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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 6, 1991/Phalgun 15,
1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Agnihotri

Shri Banwarilal Purohit

Shri Prakash Koko Brahmhatt

Shri Kashiram Rana.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

*143. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to accord status of an institution of National Importance to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan; and

(b) if so, when such a status is likely to be accorded to this institution?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) The Central Sanskrit Board in its meeting held on 1st September, 1990 has recommended to declare the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan as an institution of National Importance.

(b) The matter is under Government's consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Vice President Shri S.D. Sharma who is the Chairman of Central Sanskrit Board and Ram Murti Committee... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Where are those supporters who have been supporting the Government?

MR. SPEAKER : We are concerned with the general Members, and all of you are here.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: My submission is that the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan should be given a status of a Statutory Commission. This proposal had been made by the Vice President who is the Chairman of this institution and also by Ram Murti Committee. Will the Government consider to take a Cabinet decision for the implementation of

the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Board? If so, the House should be apprised of the latest development.

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDEY: Sir, a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D.L. Chaturvedi has been set up to decide whether status of an institution of national importance should be accorded to it. This committee was constituted on September 1, 1990 and it was asked to submit its report within three months. We are making efforts to lay the recommendations of the Committee before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Ranaji, second Supplementary question.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. I agree that the present Government cannot take initiative to open schools of Sanskrit Sansthan. That is why, I am reluctant to enquire anything more.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, Shri Harish Pal, Shri Mitrasen Yadav, Shri Upen-dra Nath Verma, Shri Yadvendra Datt, Shri K. Pradhani, Shri Larang Sai, Shri P.M. Sayeed, Shri B.N. Reddy, Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas Tarwala.

PROF. MADHUDANDAVATE: It seems that the Question Hour has collapsed. I do not say that the Government has collapsed but the Question Hour has Collapsed. So it is better that we proceed with further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, who will give the reply, who is the Minister, who will give assurance?

[English]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: There is only one question and that is when is the Government going... (Interruptions)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, if nobody is available to ask the question, next item... (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am here, the House is there, then what objection do you have, you may ask questions.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have only requested you... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Until the Question List is over, I have to call the Members...

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the party having 54 Members out of the total 500, cannot form the Government... (Interruptions)... You speak on vote of thanks. Question Hour has collapsed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M.V. Chandra Shekara Murthy

Shri Geeta Mukherjee

Shri Anand Singh ~

Shri Madhavrao Scindia

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
Question Hour has collapsed. You please
take up further proceedings of the House...
(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha

Shri Rajveer Singh.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA:
Whom to ask, Sir? Where is the Govern-
ment?

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Vijay Kumar
Malhotra.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
This question relates to the entire country
and there is no Government at all.... (*Inter-
ruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Venkatesh Kabde

Shri Nani Bhattacharya.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, when there is no Government,
then "No Question"

SHRI KALKADAS: See the condition of
the Government.... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. K.V. Thomas

Shri Rajendra Agnihotri

Shri Banwarilal purohit

Shri Prakash Koko Brahmhatt

Shri Harish Pal

Shri Mitra Sen Yadav

Shri Upendra Nath Verma

Shri Yadavendra Datt

Shri K. Pradhani

Shri Larang Sai

Shri P.M. Sayeed

Shri B.N. Reddy

Shri S. Krishna Kumar

Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas Tarwala

Shri M.V. Chandra Shekara Murthy

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Shri Anand Sigh

Shri Madhavrao Scindia

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar

Shri Bhogendra Jha.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Now they
have come to know what The Congress (!) is?
is?... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Now
they have realised what Congress (!) is.
They have met the same fate that Shri Charan
Singh had met... (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajveer Singh

[Translation]

Shri Rajveer Singhji, are you asking question?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Where is the Government? If there is no Government in the country how will the questions be asked?... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER. Shri Bhabani Shankar Hot

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra

Dr. Venkatesh Kabde

Shri Nani Bhattacharya

Prof. K.V. Thomas.

MR. SPEAKER: We will go to the next item of Business.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to make a submission. The rules of procedure of the House require that during the Question Hour if the Members in whose names the questions are listed are either not present or are not putting their questions, then the Chair shall repeat the questions only once and having done that, the Question Hour shall be deemed to have collapsed and thereafter the Business of the House as listed for that day must be taken up. I submit, therefore, Sir, ...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Since the hon. Members do not wait to ask questions.

[English]

I am going to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Shifting of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, New Delhi

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

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, New Delhi to Agra; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS) has its Headquarters at Agra. One of its regional Centres is located at New Delhi. This centre is, inter alia, entrusted with the responsibility of conducting Hindi Teaching Courses for foreign students granted scholarships by Government of India under the scheme of 'Propagation of Hindi Abroad'. It is proposed to shift this particular activity of the Delhi Centre of the KHS to its headquarters at Agra on account of better infrastructural and academic facilities.

[English]

Janata Cloth in Backward Areas

*142. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote production of Janata cloth in backward areas and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken and the incentives proposed to be given in this regard;

(c) whether the Government also propose to set up a Vigilance Committee to ensure proper distribution of Janata cloth to the poorer sections of the society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to make the production under the janata cloth scheme more decentralised and in keeping with the requirement of the population of the States with special emphasis on requirement of cloth of people living in the backward areas. A strong State Level monitoring mechanism has been devised to ensure regular production and employment to the weavers engaged in production while at the same time to effectively supervise the distribution of janata cloth. The rate of subsidy admissible on janata cloth has recently been hiked to Rs. 3.40. per square metre. As an added incentive and to meet the requirement of cheap woollen cloth specially in backward and hill areas a higher subsidy of Rs. 13.60 per square metre is given on production of woollen items like blankets, shawls, loins, etc.

(c) For monitoring proper distribution of janata cloth to the poorer sections of the society a high level mechanism has been

created in every implementing State/Union Territory. The State level committee is headed by Chief Secretary/Secretary of the Department and has wide representation including Secretary of the Civil Supplies Department who is in-charge of the public distribution system in the State.

(d) To ensure proper distribution, strict guidelines have been issued to the State Governments. Of the total janata cloth produced in the State, 85% has to be distributed through agencies patterned on the system of public distribution agencies. Distribution is made through State apex cooperative societies which have selling outlets at village panchayat levels. A suggestion to constitute district level committees on a pilot basis in a few backward districts of the country to begin with, is under scrutiny.

Shifting of Government Offices from Delhi

*144. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since started shifting some of its offices to the cities identified under the National Capital Region Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to develop these cities; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN) (a) and (b).

Details of offices shifted/proposed to be shifted outside Delhi to cities under National Capital Region.

Recently Postal Staff College has been shifted to Ghaziabad in April, 1990. The following more offices are also to be shifted:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Office</i>	<i>Where to shift</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Coast Guard (Hd.Qrs.)	Ghaziabad
2.	Research & Development Centre, Postal Deptt.	Ghaziabad
3.	Dte. of Inspection, Northern Inspection Circle, Department of Supply	Ghaziabad
4.	Publications Division, Film Division, Song and Drama Division and the Dte. of Field Publicity under the Ministry of I&B.	Ghaziabad
5.	National Crime Records Bureau under Ministry of Home Affairs	Any DMA town
6.	Deptt. of Light Houses and Light Ships	NOIDA
7.	Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service, Ministry of Labour	NOIDA
8.	Commissioner of Payments of Deptt of Industrial Development	Any suitable location like Gurgaon
9.	Deptt. of Publication.	Faridabad
10.	C.P.W.D., Training Institute	Ghaziabad
11.	National Academy of Customs Exercise and Narcotics	Faridabad

(c) and (d)

*Details of proposals for development of
cities identified in the National Capital
Region*

The programmes for the development
of these cities are directed towards a bal-

anced and integrated development of the
NCR Region achieving a manageable Delhi.
They include land uses, settlement pattern,
location of industries, organisation of trade
and commerce, location of Government and
Public Sector offices, development of re-
gional and local infrastructure and mainte-
nance of environment and ecology. Invest-

ment proposals for the Eight Plan cover development of national highways, express ways, railways, telecommunications and power development in the Central Sector, while in the State Sector, the programmes include land acquisition and development for residential and industrial purposes and development for residential and industrial purposes and infrastructure improvement.

[Translation]

Steps to Improve Standard Of Education

145. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH
VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to improve the falling standard of education in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken on this regard; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make the education system employment oriented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Several programmes have been launched by the State Government for improvement of educational standards. The Central Government also initiated in 1987-88 the scheme of Operation Blackboard to improve the facilities in primary schools. A number of measures have been taken also to improve the content and process of education. Some of these measures include renewal of curricula, improvement of the quality of text-books, in-service training of teachers to improve their professional competence and utilisation of educa-

tional technology to bring about improvement in the quality of education.

(c): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education aims at making school education relevant to World of work. Modernisation and removal of obsolescence, restructuring of courses and programmes are major objectives of schemes in the field of technical education.

[English]

Ambedkar Avas Yojna

*146. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority launched Ambedkar Avas Yojna in 1989;

(b) if so, the number of persons who were registered under this scheme and the amount collected by the Delhi Development Authority from them;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority is considering to defer the implementation of the above scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the scheme will be implemented?

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

(b) A total of 32,900 applications have been received and a sum of Rs.23 crores has been received from these applicants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statues of Trio 'Lal-Bal-Pal' in Delhi

[Translation]

*147. SHRI LARANG SAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to install statues of the great trio "Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chander Pal" in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) The statues of Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak already exist in Delhi. There is at present no proposal for the installation of a statue of Bipin Chandra Pal in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Cultural Relations Between India and USSR

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

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestions from USSR to decentralise cultural relations between India and Soviet Union by evolving a new system of city-to-city relationship;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether a new cultural agreement has been signed recently by the two countries to further strengthen the Indo-Soviet cultural ties; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The Soviet Draft of the Programme of Cultural, Scientific and Educational Exchanges between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India from January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1992 carries a general suggestion envisaging establishing of direct exchanges involving the sister regions and sister cities of the Soviet Union and India.

(c) The policy of the Government of India is not to recognise this twinning concept.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Investment In Housing

*149. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether FICCI has recently urged the Government that real investment in housing should grow at the rate of 35 per cent per annum in order to generate adequate resources for meeting the housing needs of the country by the turn of the century, as reported in the Hindustan Times of January 29, 1991; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Pending finalisation of the outlay for housing during the 8th Five Year Plan, the following steps have been taken to increase the flow of funds for housing:-

- i) At the national level, the National Housing Bank, set up in 1988, has taken various initiatives to mobilise savings from household sector through Home Loan Account Scheme. It is extending financial support to land development and shelter schemes of public, private and cooperative agencies and rural institutions for housing.
- 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 increased for housing.
- iv) The operations of HUDCO have been expanded with 55% of the resources being devoted to economically weaker sections and low income groups in rural and urban areas.
- v) Some new housing finance institutions have been promoted by nationalised banks, LIC and GIC, for improving access to housing finance and to mobilise additional resources through innovative methods. The operations of HDFC have grown from Rs. 198.42 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 603.03 crores in 1989-90.
- vi) Budget provisions for the landless

labour and vulnerable sections like Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour in rural areas are provided under the Minimum Needs Programme and Indira Awas Yojana.

Non availability of Palmollen

*150. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
SHRI AMRATLAL VAL-
LABHDAS TARWALA:

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

(a) whether the edible oil, Palmollen is not available in the fair price shops and other public distribution outlets;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the supply of Palmolein to the public?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (b): On account of non-availability of adequate stock of imported edible oil, no allocation of oils for supply through the Public Distribution System was made to States/ U.Ts. during the month of December, 1990 and January, 1991. This had resulted in non-availability of Palmolein in Fair Price Shops and other public distribution outlets for a short while. However, the allocation of Palmolein has been resumed since February, 1991. Internal distribution of Palmolein allocated by the Central Government through Fair Price Shops and public distribution outlets is the responsibility of the State Government/U. T. Administration concerned. States/U. Ts. have been requested from time to time to ensure supply of Palmolein allotted through Fair Price Shops and other public distribution outlets.

Reduction in Prices of Edible Oils

*151. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have urged the vanaspati/edible oils manufacturers to bring down the prices of their products voluntarily;

(b) if so, the extent to which prices have actually been brought down by the manufacturers; and

(c) if not, the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Industry's response however was not encouraging. They wrote back subsequently, to suggest adjusting downwards of prices of 15kgs. vanaspati tins by Rs. 15/- per tin.

(c) The price of vanaspati is dependent on price of raw oils. Government's main effort is to bring down the prices of edible oils in general, by import for Public Distribution System and increase availability of substitutes.

Indian Council of Medical Research

*152. SHRI MATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has passed an order against which the research scholars under the Society of Young Scientists staged a dharna outside the Ministry recently;

(b) if so, the details of the said order;

(c) the details of the demands of the

research scholars; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Research scholars under the aegis of Society of Young Scientists had staged a dharna outside Nirman Bhavan on February 6, 1991 demanding withdrawal of orders issued by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (DG, ICMR). According to DG, ICMR, no orders terminating the services of research scientists were issued. However, a circular was addressed to Chiefs of the Divisions in ICMR stipulating that only Junior Research Fellows or Senior Research Fellows should be appointed in extra-mural projects and seeking their views about the manner in which project staff should be employed and funded.

(c) Main demands of the research scholars were withdrawal of the order in question, revision of emoluments and regular employment to research technical staff.

(d) Since *status quo* is being maintained and the circular was not intended to deprive the research scientists of their employment, no further action is required to be taken. Terms and conditions of employment of research staff are determined by the nature and duration of the project and are spelt out in the appointment letter issued to them. As regards revision of emoluments, the Executive Committee of ICMR has made some recommendations which are to be considered by the Governing Body.

Paising of Marriageable Age

*153. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government have examined the desirability of raising the marriageable age, irrespective of caste and creed, to check the unabated spurt in population;

(b) if so, the precise proposals considered in this regard; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter; if any?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (c). Raising the minimum age of marriage is relevant to fertility decline and therefore to population control. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 prescribes the legal minimum age of marriage at 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys. According to 1981 Census, the mean age of marriage in the country is 18.3 years for girls and 23.3 years for boys. It is desirable to further raise the mean age of marriage for better impact on population control. Efforts are on to secure this objective by bringing about attitudinal changes through education, social awareness etc. There is a perceptible change in this regard as is evident from the fact that the mean age of marriage of girls and boys has gone up from 17.1 years and 22.3 years in 1971 to 18.3 years and 23.3 years respectively in 1981 as per Census figures.

[Translation]

Development of Bareilly (U.P.)

*154. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be sanctioned for the development of Bareilly, (U.P.) as a counter magnet city during the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the development

schemes and the amount released so far for this city?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Pending Finalisation of the Action Plan, no decision has been taken on the provision of funds for the development of Bareilly (UP) as a counter-magnet town.

Steps to make Literacy Campaign a Success

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government and private organisations to make literacy campaign a grand success;

(b) the nature of assistance being given to Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Nehru Yuva Kendra and All India Students Union in this campaign;

(c) whether the reading material and teachers etc. are being provided in all spoken languages to make the campaign a success; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million illiterate adults in the 15-35 age-group by 1995. It is societal mission as it seeks to mobilise all sections of the society to promote literacy. Accordingly, in addition to the adult education programme run by the State Govts/UTs, other organisations like Voluntary Agencies, educational institutions, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Ex-Servicemen and Zilla Sakshartha Samitis consisting of both Govt. and Non-Govt, function-

aries etc. have been fully involved in making the literacy campaign a success.

(b) The Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, a registered society, has been given assistance for organising country-wide jathas to create an awareness of and demand for literacy and build up a people's machinery to deliver literacy. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, an autonomous body established by the Central Government, is given assistance to run adult education centres through the youth clubs and non-student youth. No assistance has been given to the All India Students Union.

(c) and (d). As far as possible literacy instruction is imparted in the spoken language.

Export of Coir

*156. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coir exported during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to increase the export of coir?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKMUDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The exports of Coir and Coir products during the last three years have been as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. (M.T.)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in Crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	25147	32.20
1988-89	24979	33.32
1989-90	27458	40.18

(b) The various steps taken to boost coir exports from India include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distribution of publicity materials, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement and grant of export incentives etc.

[English]

Uniform Pay Scales for University Employees

*157. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the representation made by the All India University Employees' Confederation for providing uniform pay scales and service conditions for non-teaching employees of Central Universities, for representation of non-teaching employees in the University bodies like Senate and Syndicate and for providing adequate housing facilities in the respective university campuses; and

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a committee to look into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The pay scales of non-teaching employees in Central Universities are, by and large, at par with the pay scales of the corresponding employees of the Central Government. The Acts of a few Central Universities also provide for representation of non teaching employees on the Courts of the Universities. University Grants Commission provides financial assistance for housing of non-teaching employees.

(b) No, Sir.

Aids Patients

*158. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted survey, on all India basis to detect the AIDS patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct such a survey in the near future; if so, when and the details of such programme;

(e) the specific measures taken/being taken for detection and proper treatment of the AIDS patients;

(f) whether the Government propose to hold regular seminars or take special publicity measures on mass-media to create awareness among the general masses about this dangerous disease; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDERSINGH): (a) to (g). Clinical surveillance for AIDS was started in October, 1985. The first patient of AIDS was detected in May, 1987. As of 1st February, 1991, 60 cases of AIDS have been reported. The number of AIDS cases State-wise is as under:-

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	No. of AIDS cases
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	24
2.	Punjab	8
3.	Manipur	4
4.	Assam	1
5.	Tamil Nadu	8
6.	Kerala	2
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	West Bengal	1
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of AIDS cases</i>
1	2	3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1
12.	Gujarat	1
13.	Goa	2
14.	Pondicherry	3
15.	Delhi	2
Total		60

The Government has established 67 surveillance centres in 41 cities where testing facilities for detecting HIV infection (Human Immuno Deficiency Virus which causes AIDS) are available.

In the absence of a drug to cure the disease, only symptomatic treatment is possible. Thirteen institutions have been identified and strengthened for diagnosis management of AIDS patients.

