to march to Pakistan. Now they understand that this is not going to happen.

The kind of treatment that is meted out to them by the Pakistani authorities, has also disillusioned them. On the contrary, the kind of treatment that our army has given to them, has really helped to win the minds of many of them. This is one thing. The second thing is that while we had that Committee on Kashmir Affairs and we had visited the Valley twice, at that time also we had seen that people in the Valley are willing to talk to the political personalities and they have not fallen prey to the communal propaganda. Though the fundamentalist elements are trying to project it as a communal situation, but on the ground the people are not communal. They might have their grievances. They are misdirected, misguided. Many of them are sold out. But the vast mass of people are

[Sh. Saifudin Choudhury]

waiting for an opportunity to talk to the political personalities. Whatever little we could start in terms of political interaction, not political process, has also got a set back later on and that has not been revived yet. I feel that Prof. Soz is right in saying what he has said with regard to this. So, the point is not to reactivate the political process just now, the point is that political personalities interact with the people. That is very necessary. While the disillusionment of the people about the terrorists is growing, this is the right time that we reach vast masses of people and talk to them and, on the other hand, we take up developmental measures also. There are many poor people living there - auto-pullers, houseboat owners or those who earn their livelihood from that, the craftsmen and all that. Therefore, it is very necessary to revamp the administration so that on the ground they are closely concerned with the mass of the people. There is one very heartening news which we have seen on the television and also read in the Papers that in Baramulla, some hundred women came out in support of their integrity with India against the terrorists. This is a very good sign and this ought to be highlighted very much. The TRIBUNE editorial on 20th February has written: "If the State administration continues to soften its approach to the misguided youth as distinct from hard core militants, it will not be long before the latter get isolated." They have also written: "It was the inability of the Jagmohan Administration (and that of Mr. Saxena initially) to tell on from the other that has brought the Valley to a sorry pass. But lately, the administration in the State has given evidence of its ability to treat the two differently." If this approach is taken rightly and if from various political parties we can arrange sending people to the Valley and talk to them and if we can start what the Prime Minister has said that he will talk to the political parties, a new signal will go. I also

believe that the fundamentalists' appeal on the people of Kashmir is bound to be defeated. The evidence for this is that after the outbreak of Gulf war, on 5th February, Nawaz Sharif, to come out of the uncomfortable situation that he is put in by sending his army to Saudi Arabia, gave a call for protest in Pakistan in support of Kashmir militants. But that was not responded to by the people of Pakistan. Now the fundamentalist elements are also getting exposed. This is the time that a new kind of a signal is to go. From the kind of stand we have taken in relation to Gulf crisis despite certain aberrations, the way the people here are against the continuation of the war in Gulf, the way they are against US and allied forces, against their attempt to destroy Iraq, and the anti-imperialist position that we have taken, I think that will be in tune with the growing sentiment among the Pakistani people also. So, a new perspective can emerge whereby certain feelings of people of our country and people of Pakistan will be quite similar and the design of exploiting religion for political and other purpose will be isolated. This is another point.

The third point is that while we have to continue with the stand that we are pursuing against the hard core militants, we have to take effective steps to see that from across the border the infiltrators cannot come and create havoc.

Another thing is very necessary, Sir, I do not know whether there is any interconnecting whether there is any linkage. When I am saying that the situation is improving in the valley, at the same time we can find that in the rest of the country, in relation to communal situation that is also recording. It this declines here, I believe that has something to do there also. So, Khuranaji will do good to the country if they also re-consider what they are saying presently about the whole situation in Kashmir about Article 370 and all that, it is not at all helpful in developing a

good situation in Kashmir. And also what I have heard about B.J.P plans is very intriguing to me. In the Jaipur conclave I read in the paper, they have said that Kashmir will be the issue in the polls. Now, this is very dangerous to my mind and we should not make for narrow political considerations and try to exploit it on narrow political purposes. It is a very serious and dangerous issue in terms of our national integration and national security. So, Sir, while the total improvement in the situation in the country will help bringing normalcy in the Valley, at the same time there are certain other measures to be taken and that is, to take effective measures to help the migrants from the Valley. We had a lot of talk before that many of them could be kept in certain open areas or less populated areas in the Valley itself, they could be looked after in a better way, I don't want to hear any complaints from my friends that they are not being looked after because they belong to a certain community or the other. So, they have not come out of their own. There was a compulsion, there was a different situation, may be somebody instigated I do not know, but they are not to be blamed for that. They have to be dealt with very very kindly, with sympathy, and they have to be told that Kashmir is their home and today or tomorrow they have to go back. And in this situation, Sir, there are certain other measures that have to be taken because this is the opportunity I am getting.

In regard to the Government employees in Kashmir, they had a lot of disaffection in their mind, they fell prey to this kind of propaganda, but they have one thing that I was told some time ago in regard to the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations. You should take up that matter with the Administration there and also certain other measures, I am not going into details, many Members have said. Just I was reading one thing and that is this:

"Based upon the two major river basins

of the 'Chenab and Jhelum, it is estimated that there is total hydro electric potential of about 10,000 MW."