The Directorate General of Health services in collaboration with the State/U.T. Governments have organised 14 training workshops for medical and Para-medical personnel on the management of AIDS patients.

Publicity measures for creating awareness amongst the general population and groups practising high risk behaviour are being undertaken both by the Central Health Education Bureau as well as State Health Education Bureaux. The Central Health Education Bureau has undertaken publicity

measures since May 1986 through: (i) T.V., Radio, Press and Cinema Slides in 16 regional languages; (ii) Wall hoardings, bus panels, kiosks, exhibitions and posters; (iii) Distribution of 1.2 million copies of printed material; and (iv) Training of health personnel.

Financial Assistance for Immunisation Programme

*159. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have entered into an agreement with the UNICEF for sponsoring and implementing Immunisation and other allied programmes in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the nodal agencies of the Union Government to control and monitor such programmes; and

(c) the total amount in cash and kind, item-wise, given to each of the States, along with the status report of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDERSINGH): (a) to (c). An agreed Plan of Operations signed between Government of India and UNICEF for a period of 5 years provides for financial assistance by UNICEF to the Universal Immunisation Programme and other related activities for child survival which includes the Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme and Programme for Control of Acute Respiratory Infections.

Under the agreed Plan of Operation various Ministries of Government of India are also given financial for programme relating to Education, Water Supply, Women and Child Development etc. The overall co-ordination with UNICEF is done by the Department of Women and Child Development. The different programmes are however implemented and monitored by the concerned Ministers.

The total amount of assistance provided to various States from funds made available by UNICEF during the 7th Plan period for the three programmes indicated in paragraph one and relating to this department along with their status are given in the statement I, II, III, given below.

STATEMENT-I

UNIVERSAL IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME:

The Universal Immunisation Pro-

gramme, initiated in 1985-86 in 31 districts was expanded in phased manner to cover entire country in the year 1989-90. The objectives of this programme is to immunise every infant with one dose of Oral Polio Vaccine and DPT Vaccine and one dose of measles vaccine and every pregnant women with two of tetanus toxoid vaccine.

At the inception of this Programme in 1985-86, vaccine coverage levels ranged between 29% for BCG and 41% for DPT. By the end of 7th Plan period, i.e. 1989-90, the coverage levels registered significant improvement and stood at 89% for BCG vaccination, 82% of DPT and OPV vaccines and 69% for measles vaccine for infants and tetanus toxoid for pregnant women. The current year's performance under the Universal Immunization Programme upto January, 1991 in absolute terms, shows that this year more immunizations have been done as compared to the corresponding period of the last year for the country as a whole.

UNICEF is providing assistance to this programme both in kind and cash. The cold chain equipment and imported vaccines are treated as kind assistance while expenditure on training of field level officers, salaries for the additional staff appointed under the Programme in various States/U.Ts and the operational expenses are received as reimbursement. The Year-wise quantum of assistance in Rupee terms, excluding the pipeline supplies, over the 7th Plan period is given below:

Year	Assistance (Rs. in lakh)				
	Assistance				
	Equipment	Vaccine	Cash	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
1985-86	297.20	232.50	3.07	532.77	
1986-87	657.78	358.51	60.90	1077.19	
1987-88	1137.30	389.51	157.81	1684.92	
1988-89	1638.57	224.27	338.52	2201.36	
1989-90	1851.87	405.24	746.86	3003.97	
Total	5582.72	1610.33	1307.16	8500.21	

Statewise details are given on next pages.

State/UT wise UNICEF Assistance under Universal Immunization Programme (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Sl. No.	States/UT	(Rs. in lakhs):	
		Cold Chain Equipment	Cash through G.O.I.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436.33	84.10
2.	Assam	144.42	51.06
3.	Bihar	465.76	69.63
4.	Gujarat	210.45	79.24
5.	Haryana	142.50	31.13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	66.00	31.15
7.	J & K	72.45	24.21
8.	Karnataka	298.81	75.78
9.	Kerala	191.88	50.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	424.57	90.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Gold Chain Equipment		Cash through G.O.I.	
		1	2	3	4
11.	Maharashtra			567.52	128.57
12.	Manipur			22.37	11.08
13.	Meghalaya			20.66	7.01
14.	Nagaland			12.52	9.41
15.	Orissa			228.41	69.62
16.	Punjab			159.45	22.73
17.	Rajasthan			277.96	135.25
18.	Sikkim			7.60	4.24
19.	Tamil Nadu			397.51	54.62
20.	Tripura			19.13	11.19
21.	Uttar Pradesh			961.43	148.56

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Cold Chain Equipment	Cash through G.O.I.
1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	354.67	56.11
23.	A & N Islands	3.83	0.19
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	11.04
25.	Chandigarh	4.12	0.85
26.	D & N Haveli	1.50	0.14
27.	Delhi	47.13	39.23
28.	Goa	9.13	0.67
29.	Lakshadweep	1.25	0.15
30.	Mizoram	11.76	6.91

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Cold Chain Equipment	Cash through G.O.I.
1	2	3	4
31.	Pondicherry	7.02	2.50
32.	Daman & Diu	0.20	0.00
	Total	5582.72	1307.16

Note : Statewise Details not Available for Vaccine but the total amount spent is Rs. 1618.33 lakhs.

STATEMENT-II**ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY PROGRAMME:**

The ORT Programme was intensified in 7th Plan with a conscious to promote Oral Rehydration Therapy. Education to mothers and communities in managing mild/moderate cases of dehydration with the help of home made fluids and oral Rehydration Salt, case management of acute cases of dehydration at all the health facilities by training all the health personnel and providing

free ORS packets at all health facilities are the thrust areas of this Programme.

A total of Rs. 2.3 lakhs of medical and para-medical workers and community members have been trained during the 7th Plan period including 30948 private practitioners, 45092 Anganwadi workers and 127044 Village Health Guides.

Following assistance in cash and kind has been provided to the States/U.Ts by UNICEF for the ORT Programme:

(i)	1988	:	5.5 lakhs ORS packets to Delhi Administration worth about Rs. 8.25 lakhs.
(ii)	1989	:	50 VCRs and 50 colour Televisions to 50 health workers' training centres worth about Rs. 10.70 lakhs.
(iii)	1990	:	3.00 lakh ORS packets each to Bihar and Gujarat, and 1.00 lakh ORS packets to Orissa worth about Rs. 10.5 lakhs.
(iv)	1991	:	12,000 copies of document entitled 'diarrhoea management' to the States and UTs worth about Rs. 1.5 lakh

and

200 copies of the booklet entitled 'better care during diarrhoea' printed in Hindi and local language for every primary health centre at estimated cost of Rs. 121.00 lakhs.

STATEMENT-III**CONTROL OF ARI PROGRAMME:**

A pilot project was initiated in 1989 with the assistance of UNICEF in 15 district by taking one district in States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with the objective of reducing Acute Respiratory Infections associated mortality through provision of ante-microbiotic at the most peripheral level. The strategy of the Programme is directed towards reduction of death from pneumonia in children under five years of age through standard case man-

agement and a reduction of inappropriate use of anti-biotics in treating Acute Respiratory Infections other than pneumonia.

UNICEF has supplied to each of the 15 States 16.8 lakh tablets of COTRIMOXAZOLE in the current financial year 1990-91. The total value of these supplies for all the States is estimated at Rs. 21.84 lakhs.

Financial Assistance To Organisations Engaged In Eradication of Leprosy

*160. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is given by the Union Government to social

organisations engaged in the eradication of leprosy or rehabilitation of lepers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details of the grants given by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to different Voluntary Organisations for Survey, Education and Treatment Scheme under National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the last three years are given in the Statement-I.

The details of voluntary organisations getting grant-in-aid from Ministry of Welfare for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons are given in Statement-II

STATEMENT-I

Name of the voluntary organisations engaged in leprosy treatment-Grant given during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, Assam	239315	11000	49100
2.	Leprosy Mission Hospital, Andhra Pradesh	163500	—	136950
3.	Gandhi Kusht Nivaran Pratisthan, Bihar	500300	700773	582300
4.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Jamshedpur, Bihar	436220	382215	507430
5.	Santal Paharia Seva Mandal, Doogarh, Bihar	542084	608057	580437
6.	Rajendra Seva Ashram, Mairwa, Anugrah Nagar, Bihar.	633000	1154450	1757767
7.	Swami Vivekananda Trust, Bihar	62700	113900	176600
8.	Vanwasi Seva Kendra, Bihar	21680	142180	89475
9.	Nav Jagrat Manav Samaj Singhbhum, Bihar	—	—	10400
10.	Singhbhum Navjeevan Leprosy Hospital, Gujarat	101400	—	240064

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Baroda Citizens Council, Baroda, Gujarat	123865	40875	53600
12.	Kusht Rog Nivaran Sangh, Maharashtra	78700	326943	115975
13.	Ahmednagar District Leprosy Association, Maharashtra	91900	215546	109016
14.	Haythornthwaite Memorial Service, Maharashtra	119764	298446	160350
15.	Vadala Leprosy Control and Training Project, Maharashtra	149000	141539	333549
16.	Shakti Braham Ashram, Jalna, Maharashtra	—	25310	12225
17.	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Trust, Pune, Maharashtra	—	—	104700
18.	Shri Gurudee Kusht Seva Mandir, Amravati, Amla.	—	29556	29775
19.	Richardson Laprosy Hospital Miraj.	—	—	137775

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
20.	Society of Sisters of Holy Cross, Kerala	88125	122258	—
21.	Damien Leprosy Institute, Kerala	—	184858	410975
22.	Poor Leprosy Hospital, Kerala	107400	143675	143300
23.	Belgaum Leprosy Hospital, Hindilaga, Karnataka	183300	312100	177000
24.	Janta Trust, Karnataka,	—	—	59325
25.	Rawattakuppam Hemerijckx Rural Centre, Pondicherry	—	463200	240210
26.	Dayapuram Leprosy Hospital, Tamil Nadu	369480	137400	137400
27.	Leprosy Mission Hospital Tamil Nadu	161288	90846	93525
28.	Hindu Mission Hospital, Tambaram, Tamil Nadu	61100	—	1006569

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Grameen Sabatmak Kalyan Kendra, West Bengal	—	68435	—
30.	Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Centre, Balrampur, West Bengal	89400	180850	245869
31.	BAM India, Calcutta, W. B.	—	168152	89700
32.	Calcutta Urban Services, Calcutta, West Bengal	95300	113929	—
33.	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Manikpara, West Bengal	20082	14451	—
34.	Benkura Leprosy Control Programme, West Bengal	122955	154650	220183
35.	Leprosy Mission, Falzabad	157600	149250	—
36.	Purvanchal Seva Sansthan, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	1320000	191150	184850

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
37.	Jehangir Memorial Charitable Hospital, Uttar Pradesh	143900	102100	434250
38.	BRD Kusht Seva Ashram, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	249320	162600	188900
39.	Sanjay Gandhi Seva Sansthan, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	72670	—	—
40.	Maharogi Seva Samiti, Wardha, Maharashtra.	35994	—	64265
41	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Jamia Kunta	369800	—	253600
42.	Kusht Seva Samiti, Kapasia, Bihar.	197075	—	29282
43.	Marathwada Lok Seva Mandal Nanded, Maharashtra.	26863	—	—
44.	Leprosy Hospital and Home, Chandpuri Madhya Pradesh	168930	—	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
45.	Kumbakonam Hindu Mission Hospital Tamil Nadu	—	43122	679675
46.	Christian Fellowship Leprosy Hospital, Tamil Nadu	—	—	18350
	Total	55,44,320	69,93,600	99,54,296

Sl. No.	Organisation	(In Rs.)				
		Grant-in-aid sanctioned by Ministry of Welfare				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	German Leprosy Relief Association, Relief Fund, 4, Gajapathy Street, Shenoy Nagar, Madras	(i) 27,036/-	26,153/- (Training Centre) (Vocational Training Centre)	9,397/-		
		(ii) 20,070/-	22,077/- (for placement services)			
2.	Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital, Sakkottai-612401, Tamil Nadu,	—	—	18,930/- (for Placement Centre)		
3.	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Red Cross Bhavan Bhubaneswar	—	—	2,40,000/- (Rehabilitation of Leprosy patients)		
4.	Pariyavar Jan Jagran, Binsar, Almora U.P.	—	41,400/-	21,420/- (Vocational Training Centre)		

Sl. No.	Organisation	(In Rs.)				
		Grant-in-aid sanctioned by Ministry of Welfare				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
5.	Sivananda Rehabilitation Home, Kukatapally, Hyderabad		76,500/-	1,53,000		
					(Running Rehabilitation Centre)	*(for purchase of furniture and equipment machinery)
6.	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh (Paschin Earijiya Shakaha) West Bengal	2,22,684/- (Running Training Centre)	—	—		

* The grant of year not mentioned.

More University Centres in Mahe

1590. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion to provide more University Centres in Mahe apart of Pondicherry;

(b) the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to improve the facilities at the Central University in Pondicherry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission, during the VIIIth plan period the Commission will provide development grants to Pondicherry University in consultation with the University authorities and academic experts for the integrated development of the University. The grants are generally provided for

equipment, books & journals, additional teaching staff, buildings including hostels and campus development.

Licences For Sugar Mills

1591. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications for grant of licences for setting up sugar mills in Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the locations where these mills are proposed to be set up;

(c) the dates from which the applications are pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement giving the position as on 28.2.1991 is attached.

(d) The Licensing Policy for Sugar Industry is presently being reviewed by the Government and the proposals will be considered thereafter.

Applications Received in Department of Food for Setting up of New Sugar Factories in the State of Maharashtra
As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector	
			3	4
1.	M/s Barashivhaman SSK Ltd., Jawalabazar, Teh. Basmathnagar, Distt. Parbhani	1.2.90		Coop.
2.	M/s. Shri Saibaba SSK Ltd., At Mankeshwar, Taluka Jintur, Distt. Parbhani	25.4.90		Coop.
3.	M/s. Shri Jagadamba SSK Ltd., At Akoli, Taluk Jintur, Distt. Parbhani	18.5.90		Coop.
4.	M/s Mahavishnu SSK Ltd., At Shaikhooda, Taluka Gangakhed, Distt. Parbhani	29.6.90		Coop.
5.	M/s. Shri Dajeguru SSK Ltd., At Purna, Teh. Parbhani, Distt. Parbhani	3.9.90		Coop.
6.	M/s Rajershi Shahu Maharaj Magaswargiya SSK Ltd., At Puyani, Tal. Gangabhed, Distt. Parbhani	12.10.90		Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
7.	M/s. Topai SSK Ltd., Kurunda, Tal. Basamatnagar, Distt. Parbhani	24.10.90	Coop.
8.	M/s. Godavari Borna SSK Ltd., Khadba, Tal. Gangabhed, Distt. Parbhani	21.12.90	Coop.
9.	M/s. Toba Bhavani SSK Ltd., Kurunda, Tal. Basmatnagar, Distt. Parbhani	12.12.90	Coop.
10.	M/s. Shahuwadi SSK Ltd., Amba, Teh. Shahuwadi, Distt. Kolhapur	15.12.90	Coop.
11.	M/s. Sapt Ganga SSK Ltd., Vesaraf Palasamale, Teh. Gagan Bavada, District Kolhapur	20.4.90	Coop.
12.	M/s. Maharani Tarabai SSK Ltd., At peth—Vadgaon, Teh. Hatakanangale District Kolhapur	16.8.90	Coop.
13.	M/s. S.M. Joshi SSK Ltd., At Khochl. Teh. Hatkanangale, District Kolhapur	3.9.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dis. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
14.	M/s. Bhudargad Taluka SSK Ltd., At Madur. Teh. Bhudargad, District Kolhapur	22.8.90	Coop.
15.	M/s. Kagal Taluka SSK Ltd., At Kagal (Arjuni), Teh. Karveer, District Kolhapur	14.9.90	Coop.
16.	M/s. Barister Nath Pal SSK Ltd. At Kawad, Tq. Chandgad Distt. Kolhapur	1.11.90	Coop.
17.	M/s. Shri Saraswati SSK Ltd., Ghosarwadi, Teh. Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur	20.11.90	Coop.
18.	M/s Sahyadri SSK Ltd., Manbet, Distt. Kolhapur	8.8.89	Coop.
19.	M/s. Shirol Taluka Magalswargiya SSK Ltd., Sainik Takali, Tal. Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur	28.1.91	Coop.
20.	M/s. Bendsura SSK Ltd., Mouzachiwadi, Tal. Beed, Distt. Beed.	1.3.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
21.	M/s. Baliraja Shetekar SSK Ltd., At Bewehl, Taluka Kalj, Distt. Beed	16.5.90	Coop.
22.	M/s. Sathi S.M. Joshi SSK Ltd., At Dhekanmoha, Tal. Beed, Distt. Beed	5.6.90	Coop.
23.	M/s. Swarqiya Choudhari Charan Singh SSK Ltd., At Babultara, Tal. Georai, Distt. Beed	29.5.90	Coop.
24.	M/s. Shetkar SSK Ltd., At Tintarwani, Taluka Georai, Distt. Beed (Bhir).	19.6.90	Coop.
25.	M/s. Shri Sant Bhagwanbaba SSK Ltd., At Jhatnandur, Taluka Beed, Distt. Beed	28.6.90	Coop.
26.	M/s. Sidhivinayak SSK Ltd., At Neknur, Taluka Beed, Distt. Beed	24.7.90	Coop.
27.	M/s. Valdhyanath SSK Ltd., At Vadgaon, Taluka Ambejogal, Distt. Beed	6.8.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
28.	M/s. Mahatma Jotiba Phule SSK Ltd., At Mahasanghvi, Tal. Patoda, Distt. Beed	16.8.90	Coop.
29.	M/s. Prabhodhankar Keshav Sitaram Thackeray SSK Ltd., At Sawargaon, Teh. Majalgaon, Distt. Beed	30.8.90	Coop.
30.	M/s. Baliraja SSK Ltd., Ranjegaon, Tal. Beed, Distt. Beed	7.11.90	Coop.
31.	M/s. Keshanraj SSK Ltd., Sawargaon, Taluka Matagaon, Distt. Beed	28.11.90	Coop.
32.	M/s. Bankateswami SSK Ltd., Sarola, Distt. Beed	26.10.89	Coop.
33.	M/s. Vaichyanath SSK Ltd., At Pangare, Tal. Ambejogi, Distt. Beed	24.7.90	Coop.
34.	M/s. M. Phule Ambedkar SSK Ltd., Phule Pimpalgaon, Tal. Amajalgaon, Distt. Beed	28.1.91	Coop.
35.	M/s. Mahatma Jotiba Phule SSK Ltd., Dharmapuri, Tal. Ambajogai, Distt. Beed	19.2.91	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
36.	M/s. Pandharinath SSK Ltd., At Dhakephal, Tq. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad	2.1.91	Coop.
37.	M/s. Shiveshwar SSK Ltd., Vaki, Tal. Kannad, Distt. Aurangabad	16.3.90	Coop.
38.	M/s. Harsiddhi SSK Ltd., At karnad, Tal./Distt. Aurangabad	25.4.90	Coop.
39.	M/s. Shri Sharad SSK Ltd., At Vihamaudwa, Tal. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad	6.6.90	Coop.
40.	M/s. Shri Hiraji Maharaj SSK Ltd., At Pishora, Taluka Kannad, Distt. Aurangabad	5.7.90	Coop.
41.	M/s. Chatrapati Sambhaji SSK Ltd., At Chondala, Teh. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad	22.8.90	Coop.
42.	M/s. Om Moreswar SSK Ltd., Girijanagar, Tal. Sillod, Distt. Aurangabad	7.11.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
43.	M/s. Shiuna SSK Ltd., Deogaon Rangari, Taluka Kannad, Distt. Aurangabad	23.11.90	Coop.
44.	M/s. Pratishthan SSK Ltd., At Bidkin, Teh. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad	17.12.90	Coop.
45.	M/s. Shree SSK Ltd., At Khultabad, Tq. Khultabad, Distt. Aurangabad	17.12.90	Coop.
46.	M/s. Mahatama Phule Magasvargiya SSK Ltd., Kadarbad, Tal. & Distt. Aurangabad	18.1.91	Coop.
47.	M/s. Shri Krishan SSK Ltd., Deogaon, Tal. Gangapur, Distt. Aurangabad	21.1.91	Coop.
48.	M/s. Kashinath Maharaj SSK Ltd., Shegaon, Tal. Chandrapur, Distt. Chandrapur	20.3.90	Coop.
49.	M/s. Mahalakshmi SSK Ltd., Sindewadi, Distt. Chandrapur	23.1.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Die. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
50.	M/s. Shivshakti Omarga Taluka SSK Ltd., Rampurpati, Tal. Omarga, Distt. Osmanabad.	6.4.90	Coop.
51.	M/s. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., At Keshwgaon, Tal./Distt. Osmanabad	23.5.90	Coop.
52.	M/s. Balaghat Sheikari SSK Ltd., At Khamaswadi, Taluka & Distt. Osmanabad	28.5.90	Coop.
53.	M/s. Sant Goraba SSK Ltd., At Hingaongaon, Tal. Kallam, Distt. Osmanabad	6.9.90	Coop.
54.	M/s. Omarga Sheikari SSK Ltd., Birdeomandir, Taluka Omarga, Distt. Osmanabad	19.9.90	Coop.
55.	M/s. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Magamergiya SSK Ltd., Uplai, Tak. Kallam, Distt. Osmanabad	24.10.90	Coop.
56.	M/s. Khandeshwan Sheikari SSK Ltd., Mandwa, Tah. Kallam, Distt. Osmanabad.	12.10.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
57.	M/s. Siddhi Vinayak SSK Ltd., Wadsa Tal. Armori, Distt. Gadchiroli	21.3.90	Coop.
58.	M/s. Rena Shetkari SSK Ltd., Ranapur (K), Tal. & Distt. Latur	6.4.90	Coop.
59.	M/s. Omkareshwar SSK Ltd., Ghadwad, Tah. & Distt. Latur	6.4.90	Coop.
60.	M/s. Yeshwantrao Chauhan SSK Ltd., At Belhund, Taluka Aussa, Distt. Latur	26.4.90	Coop.
61.	M/s. Yeshwant Shetkari SSK Ltd., Proposed Place Nagalgaon, Taluka Udgir, Distt. Latur	8.5.90	Coop.
62.	M/s. Nrushinhakrupa Shetkari SSK Ltd., At Gondavi, Tal. Aussa, Distt. Latur	18.5.90	Coop.
63.	M/s. Shri Shetkari SSK Ltd., At Poharegaon, Tal., Distt. Latur	5.6.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
64.	M/s. Manjara SSK Ltd., At Gadhwad, Taluka Latur, Distt. Latur	14.6.90	Coop.
65.	M/s. Shri Ganeshnath SSK Ltd. At Bhosa, Taluk Latur, Distt. Latur	14.6.90	Coop.
66.	M/s. Udaygiri SSK Ltd., At Haknkwadi, Taluka Udgir, Distt. Latur	6.8.90	Coop.
67.	M/s. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia SSK Ltd., AT Ismalpur, Taluka Udgir, Distt. Latur	19.9.90	Coop.
68.	M/s. Dongarai Sagareswar Shetkari SSK Ltd., Proposed Place Kedepur, Teh. Khanapur, Distt. Sangeli	8.5.90	Coop.
69.	M/s. Janta SSK Ltd., At Arag, Tal. Miraj, Distt. Sangli	1.6.90	Coop.
70.	M/s. Dudheshwar SSK Ltd., At Sawalwadi, Tal. Miraj, Distt. Sangli	1.6.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
71.	M/s. Sonhira SSK Ltd., At Wangi, Tal. Khanapur, Distt. Sangli	6.6.90	Coop.
72.	M/s. Vasant Dada SSK Ltd., At Ashia (Shigaon), Tal. Walwa, Distt. Sangli	28.6.90	Coop.
73.	M/s. Kranti SSK Ltd., At Kundal, Taluka Tasgaon, Distt. Sangli	28.6.90	Coop.
74.	M/s. Anant SSK Ltd., At Wategaon, Taluka Walwa, Distt. Sangli	16.8.90	Coop.
75.	M/s. Shri Kalika Arjun SSK Ltd., At Kohegaon Taluka Walwa, Distt. Sangli	16.8.90	Coop.
76.	M/s. Wamakhora SSK Ltd. At Kurlab, Tal. Walwa Distt. Sangli	16.8.90	Coop.
77.	M/s. Shivkripa Sahakari Sakhar Karkhapa Ltd., At Ghorpadi, Teh. Kavthemahankal, Distt. Sangli	30.8.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Dep't. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
78.	M/s. Karmveer Bhaurao Patil SSK Ltd., At Shigaon, Tal. Walwa Distt. Sangli	19.9.90	Coop.
79.	M/s. Dhaneshwari SSK Ltd., At Umadi, Teh. Jat., Distt. Sangli	12.10.90	Coop.
80.	M/s. Babasaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., At Kundalwadi, Teh. Walwa, Distt. Sangli	24.10.90	Coop.
81.	M/s. Shetkari SSK Ltd., At Kokale, Teh. Kavathe, Mahankal, Distt.	17.12.90	Coop.
82.	M/s. Jasgaon Taluka Poorva Bhag SSK Ltd., Morale (Pad), Tal. Tasgaon, Distt. Sangli	28.1.91	Coop.
83.	M/s. Ninaldevi SSK Ltd., Arala Tal. Shirala, Distt. Sangli	25.2.92	Coop.
84.	M/s. Klean SSK Ltd., Nadgaon, Tal. Shahapur, Distt. Thane	20.4.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
85.	M/s. Ahilyadevi Mahila SSK Ltd., At Halgaon, Taluka Kamkhed, Distt. Ahmednagar	8.5.90	Coop.
86.	M/s. Muktabai SSK Ltd., At Brahmani, Tal. Rahuri, Distt. Ahmednagar	6.6.90	Coop.
87.	M/s. Shri Khatmalos Dryndeo Ganpat. At Mirajgaon, Taluka Karjat, Distt Ahmednagar	14.6.90	Coop
88.	M/s. Kukodi SSK Ltd., At Pimpalgaonpisa, Tal. Shrigonda, Distt. Ahmednagar	16.8.90	Coop.
89.	M/s. Shevgaon Bhag SSK Ltd., At Khanapur, P.O. Ghotan, Tal. Shevgaon, Distt. Ahmednagar	23.8.90	Coop.
90.	M/s. Shri Samarth Sadguru Kisangiribaba SSK Ltd., At Newasa (BK), Teh. Newsasa, Distt. Ahmednagar	22.8.90	Coop.
91.	M/s. Nagar Taluka SSK Ltd, At Walki, Teh/ Distt. Ahmednagar	4.9.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
92.	M/s. Phule—Ambecker SSK Ltd., At Kolgaon (On Ahorje Road), Taluk Shrigonda, Distt. Ahmednagar	14.9.90	Coop.
93.	M/s. Sangam Sahakari SSK Ltd., At & Post Newasa, Tal. Newasa, Distt. Ahmednagar	19.9.90	Coop.
94.	M/s. Nandadevi SSK Ltd., At Nannaj, Tq. Jamkhed, Distt. Ahmednagar	12.10.90	Coop.
95.	M/s. Kisan Kranti SSK Ltd., At Shrigonda, Tq. Shrigonda, Distt. Ahmednagar	2.1.91	Coop.
96.	M/s. Jai Bajarang SSK Ltd., AT Shevgaon, Distt. Ahmednagar	2.1.91	Coop.
97.	M/s. Madha Taluka Sheikari SSK Ltd., At S.M. Joshi Nagar, Post Tembhorni, Taluka Madha, Distt. Solapur	8.5.90	Coop.
98.	M/s. Vishvanath Pratap SSK Ltd., At Tanali, Taluka Pandharpur, Distt. Solapur	21.6.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
99.	M/s. Mahaling Raya SSK Ltd., At Watwate, Tal. Mohal, Distt. Solapur	17.8.90	Coop.
100.	M/s. Mahalakshmi SSK Ltd., At P. O. Mahim, Teh. Sangola, Distt. Solapur	22.8.90	Coop.
101	M/s. Ashtavinayak SSK Ltd., At Shirapur, Teh. Mohol Distt. Solapur	3.9.90	Coop.
102.	M/s. Surya Seena SSK Ltd., At Telgaon, Teh. South Solapur, Distt. Solapur	14.9.90	Coop.
103.	M/s. Dr. Hegdowar SSK Ltd., At & Post Khardi, Tal. Pandharpur, Distt. Solapur	24.9.90	Coop.
104.	M/s. Shri Hanuman SSK Ltd., Dhampur, Tal. Malshiras, Distt. Solapur	24.10.90	Coop.
105.	M/s. Chandrabhaga SSK Ltd., At Bhalwai, Tq. Pardhanpur, Distt. Solapur	24.10.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
106.	M/s. Shree Makai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Bhagatwadi, At Ramwadi, Post Janti, Tal. Karmala, Distt. Solapur	9.1.91	Coop.
107.	M/s. Baliraja SSK Ltd., Rosale (BK), Tq. Pandharpur, Distt. Solapur	28.1.91	Coop.
108.	M/s. Vikas SSK Ltd., Salmukhawadi Tal. Malshiras, Distt. Solapur	1.2.91	Coop.
109.	M/s. Sant baba SSK Ltd., At/Tal Chandurbazar; Distt. Amravati	18.5.90	Coop.
110.	M/s. Jagdamba SSK Ltd., At Niljai, Taluka Kelapool Distt. Yavatmal	11.6.90	Coop.
111.	M/s. Indira SSK Ltd., At & Taluka Ralegaon, Distt Yavatmal	12.7.90	Coop.
112.	M/s. Sheikari SSK Ltd., At Digras, Distt. Yavatmal	20.11.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location</i>	<i>Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)</i>	<i>Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
113.	M/s. Datta SSK Ltd., Manoli, Tal. Ghatanji, Distt. Yavatmal	25.2.91	Coop.
114.	M/s. Daund SSK Ltd., At Khadki, Taluk Daund, Distt. Pune	23.5.90	Coop.
115.	M/s. Indreshwar SSK Ltd., At Khadki, Tal. Daund, Distt. Pune	5.6.90	Coop.
116.	M/s. Indreshwar SSK Ltd., At Babhulgaon, Taluka Indrapur, Distt. Pune	5.7.90	Coop.
117.	M/s. Bhima Shankar SSK Ltd., At Nagapur—Thapling Parisar, Taluka Ambegaon, Distt. Pune	24.7.90	Coop.
118.	M/s. Bhima Shankar SSK Ltd., At Kathapur, Taluka Dhond, Distt. Pune	24.7.90	Coop.
119.	M/s. Dhond Haveli SSK Ltd., At Rahu, Taluk Dhond Distt. Pune	14.9.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
120.	M/s. Bhima Shankar SSK Ltd., Vaki, Tal. Khed, Distt. Pune	28.1.91	Coop.
121.	M/s. Shri Rajureswar SSK Ltd., At Aradkheda, Taluk Jafrabad, Distt. Jalna	28.5.90	Coop.
122.	M/s. Janta SSK Ltd., At Dhangarpimpalgaon, Taluka Ambed. Distt. Jalna	21.6.90	Coop.
123.	M/s. Priyadarshani SSK Ltd., At Raniunchegaon, Tal. Ambed, Distt. Jalna	16.8.90	Coop.
124.	Shree Rameshwar SSK Ltd., Sawarkheda, Distt. Jalna	8.12.90	Coop.
125.	M/s. Indiraai SSK Ltd., Jafrabad, Tal. Jafrabad, Distt. Jalna	31.1.91	Coop.
126.	M/s. Narayandoobaba SSK Ltd., Jafrabad, Tal. Jafrabad, Distt. Jalna	25.2.91	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
127.	M/s. Indira SSK Ltd., At Patkhal Math, Tal. Satara, Distt. Satara	10.7.90	Coop.
128.	M/s. Pariwarta SSK Ltd., Sokason, Tal. Man, Distt. Satara	12.7.90	Coop.
129.	M/s. Agashiv SSK Ltd., Factory at Kob, Taluka Karad, Distt. Satara	24.7.90	Coop.
130.	M/s. Sainik Kisan SSK Ltd., At Satevadi, Tal. Khatava, Distt. Satara	16.8.90	Coop.
131.	M/s. Shrimati Chhatrapati Pratap Sinha Maharaj SSK Ltd., At Vaduth Phata, Tal. Satara, Distt. Satara	17.8.90	Coop.
132.	M/s. Rayat SSK Ltd., At Kokewadi, Tal. Karad, Distt. Satara	17.8.90	Coop.
133.	M/s. Om Shambhu Mahadeo SSK Ltd., At Mhaswad, Teh. Man, Distt. Satara	30.8.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location</i>	<i>Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)</i>	<i>Sector</i>
1	2	3	4
134.	M/s. Kisan SSK Ltd., At Pali, Taluk Karad, Distt. Satara	6.9.90	Coop.
135.	M/s. Khandoba Magasuongira SSK Ltd., At Pali, Tal. Karad, Distt. Satara	10.9.90	Coop.
136.	M/s. Pratapgarh SSK Ltd., At Madha, Tq. Jawali, Distt. Satara	5.10.90	Coop.
37.	M/s. Shivdarshan SSK Ltd., Tal. Karad Distt. Satara	9.10.90	Coop.
138.	M/s. Shivshakti SSK Ltd., AT Pimpri, Teh. Koregaon Distt. Satara	20.11.90	Coop.
139.	M/s. Yashmantrao Chauhan SSK Ltd., At Diwad, Teh. Man, Distt. Satara	23.11.90	Coop.
140.	M/s. Tuljabhavani Devi SSK Ltd., At Dhawal, Teh. Phaltan, Distt. Satara	28.11.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location</i>	<i>Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)</i>	<i>Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
141.	M/s. Kisan Veer SSK Ltd., Khandala, Distt. Satara	19.2.91	Coop.
142.	M/s. Wedawate SSK Ltd., Vaduj, Tal. Khatav, Distt. Satara	25.2.91	Coop.
143.	M/s. Yeshwantrao Chavan SSK Ltd., AT Kusur, Taluka Yeola, Distt. Nasik	14.6.90	Coop
144.	M/s. Pachora Taluka SSK Ltd., At Shewale, Tal. Pachora Distt. Jalgaon	17.8.90	Coop.
145.	M/s. Ravindra P. Patil Shri Muktai SSK Ltd., At Salsingi, Taluk Bhusaval, Distt. Jalgaon	4.9.90	Coop.
146.	M/s. Bhadgaon SSK Ltd., At Bhadgaon, Tal. Bhadgaon, Distt. Jalgaon,	19.9.90	Coop.
147.	M/s. Nibanth SSK Ltd., AT Jalgaon (KH), Teh. & Distt. Jalgaon	9.10.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
148.	M/s. Lal Bahadur Shastri SSK Ltd., Dighi, Tal. Pachora, Distt. Jalgaon	31.10.90	Coop.
149.	M/s. Machhukar SSK Ltd., At Nhavimarg, Faizpur. Teh. Yawal, Distt. Jalgaon	14.12.90	Coop.
150.	M/s. Yaval Taluka SSK Ltd., Wadode, Taluka Yavan, Distt. Jalgaon	9.1.91	Coop.
151.	M/s. Indira SSK Ltd., At Adgaon, Taluka Akot, Distt. Akola	28.6.90	Coop.
152.	M/s. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., At Mangrulpir, Distt. Akola	10.7.90	Coop.
153.	M/s. Hanuman SSK Ltd., At Wari, Bharaogad (Telhara), Teh. Telhara, Distt. Akola	3.9.90	Coop.
154.	M/s. Shri Laxmivankatesh SSK Ltd., At Adgaon, Taluka Kandhar, Distt. Nanded	28.6.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location</i>	<i>Date of receipt in the Dis. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)</i>	<i>Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
155.	M/s. Shri Vitthal SSK Ltd., Proposed at Martala, Taluka Kandhar Distt. Nanded	10.7.90	Coop.
156.	M/s. Mahatma Jitiba Phule SSK Ltd., At Dabhad, Tal. & Distt. Nanded	6.8.90	Coop.
157.	M/s. Degloor Vibhag SSK Ltd., At Kawalgaoan, Taluk Degloor, Distt. Nanded	6.8.90	Coop.
158.	M/s. Painganga SSK Ltd., At Uhakdeo (Mahdvi), Teh. Kinwat, Distt. Nanded	22.8.90	Coop.
159.	M/s. Rajershee Shahu Magasuargiya SSK Ltd., Mubhed, Tq. Mubhed, Distt. Nanded	21.12.90	Coop.
160.	M/s. Yeshwantrao Chavan SSK Ltd., Bhanpur, Tal. & Distt. Nanded	21.1.91	Coop.
161.	M/s. Rukmani SSK Ltd., Village Khubgaon, Tal. Agoi, Distt. Wardha	12.7.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
162.	M/s. The Manohar SSK Ltd., AT & Post Zilmili, Taluka Bhandara, Distt. Bhandara	3.8.90	Coop.
163.	Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar SSK Ltd., In bilvee—Shinde & Samsharpur Village, Tal. Nandarbar, Distt. Dhulia	14.9.90	Coop.
164.	M/s. Deo-Mogra Mata Aadiwasi (Triban) Coop.. Sugar Factory Ltd., Abbalbuwa, Taloda, Distt. Dhulia	19.9.90	Coop.
165.	M/s. Adivasi SSK Ltd., Talavipada, Distt. Dhulia	1.11.89	Coop.
166.	M/s. Padmavati SSK Ltd., Raipur, Tal. Chikhali, Distt. Buldhana	5.9.90	Coop.
167.	M/s. Chakeshwari Devi SSK Ltd., Deolgaon Waysa/ Ajispur, Teh. Lonar, Distt. Buldhana	12.10.90	Coop.
168.	M/s. Shri Sant Gulab Baba SSK Ltd., Sangrampur, Taluka Sangrampur, Distt. Buldhana	28.11.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dis. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
169.	M/s. Indira SSK Ltd., Titai, Taluka Lonar, Distt. Buldhana	5.12.90	Coop.
170.	M/s. Nalganga Sheikari SSK Ltd., Nalgangapur, Taluka Motala, Distt. Buldhana	5.12.90	Coop.
171	M/s. Kamalaja Devi SSK Ltd., At Sultanpur, Teh. Lonar, Distt. Buldhana	14.12.90	Coop
172.	M/s. Bharatratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., Devlgaon Kahi, Tal. Devlgaon, Raji, Distt. Buldhana	21.1.91	Coop.
173.	M/s. Siddharth Sugar Coop., Factory Ltd., Porla, Teh. Godchiroli, Distt. Gadchiroli	14.12.90	Coop.
174.	Lokmanya SSK Ltd., Butibori, Distt. Nagpur	16.6.88	Coop.
175.	Sainath SSK Ltd., Paradinga, Distt. Nagpur	27.3.89	Coop.
176.	Advasi Dalit Vimukta Bhatkya SSK Ltd., Chailisgaon, Distt. Jalgaon	16.8.88	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location</i>	<i>Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)</i>	<i>Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
177.	Sina Kisan SSK Ltd., Lamboti Darphal Tal. Mahol, Distt. Solapur	28.9.88	Coop.
178.	Jijamata SSK Ltd., Pimpri Distt. Solapur	24.1.90	Coop.
179.	Shivashakti SSK Ltd., Bhoom Distt. Osmanabad	16.2.89	Coop.
180.	Vithal SSK Ltd., Murum Distt. Osmanabad	28.9.89	Coop.
181.	Shri Narshinha SSK Ltd., Tuljapur Shahpur, Distt. Parbhani	15.2.89	Coop.
182.	Nagnath SSK Ltd., Pedgaon, Distt. Parbhani	9.8.89	Coop.
183.	Sant Janabai SSK Ltd., Distt. Parbhani	1.9.89	Coop.
184.	Ghrishnshwar SSK Ltd., Khultabad, Distt. Aurangabad	29.5.89	Coop.
185.	Nalgangapur SSK Ltd., Nalgangapur, Distt. Buldhana	29.5.89	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location</i>	<i>Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)</i>	<i>Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
186.	Shri Gajanan Maharaj SSK Ltd., Yelgaon, Distt. Buldhana	12.10.89	Coop.
187.	Renuka Devi SSK Ltd., Pimparkhedra, Distt. Buldhana	15.1.90	Coop.
188.	The Nandigram SSK Ltd., Nanded, Distt. Nanded	19.6.89	Coop.
189.	The Sahasrakund Adivasi SSK Ltd., Rajgod, Distt. Nanded	9.8.89	Coop.
190.	Vyaghreshwar SSK Ltd., Ambivali Tal. Pen, Distt. Rajgod	22.6.89	Coop.
191.	Jath Taluka SSK Ltd., Darbadachi Distt. Sangli	15.9.89	Coop.
192.	Sheshankar SSK Ltd., Mogha Distt. Latur	18.10.89	Coop.
193.	Baliraja SSK Ltd., Patoda Distt. Latur	4.1.90	Coop.