Now, these are to be tapped. Only less than 1000 MW are tapped and that too does not go to the Valley due to the lack of transmission lines. These are to be looked into properly. If we are fair, if we take right measures, then no conspirators cannot succeed in our country. And I believe they have, by now, understood that Kashmir cannot go away from India, Pakistan cannot take Kashmir, they have to remain inside and they have to remain as equal partner with honour and dignity. Nobody can harm them, nobody can really take away their identity. This aspect has to be taken care of and I believe the situation that is improving to my mind, that should be given proper boost and for that the political parties are to be taken into confidence. The people from Jammu and Ladakh have also to be taken into confidence and a fair and equitable approach has to be pursued there. That will surely help for the improvement in the situation in Kashmir.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me time.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great sorrow for whole of the country that President's rule is being extended time and again in Jammu and Kashmir, and I think that though our Constitution propagates secularism and thus ours is a secular country, however, it is matter of great regret that handful of high castes and fanatic Hindus are not in favour of giving justice to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and also to religious minorities, particularly to Muslims in Kashmir. Muslims have their own problems and until the Government does not pay attention to their problems, Jammu and Kashmir problem cannot be solved. I am

[Kumari Mayawati]

sorry to say that some members of B.J.P have said that people are fleeing from Kashmir to other parts of the country such as Delhi and Punjab but they did not mention who these refugees are. When ever the refugees are referred to why only Kashmiri Pandits are taken into consideration, why Muslim refugees are neglected. Why are only the Kashmiri Pandits are fleeing from Kashmir to Delhi or Punjab? Just in order to hide our weaknesses we accuse Pakistan for encouraging terrorism in Kashmir and imparting training to the terrorists, who are causing harm to the entire nation. But it would not be proper if Muslim community does not get justice in this secular country, otherwise today only Muslims are looking towards Pakistan for help in future even the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes may seek help of other countries. Thus they will have to take the administration in their hands from the handful of high castes Hindus with the help of other countries so that justice may be given to the poor and suppressed. Through you, I would like to request to the leaders of all political parties that all of us should maintain the dignity of the constitution and encourage secularism. The Government should pay attention to the problems of all the minorities in Jammu-Kashmir whether they are Kashmiri Pandits or they are Muslims, only then the problem of Jammu and Kashmir can be solved. I am cautious about the time limit. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are looking towards me, I request you to give two minutes to each party. If this is done every party may express its views about each problem of the country. Whenever a party emerges, it is their responsibility to involve itself to find a solution of a problem.

I am grateful to you for giving opportunity to our party.

SHRI JANAKRAJ GUPTA (Jammu) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member

Shri Khurana repeatedly said that at present majority of the people in Kashmir are pro-Pakistanis and the flags of that country are hoisted there. Khuranaji is not present at the moment but I would like to know from him whether the previous Government, which ruled for about one year and was supported either by BJP or any other party, bothered to think how the problem arose and since when the situation has been deteriorated? The previous record shows that the situation deteriorated to this extent after Jan. 19, 1990 when Governor rule was enforced there. Why was it done? Janata Dal did it just as an act of retaliation. The whole conspiracy was hatched in order to weak and Shri Farooq Abdullah, the National Conference and the Congress. I would, rather, submit that if BJP or Congress were associated with them, they were also used as tools.

I am glad today to note that Chaudhary Sahib, who is a member of CPI(M) and my friend, has agreed that political process is essential there, for which all the political parties should be taken into confidence.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Congress Party had opposed that appointment of Shri Jagmohan as Governor.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: I am not talking about the appointment of Shri Jagmohan. My submission is that Governor rule was imposed, only then the question of the appointment of Shri Jagmohan arose, you opposed the proposal we thank you for that, but why Shri Jagmohan was sent there? So that Governor's rule could be imposed there. But the Chief Minister of the State Shri Farooq Abdullah denied to obey Shri V.P. Singh and his Ministers. He was summoned two times and invited on dinner also in order to convince him to obey the Government. When he refused to do so, only then present situation was created. Assembly was dissolved and the then elected representatives of the public were suspended by dissolving the Assembly.

Today everybody is realising the folly that was committed and due to that the situation of political confrontation has arisen. At that time people had contacts with the leaders and MLAs. The problem was created by the vindictiveness of the ruling party... (*Interruptions*) It will take sometime to improve to correct the mistake committed keeping aside the national interest. You know nothing about Kashmir, and talk only of what you have heard. What I am speaking can be examined... (*Interruptions*) Circumstances were created which encouraged militancy. Due to their wrong policies people of minority were compelled to flee. Mayawati Ji has rightly pointed out that some people of the majority community were also forced to flee. There can be no two opinions about it. Some of them migrated to Jammu, others to Delhi and some others to other places. The assistance they needed was not provided to them by the previous Government. Rajiv Ji gave them ample of blankets and machines as a relief. The present Government is constructing houses there to rehabilitate them. As soon as the situation becomes normal they must be sent back as early as possible. But it should be kept in mind that the people of Jammu should not suffer due to it. A number of migrants have come to seek jobs. From the population point of view Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh are valleys. In Kashmir Ration for migrants is supplied to Kashmir valley as per the population. They should be kept in Jammu to avoid any quarrel with the people of that region. The present Governor is working efficiently and attending to the problems of the people. The development work is suffering there, roads are in a very bad shape. Administration has concentrated itself to the militants only. They should pay equal attention to development work also.