As on 28.02.1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Coop. Society with the proposed location	Date of receipt in the Dte. of Sugar (Deptt. of Food)	Sector
1	2	3	4
194.	Indira Gandhi Mosam SSK Ltd., Golvad, Distt. Nasik	3.11.89	Coop.
195.	Sindhaphana SSK Ltd., Loni Distt. Beed	4.1.90	Coop.
196.	M/s. Adivasi SSK Ltd. Talavipada, Distt. Dhulia	1.11.89	Coop.
197.	Shree Rameshwar SSK Ltd., Sawarkheda, Distt. Jalga	8.12.89	Coop.
198.	M/s. Mahalakshmi SSK Ltd., Sindewadi, Distt. Chandrapur	23.1.90	Coop.
199.	Shyadri SSK Ltd., Manbet Distt. Kolhapur	8.8.89	Coop.
200.	M/s. Miraj SSK Ltd., Chabuks Warwadi, Tal. Miraj Distt. Sangli	27.4.89	Coop.

I.S.I. Marks for Electricals Appliances

1592. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the household electrical appliances are required to conform to the specification of Indian Standards and carry I.S.I. Mark;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Govern-

ment ensure that these products really conform to the I.S.I. Specifications;

(d) whether there is any proposal to bring more items of household use under I.S.I. Marking; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. Following four items are mandatorily required to conform to Indian Standards and carry on them ISI mark:

(i)	Electrical immersion water heaters	IS:368
(ii)	Electric irons	IS:366
(iii)	Electric radiators	IS:369
(iv)	Electric stoves	IS:294

(c) This Order has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. That Act is enforced by the State Govts./U.T. Administrations, apart from BIS in respect of the premises of the licensee.

(d) and (e) The exercise to bring more items of household use under ISI marking is continuous one and will be announced at the appropriate time.

Sanskrit University At Kalady

1593. SHRI L. K. ADVANI:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

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

(a) the progress made towards establishing Sanskrit University at Kalady for which Government have given ad-hoc grant of rupees one crore;

(b) the salient features of the modification suggested by University Grants Commission the draft bill prepared for introduction in the Legislative Assembly of Kerala; and

(c) whether there is a provision for studies, researches, preservation and promotion of Ancient Indian Sciences and Vidyas related to various fields of human knowledge with special encouragements to foreign scholars of repute?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) According to the information furnished by Government of Kerala, the State Government had prepared a draft bill in 1987 to establish Adi Shankaracharya Sanskrit University at Kalady and sent it to UGC for comments. Later, the State Government constituted a three-member Committee to look into the feasibility of establishing the Sanskrit University. The Committee

has submitted its report to the State Government in December, 1990. The Government of Kerala is expected to take further action in the light of the feasibility report on its proposal to set up the Sanskrit University.

(b) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has suggested to the State Government the incorporation of the following objectives while preparing the draft Bill for introduction in the State Legislative Assembly:-

- (i) To highlight egalitarian, humanistic and progressive ideas contained in the different Shastras and to develop them in the light of modern knowledge.
 - (ii) To investigate into the scientific and technical knowledge available in Sanskrit and other classical languages and to relate this knowledge with the advancing frontiers of knowledge.
 - (iii) To explore the possibility of establishing linkages with Pali, Prakrit, etc.
- (c) According to the draft Bill originally received by UGC, the main objectives of the University, inter alia, were:-

- (1) To preserve traditional learning enshrined in Sanskrit including Vedic teaching, research and publication.
- (2) To promote philosophical studies with special reference to Indian Philosophy including Sankara's Advaita system.
- (3) To make provision for the comparative studies of classical languages such as Sanskrit,

Greek, Latin, Persian, Arabic, etc.

Jana Sikshana Nilayams in Andhra Pradesh

1594. SHRIRAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jana Sikshana Nilayams functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh at present with central assistance under National Literacy Mission; and

(b) the details of the central assistance given during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The number of Jana Shikshana Nilayams functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh at present with Central assistance under National Literacy Mission is 1126. In addition, University Grants Commission has also sanctioned 96 Jana Shikshana Nilayams to provide facilities of post literacy and continuing education to the neo literates of adult education centres being run by Departments of Adult Education and Continuing Education of the Universities in the State.

(b) During the last three years, the Central assistance under the National Literacy Mission for establishment and running of Jana Shikshana Nilayams in the State has been as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in crores)</i>
1987-88	37.65
1988-89	65.80
1989-90	77.60

New Test For The Diabetes

1595. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Doctors in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences claimed to have developed new methods for testing sugar levels in the blood as well as for detecting presence of albumin in the urine;

(b) whether another novel method of testing has been evolved to diagnose early involvement of kidneys by estimating extremely minute concentration of albumin in urine; and

(c) 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) to (c). Yes, The Scientists in the Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have standardised and validated method for analysing the levels of glycated haemoglobin in blood samples obtained as dried blood spots on filter paper. This test has the potential for use in optimal management of diabetes in community based diabetic control programme because using this technique blood spots would possibly be obtained by post from the community to the laboratory where glycated haemoglobin estimation would give idea about the state of control of diabetes in the patients even without their having to visit the hospital.

They have also standardised and validated a simple test for detection of microproteinuria which is recognised to be an early manifestation of renal complication in diabetic patients. This test would make it possible to cost effectively determine renal complications of diabetes in its early stage, thus

enabling preventive measures to be instituted sufficiently early to prevent the progression of kidney involvement in diabetes.

Steps to meet Paucity of Teachers in NDMC, Delhi Administration and MCD

1596. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to meet the shortage of teachers in New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi before the commencement of the next academic sessions;

(b) whether any action is proposed to be taken to fill the posts reserved for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The information furnished by the concerned agencies is as follows:

New Delhi Municipal Committee There is no paucity of teachers for the ensuing session. The vacant posts including those reserved for SC/ST candidates are filled up from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment Rules.

Delhi Administration Delhi Administration has notified the vacancies falling under direct recruitment quota for various categories of teachers, by written test. As regards the posts reserved for SC/ST candidates, it has been taken into account while issuing the advertisement.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi Recruitment of teachers for Municipal Corporation

of Delhi schools is done through the Staff Selection Commission, who have been duly approached. As regards the vacancies reserved for SC/ST, this has been taken into account while sending the over all requirement to the Staff Selection Commission.

The vacancies of teachers continue to arise from time to time due to creation of new posts, resignations and retirement etc. The filling up of vacant posts, both by direct recruitment and by promotion is a continuing process and continuous efforts are made to fill them up from time to time.

Stock of Foodgrains with Food Corporation of India's Depots in Kerala

1597. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India's Godowns in Kollam District, Awaneeswaram, Kerala;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have directed F.C.I. to provide stock; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Stock of foodgrains are available in Awaneeswaram Depot of Kollam District, Kerala.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Closure of State Trading Corporation Depot in Rajasthan

1598. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation depot, Jaipur, which was distributing imported edible oils was closed down in 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether STC propose to re-open its distribution outlet; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d). State Trading Corporation has closed down its bulk storage depot and its Sub-Branch Office at Jaipur for imported crude edible oils, after the suspension of refining job in Rajasthan since oil now being imported is refined oil. However STC has a distribution outlet (Warehouse) at Jaipur to service the PDS requirements of edible oils for Rajasthan.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Cancer Patients

1599. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cancer patients in India;

(b) the total number of regional cancer hospitals providing treatment and rehabilitation facilities in the country;

(c) the funds allocated in the Eighth Five Year Plan to set up more regional hospitals; and

(d) the preventive measures taken by the Government to control cancer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Reliable data regarding number of cancer patients in the country is not available. However, it is estimated that there are about 1.5 to 2 million cancer patients in the country.

(b) There are 10 regional cancer centres which provide modern treatment facilities and other services to cancer patients.

(c) There is no proposal to set up more regional cancer centres in the country during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(d) During the 8th Five Year Plan greater emphasis being given on prevention and early detection of cancer, particularly in the rural areas under the National Cancer Control Programme. Various health education measures are taken to educate the people to create awareness amongst them about likely causes of cancer and the need for early detection. The ill-effects of tobacco smoking are also high-lighted.

Appointment of Hockey Coaches in Sports Authority of India

1600. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been laid

down for appointment of Hockey Coaches by the Sports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of hockey coaches appointed by the Sports Authority of India during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the appointments of those hockey coaches were in accordance with the criteria laid down for the purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

(c) The year-wise number of coaches is as follows:—

1988 — 18

1989 — Nil

1990 — 1

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Qualifications required for appointment as Hockey Coach in Sports Authority of India are as follows:

Sl. No.	Category of Coach	Qualifications required for the post of Coaches in SAI
1.	Grade-III	A degree in Arts, Science, Commerce of Physical Education with NIS Coaching Diploma

OR

Sl. No.	Category of Coach	Qualifications required for the post of Coaches in SAI
		Matric, NIS Coaching Diploma with International participation
2.	Grade-II	Ex-Olympians with first Class in Diploma from NIS in the concerned discipline

OR

By Promotion from Grade-III.

For selecting coaches in Grade-III, the following criteria have also been laid down: Out of 100 marks, 65 marks are allotted to academic qualifications, professional qualifications, Sports achievements and experience as a coach, as per details given below:—

1.	(a) Academic Qualifications	Total Marks 10
—	M.A.M.Sc./M.P.Ed.	10
—	B.A./D.P.Ed.	8
—	B.A./B.Com/B.Sc.	7
—	Intermediate	6
—	Hr. Sec./Pre-Uni./Matric	5
	(b) Professional	Total Marks 20
—	NIS DIPLOMA 1st Class	20
—	NIS DIPLOMA 2nd Class	15
—	NIS DIPLOMA 3rd Class	10
2.	Sports Achievements	Total Marks 20
(a)	International/National Champion for 3 years and above.	20
(b)	National champion for one or two years	15
(c)	2nd or 3rd position in Nationals/national Participation for 3 years	12

(d)	1st, 2nd or 3rd position in Inter-var-sity/ Inter-Services/Inter-Railways/All India Police/ All India/Steel Sports Control Board	10
(e)	Participation in National/Intervarsity/Inter-Railway/ Inter services/Inter-Police/Inter-Steel Plants/Position in Jr. Nationals.	8
(f)	Participation in Jr. National/School Nationals.	7
(g)	State/University	5
(h)	College/District	3
3.	Experience as a coach	Total Marks 15
	Above 6 years	15
	Above 3 years and upto 6 years	10
	Upto 3 years	5
<hr/> Total		<hr/> 65 <hr/>

Remaining 35 marks are kept for performance at the interview. This procedure has been in vogue for more than 10 years.

Admission to Tribal Children only in Navodaya Vidyalayas in Tribal Areas

1601. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give admission to tribal children only into Navodaya Vidyalayas in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) No Sir, reservation for Scheduled Tribe children is provided in proportion to their population in the district concerned subject to a minimum of 7.5%.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Grants to Colleges and Universities

1602. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of and the amounts of grants given to Colleges and Universities of the country by the University Grants Commission during the last three years, year-wise and the plans for which the grant has been given;

(b) whether Government has a specific plan to construct a building for Ajmer University of Rajasthan and provide grant for its development and whether any specific request has been made by the Ajmer University in this respect; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) According to information furnished by UGC, the Commission provides financial assistance to all the eligible universities and colleges for their general development as well as for specific schemes on a plan to plan basis. A statement showing the total grants released during the 7th Plan

period to eligible universities and their affiliated colleges is attached. The assistance under general development is for buildings, equipment, books and journals, staff etc. The Commission also provides financial assistance under various schemes. Grants are given to universities and colleges in accordance with the guidelines laid down for the purpose

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)		
Name of the University	University	Colleges affiliated to the University
1	2	3
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1. Andhra	550.32	290.21
2. Hyderabad	1393.99	1.50
3. Kakatiya	206.24	55.79
4. Nagarjuna	225.04	197.63
5. Osmania	511.12	309.89
6. Sree Krishna Devraya	183.87	2.88
7. Shri Padmavati Mahila	68.20	0.09
8. Sri Venkateshwara	366.37	108.47

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
1	2	3	
9. Telugu	10.00	—	
10. A.P. Oper	34.37	—	
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>			
1. Arunachal	—	0.24	
<i>Assam</i>			
1. Dibrugarh	143.76	141.30	
2. Gauhati	209.26	202.98	
<i>Bihar</i>			
1. Bhagalpur	172.36	110.39	

<i>Name of the University</i>		<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	
		<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>
1	2	3	
2. Bihar	153.79	211.38	
3. K.S. Dairbhanga	18.61	—	
4. L.N. Mithila	68.93	235.87	
5. Magadh	98.51	310.44	
6. Patna	206.75	22.97	
7. Ranchi	174.31	250.00	
Goa			
1. Goa	55.08	15.90	

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
	1	2	3
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1.	Bhavnagar	83.64	14.21
2.	Gujarat	453.72	370.48
3.	M.S. Baroda	366.90	0.24
4.	Sardar Patel	288.41	57.32
5.	Saurashtra	208.55	102.35
6.	South Gujarat	189.19	76.83
7.	North Gujarat	—	14.44

Name of the University	Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)		
	University	Colleges affiliated to the University	
1	2	3	
<i>Haryana</i>			
1.	Kurukshetra	327.27	247.40
2.	Maharishi Dayanand	183.94	120.10
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	226.11	107.96
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>			
1.	Jammu	261.06	95.46
2.	Kashmir	209.84	49.71

Name of the University	Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)		
	University	Colleges affiliated to the University	
1	2	3	
Karnataka			
1	Bangalore	301.74	128.35
2.	Gulbarga	116.40	77.32
3.	Karnataka	308.25	169.10
4.	Mangalore	113.01	73.37
5.	Mysore	414.56	106.10
6.	Kuvempu	93.13	
Kerala			
1.	Calicut	203.01	202.35
2.	Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	281.51	22.91

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
1	2	3	
3.	Kerala	379.73	201.48
4.	Mahatma Gandhiji	53.85	222.78
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
1.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh	170.72	100.99
2.	Barkatullah	214.86	145.82
3.	Devi Ahilya	246.27	132.61
4.	Guru Ghasidas	24.50	61.40
5.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	253.85	123.42
6.	Indira Kala Sangit	44.08	4.10

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
1	2	3	
7. Jiwaji	177.90	130.71	
8. Ravi Shankar	167.72	115.95	
9. Rani Durgawati	225.01	52.81	
10. Vikram	223.74	122.07	
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
1. Amravati	0.05	253.13	
2. Bombay	494.72	384.99	

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
1	2	3	
3. Marathwada	295.31	361.30	
4. Nagpur	227.87	385.89	
5. Poona	731.12	555.67	
6. S.N.D.T. Womens'	331.55	33.60	
7. Shivaji	198.92	308.07	
<i>Manipur</i>			
1. Manipur	254.20	91.41	
<i>Meghalaya</i>			
1. North Eastern Hill	1085.45	34.60	

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng., Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
<i>Orissa</i>			
1. Berhampur	237.52	81.70	
2. Sambalpur	175.49	100.02	
3. Utkal	260.36	244.70	
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	3.00	—	
<i>Punjab</i>			
1. Guru Nanak Dev	282.73	314.28	
2. Punjab	608.89	342.51	
3. Punjabi	250.55	154.22	

Name of the University	Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)		
	University	Colleges affiliated to the University	
1	2	3	
Rajasthan			
1. Almer	—	108.15	
2. Jodhpur	281.50	7.50	
3. Mohan Lal Sukhadia	265.371	13.20	
4. Rajasthan	586.10	465.40	
Tamil Nadu			
1. Alagappa	125.92	—	
2. Anna	373.92	0.19	
3. Annamalai	304.09	—	

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
1	2	3	
4.	Bharathia	195.21	276.66
5.	Bharathidasan	163.44	307.47
6.	Madras	522.67	473.38
7.	Madurai Kamraj	476.16	714.97
8.	Mother Teresa Women's	1.07	—
9.	Tamil	137.81	—
10.	Pondicherry	1380.67	9.37
<i>Tripura</i>			
1.	Tripura	22.42	0.05

Name of the University	Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)		
	University	Colleges affiliated to the University	
1	2	3	
Uttar Pradesh			
1. Agra	146.62	302.19	
2. Aligarh	989.55	—	
3. Allahabad	614.87	53.08	
4. Avadh	32.74	224.50	
5. Banaras	1556.61	11.83	
6. Bundelkhand	5.31	82.28	
7. Garhwal	202.08	81.61	
8. Gorakhpur	197.93	381.38	

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
1	2	3	
9.	Kanpur	93.03	292.44
10.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	63.08	—
11.	Kumaon	232.23	50.72
12.	Lucknow	426.06	96.63
13.	Meerut	165.38	361.06
14.	Rohilkhand	20.05	546.75
15.	Roorkee	608.70	—
16.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	39.37	—

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>	
1	2	3	
17. Poovanchal	4.37	0.41	
<i>West Bengal</i>			
1. Burdwan	239.63	235.33	
2. Calcutta	614.10	705.48	
3. Jadavpur	714.20	3.97	
4. Kalyani	196.07	9.39	
5. North Bengal	179.71	112.78	
6. Rabindra Bharati	115.78	—	
7. Vidya Sagar	10.00	—	

<i>Name of the University</i>		<i>Plan Grants sanctioned during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tech. and Sports & Physical Education) (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	
		<i>University</i>	<i>Colleges affiliated to the University</i>
1		2	3
8.	Visva Bharati	444.02	—
<i>Delhi</i>			
1.	Delhi	531.50	1294.01
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru	655.93	—
3.	Jamia Millia	123.40	—

[English]

**Complaints Against Management of
Dav Group (Kanpur) for Financial
Irregularities**

1603. SHRI YUSUF BEG: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aids and grants sanctioned to the group of colleges under the management of DAV Group in Kanpur and Dehra Dun by the University Grants Commission from time to time.

(b) whether there are serious complaints against the management for various financial irregularities and misfeasance;

(c) if so, whether the UGC/Union Government have since received the investigation report of the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) the amount of such assistance given

in each year to the management during the past three years with indication of the purposes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (e). According to information furnished by the UGC, the Commission provides financial assistance for a plan period to eligible colleges for their general development such as purchase of books and journals, equipment, and building construction. A statement showing grants paid by UGC to the colleges run by DAV Management in Kanpur and Dehra Dun during last 3 years is given below. According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission was requested by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to furnish details of grants paid to the DAV group of colleges indicating the purpose for which the grants were paid so as to enable the State Government to examine the financial irregularities on the basis of the audit observations. The required detail were furnished by the Commission to the State Government in August 1989. The Commission has not received any further communication from the State Government in the matter.

STATEMENT

(Amount in Rupees)

No.	Name of the College	Year				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	DAV College, Dehradun	492784-10	13369-00	579639-10		
2.	Dayanand Subhash National College, Unnad Kanpur	450000-00	—	247652-00		
3.	Dayanand Women's Training College, Kanpur	188160-00	50000-00	225000-00		
4.	Dayanand College of Law, Kanpur	150000-00	80000-00	—		
5.	Dayanand Girls College, Kanpur	130574-25	455180-06	250592-00		
6.	D.B.S. College, Kanpur	95000-00	31000-00	53080-00		
7.	DAV College, Kanpur	407774-28	1848057-61	895971-75		

[*Translation*]**New Fair Price Shops**

1604. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more fair price shops in the country during the year 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the number and places where these shops are proposed to be opened, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) is with State Governments/UT Administrations, which decide on the number of new fair price shops to be opened and their location. Opening of new shops is done by them on an ongoing basis, depending on need in a particular area, viability etc.

[*English*]**Fee For Compounding Cases of Construction by DDA**

1605. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fee has been fixed by the Delhi Development Authority for compounding cases of construction of residential buildings in approved colonies in violation of rules/regulations prescribed by that authority; if so, the rates thereof violation-wise;

(b) whether any of the fees mentioned in (a) above is levied by the DDA on owners if construction of their residential buildings have been completed within the permitted

time-limits but they could not complete the formalities of obtaining form 'D' and completion/occupation certificate immediately after completion of construction for reasons beyond their control; if so, the rates of fee levied by that Authority and justification for the same; and

(c) whether DDA propose to review cases mentioned in (b) above and if so, the procedure for the same?

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

(a) The deviations which can be compounded and the rates at which these are compounded by the Delhi Development Authority are given in the statement below.

(b) Cases in which application for completion/occupation certificate is not made within the period of validity of the sanctioned plan are treated as cases of delay in construction. The rates of penalty for different periods of delay on residential plots, valid upto the 31st March, 1991, are as follows:

For the first 3 years	— No penalty
For the fourth year	— Rs. 4/- per sq.m.
For the fifth year	— Rs. 6/- per sq. m.
6-10 years	— Rs. 8/- per sq.m.
11-15 years	— Rs. 12/- per sq.m.

for each year plus an additional penalty at 15% of the pre-determined rates for the current years or 50% of the cost of the plot whichever is higher. Beyond 15 years, permission is given by the Vice-Chairman, D.D.A., at his discretion in exceptional circumstances. In such cases, penalty is payable at Rs. 12/- per s.q. m. plus 25% of the pre-determined rates for the current year or 50% of the cost of the plots whichever is higher.

The penalties for delay in construction are charged to discourage retention of vacant plots for speculation purposes and to encourage housing activity at the earliest. However, Vice-Chairman, DDA, is competent to condone delays in construction with or without composition charges on the merits of the case.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

I. Rates of penalty for coverage on residential plots in excess of the permissible limits:

- i) Coverage upto 3 sq. mt. (32.3 sq. ft.)—@ Rs. 270/- per sq. mt. (Rs. 25/- per sq. ft.).
- ii) above 3 sq. mt. (32.3 sq. ft.) upto

7 sq. mt. (75.35 sq. ft.)—@ Rs. 540/- per sq. mt. (Rs. 50.2 per sq. ft.).

- iii) above 7 sq. mt. (75.31 sq. ft.) upto 13 sq. mt. (135 sq. ft.)—@ Rs. 1075/- per sq. mt. (Rs. 100/- per sq. ft.)

The extra coverage upto 5% of the maximum permissible covered area as for plots of 200 sq. yds. only is compoundable. The compoundable area is to be calculated on the basis of total construction in residential building which may be considered as part and parcel of the total construction of the plot.

II. Rates of compounding fee if the additional coverage affects the prescribed set backs and the size/area of the internal courtyard of the plot:

- (a) If this extra coverage reduces only the average open area in the rear without infringing the minimum limit of rear set back
- b) If the minimum mandatory set backs are affected infringements shall be charged at the following rates:

No penalty

- i) 0.15 meter (6")
- ii) Beyond 0.15 mt. upto 0.30 mt. (beyond 6" to 1')
- iii) Mezzanine extension in continuation to the staircase land having maximum projection of 0.9 mt. (3 ft.) from the mandatory set back lines.

@ Rs. 500/- per sq. mt.
(Rs. 46.5 per sq. ft.)

@ Rs. 1000/- per sq. mt.
(Infringement of mandatory set back beyond 0.30 mt. (1 ft.) will not be compoundable).

@ Rs. 500/- per sq. mt.
(Rs. 46.5 per sq. ft.)

- iv) Internal courtyard. The excess coverage of any projection such as chajjas, shades, cupboards etc. shall not reduce the minimum required sizes and area of this internal courtyard beyond 30%.

III. Penalty for extension of building lines affecting the size of the internal courtyard:

Rs. 500/- per sq. mt. of the reduced area of the minimum requirements of the courtyard for light and ventilation infringement.

IV. Compounding fee for deviations in the constructed building:

If no landing is provided after 12 steps then the remaining steps in the building will be compounded on payment of a fee of Rs. 100/- per step.

[Translation]

Enquiry into Alleged Irregularities in Banaras Hindu University

1606. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Visitorial enquiry regarding alleged irregularities in Banaras Hindu University has been conducted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). No Sir. Government had examined several representations demanding a Visitorial enquiry but did not find adequate grounds to accept the demand.

[English]

Assistance to Non Governmental Organisations to Conduct Mobile Eye Camps

1607 SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing all assistance and encouragement to the Non Governmental Organisations engaged in the work of Mobile Eye Camps;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the criteria/guidelines for providing assistance for the conduct of Mobile Eye Camps?

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. Under National Programme for Control of Blindness cash assistance to the States/UTs is given on a quarterly basis for meeting the expenditure incurred by voluntary organisations for organising mobile eye camps as per prescribed criteria.

(b) A list of the names of such voluntary organisations engaged in eye camps in Andhra Pradesh is Statement given below

(c) Under the scheme assistance @ 60/- per cataract operation subject to a ceiling of

Rs. 12000/- per camp and @ Rs. 40/- per operation for those organisations which utilise the facility of Government Mobile Units is admissible. The voluntary organisations have to apply for assistance on the prescribed proforma duly certified by the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Chief Medical Officer of the District. The social/voluntary organisation should certify for the purpose of the camp for which financial assistance from the Government is being claimed that treatment of patients. Including surgery was done free of cost, and no financial assistance has been obtained or will be obtained from any other national or international agency. The scheme stands decentralised and the States/UTs are empowered to sanction grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations (Non-Governmental Organisations) of their States for hold in eye camps. From the centre, funds are released to States//UTs for the purpose.

STATEMENT

List of Voluntary Organisations Engaged in the Eye Camp Andhra Pradesh

1. Lion's Club, Jaggayapeth, Distt. Krishna—521175.
2. Lion's club, Sri Venkata Ramana Boiled Rice and Ground Nut Oil Mill, Miryalguda—508 207.
3. Lions Club of Nalgonda—508 001.
4. Lions Club of Sircilla, New Gandhi Chowk, Sircilla—505 301.
5. Lions Club of Miryalguda, Distt. Nalgonda—568 207
6. Lions Club Helapuri, Eluru—534 001. Distt. West Godavari (AP)
7. Lion Club, Guntakal—515 801

Ban on Import of Cineraria Maritima Success

1608. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad had written to various Government Departments for imposing ban on imports of Cineraria Maritima Success; 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) and (b). Consequent upon detection of Cineraria Maritima success manufactured by M/s. Willmar Schwaba of West Germany of not of pharmacopoeial standards and not conforming to Schedule FF, a report was issued by Director, HPL to the Drug Controller, Delhi which had submitted the samples for test and separate report was sent to the Drugs Controller (India) highlighting the facts and requesting not to permit import till the defects were remedied. Subsequently, the manufacturer submitted a revised formulation with changes and carton conforming to Schedule FF which was tested and found to pass the label claim on test.

Ancient Monuments as Centrally Protected Monuments

1609. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Rajasthan has requested to the Union Government to declare some ancient monuments in that State as centrally protected monuments;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to declare Machkund in Dholpur district of the State as centrally protected monument; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However the proposals do not include Machkund in the Dholpur district of Rajasthan.

(c) Does not arise.

UGC Grants to Universities for Purchase of Essential Journals

1610. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has been providing funds to different universities for purchase of books and essential journals;

(b) if so, the request for providing funds received from different universities and funds released by UGC during the last three years;

(c) whether any special provision has been made for universities situated in tribal and backward areas; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount released to Guru Ghasidas University of Bilaspur district?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by the UGC, the Commission provides development grants including grants for books and journals to all eligible Universities. The Commission do not provide development grants to Universities on a year to year basis but for a 5-year plan. The quantum of financial assistance provided by the Commission to various eligible Universities during the 7th Plan period for books and journals is given in the statement below. The quantum of assistance is dependent upon the enrolment of students, the number of teachers and teaching departments and the stage of development of the University irrespective of their location. Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur was declared fit to receive Central assistance under section 12 (B) of the UGC Act only toward the end of 7th Plan. The University was provided a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for books and journals in the 7th Plan period.

STATEMENT

Name of the University

*Grants sanctioned for Books and Journals during 7th Plan
(Rupees in lakhs)*

1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1. Andhra	16.00
2. Hyderabad	90.00
3. Kakatiya	20.50

Name of the University

***Grants sanctioned for Books
and Journals during 7th Plan
(Rupees in lakhs)***

1	2
4. Nagarjuna	18.50
5. Osmania	20.00
6. Sree Krishna Deveraya	15.00
7. Shri Padmavati Mahila	14.00
8. Sri Venkateswara	19.00
9. Telugu	10.00
10. A.P. Open	15.00

ASSAM

1. Dibrugarh	20.00
2. Gauhati	13.00

Bihar

1. Bhagalpur	18.00
2. Bihar	28.00
3. K.S. Darbhanga	11.00
4. L.N. Mithila	20.00
5. Magadh	32.00
6. Patna	16.50
7. Ranchi	18.00

GOA

1. Goa	2.50
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<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Grants sanctioned for Books and Journals during 7th Plan (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
-------------------------------	---

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
----------	----------

GUJARAT

1. Bhavnagar	5.00
2. Gujarat	36.00
3. M.S. Baroda	25.00
4. Sardar Patel	27.50
5. Saurashtra	29.64
6. South Gujarat	31.00

HARYANA

1. Kurukshetra	26.00
2. Maharishi Dayanand	17.00

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Himachal Pradesh	10.00
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JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Jammu	27.00
2. Kashmir	16.50

KARNATAKA

1. Bangalore	34.30
2. Gulbarga	35.00
3. Karnataka	26.00
4. Mangalore	25.00

Name of the University

*Grants sanctioned for Books
and Journals during 7th Plan
(Rupees in lakhs)*

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
----------	----------

5. Mysore

33.00

KERALA

1. Calicut

27.00

2. Cochin University of Science & Tech.

30.00

3. Kerala

32.00

4. Mahatma Gandhiji

20.00

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Awadhesh Pratap Singh

11.00

2. Barkatullah

23.50

3. Devi Ahilya

19.00

4. Guru Ghasidas

2.50

5. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur

21.50

6. Indira Kala Sangit

9.00

7. Jiwaji

18.85

8. Ravi Shankar

14.00

9. Rani Durgawati

30.80

10. Vikram

23.00

MAHARASHTRA

1. Amravati

—

2. Bombay

18.00

3. Marathwada

20.00

Name of the University

***Grants sanctioned for Books
and Journals during 7th Plan
(Rupees in lakhs)***

1***2***

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 4. Nagpur | 20.50 |
| 5. Poona | 19.00 |
| 6. S.N.D.T. Womens' | 16.85 |
| 7. Shivaji | 24.00 |

MANIPUR

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1. Manipur | 19.47 |
|------------|-------|

MEGHALAYA

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. North Eastern Hill | 35.00 |
|-----------------------|-------|

ORISSA

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. Berhampur | 23.00 |
| 2. Sambalpur | 26.60 |
| 3. Utkal | 15.00 |
| 4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit | 3.00 |

PUNJAB

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Guru Nanak Dev | 20.00 |
| 2. Punjab | 27.00 |
| 3. Punjabi | 29.00 |

RAJASTHAN

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Jodhpur | 24.00 |
| 2. Mohan Lal Sukhadia | 26.00 |

Name of the University

***Grants sanctioned for Books
and Journals during 7th Plan
(Rupees in lakhs)***

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
-----------------	-----------------

3. Rajasthan

25.00

TAMIL NADU

1. Alagappa

17.00

2. Anna

14.00

3. Annamalai

40.00

4. Bharathiar

25.00

5. Bharathidasan

15.00

6. Madras

38.60

7. Madurai Kamraj

28.00

8. Mother Teresa Women's

10.00

9. Tamil

50.50

10. Pondicherry

58.00

TRIPURA

1. Tripura

9.50

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra

19.45

2. Aligarh

23.00

3. Allahabad

38.00

4. Avadh

—

5. Banaras

48.00

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Grants sanctioned for Books and Journals during 7th Plan (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1	2
6. Bundelkhand	—
7. Garhwal	13.50
8. Gorakhpur	30.00
9. Kanpur	14.00
10. Kashi Vidyapith	22.00
11. Kumaon	23.50
12. Lucknow	32.00
13. Meerut	24.00
14. Rohilkhand	—
15. Roorkee	30.00
16. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	9.00

WEST BENGAL

1. Burdwan	19.21
2. Calcutta	21.00
3. Jadavpur	28.00
4. Kalyani	18.99
5. North Bengal	16.00
6. Rabindra Bharati	25.00
7. Vidya Sagar	15.00
8. Visva Bharati	32.00

*Name of the University**Grants sanctioned for Books
and Journals during 7th Plan
(Rupees in lakhs)*

1

2

DELHI

1. Delhi	64.75
2. Jawahar Lal	84.00
3. Jamia Millia	15.00

Release of Wheat Stock to Roller Flour Mills

1611. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat stock for roller flour mills is now being released through traders thereby reversing the earlier scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Wheat has never been sold to Roller Flour Mills through traders. The present sale of wheat by Food Corporation of India is open to all users viz. Roller Flour Mills, traders, bread manufacturers, chakkis owners and Government Controlled Institutions like Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and State Civil Supplies Corporation.