I have said in every session and the Government also gave assurances and during the last elections, people were told that the border is at a distance of 3-4 yards where a bridge is to be constructed. People

boycotted the polling. This is the condition. Moreover, people from Indian Telephone industries are also present here and nobody is listening to them. There is a private Medical College in Jhelum Valley. People from Jammu region cannot join this college. Under such circumstances, they are not getting admission to the college. There is apprehension that while improving the situation, the people will become militants afresh.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to make one more submission. It is correct that the valley is under President's Rule, but it was decided during the regime of Indiraji that the most backward like Gujjars and Bakarwals who inhabit the mountains and migrate to Jammu in winter and spend their summer in Kashmir would be given the status of Scheduled Castes. Indira Gandhi had initiated this and Rajiv Gandhi furthered it, but V.P. Singh Government stopped it completely. I would like to tell you that some attention may be paid towards them so that they get their scheduled castes status during the present regime. We met the Prime Minister yesterday also and he assured us there and then that all reasonable demands will be met. So I think that this demand should be accepted. Refugees from West Pakistan have arrived there. They ought to have been given the right of citizenship before 1947, but they have not been given the citizenship right. Lakhs of refugees have also come from the occupied Kashmir, they too have not been given their due rights and concessions. At present, the situation has really improved. The situation in Kashmir valley has improved. The people of valley are realising that whatever they had done was wrong and they are now condemning it. In Baramulla, women took out a procession against terrorists and people are fed up of being terrorised. They should be granted security and somebody should listen to their grievances. Talks should be held with all the political parties there

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

through their representatives and some solution should be found out. In the last session also, I had asked a question. Has the Government taken up the issue with Pakistan with regard to what is happening in the valley or in Punjab. It is all because of Pakistan. The terrorists are being trained there and they cross over to this side after being trained there. If talks have not been held with Pakistan, what are the reasons therefor and if any talks have been held, what has been the result? Secondly, whether any action plan has been prepared to normalise the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and to solve the problem. The writ that has been filed to revive the Assembly should be pursued and the case should be filed so that the elected Members are re-instated and they could have talks with the people. Political process should be initiated and it can prove helpful in restoring normalcy. The people of Kashmir had tremendous feeling and respect for Mrs Indira Gandhi and they respect Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Government should consult Shri Rajiv Gandhi and seek his assistance in having a dialogue with the people of Kashmir Valley so that the problem is solved conveniently. I hope that in spite of such circumstances, the Government will take care of the people of Jammu and Ladakh. There is communal tension in Ladakh between one community represented by the Action Committee and the other communities the Government should look into this problem and the Government should keep in view the emotions and feelings of people of Jammu region. The people of Kashmir should be involved in the political process. Other people may also be associated. It is not solely the problem of Kashmir, it is the problem of the entire nation.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the basis of Kashmir problem lies in the partition of the country on communal basis in 1947. But in the partition of the country at that time, the Maharaja of Kashmir Shri Hari Singhji had refused to accede to India. Majority of Kashmiri people decided to accede to India under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah and this decision was implemented. Hari Singh joined after fleeing to Jammu and not before that. This is our tradition. If we look at history

when the Aryans came for the first time, they had settled in the valley under the leadership of Kashyap Rishi (Sage Kashyap). Gradually the word took the form of Kashyap Meru, then Kashmeru and finally Kashmir. Fortunately, the situation in Kashmir did not acquire the communal shape like other parts of the country. But there have been some incidents of disturbances. In that context, I would say—my friend Shri Khurana is present here, and he has also mentioned certain pitiable conditions—that the people who have fled from the valley and are living as refugees should be sent back to Kashmir and full protection should be provided to them and they should be settled there, so that the same situation is not repeated. This is a necessity from the political point of view, and it applies to Kashmir, to the country and humanity at large.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Who will go there?

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: You know the situation prevailing there, you too have been there. So long they are living here, they should be provided all the facilities. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now the example of Independence day was given. This was celebrated as a cultural day with the participation of Muslims. A person like me does not look at things from religious point of view, we accept things in cultural way and Muslims also participated in the celebrations as cultural functions. That tradition is surviving. It is not extinct. But the people in our country who are in favour of demolition of Babri Masjid should think that if they give up this slogan, they would be rendering a great help in the solution of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. I don't want to go into the history and the question whether the temple was demolished or not, I don't know that. But if somebody had demolished it, he was an invader, nobody can call himself his disciple, nobody can call himself his follower and if our friends announce this today, I feel, if Shri Khurana makes an announcement today, it will be of a great help to Kashmir. The people who are saying "Quit India" will stop talking, the people there will become alert, they won't have any basis for saying anything and whatever Prof. Soz. has said that people have migrated to Jammu and an all-party delegation should visit them and take stock of the situation there. This should not be from a single party, but on an all party basis. There is no check

over it. Everybody has got a right to visit the valley.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, present problem started in 1984, when Farooq Abdullah's Government was dismissed and it was a big blow to the series of political events which was continuing since 1931 to 1947. That chain of events was hit when Government led by Sheikh Abdullah was pulled down. Our Janata Dal Government did the same thing in 1990 when they sent Jagmohan as Governor and compelled the Chief Minister of the elected Government to resign and the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. If that series of events is not be continued, I would submit that some political process should be initiated. It is not a concession for Kashmir. When President's Rule is imposed in a State, an Advisory Council is formed. I would like to know as to why an advisory council has not been constituted there. When a political party is not in power in a State, an advisory council is formed there and if any unanimous decision is taken by the advisory council, it has to be implemented by the Government.