Need to Revise and Update Curriculum of Schools and Colleges

1612. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to update the curriculum of the schools and colleges in order to bring uniformity and rationalisation in the curricula; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The updating of curriculum is a continuous process at the primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary levels (Classes I to XII). For all stages of School Education, the NCERT have developed a national Curricular Framework in 1988. Keeping in view the guidelines in the Framework, NCERT have revised the school syllabi and undertaken a revision of textbooks for Classes I to XII. Based on the Framework and the NCERT syllabi/textbooks, most of the States/UTs have also undertaken measures for renewal of curriculum and development of new textbooks and for their introduction into the school system in a phased manner.

In the field of Higher Education, with a view to bring uniformity, rationalisation, updating of curricula and preparing model

curricula both textual and teaching aids, audio-visual forms etc., the U.G.C. has given high priority to a Scheme for redesigning of Curricula both for under-graduate and post-graduate courses through Curriculum Development Centres set up at different universities. So far 27 Centres have been set up.

House Building Advance to Employees of Tamil Nadu

1613. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of employees of Tamil Nadu Government who have been given House Building Advance by the Government during the year 1990-91;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the facilities of House Building Advance to the Government employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) According to information available from Government of Tamil Nadu, 0.35% of its employees have been sanctioned house building advance during the current financial year.

(b) and (c). A scheme of direct financing by HDFC for construction of houses initially in the cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and their peripheral areas has been introduced from the year 1989-90.

Loans to Sugar Units of Maharashtra from Sugar Development Fund

1614. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans from Sugar Develop-

ment Fund for cane development are not available to new sugar factories, creating problems of inadequate cane availability in the factories located in the non-traditional cane pockets; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has urged the Union Government to sanction loans for Sugar Development Fund not only for cane development but also for making available can not these factories for installing modern equipments for optimum energy generation and steam conservation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) According to prevalent practice, sugar mills which have conducted trial crushing or are in operation are eligible for grant of loans from Sugar Development Fund for cane development scheme in accordance with the merits of the case.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is being considered by the Government.

Leprosy Patients in Bihar

1615. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question number 7026 on May 2, 1990 and state:

(a) whether highest number of leprosy patients belong to Bihar;

(b) if so, the district-wise break up of the patients in Bihar;

(c) the steps taken to combat the disease in Bihar;

(d) whether the number of leprosy patients has increased in the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The District-wise break-up of case as on 31.03.1990 is given in the statement.

(c) Following steps have been taken to combat the disease:

- (i) Case finding activity has been intensified.
- (ii) Multi Drug Therapy has been introduced in 4 endemic districts.
- (iii) Additional 5 endemic districts have been sanctioned and a Modified Multi Drug Therapy and 2 more districts will be sanctioned for Multi Drug Therapy during this year.
- (iv) Intensification of Health Education activities have been done.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The number of cases on record during the three years are as under:—

Year	Cases on record
------	-----------------

1987-88	326767
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1988-89	462794
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1989-90	467918
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The details of reasons for increase in the cases are:—

- (i) Improvement in case finding to prepare districts for Multi Drug Therapy.
- (ii) Health Education Activities have been intensified.
- (iii) Introduction of Multi Drug Therapy in some districts and preparation of Multi Drug Therapy which has resulted into increase in case detection and recording.
- (iv) The case discharge is still less than case detection as a result of which also number of cases has increased year by year.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of cases as on 31.03.1990</i>
1	2	3
1.	Patna	34000
2.	Nalanda	5640
3.	Gaya	12402
4.	Jahanabad	3430
5.	Aurangabad	7857

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of cases as on 31.03.1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
6.	Nawadah	10571
7.	Bhojpur	14176
8.	Rohtas	47987
9.	Hazaribagh	10502
10.	Dhanbad	32749
11.	Giridih	8351
12.	Singhbhum	45597
13.	Ranchi	8905
14.	Gumla	1293
15.	Lohardaga	572
16.	Palamu	5137
17.	Mongher	10846
18.	Khagaria	2474
19.	Bhagalpur	18605
20.	Begusarai	7398
21.	Purnea	23521
22.	Katihar	8323
23.	Saharsa	6950
24.	Madhopura	1271
25.	Saran	5860
26.	Gopalganj	5759
27.	Siwan	21885

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of cases as on 31.03.1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
28.	Muzafferpur	15356
29.	Vaishali	2778
30.	Sitamarhi	14606
31.	S. Champaran	8504
32.	W. Champaran	10569
33.	Darbhanga	12812
34.	Madhubani	11543
35.	Samastipur	10065
36.	Dumka	7816
37.	Godda	1008
38.	Deogher	4753
39.	Sahebganj	6047
		4,67,918

**Raids Conducted by Department of
Prevention of Food/Adulteration**

1616. SHRISARJU PRASAD SAROJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sampling staff of Prevention of Food Adulteration Department of Delhi Administration conducts regular/periodical checks in the respective areas of their jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted from February 1, 1991 till date in North Delhi

together with the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Prevention of Food adulteration has received complaints against adulterated/sub-standard commodities being supplied in the areas of Hansapuri Road, Delhi-35; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure supply of non-adulterated/standard food items to the consumers in Delhi?

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). The information received from the Delhi Administration is as under:—

The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration do take samples of various food articles from different areas of Delhi.

8 samples of various food articles have been taken during the period 01.02.1991 to 04.03.1991 from North Delhi. Out of these samples results of 4 samples have been found conforming to the standards.

One complaint has been received against adulterated/sub-standard commodity being sold in the areas of Hansapuri Road, Delhi during January, 1991. On the basis of that complaint, samples were lifted from that area.

The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration is lifting samples of various food articles from different parts of Delhi from time to time and action against the culprits is being taken as per PFA Act.

Survey by S.I.T.R.A.

1617. SHRIB-RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South India Textiles Research Association (SITRA) has conducted a productivity survey of 242 mills;

(b) if so, the details of the survey; and

(c) the Governments' reaction thereto?

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

(b) The report compares the productivity of 242 mills which have participated in SITRA's 22nd productivity Survey in Spinning for September, 1988. The Survey indicates that the average composite productivity for the mills surveyed falls short of the standard by 29%. The production per spindle on the average is 14% less than the standard and the machine productivity is less than the standard by 24%. A major part of the short fall is attributable to the mills; engaging more number of operative than the standard. Operational deficiencies that include poor machinery condition and the effects of aged and worn machinery also explain about 55% of the variation in composite productivity between mills.

(c) The mills are required to improve the productivity substantially through modernisation and better management. Assistance under Textile Modernisation Fund is already available for this purpose.

[Translation]

Madhya Pradesh Districts without Navodaya Vidyalayas

1618. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh where Navodaya Vidyalyas have not been opened so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) The names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh where no Navodaya Vidyalyas have been opened are as follows:

1. Balaghat
2. Bastar
3. Betul

4. Bhopal
5. Chhindwara
6. East Nimar (Khandwa)
7. Gwalior
8. Mandla
9. Raigarh
10. Raisen
11. Ratlam
12. Rewa
13. Satna
14. Shajapur
15. Surguja
16. Ujjain
17. Vidisha

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Committee has already been constituted to consider the upgradation of medical colleges into Regional institutions of Excellence in medical care in five zones of the country and its report is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Historical Character of Old Delhi

1620. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules or laws have been enacted to maintain the historical character of Old Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these laws/rules are being strictly adhered to;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

Hospital-Cum-Medical College on the Pattern of AIIMS

1619. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Hospital-cum-Medical College on the pattern of AIIMS at Calcutta;

(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 MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). In the Master Plan for Delhi Perspective 2001 "Walled City of Delhi" has been mentioned as one of the 'controlled conservation areas' and the Delhi Development Authority is required to formulate special development plans for the conservation and improvement of such areas as part of the zonal (divisional plans) for Zone 'A'.

(c) to (e). Question does not arise as the development plans are yet to be formulated.

[*English*]

(f) The conservation plan would be prepared as part of the exercise of the preparation of the zonal plan zone/division 'A' (Walled City).

[English]

Cadre Review Committee for 'C' and 'D' Staff of CPWD

1621. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CH-
OUDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cadre Review Committee constituted for reviewing the Group 'C' and 'D' staff of Central Public Works Department have submitted their report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether employees' unions were consulted by the said Committee; and

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reports of the Cadre Review Committees being confidential, the contents thereof cannot be disclosed at this stage.

(c) The representatives of the CPWD Non-gazetted Office Staff Association were consulted.

(d) the reports of the Committees are under Government's consideration.

Plots Under Rohini Scheme

1622. SHRIG.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has not yet allotted plots to all the applicants who registered themselves under

Rohini Residential Scheme in 1981:

(b) if so, the number of such applicants category-wise;

(c) the original schedule to allot the plots to all the registrants;

(d) the reasons for not adhering to this schedule;

(e) the time by which plots are likely to be allotted to all the registered applicants;

(f) whether there is any proposal to release some plots of LIG category in Rohini during this year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Out of 82,384 registrants, 45,856 as per category-wise break up given below are awaiting allotment:—

EWS/Janata	—	5,803
LIG	—	23,473
MIG	—	16,580

(c) The scheme envisaged allotment of the plots in phases spreading over a period of five years.

(d) Constraint on municipal services like water supply, sewerage etc. and on land because of the stay orders granted by the Courts.

(e) Plots to the balance registrants are likely to be allotted before the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.

(f) and (g). There is a proposal to allocate about 2600 plots under LIG category during this year.

Project Towards Freedom

1623. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked Indian Council of Historical Research to wind up the prestigious project "Towards Freedom" and hand over the volumes to the national Archives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). At one stage it was decided to withdraw the project from the Council on account of very slow progress. However, on reconsideration, the Council was allowed to continue with the Project.

(c) The project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). At one stage it was decided to withdraw the project from the Council on account of very slow progress. However, on reconsideration, the Council was allowed to continue with the project.

(c) the project is likely to be completed by December, 1992.

Drop Out Rate of Primary and High School Students Belonging to SC/ST and OBC

1624. SHRI JANARDHAN APOOJARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the drop out rate of primary and high school students belonging to SCs/STs and other backward classes in the country as on February 28, 1991;

(b) the reasons for the high drop out rate; and

(c) the measures taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Education statistics is collected every academic year by the State governments with 30th September as reference date. According to the latest available date (1987-88) the drop out rates at the primary stage (classes I-V) are 51.69% for SCs and 65.2% for STs. The corresponding figures for the high school stage (classes I-X) are 81.64% for SCs and 87.62% for STs. Statistics on other Backward Classes is not maintained.

(b) Drop out rates can be traced to socio economic factors.

(c) Some of the measures taken to reduce drop out rates are the following:

- Provision of incentives such as scholarships, uniforms, textbooks, hostel facilities etc.
- Improvement of facilities in primary schools under the schemes like Operation Blackboard.
- Opening of new schools in SC/ST localities.

Saturated Fat in Hydrogenated Oils

1625. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydrogenated oils are considered non-conductive to good health due to highly saturated fat;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to educate the Public on this aspect; and

(c) if so, whether disincentives, such as non-supply of cheap imported edible oils, will be considered to check the use of hydrogenated oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Hydrogenated oils are rich in saturated fats which have been indicated as a contributory factor for increase in plasma cholesterol leading to atherosclerosis and is chemic heart disease.

(b) The public is being educated from time to time through the mass media viz. T.V., Radio, Newspapers etc. about the ill effects of consumption of saturated fats.

(c) The Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats or the Department of Civil Supplies have reported that at present, imported oils are not being supplied to the Vanaspati industry.

Sugar Mills in Karnataka

1626. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of sugar mills in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government have received applications for issuing Letter of Intent Industrial Licence for setting up more sugar mills in the State;

(c) if so, the details of applicants who have been granted licences so far; and

(d) the capacity of each of such sugar mill?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Statement showing the number of Installed/ Licensed sugar factories in the State of Karnataka with location is given below.

(b) to (d). yes, Sir. Since January, 1990, 38 applications for establishment of new sugar factories have been received in the Department of Food and one letter of intent to M/s. Bannari Amman Sugar Limited., At Alaganchi Village, Tal. Nanjangud, District Mysore (Karnataka) for 2500 TCD capacity was issued.

STATEMENT

List of Sugar Factories Installed/Licensed in the State of Karnataka with their Location

S. No.	Name of Factory with Location	Daily cane crushing capacity (TCD)
1	2	3
Installed		
1.	Pandavapura SSK Ltd., Pandavapura	1500
2.	Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., Mandya	5000

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Factory with Location</i>	<i>Daily cane crushing capacity (TCD)</i>
1	2	3
3.	Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd., Kalamunddana Doddi	2400
4.	The India Sugar & Refineries Ltd., Chitwadgi Hospet	2000
5.	The Kampli Coop Sugar Factory Ltd., Kampli	1219
6.	Siruguppa Sugars & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Siruguppa	1250
7.	Salarjung Sugar Mills Ltd., Munirabad	1016
8.	Gangawati Sugars Ltd., Pragatinagar	2500
9.	The Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Ugarkhurd	3000
10.	Shri Malaprabha Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Muguthan Hubli	3500
11.	Shree Doodhaganga Krishna Sahakari Sakhare Karkhane, Niyamit, Chikodi	2000
12.	Rajbag SSK Niyamit, Raibag	1250
13.	The Ghataprabha SSK Niyamit, Gokak	1250
14.	Tungbhadra Sugar Works Pvt. Ltd., Shimoga	2500
15.	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati	2500
16.	Guaribidnaur SSK Ltd., Gauribidnaur	1270
17.	Bidar SSK Ltd., Hallikhet	2000
18.	Vanivilasa Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Hiriyr	1250
19.	Bhadra SSK Niyamit, Doddabathi	1250
20.	Davangere Sugar Co. Ltd., Davangere	1250
21.	The Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Sameerwadi	5000
22.	Khoday Distilleries Ltd., Kollegal	1250
23.	M/s. Shreerama SSK Ltd., Chunchanakatte	1250

S. No.	Name of Factory with Location	Daily cane crushing capacity (TCD)
1	2	3
24.	Karnataka SSK Ltd., Haveri	1250
25.	The Hemavathy SSK Ltd., Hassan	1250
26.	Dakshina Kannada SSK Ltd., Mangalore	1250
27.	M/s. Shri Halasidhanath SSK Ltd., Nipani	1250
28.	M/s SSK Niyamit, Aland	1250
29.	Shri Hiranyakeshi SSK Niyamit, Sankeshwar	3500
<i>Licensed</i>		
30.	Krishna SSK Ltd., Kokatriur, Teh. Athani, Distt. Belgaum	2500
31.	Shri Bhagyalaxmi SSK Ltd., Manasapur, Teh. Khanapur, Distt. Balgaum	2500
32.	M/s Naranja SSK Ltd., Village Chillergi, Distt. Bidar	2500
33.	M/s. Nandi SSK Ltd., Near Chikka Galagali, Distt. Bijapur	2500
34.	Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd., Alaganchi Village Tal. Najangud, Distt. Mysore	2500

*[Translation]***Woollen Yarn Manufacturing Factories**

1627. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the States, where woollen yarn manufacturing units are functioning;

(b) whether there is a shortage of raw material because of which many factories are on the brink of closure; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard and the expenditure incurred by the Government to make them viable?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Majority of the woollen spinning units manufacturing woollen yarn are in the states of Punjab, U.P., Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Import of raw material viz., raw wool and woollen/synthetic rags is under O.G.L. Woollen mills are eligible to seek assistance from Textile Modernisation Fund to make them economic viable. They can also avail of various financial Assistance/facilities offered by the Financial Institutions.