So why should there be no such committee in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. It may prove very disastrous if you do not observe the same convention in case of Jammu and Kashmir. I, therefore want that the hon. Minister should make an announcement today itself that an advisory committee would be constituted for Jammu and Kashmir also. Instead of M.L.As and M.Ps, the committee should comprise representatives of all parties. The advisory committee will be helpful in running the administration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the meantime, references have also been made to Babri-Masjid issue. The Jamat-e-Islami is a communal organization in the country, but it has no branch in Kashmir.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is different.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That is what I am also saying. The Jamat-e-Islami which is operating in Kashmir calls itself independent body. It is a very dangerous sign. We have been asking our friends belonging to the Jamat-e-Islami and we put the same question to them even now whether they think that Kashmir is separate from India? Jamat-e-Islami is in existence all over the country. Where 93 people out of a total of 100 are Muslims, there is no Jamat-e-Islami. They say that it is not part of their organization. The Jamat-e-Islami is free to propagate their views, but if they do not accept Kashmir as a part of our country, it is very dangerous. Being an Indian, I would like to make an appeal to them to consider this point because everybody is aware of involvement of Pakistan. Since a common Pakistani still continues to have the communal feeling in his mind which was prevalent at the time of partition in 1947, the Pakistani people think that they are in majority in Kashmir and as such it should go to them. *(Interruptions)* I agree that you are not one of them. I have also been there. It is not so that I have been dreaming such a thing. Gandhiji sacrificed his life for this and became a martyr. It is easy to say no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bhogendra Jha Saheb, you have taken much time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a most important thing what is going on is that Iraq is fighting even after being entrapped in a conspiracy just as Abhimanyu was entrapped in the 'Chakravayuh' while fighting in the battle of Mahabharat. Today atrocities are being committed on that country and it has brought about a change in the communal situation in India as well. People who intend to demolish the temple- mosque may not receive that much support which they received two months ago. Even people in Pakistan who intend to create disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir are also not getting that much

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

support. There is a change in this respect also. I would like that the Government should take some political initiative in this regard. I am not talking of those people who seriously wanted to secede from India and are running their agency by getting funds from abroad. It was their demand. They know that India stands for certain basic values and enjoys a reputation in the international forum for its upright stand. Now the time has come to test those basic values. But there is one loophole among these right things. We have just absolved ourselves from the sin of refuelling the U.S. Air Force planes. Good sense prevailed in the Government and they stopped that, but permission still exists to fly the U.S. planes over Indian territory. The U.S.A. is forcing the war on others. I would like to request the hon. Minister to announce the withdrawal of that permission also with the permission of the hon. Prime Minister. The present Government says that it was the V.P. Singh's Government which had given this permission. But what is the difficulty in withdrawing that permission? The present Government can do that. It will have to be done at all cost. The mistake which has been committed is not in the interest of the country. When one mistake has been corrected, other mistake can also be corrected. It will help in solving the Kashmir tangle, to bring the people of Kashmir in the mainstream and to win their hearts. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, along with setting up an consultative committee, political and economic development of the State should also be ensured. What I feel is that as compared to other parts of the country there has not been much development work in Kashmir. Only some populist programmes have been undertaken which benefited the intermediaries. No development work and no productive work has been done. The most important work to be undertaken in the valley is the multipurpose river valley project and hydro-electricity Project which would ensure tremendous develop-

ment in the state. These projects would not require much finance also. The people had migrate to other places for want of implementation of the above projects. The people were given meagre financial assistance just to purchase a rickshaw, a tonga, a boat but no permanent means of livelihood were provided to them. That is why a dangerous situation has developed there. There is a need to affect a basic change in this policy. The projects, which are supposed to be that of permanent nature which will enhance our unity as well. It should be like a tree bearing fruit every year and not a temporary measure just to consume fruit only. It will be helpful for the unity and integrity of the country. Necessary provision in this regard should be made in the Central Budget and the Eighth Five Year Plan by making basic changes in these documents, with particular reference to Kashmir. Could the Government consider that even Panchayat elections will have to be conducted in the State under central protection.

Let us take a decision on the basis of the need of the hour. I feel that there are some plus points of democracy, upto 1952 we people had little idea that we will be able to participate in the elections. I am talking of the communist movement. We never thought that we would participate in the elections in this country. There is a system in democracy. If the Government can muster courage, panchayat elections could also be conducted in the State even during the President's Rule in that State. Let the elections be free and fair. People who will win cannot bring about any drastic change. Let there be genuine results of the Panchayat elections. In the interest of our parties, let us not indulge in both capturing or resort to any unfair means in the elections. As a result of this there may be some change in the prevailing situation also. Shri Khurana referred to some points in respect Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir. These are real problems. The people of Ladakh have also some griev-

ances. But when we are talking of Jammu and Kashmir, it includes Ladakh region as well. While we may see that the entire state becomes strong, we should also ensure that individual problems of different regions are solved and their individual languages and cultures are preserved. We would ensure development in the state as a whole. We should do so not by breaking or hurting their unity. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally I would like to say that we are also constrained to do an unpleasant duty. In fact, there should have been no President's Rule or extension of the same in the State. But we are helpless. As such we cannot oppose it. Because the situation is not congenial there. But the situation should be changed quickly so that it becomes the last occasion on the part of Parliament to pass such a Resolution. After this, let us hold elections in the State. Let the process of running the State by people's representatives start. With these words I would like to express my thanks to you for providing me time to speak.

[English]

1716 hrs

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the prevailing situation in Jammu & Kashmir State. Yesterday, some Members have criticised the imposition of President's Rule using Article 356 of the Constitution and dissolving the State Assembly. Now, the same Members are criticising what has happened in Jammu & Kashmir. They said that this was because the Congress party which in 1984 took a certain stand; this problem started because of that and the terrorism also started coming up. That is their allegation. But, they are forgetting what they have done after they came to power. Those who criticised the usage of article 356, have used the same article indirectly in introducing the Governor's rule in Jammu & Kashmir. But, once we introduce such a rule and dissolve the State

Assembly, now-a-days, we tend to get away and try to seek the Parliament's approval to extend the Presidents rule. Hereafter we must not do such kind of activities; we must see that a popular Government is reinstalled and see that the aspirations of the people of the States. They want certain industries to be set up for the purpose of employment. But, we are not fulfilling their demands.

The second thing is this that when the people want to identify their culture and other things, we have to see that they are maintained to their willingness.

Sir, as British people ruled the country-by using 'the divide and rule policy ', and exploiting the situation for their rule - Certain political parties are following that now. They want to exploit the existing situation in the States and try to develop their own party for their own ends. We have to condemn such kind of activities. Only because of that, terrorism arises in certain areas; people are even encouraging regionalism too much to see that other parties' activities are curtailed. When such kind of a situation is arising in the area, the youth become unrest.

Taking advantage of the youth problem, certain fissiparous elements in foreign countries want to exploit the situation. They want to give such type of military training. And they are sending them to our soil to create chaos in our States. That is happening in Jammu and Kashmir. Why did we postpone the elections in that area? It was because many Members felt that the prevailing conditions in Jammu and Kashmir were not suitable for conducting the elections because of terrorists' activities, Why does terrorism spread in that area? Why can't we solve the terrorism problem? It is not only prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir but also in

[Dr. Thambi Durai]

Punjab and Assam. To some extent, it has started in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, we have to see the fundamental cause for all these things.

We are facing the main problem in certain areas, especially in the sensitive and border areas. They are expecting many things from the Central Government. Sometimes we are failing to discharge our duties.

I do not want to take much time of the House because I know that the time is very limited. What I want to insist upon is that if we want to have real secularism in our country, we have to respect all the languages of this country. It is more important

Above all, we have to see that all the areas of the country must develop in such a manner so that prosperity takes place by solving the economic miseries of the people. This is more important. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

17.22 hrs

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir State is very grave and continues to be very difficult due to trained militants and terrorists operating in the Valley. Huge quantities of arms and ammunition were seized but they are still available with the militants. The assistance from Pakistan in crossing the border is creating a lot of insecurity in the Valley and it is continuing at present also.

Actually speaking, now the people in the Valley are against the terrorists and their activities. Large sections of the people want peace, amity and harmony. But unfortunately the trained people, who are crossing the border, are creating all the trouble. Frequently, we are hearing about the rocket attacks and about the bomb explosions.

Recently, in Jammu also, it was mentioned here that two bomb blasts took place. In October, 1990, 150 militants surrendered with their weapons. Seventy-eight militants surrendered in January. So, the people, especially the youth, are now realising about the real situation. There is a thinking among the militants also. That rethinking is good for the country. We can bring peace and harmony in the Valley. The task must be for bringing them into the national mainstream. How can we bring them into the national mainstream? There are a lot of problems for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir. A special package programme must be announced and it must be implemented properly.

Of course, unemployment is the problem which is confronting the nation. But special attention must be given to the problems of Jammu and Kashmir State. The unemployed youth are suffering a lot. For the last two years, tourists are not able to go there. That industry has completely collapsed. Thousands of people are unemployed. Educated unemployment is a serious problem which is facing the youth of that State. Whatever the Government may say, the developmental activities remain standstill.

Regarding the migrants, hon. Members from different parties mentioned about the situation which the migrants are facing in the camps. I personally visited some of the camps in Jammu and Kashmir.

They are in a very bad condition. Proper care is not given to the migrants. The situation in the camp is very pitiable. Adequate medical facilities are not provided to them. Security arrangements are not given to the camps. As regards ration supply, there are a lot of complaints. I request the Government to take proper and adequate steps to give proper ration to the people who are staying in the camps. Proper education should also be given to their children. The children of the

migrants cannot go far away and study in the schools. So, proper educational facilities for the children of migrants should be given. Unemployment is again a serious problem in the camps itself. We were told earlier that certain employment generation programmes were going to be launched by the Government. But still, there is no action taken in this regard. We met the Relief Commissioner and we explained our problems to him. But the Government and the Relief Commissioner were not in a position to take adequate steps to solve these problems. My request to the State Home Minister is he should look into the affairs of the Kashmir migrants sympathetically and provide them all facilities so that when peace and harmony will return to that state, they can go back to their State without any problem. As far as rehabilitation is concerned, it is a serious problem on which the Government should pay more attention. There are many complaints from the people regarding the developmental activities. Developmental activities should be carried on effectively so that more employment opportunities can be generated. Unfortunately, there are many complaints from the people that the repair of roads and bridges are not carried out and the developmental activities are going on very slowly. An corruption is increasing like anything among the bureaucrats. Hon. Members from different parties suggested certain measures. Bureaucracy is not at all willing to take up the developmental activities. I want to give an example. I had been to Jammu. Hundreds of Food Inspectors who are qualified people were sitting on fast. We met them and we asked them about their problems. They said that there are so many vacancies in the Government departments and the Government is not taking adequate steps to fill those vacancies. When we met the Governor, he assured that in the next month itself they will fill up the vacancies. And after that, the agitation was put off. But no steps were taken by the Governor regarding filling up the vacancies. This is only one example.