Recruitment of Teachers in MCD

1627. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Number 6916 dated April 30, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the information is regard to the new teachers appointed during the last three years in schools run by Delhi Municipal Corporation has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the schools under Municipal Corporation of Delhi, 3067 Assistant Teachers were appointed during the last 3 years, out of which 662 belonged to SC/St categories. There was a backlog of 46 teachers because some of the SC/ST teachers did not join duty after offers of appointment were given to them. The backlog vacancies for SC/ST have been notified by the M.C.D. to the Staff Selection Commission for recruitment.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Teaching of Urdu as third Language in Lieu of Sanskrit in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1629. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has ordered teaching of Urdu Language in place of Sanskrit as a Third language;

(b) if so, the reasons of discontinuing teaching of Sanskrit; and

(c) whether students are forced to learn Urdu and to discontinue Sanskrit and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Distress Sale of Foodgrains

1630. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government operations in foodgrains, aim at stabilising market prices by making purchases from farmers through procurement and to protect them against post harvest decline in the prices;

(b) if so, how is that poor farmers are often subjected to distress sale; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken

by the Government to avoid distress sale of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Procurement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy and coarse grain) is made by Food Corporation of India in collaboration with State Governments/their procuring agencies under price support operations to ensure that the farmers do not have to sell their produce below the support prices. All quantities of foodgrains conforming to the prescribed quality specifications (Fair Average Quality) voluntarily offered by farmers for sale at support price at the purchase centres operated by F.C.I. and State procuring agencies are purchased. However, the farmers are free to sell their produce at prices higher than the support price in the open market. It is the endeavour of the F.C.I., as also the State Government agencies that price support operations are so conducted that no farmer is compelled to sell F.A.Q. foodgrains at less than support price.

(c) The following steps are taken to prevent distress sale:—

- (i) The State Government notifies the areas and location of the purchase centres according to the need of price support operations;
- (ii) Wide publicity is given through Radio T.V., Press and distribution of pamphlets, etc. to make the farmers aware about the purchase centre being operated and about the specifications at which FCI/State agencies will be procuring the stocks. They are also advised to bring to stocks properly cleaned to the purchase centres to avoid rejection;

(iii) TRIFED has been undertaking

procurement operations in tribal areas as an agent of the Food Corporation of India;

- (iv) Besides monitoring of procurement operations by Food Corporation of India and State Government officers, the market committees of the State Governments also keep a watch on the operations.

Supply of Palm-Oil in Madras City

1631. **SHRI ANBARASU ERA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the short supply of palm-oil in Madras city;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the supply of palm-oil to the consumers in Madras city?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). On account of non-availability of adequate stock of imported edible oil, no allocation of imported oils for supply through the Public Distribution System was made to States/U.Ts. during the month of December, 1990 and January, 1991. This has resulted in non-availability of palmolein in States/U.Ts including Madras city. However, the allocation of palmolein has been resumed since February, 1991. Internal distribution of palmolein allocated by the Central Government is the responsibility of the State Government/U.T. Administration concerned.

[Translation]

Opening of Colleges in Outer Delhi

1632. **SHRI TARIF SINGH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open any college or technical education institution in outer Delhi in view of the pressure of increasing population in these areas; and

(b) if so, when these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi and Delhi Administration, there is a proposal to open one degree College to be named as Acharya Narendra Deve College at Rajokari Village, Delhi, during the next academic year 1991-92. There is also a proposal to open one Co-educational Polytechnic and one ITI at papan Kalan, Delhi, during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

[English]

Malpractices by Fair Price Shops and Kerosene Oil dealers

1633. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops and kerosene oil depots checked for malpractices in Union Territory of Delhi during the last two years and in the current year, year-wise;

(b) the number of the shops/depots found indulging in malpractices;

(c) the steps taken against erring Fair Price Shops and Kerosene oil depots owners;

(d) the number of the kerosene oil depots operating from unauthorised premises and from the road sides; and

(e) the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Cases have been initiated against erring FPS/Kerosene oil depot owners before competent authorities.

(d) and (e). Four such cases have come to the notice of Delhi Administration and proceedings in these cases are in progress before the competent authorities.

STATEMENT

(a) No. of FPS and Kerosene oil depots checked for malpractices in Delhi

	1989	1990	1991 (upto 28.2.91)
FPS	478	291	358
Kerosene oil depot	268	140	150

(b) No. of shops found indulging in malpractices

	1989	1990	1991 (upto 28.2.91)
FPS	39	14	29
Kerosene Oil Depot	27	7	9

Legislation to Ban Sex Determination Tests

1634. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to pass a legislation banning sex-determination tests;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal under consideration;

(c) the details of the steps proposed for its enforcement; and

(d) whether such an enactment will hit the poor most as rich would still be able to have the test carried through private doctors?

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). Details of the proposed legislation under formulation in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice are yet to be finalised.

Advisory Committee of Navodaya Vidyalyayas of Goa

1635. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advisory committee of Navodaya Vidyalyayas of Goa State have been reconstituted; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) No Advisory Committee

for Navodaya Vidyalyayas in Goa State has been constituted.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Open more I.I.Ts in Rural Areas

1636. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to open more rural IITs in the country side;

(b) if so, the number of such I.I.Ts to be opened during the 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise; and

(c) how many of the above are likely to be Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and I.I.Ts and how many are likely to be exclusively for ladies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Except for the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Assam which is being established as per the 'Assam Accord', there is no proposal to set up any under IIT elsewhere in the country.

Institute of Remote Sensing as an International Centre for Training

1637. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to make the Institute of Remote Sensing at Anna University as an International Centre for Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

names of training courses to be taken up by the Centre;

(c) whether the Centre will have any unique features;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the criteria laid down for selection of candidates for training thereat?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) No Sir. According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, under the Commission's programme of Special Assistance, the Department of Civil Engineering of Anna University, offers post-graduate degree programme in Remote Sensing.

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

Removal of Encroachments

1638. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had decided to remove encroachments from pavements and roads in the capital and if so, since when;

(b) the areas in which the encroachments have already been removed during the past two months; and

(c) the time by which the remaining encroachments are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that they have given standing instructions to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Public Works Department to remove encroach-

ments from pavements and roads in Delhi took action for removal in 1262 cases in various zones. The New Delhi Municipal Committee removed encroachments from squatter prone areas like Cannaught Place, Sarojini Nagar, Church Road, etc. after conducting daily raids. The removal of encroachments is a continuous process and therefore, no time limit can be fixed.

[Translation]

Allotment of Shops by NDMC

1639. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops allotted to the people by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the last one year and locations thereof;

(b) the criteria of their allotments;

(c) whether rules for allotment were followed;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the said allotments?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that the 21 shops—12 in Palika Bhawan, 3 in Palika Place, 2 in Ali Ganj, one each in Palika Parking Kidwai Nagar East, Shivaji Stadium, and a cafe at the junction of Bangla Sahib Marg and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg were allotted on license fee basis to the highest tenderers after inviting tenders during the last one year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

Procurement and Stocks of Foodgrains

1640. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total procurement of foodgrains, grain-wise by the Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.) during 1990-91;

(b) the total allocation during the year so far State-wise and grain-wise;

(d) the total quantity lifted, State-wise and grain-wise; and

(e) the estimated value of the F.C.I. stocks as on April 1, 1990 and on February 28, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) During 1990-91, as per figures available on 28.2.91, a quantity of 98.38 lakh tonnes of rice, 110.74 lakh tonnes of wheat and about 5000 tonnes of coarsegrains had been procured by Food Corporation of India or its agencies.

(b) The stock position of foodgrains on Central account as on 1.4.1990 (with F.C.I. and State agencies) was 104.5 lakh tonnes comprising Rice (Including paddy in terms of rice) 70.32 lakh tonnes, Wheat 34.17 lakh tonnes and Coarse grains .01 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). A statement indicating the information required is given below.

(e) The estimated value of the F.C.I.'s stocks as on 1.4.1990 and 31.1.1991 was Rs. 2996.8 crores and Rs. 4980.8 crores respectively.

STATEMENT
Statement Indicating Allotment and offtake of wheat and Rice from the central Pool during 1990-91 (P)
(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No	States/U. Ts	Allotment 1990-91 (April, 1990 to March, 1991)		Offtake 1990-91 (April 1990 to January, 1991)	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
		3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370.00	1565.00	95.6	1063.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	92.50	6.0	71.8
3.	Assam	240.00	431.40	167.7	328.6
4.	Bihar	520.00	109.00	329.8	18.5
5.	Goa	46.50	48.90	22.3	37.5
6.	Gujarat	810.00	318.00	469.3	220.3
7.	Haryana	160.00	36.00	29.5	10.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	124.00	78.00	58.6	42.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	240.00	420.00	60.3	168.0

<i>(In '000 tonnes)</i>						
<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>States/U.Ts</i>	<i>Allotment 1990-91 (April, 1990 to March, 1991)</i>		<i>Offtake 1990-91 (April 1990 to January, 1991)</i>		
		<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	
10.	Karnataka	375.00	589.00	251.2	410.3	
11.	Kerala	255.00	1652.50	197.6	1280.0	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	400.00	278.00	204.0	145.3	
13.	Maharashtra	1200.00	558.50	905.4	447.2	
14.	Manipur	36.00	84.00	23.4	49.4	
15.	Meghalaya	27.60	115.90	21.7	94.0	
16.	Mizoram	15.00	97.50	11.3	76.5	
17.	Nagaland	70.50	113.50	57.6	99.2	
18.	Orissa	310.00	257.50	214.6	146.8	

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No	States/U. Ts	Allotment 1990-91 (April, 1990 to March, 1991)		Offtake 1990-91 (April 1990 to January, 1991)	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	90.00	18.00	6.9	1.8
20.	Rajasthan	860.10	38.40	463.5	9.6
21.	Sikkim	6.70	54.00	4.7	22.9
22.	Tamil Nadu	360.00	761.80	134.8	540.3
23.	Tripura	30.00	160.20	14.1	117.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	650.00	370.00	268.1	198.3
25.	West Bengal	1100.00	827.00	757.3	489.3
26.	A. & N. Island	8.40	18.00	4.9	7.2
27.	Chandigarh	24.00	4.80	13.5	3.3

<i>(In '000 tonnes)</i>					
<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>States/U.Ts</i>	<i>Allotment 1990-91 (April, 1990 to March, 1991)</i>		<i>Offtake 1990-91 (April 1990 to January, 1991)</i>	
		<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
28.	D & N Haveli	1.70	6.00	0.2	1.9
29.	Daman & Diu	1.80	5.40	0.4	1.4
30.	Delhi	870.00	240.00	483.0	134.4
31.	Lakshadweep	0.10	5.50	Neg.	3.4
32.	Pondicherry	7.00	24.00	1.4	5.7
Total		9219.40	9388.30	5278.7	6256.3
(P)	—	Provisional			
(Neg)	—	Below 50 tonnes			

Food Processing Units

1641. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
 SHRI TASLIMUDDIN:
 SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
 DESHMUKH:
 SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
 SHRI GULAB CHAND
 KATARIA:

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

(a) number of food processing units functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the policy of the Government regarding the setting up of the new food processing units;

(c) the places for which the Government propose to issue licence for setting up new food processing units; State-wise; and

(d) the policy of the Government to encourage the export of products of those units?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). The Food Processing Industries are both in organised as well as unorganised sectors. Information regarding all the units is not maintained centrally. Various policy initiatives have been taken to support the growth of food processing industries. The major policies include declicensing of most of the food processing industries, inclusion of most of the food processing industries in Appendix—I, and broad-banding facilities to most of these industries.

Wherever licences are applied for setting up of new food processing units, the same are granted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time.

(d) In order to encourage the exports of food processing units, the Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the Ministry of Commerce, implements several promotional schemes. The Government also announces fiscal concessions, from time to time, in order to encourage the food processing industries both for production as well as exports. Export incentives such as Cash Compensatory Support, Duty Drawback etc., are also admissible for the export of processed food items.

[Translation]

Urban Transport Project, Bombay

1642. PROF. MAHADEO
 SHIWANKAR:
 SHRI SHANTARAM
 POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for approval of development of various transport routes (Bombay Urban Transport Project-II) in Bombay (Greater Bombay) and also the assistance from the World Bank in 1985; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government and the present position of the proposal?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have recently submitted proposals for the development of rail and road transportation systems in Bombay and Greater Bombay. The prioritisation in regard to the rail and road projects required to be taken up has been finalised after a series of meetings between the State and Central Government officials including officials of the Ministry of Railways. The Govt. of Maharashtra are now required to formulate a comprehensive transportation project based on the prioritisation indicating clearly the resources that can be generated through various levies and through property development and the extent of institutional finance required.

Medical Facilities in Maharashtra

1643. SHRI HARI BHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn or propose to draw a special action plan for providing medical facilities in Maharashtra; 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) No, sir. As 'Health' is a State subject, provision of medical facilities in Maharashtra is the concern of the State Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

III Effects of Asprin

1644. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asprin given to children, for feverish illness such as cold or chicken pox, might cause Reye's Syndrome a rare brain inflammation which may prove fatal;

(b) whether the fact has been widely notified to the consumers; and

(c) whether any cases of Reye's Syndrome have been reported in the country so far and if so the State-wise 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. All the manufacturers of Asprin formulation are required to incorporate the following warning on the label.

"Not to be used in children below 12 years of age except under medical advice."

(c) No case has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

Separate Council for Physiotherapists

1645. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a separate Council for physiotherapists; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes. It is proposed to set up a combined Council for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists with separate cells for Physiotherapists and Occupational therapists.

(b) The D.G.H.S. is formulating the proposal for obtaining the approval of Government.

[*Translation*]

Import of Sugar

1646. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar imported by the Government during 1990 month-wise with rates thereof;

(b) the rate of sugar prevailing in the International market at the time of signing each of the above contracts; and

(c) the names of the sugar supplying firms and the names of the Indian agents/representatives or persons engaged in it?

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

No imports of sugar were undertaken by the Government during the year 1990.

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

Ban on Inviting Applications for DDA Flats

1647. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has imposed ban on inviting new applications for newly constructed flats for the last five years;

(b) if so, the time by which this ban is likely to be removed;

(c) whether quota of allotment of flats for the members of parliament and Journalists will be ensured:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Because of heavy back-log of registrants under the various existing schemes of the DDA, it has not invited applications for fresh registration for general categories.

(b) It would not be desirable to start a new scheme before the existing back-log of registrants of earlier schemes is cleared.

(c) to (e). As per current policy, there is no quota for Members of parliament and Journalists in the allotment of flats by DDA.

[English]

Wheat to Roller Flour Mills of Karnataka

1648. SHRI H. C. SHRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat allotted by the Food Corporation of India to Roller Flour Mills in Karnataka during 1990 and 1991, month-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the Roller Flour Mills of Karnataka for increasing the allotment of wheat; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The details of wheat earmarked for sale in Karnataka by Food Corporation of India are as follows. The sale is open to Roller Flour Mills, traders, atta chakkis, bread units and State Controlled agencies.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Qty. put for sale</i>
August, 90	10,000 MT
November, 90	25,000 MT
December, 90	45,000 MT
January, 91	35,000 MT
February, 91	25,000 MT
March, 91	45,000 MT

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A higher quantity of 45,000 MT has been earmarked for sale in Karnataka during March, 1991 against 25,000 MT earmarked for February, 1991.

Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

1649. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Vice Chancellors of Universities was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of that Conference and the subject discussed thereat; and

(c) whether in the light of these discussions it is proposed to introduce any changes in the system of higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of Executive Heads of Common-wealth Universities was held in Delhi from January 14-18-1991 under the auspices of Association of Indian Universities.

(b) Under the general theme 'Issues in and Development of Higher Education' the main subjects covered were, the role of higher education in developing countries, the effect of government policies on university autonomy, the nature of that autonomy itself, the maintenance of excellence and the role of distance education is mass higher education and the management and structure of universities.

(c) The thrust of the discussions was that university courses should be relevant to the needs of society and should inculcate a sense of values as those of social justice and social commitment; quantitative expansion should not be at the cost of standards; universities should be autonomous to engage in experimentation and innovation; and should be accountable to its constituencies and society at large.

Most of these recommendations have already been reflected in the policy of higher education.

Lack of Funds in Sir Sunder Lal Hospital, BHU

1650. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious problems faced by the prestigious medical institute Sir Sunder Lal Hospital of BHU, Varanasi due to lack of funds as reported in National Herald dated January 30, 1991;

(b) whether this hospital gets aid only Rs. 6000/- per bed whereas All India Institute of Medical Sciences gets Rs. 36,000/- per bed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the problems faced by Sir Sunder Lal Hospital of Banaras Hindu University due to shortage of funds. The Hospital gets annual maintenance grant of Rs. 45 lakhs @ Rs. 6,000 per bed. 90% of this grant is given by UGC and the remaining 10% by the State Government. According to information furnished by Ministry of Health, the grant given to All India Institute of Medical Sciences is approximately Rs. 30,000/- per bed. UGC has not been able to increase grants to the Hospital because of overall shortfall of funds required for maintenance grants to Central Universities. The State Government has also been requested to enhance its share of the grants to Central Universities. The State Government has also been requested to enhance its share of the grant but the State Government has not

responded to the proposal.

Second Shift of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi

1651. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether second shift was introduced in some Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi during the current academic session;

(b) if so, whether it is being discontinued; and

(c) if so, the reasons that prompted both the actions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Second shift was started in nine selected Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi during October, 1990, on experimental basis, keeping in view the heavy backlog of children of transferable Central Government employees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand to Open Kendriya Vidyalayas/ Navodaya Vidyalayas in H.P.

1652. SHRI MAHESHWARSINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places for which a demand to open Kendriya Vidyalaya/Navodaya Vidyalaya in Himachal Pradesh has been made by the local representatives; and

(b) the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE):

GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Requests for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at Kulu, Hamirpur and Hangrang (Kinnaur Distt.) have been received from the local representatives by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, apart from requests received from other sources. The Sangathan considers the proposals/requests if Ministries/Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/U.T. Administrations/Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committees (CGEWCC) etc. sponsor the proposal for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas and fulfil the following conditions:-

- (i) Sizeable concentration of transferable employees of Central Government and/or public sector undertakings.
- (ii) 15 acres of land, free of cost or on nominal cost.
- (iii) Accommodation for temporary use, free or on nominal rent, to run the Vidyalaya.
- (iv) 50% residential accommodation for staff.

The representatives have been apprised of the above norms/conditions.

No request has been received from any local representative for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas. However, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have sent four proposals for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas at Kulu, Lahulspiti, Solan and Bilaspur Districts. Out of these, proposals for Kulu and Lahulspiti were not found suitable. Proposals for Solan and Bilaspur Districts could not be considered due to financial constraints.