There are so many examples which I will not be able to cite due to shortage of time. The attitude of the bureaucracy is the most important thing. There must be some involvement by the political parties in this regard. MPs and ex-MLAs and all other political parties must be involved in the developmental activities and other activities also. An Advisory Committee should be constituted. There were development boards. But all political parties must be associated in such activities. We are always speaking of the developmental activities in the valley of Jammu. We should see as to how it can be possible. The Governor and the administration must involve all the political parties, the MPs and the ex-MLAs so that they can work among the people and they can approach the people. There must be a link between the people and the Government. The Government can discuss with the people. The administration can have a link with the political parties.

Before concluding, I want to mention one more point. The Government can discuss with the militants also. I am not against it. But there must not be any compromise on the unity and the integrity of the country.

Secondly, it has to be made clear that all discussions would be within the framework of the Constitution. Discussions are always very good, but while dealing with the militants, Government must be very cautious and firm, otherwise the military and para-military forces would be demoralized, which we have seen in other parts of the country. We cannot demoralize the para-military forces at any cost. As I said, discussions are always welcome by the peace-loving people, and we all want that, but Government must show its firmness while dealing with militants and terrorists.

[Translation]

SHRI D.D. KHANORIA (Kangra) : Mr.

[Sh. D.D. Khanoria]

Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is sorry state of affairs that the people of Kashmir valley are experiencing the same sad situation which they have been facing since long. My constituency is Kangra which is located in Himachal Pradesh. It is adjacent to Jammu and Kashmir. Their way of living, language and culture are indential. A few days ago I had been to Kashmir valley. It was in the last week of last month. I had a fear in my mind that the situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir could spread to my constituency also. Earlier I learnt about the situation in Kashmir from newspapers only, but when I visited the valley I saw the situation with my own eyes. I saw that the people in the valley are very frightened. Development has come to a grinding halt. No roads have been constructed. The roads which are already there have been damaged. No shop, post office, bank, school or hospital were open. After talking to the people, I came to know that some people have migrated from the valley. I also visited the refugee camps in Jammu. I saw that there were more than 2 lakh refugees who were non-Muslims and living in those camps. Other hon. Members have also dealt with this point. Therefore I do not feel the need to say much about it. It is very necessary that some immediate measures should be taken to help the refugees.

One more thing that I noticed there was that electricity is being supplied for 3 to 4 hours only out of 24 hours. There is no supply of electricity for the rest of the day. People do not get drinking water. No medicine is available in the hospitals. I would like to request the Government to provide all these things to them.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir comprises three regions, viz. Kashmir, Jammu and Laddakh. But the concessions that are being granted to the people of Ka-

shmir valley under article 370 are not being extended to their counterparts in Jammu and Laddakh. When personally contacted, the people of Laddakh and Jammu said that they too wanted these concessions. Therefore, these concessions should be uniformly extended to the people of all the three regions. In case that is not possible, the people of Kashmir valley too should not be given these facilities. Local newspapers of Srinagar and the agencies of these newspapers toe Pakistani line and give preference to their views over others. Censorship should be imposed on such newspapers.

There is no T.V. facility in Srinagar and the Government must think in this direction. Our borders with Pakistan along Jammu and Kashmir should be sealed and a security belt created there in order to deploy our armed forces. This measure could help in checking the intrusion of terrorists from across the border besides checking the flow of arms into the State. Development works should be taken up in all the three regions, i.e. Jammu, Kashmir and Laddakh.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are discussing the Budget also. Please reserve these points for that.

[Translation]

SHRI D.D. KHANORIA : Without taking any further time, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak

[English]

PROF.N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I support the resolution moved by the Government. Although I don't belong to Kashmir but the problems of Kashmir as also of my State - being the tourist centres - are more or less the same. So, I would like to highlight one or two important points with

regard to Kashmir problem.

There are three basic points. One is handling of the situation by the armed forces or by the police force. Second is handling by the administrative machinery and the third point is the political handling of the situation.

Sir, it has been said from many quarters that although it cannot be said that the Kashmir problem is associated with the frustration of the young people caused by the disparities shown of the State in regard to the developmental facility, employment facility and so on but we can certainly say that this does play very important role.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will be discussing Kashmir Budget in the House, so, let us reserve these points for that discussion. Let us distinguish what is to be discussed in today's debate and what is to be discussed during the discussion on Budget.

PROF. N. TOMBISINGH: Sir, the Prime Minister is reported as having an action plan on Kashmir. We hope that these aspects will be kept in view.

North-eastern States have also faced these problems. They had been under the grip of insurgency and militancy for the last so many decades. But we must change our strategy from time to time and from situation to situation. The political and other economic aspects cannot be discarded.

While taking part in this debate I would like to take a minute from the valuable time of the august House to bring to your notice that the young people of my State feel that they have been taken away from the mainstream. Students, representatives of political parties, members from literary and cultural organisations have come all the way from Manipur, Assam, Tripura to stage a dharna and they are sitting at the Boat Club.

Their only demand is that the Manipuri language should be included in the Schedule. I request that this should be considered. This may appear to be a very small point for the Government but it is not a small point for them. This issue has been pending for quite a long time and if it is not solved then it will lead to worsening of the situation.

Sir, my last point is that Kashmir Punjab, Assam and also Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram are the border States and when we solve the drug, terrorists or militants problem, then we will have to review our relations with our neighbours.

We are hearing the news that militants in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland are now having fresh relations with Pakistan. They are not satisfied with Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. They are having fresh relations through Dhaka, Bangladesh in North Eastern areas of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and a part of Arunachal which are surrounded by Bangladesh. Unless we control these areas, the situation may become worse. Unfortunately in the North East, the Golden Triangle forms the gateway. Unless we have a firm control in this area, we cannot handle the situation properly.

In view of this, when we consider Kashmir, we should consider our relationship with our neighbouring countries such as Pakistan. I do not know what the relationship at present is. It appears the relation is better now and there is not much in the news also. We must see to it that our relations with other neighbouring countries where militants are very active, are improved. The Government cannot sit idle and it should not be indifferent to the situation. I would like the Government to react to these suggestions.

While concluding, I would suggest that the delegation that has come from my State should receive the attention of the Prime Minister.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to make a couple of comments and ask a few questions in view of the very limited time available.

My first point is; As we know, Pakistan continues to wage a proxy war in Kashmir from across the border. Last year we took up this issue with various friends of Pakistan and some of its mentors, particularly Washington. In the last few months, the United States seems to have made three things clear. Firstly, they do not stand for a plebiscite. Secondly, they want the problem resolved in accordance with the Simla Agreement. And thirdly they oppose state-aided and state-based terrorism. In fact, subsequently we had a US mission called the Bob Gates Mission. We were then told that something like 31 terrorist camps in Pakistan had been closed as a result of the pressure put by the Americans on them. Therefore, my question to the Government is : What is the state of terrorism from across the border? Has the kind of pressure which the Americans are said to have put on Pakistan made any difference or not? If not, what do we propose to do since the Americans have made a commitment on this issue?

My second question is this. We have sought to seal our border along the Punjab. What are the efforts if any, to seal the border along Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan? I have had an occasion to talk to some of the former Army Chiefs I am told there are some difficulties. Nevertheless, it is not beyond human ingenuity to be able to try and seal the border fairly effectively.

My next question is with regard to the demand or political process. It is unfortunate that the former Governor decided to dissolve the State Assembly. But something ought to be done about the political process. There are two things which could be done in my opinion. First we could have an Advisory

Council, an effective Advisory Council in Kashmir itself to aid and advise the Governor. This Council should almost be like a de facto Ministry. This Advisory Council could represent the kind of people and the kind of parties which existed in the State Assembly which now stands dissolved. In addition to the Advisory Council, I do think there ought to be some device at the Centre. We can have a Parliamentary Committee which could also take active interest in the developments in Kashmir and maintain a close liaison with the proposed Advisory Council so that matters could be taken up effectively at the Centre.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I belong to the school of thought which subscribes to the view that we should be prepared to talk to the militants anywhere so long as they are willing to discuss possible solutions within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

I believe efforts ought to be made to see that we can talk to some of these militants in Kashmir or whoever is willing to talk to us on this particular subject. An overwhelming majority of the people in Kashmir are clearly interested in continuing with India. There are no two opinions about that. Therefore, I would urge the Government also to take steps to try and isolate the militants.

The question of Ladakh has also been mentioned. The people of Ladakh, who have suffered greatly because of neglect from Srinagar as well as from Delhi have been demanding some kind of a Council, I believe they were promised an autonomous Council on the basis of Darjeeling model. I strongly urge that the promise that was made by the previous Government be carried out. It is most unfortunate that the assurance given by the former Government has not yet been fulfilled. It just happens that Mr. Subodh Kant Sahay, the Minister of State in this Government was also the Minister of State for Home in the V.P. Singh Government, I therefore

think he ought to be more conscious about it, both in terms of his responsibility and his moral duty. I was surprised to learn - I did not know it earlier - that there has been no census at all in Jammu & Kashmir so far. This is most unfortunate. We should go ahead with our census operation. In Jammu area, there is no problem. In Ladakh area too there is no problem. We should certainly be able to send our team into the valley. We could also easily take census in various refugee camps, if necessary, on the same basis as it happens in the case of a General Election, where voters outside the State are given an opportunity to cast their votes.

Finally, I suggest that in addition to having some kind of Parliamentary set up which could oversee and liaise between the State Capital and the Central Government, we should also think in terms of sending a Parliamentary team to the valley. I think it is most unfortunate that till today, no effort has been made by responsible leaders at the Centre to go and visit some of these refugee camps in Jammu. Extraordinary as it may seem, even the Leaders of the National Conference who stand up for a secular State and who mouth these slogans day in any day out, have not done so. Not one of them has yet cared to go and visit these camps in Jammu.

Therefore, I think the Government should think in favour of sending a Parliamentary team seriously to see things for themselves and make necessary recommendations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have given their suggestions.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. No Member from the Janata

Dal has been given time to speak on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Hari Kishore Singh has spoken on behalf of the Janata Dal.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the suggestions that have come from the hon. Members are not only useful, but I feel that the speakers are well aware of the events taking place in Jammu and Kashmir, I would especially mention the suggestion given by Sri Saifuddin Chowdhury and I must say that if all people adopt that type of attitude, it may help in viewing the Kashmir problem in its proper perspective. This is a fact that Kashmir issue has all along been linked with independence. The people who support this view say that those who are spreading the agitation today are the same people who fought the intruders in 1947. We shall have to keep it in mind that those are the same Kashmiries who fought three wars with Pakistan on their own strength. Whatever little opportunity I got for visiting these areas and from the impression that I got during the visits, I can say that the hatred in their minds is due to the fact that have suffered a lot when Pakistan attacked Kashmir in the grime of Kabayalis and looted their houses and property so much so that they even disgraced their women folk. Therefore, to say that Kashmiries are supporting the Pakistani ideology and to doubt their bonafides is, I think, an injustice to them. All that I could see is that we have not been able to understand the Psyche of the people who are living there since 1947. Who is to be blamed for it? Hon. Sri Khurana said that the government had adopted communal approach towards the migrant. I agree with him. The migrants belong to well-to-do families and since they have been put in tents, they are passing through mental agony which anyone can understand. I visited Jammu personally and went around their settlements. I found that

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay]

their spirits were high. They told are that whatever government did for them under these conditions was enough and that they wanted to return to their homes.(*Interruptions*) I am talking about tents. I can understand the mental agony of the middle class people of they are kept in tents. The political activities in the State should be initiated. The government wants that an Advisory committee should be constituted which could discuss day-to-day issues with the governor. Last time, the State government had formulated an Action Plan at the district level so that the people could Interact with the district administration. The idea behind formulating the Action Plan was to involve the Sarpanch, Talukadar and the local teachers etc. in the decision making. The proposal for the said District Action Plan is under consideration. I think, this will help in establishing a link between the people and the administration which remained snapped all these days. If some hon. Members want to be nominated to such a committee, the Central Government as well as the State administration will make all arrangements in this regard. We cannot form any opinion unless we view the conditions in the Kashmir valley from close quarters. There are forces which are trying to restore normalcy in the valley, but at the same time some other forces are also present there which do not want normalcy to return to the valley at any cost. Today when about two hundred armed people are surrendering before the armed forces, unconditionally, it cannot but be viewed as a good sign. The disgruntled elements are out to vitiate the political atmosphere by indulging in sensational acts. We shall have to prepare ourselves to face this situation so that the people do not have to suffer on this account. Some hon. Members have asked questions about our foreign policy. The approach of the foreign countries on the Kashmir issue has changed for the better and it is a positive sign. I think, this is

an achievement of the Government. Some people put question mark on the Simla Agreement and rain the question of self determination. They say that Simla Agreement would be the last agreement between the two countries and solution to the Kashmir problem. Would be found within the ambit of that agreement. So far as the question of development is concerned, the Government has given priority to it. We have provided a sum of Rs Six crores for the marketing of the products of the people engaged in the manufacture of handicrafts so that they could find markets in various States of the Country. It is the endeavour of the Government to restore normalcy in the State. Instead of getting frightened by any sensational incident, we should work unitedly towards winning the hearts of the Kashmiris.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Hon. Prime Minister should personally visit the settlements of the migrants. It would be better if he takes the Members of Parliament with him.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): The people are forcibly occupying the properties of the migrants or else are setting them on fire and selling them off. The Government should make arrangements to protect these properties, so that the same could be restored to them when they return to their homes.

[*English*]

SHRI INDERJIT: The terrorist activities on the border have increased.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister

[*Translation*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friend Sri Madan Lal Khurana has given

the suggestion that the Prime Minister should personally go and see the conditions. I would like to tell him that we are in touch with the Kashmir Administration and the migrants have met me. I am also planning to visit them very soon. If some arrangements are found lacking, we shall try to make necessary arrangements. With regard to the submission of another hon. Member regarding lack of security, I want to say that orders have been issued to the State Government to protect the property of each and every migrant. I do not claim that cent-percent perfection has been provided. There have been cases of burning and looting of property, but on the whole, the properties have been protected.

[English]

The other question was raised by my friend, Inderjitji. We cannot make a proper assessment about the activities of the terrorists beyond the border. We have got certain information. It is true that the attitude of certain world powers has changed towards this problem; and there is a slight change in the attitude of the Government of Pakistan also. But we cannot depend on that. But this is a welcome sign. I hope and trust that Pakistani authorities will realise that tension between these two countries is not going to be of any avail to any of us. Let us try to see that we develop an atmosphere of cordiality. One thing I want to make clear whether one nation or all the nations try together, anybody trying to secede Kashmir from India will be totally disappointed. This is not a question of majority /minority; this is not a question of territory, this is a question of the secular values of this country and India is committed to this that Kashmir will remain with India at all costs. There should be no doubt on that account. And I want to assure the hon. House and the nation that any activity whether within our territory or beyond our border is not going to deter the

Government from discharging its responsibility to see that the present situation in Kashmir changes and our friends who have come out from Kashmir go back to their houses in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990, in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1991."

The motion was adopted

18.00 hrs

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up the next item on the Agenda, Motion of thanks on the President's Address. Shri Kapil Dev Shastri to move the Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonapat):
I beg to move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been played to deliver to both Houses of

[Sh. Kapil Dev Shastri]

[*English*]

Parliament assembled together on the 21st February, 1991."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the second World War, the world is passing through the gravest crisis today. The situation in India is also critical as the unity, integrity and secularism of the country.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may continue your speech on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 4th March, 1991.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday March 4, 1991/ Phalguna 18, 1912 (Saka)