[Translation]

Sports Colleges in Uttar Pradesh

1653. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open sports colleges in hilly areas in the coming years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where such sports colleges are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Discontinuation of Supply and Allocation of Subsidized Paper to Education Sector

1654. **SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discontinuation of supply and allocation of subsidised paper to the education sector;

(b) the reasons for providing insufficient subsidy for books and notebooks for supply to the students on cheaper rates; and

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the amount of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). A scheme for subsidized supply of white printing paper for printing of school textbooks, exercise books and examination answer sheets was in

operation till 1989-90. The question of its continuance is under consideration.

[English]

Export Obligations of Pepsi Foods

1655. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHAT-
TERJEE:
SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI
SOMABHAI CHAVDA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESS-
ING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export obligations made by M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. under its foreign collaboration agreement;

(b) the details of the items exported by Pepsi Foods and the value thereof;

(c) whether M/s Pepsi Foods have failed in fulfilling the export obligations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government against them for not fulfilling the terms and conditions of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN
YADAV): (a) As per the conditions laid down in the Foreign Collaboration approval, the project is to export 50% of its total turnover each year for a period of 10 years, from the commencement of commercial production, of which 40% is to be from the company's own manufactured products and 10% from Select List products manufactured by others. The foreign exchange inflow shall not be

less than five times the foreign exchange outflow of the project during the aforesaid 10 years period.

(b) M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited 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 the value of each item.

M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited had, however, furnished the details of exports made by them during the period 1.4.1990 to 30.9.1990 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 (lakhs)</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 exports from out of the products manufactured by M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited have been made towards the commitment of 40% exports stipulated in the letter of intent. The team has further indicated that out of the select list exports worth Rs. 86.90 lakhs are reported to have been made.

(d) Any violation of not fulfilling the terms and conditions will attract penal action under the law.

**Voluntary Hindi Organisations of
Manipur Receiving Grant from Union
Government**

1656. PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Voluntary Hindi Organisations in Manipur receiving grant-in-aid from Union Government and the amount of grant provided institution wise;

(b) whether the Union Government are considering to increase the amount to the grant-in-aid to some of the organisations on the basis of performance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the other steps Union Government propose to take to step up Hindi Training Programmes in the said States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) A statement giving the details of grants released to various Voluntary Hindi Organisations in Manipur during the last three years i.e. 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Hindi, is given below:-

(b) and (d). Proposals for financial assistance for Hindi promotion are decided on the basis of the recommendations for the Grants-in-aid Committee which takes into account all the relevant factors including performance of the organisations.

As regards Hindi Teachers Training Programme, 100% Central Assistance is made available to the non-Hindi speaking States/UTs (including Manipur) for setting up/maintenance of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
	<i>Manipur</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
1.	Wankhel Rashtrabhasha Mahavidyalaya, Imphal	24,375/-	28,650/-	30,000/-		
2.	Manipur Hindi Shikshak Sangh, Imphal	10,800/-	11,250/-	15,000/-		
3.	Wangjing Women's Girls Society, Wangjing	10,410/-	22,800/-	11,250/-		
4.	Rashtrabhasha Sheeghralipi College, Imphal	1,08,900/-	—	—		
5.	All Manipur Hindi Teacher's Association, Imphal	12,650/-	12,750/-	15,000/-		
6.	Adim Jaati, Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Manipur	10,875/-	14,475/-	—		
7.	Manipur Hindi Prachar Sabha, Imphal	62,100/-	78,50/-	90,650/-		
8.	Manipur Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Imphal	1,35,300/-	2,29,800/-	1,14,900/-		
9.	Awang Khumon Sahakari Rashtrabhasha Mahavidyalaya Manipur	—	—	3,000/-		

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
10.	Saraswati Hindi Vidyalaya, Manipur	12,600/-	8,775/-	—		
11.	Manipur Hindi Parishad, Imphal	46,000/-	46,500/-	2,14,500		
12.	Hindi Ashulipi Aur Mudralekhan Training Institute, Imphal	10,500/-	17,700/-	15,000/-		
13.	Uripok Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Imphal	18,300/-	—	27,000		
14.	Yairipok Hindi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Imphal	—	—	3,000/-		
15.	Thampasana Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Imphal Thiyam	10,500/-	13,800/-	11,250/-		
16.	Khabi Hindi Vidyalaya, Manipur	—	11,625/-	—		
17.	Nombol Hindi Prechar Parishad, Manipur	21,345/-	30,600/-	30,600		

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
18.	Hindi Prachar Parishad Kakching	19,275/-	—	30,600		
19.	Nirpu Tribal Hindi Prachar Parishad, Khinou	—	—	3,000		

Deaths Due to Heart Attacks

[Translation]

1657. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOM-ABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the several reports of deaths due to heart attacks the medical authorities have issued guidelines for all those who are vulnerable to such attacks;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued; and

(c) to what extent these guidelines have proved helpful to the people?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHODHARY): (a) to (c). Yes. The patients and their relatives attending the Cardiac Clinics and Hospitals are given guideline for prevention of heart troubles as under:-

- early detection and adequate treatment for sore throat to prevent Rheumatic fever and Rheumatic heart diseases.
- avoiding smoking, doing regular physical exercise, early detection and effective control of hypertension and reducing body weight of obese to prevent concurrence of heart attacks.
- avoiding excess salt intake, practice of mental relaxation and measures to prevent high blood pressure.

Wide publicity is given of these guidelines through mass media to create awareness among people.

Decline in Standard of Football

1658. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the standard of the teams participating in the Jawaharlal Nehru International Football Tournament for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether All India Football Federation has fixed some norms for the selection of teams;

(d) if so, whether these norms are being implemented properly; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the standard of the game?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The teams participating in the Jawaharlal Nehru International Football Tournament have given varying performances during the last few years.

(c) and (d). While the All India Football Federation (AIFF) has not fixed any norms for the selection of teams, they have been following the procedure laid down by the Government for the selection of teams through a Selection Committee constituted with the President, AIFF as Chairman, the National Coach, Secretary, AIFF, a representative of the Sports Authority of India and an ex-International player nominated by the Government as its members. Apart from assessing physical fitness, skill and performance, the Committee also takes into account the view of the National/Chief coach

on the merit of the players as seen during the selection Trials.

(e) The All India Football Federation have hired the services of a Hungarian Coach from 1st April, 1990 to train our footballers with a view to improving standard. They have drawn up long term coaching and training plans for junior and sub junior players also and have sent three coaches for training abroad.

The Sports Authority of India have also launched innovative Schemes like the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) and the Special Area Games (SAG) Schemes, with a view to spot and nurture young talent and improve the standards, among other's of football. The results are encouraging-in that 4 Junior SAG players were in the Indian Team for the Junior Asian Championship, 1990, and 2 Senior SAG players qualified for the Coaching Camp for the selection of the National Team.

[English]

Flats Under Self Financing Schemes

1659. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reasons for higher expenditure during 1986-87, when lesser number of houses were constructed, have been examined; and

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

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

(b) D.D.A. has clarified that expenditure of Rs. 197.79 crores was incurred on all the on-going schemes during 1986-87 and not

only on 8828 units completed in that year.

[Translation]

Provision of Interest by D.D.A.

1660. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an arrangement to give interest by DDA on full amount deposited by the allottees for allotment of flats as actual possession of flat is given to them after lapse of so many months;

(b) if so, whether the interest on the amount is given by the DDA of its own or either on demand by the allottees or as directed by the Court; and

(c) the number of allottees who requested for the payment of interest and were denied the payment of interest?

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

(a) and (b). As per policy no interest is payable in such cases, since the possession is normally delayed due to reasons beyond the control of the DDA. However, in exceptional cases, the matter is considered on merits of each case.

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

[English]

NTC Mills

1661. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation and the profit

earned or loss incurred by each of these mills during the last three years:

(b) the reasons for incurring losses and the action proposed to be taken for the modernisation of sick mills;

(c) whether these losses have come down recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the rehabilitation plan for the workers who are unemployed due to these sick mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): At present, there are 109 nationalised and 15 managed mills under National Textile Corporation. A Statement showing the mill-wise profit/loss position of these mills, during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 is given below.

(b) The major reasons for losses of textile mills under NTC are given below:-

(i) obsolete machinery;

(ii) low productivity;

(iii) surplus labour force;

(iv) low capacity utilisation;

(v) power cuts;

(vi) labour absenteeism;

(vii) low value-added products;

(viii) higher percentage of grey sales; and

(ix) competition from Power loom sector.

(c) Yes, Sir. During the period April-December, 1990, the mills under NTC suffered provisional cash losses of Rs. 98.04 crores as compared to Rs. 160.47 crores suffered during 1989-90.

(d) NTC does not involve in retrenchment of workers and is implementing only labour rationalisation scheme, based on voluntary retirement. Hence, the question of rehabilitation of workers does not arise.

STATEMENT

Millwise Audited Nett Profit/Loss from 1987-88 to 1989-90

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>					
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
<i>NTC (DPR) LTD.</i>					
1.	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Amritsar	-0.30	-0.64	-0.18	
2.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout	-0.29	-0.57	+0.36	
3.	Biajai Nagar Cotton Mills, Bijainagar	-0.33	-0.78	+0.27	
4.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	+0.05	-0.35	+0.44	
5.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	-0.19	-0.46	+0.49	
6.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	-3.52	-3.75	-2.17	
7.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar	-0.98	-1.03	-0.13	
8.	Edward Mills, Beawar	-0.84	-1.11	-0.27	

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
9.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	—0.21	-2.51	-3.03
	<i>NTC (MP) LTD.</i>			
1.	Hira Mills, Ujjain	-3.95	-5.35	-3.81
2.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	-2.99	-3.05	-2.62
3.	New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal	-1.67	-1.72	-1.32
4.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur	-1.56	-4.13	-1.89
5.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	-2.49	-2.88	-2.08
6.	Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	-5.68	-5.08	-4.43
7.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	-3.17	-3.40	-2.27
	<i>NTC (UP) LTD.</i>			
1.	Sri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow	-1.38	-1.81	-1.61

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Biji Cotton Mills, Hathras	-1.02	-1.14	-1.08
3.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan	-0.07	-0.33	-0.05
4.	Raebareli Textile Mills, Raebareli	-0.44	-0.43	-0.87
5.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	-1.44	-1.71	-0.02
6.	Muir Mills, Kanpur	-4.51	-5.00	-5.05
	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	-7.75	-7.92	-6.94
	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur	-3.09	-3.48	-2.66
9.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	-11.14	-8.58	-10.20
	NTC (SM) LTD.			
1.	Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi	+0.12	-0.01	+0.30
2.	Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay	-2.15	-4.65	-2.70

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay	-2.66	-3.76	-0.78
4.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	-2.96	-3.76	-1.50
5.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay	-4.99	-6.90	-2.91
6.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay	-4.24	-5.34	-3.77
7.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Mumbai	-4.05	-5.89	-3.55
8.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad	-0.66	-0.44	-0.24
9.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon	-1.12	-0.95	-0.30
10.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule	-1.64	-0.85	-0.27
11.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded	-1.67	-2.01	-1.88
	NTC (MN) LTD.			
1.	India United Mills No. 1, Bombay	-6.16	-8.39	-3.94

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
2.	India United Mills No. 2, Bombay	-4.61	-5.42	-2.42
3.	India United Mills No. 3, Bombay	-5.93	-7.81	-4.39
4.	India United Mills No. 4, Bombay	-5.93	-7.81	-4.39
5.	India United Mills No. 5, Bombay	-2.55	-2.70	-1.86
6.	India United Dye Works, Bombay	-3.71	-2.71	-2.02
7.	Mccl Mills, Nagpur	-4.04	-4.23	-4.18
8.	R.S.R.G. Spg & Wvg. Mills Akola	-1.51	-1.40	-1.07
9.	RBBA Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinghanghat	-1.41	-1.46	-0.31
10.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola	-1.27	-1.57	-1.25
11.	Vidarbha Mills, (Barar), Achalpur	-1.43	-1.68	-1.19

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
<i>NTC (GUJ.) LTD.</i>				
1	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot	-1.31	-1.63	-1.18
2	Mahatma Textile Mills, Bhavnagar	-3.23	-3.12	-2.25
3.	Pettad Textile Mills, Pettad	-2.82	-2.78	-2.86
4.	Ahmd. New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	-3.92	-4.08	-3.35
5	Ahmd. Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	-4.91	-5.12	-3.75
6.	Jehangir Tex. Mills, Ahmedabad	-4.38	4.43	-3.11
7. & 8.	Rajnagar Tex. Mills—1 & 2, Ahmedabad	-4.71	-5.11	-3.92
9.	Viramgam Tex. Mills, Viramgam	-2.26	-2.93	-2.31
	New Manekchock Tex. Mills, Ahmedabad	-2.62	-2.29	-2.01
	Himadri Tex. Mills, Ahmedabad	-1.97	2.47	-1.93

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad	—	—	—
	NTC (APKK&M) LTD.			
1.	Netha Spg. Mills, Secundrabad	-0.39	-0.58	-0.02
2.	Natrej Spg. Mills, Adilabad	-0.25	-0.47	+0.32
3.	Anantpur Cotton Mills, Tadapattri	-0.98	-1.30	-0.34
4.	Tirpuathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta	-0.24	Neglible	+0.70
5.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills, Devengere	-1.50	-1.46	+0.08
6.	Cannanore Spg & Wvg. Mills, Cannore	-0.02	+0.01	+1.00
7.	Kerala Lakshmi Mill, Trichur	-0.54	+0.08	+1.53
8.	Vijaymohini Mills, Trivandrum	-0.25	+0.06	+0.96
9.	Cannore S & W Mill, Mahe	-0.09	-0.10	+1.23

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni	-0.51	-0.46	+0.43
11.	Alagappa Tex. Mills, Alagappa Nagar	-0.94	+0.14	+1.14
12.	Mysore Mills Pro. Fac., Bangalore	-3.43	-3.81	-4.01
13.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	-3.92	-4.45	-3.53
14.	Mehboob Shahi Mills, Gulbarga	-4.57	-3.47	-2.74
15.	Parvathi Mills, Qullon	-1.36	-1.47	-1.53
16.	Azam Jahl Mills, Warangal	3.75	-3.55	-3.45
1.	Om Prasakthi Mills Coimbatore	-0.47	-0.61	+1.00
2.	Combodia Mills, Coimbatore	+0.34	-0.16	+1.92
3.	Krishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore	-0.09	-0.06	+1.00
4.	Sri Rangavillas Mills, Padamedu	-0.35	-0.11	+2.19

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	+0.15	-0.01	+1.84
6.	Pioneer Spinners, Kanudakudi	-0.25	-0.48	+0.96
7.	Bairamavarma Tex. Mills, Shencottah	+0.48	-0.24	+1.62
8.	Kaleeswarar 'B' unit, Kalyanarkoil	+0.10	-0.10	+2.25
9.	Kothendram Spg. Mills	—	—	—
10.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore	+0.01	-0.32	+1.05
11.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore	-0.11	-0.50	-0.12
12.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	-0.50	-1.98	-0.22
13.	Combatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	-0.98	-1.79	+1.88
14.	Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	-1.07	-2.23	-1.43
15.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Pondicherry	-3.50	-2.25	-1.48

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sri Sarada Mills, Podanur	-0.81	-1.21	+0.84
	NTC (WBABO) LTD.			
1.	Bengal Textile Mills, Murshidabad	-0.92	-1.17	-1.08
2.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra	-1.48	-1.97	-1.70
3.	Arati Cotton Mills, Howrah	-1.05	-1.32	-1.28
4.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills, No. 2, Kotaganj	-0.60	-0.80	-0.66
5.	Kanoria Industries, Kannanagar	-0.71	-0.89	-0.54
6.	Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore	-0.72	-0.93	-0.92
7.	Associated Industries, Kamrup	-1.02	-1.29	-1.30
8.	Bihar Cooperative Mills, Mokamah	-0.79	-1.06	-1.04
9.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur	-0.45	-1.17	-0.46

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	-4.89	-4.82	-5.56
11.	Bengal Fine No. 1, Konnagar	-1.57	-1.78	-1.83
12.	Bengal Luxmi C. Mills, Serampore	-3.03	-3.27	-3.39
13.	Shri Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Palta	-2.72	-3.30	-3.65
14.	Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore	-2.83	-9.13	-3.91
15.	Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sukchar	-1.25	-1.26	-2.11
16.	Jyoti Wvg. factory, Calcutta	-0.84	-0.98	-1.41
17.	Gaya cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya	-1.62	-2.14	-2.02
18.	Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar	-1.13	-1.22	-1.20
	<i>Managed Mills in Bombay</i>			
1.	Elphinstone Mills	-2.19	-3.31	-2.35

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Finlay Mills	-2.44	-4.36	-2.58
3.	Gold Mohur	-2.09	-3.38	-2.18
4.	Jam Mills	-3.98	-4.23	-4.55
5, 6 & 7.	Kohinoor Mills 1, 2 & 3	-5.80	-6.11	-5.87
8.	Madhusudan Mills	-4.46	-5.59	-5.54
9.	New City Mills	-2.78	-3.52	-1.42
10.	Podar Mills	-1.20	-0.77	-1.13
11.	Podar (Processors)	+0.43	+0.47	+0.44
12.	Sitaram Mills	-3.09	-4.08	-3.91
13.	Tata Mills (incl. Non-woven)	-1.71	-6.97	-4.55

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Other Managed Mills</i>				
1.	Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	-14.67	-14.58	-11.65
2.	Atherton Mills, Kanpur	-9.38	-9.06	-8.84

News Item Captioned "Doshi Pracharyon ke Khilaf Karvai Nahin"

**SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:**

1662. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to a news item captioned "Doshi Pracharyon Ke Khilaf Karvai Nahin" appearing in the Navbharat Times dated January 13, 1991 and state:

(a) the number of such Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas against whom enquiry is being held under different charges and how many of them have since retired; and

(b) the reasons for tardy progress of enquiry and the steps being taken to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Departmental proceedings are on against 24 Principals Grade I and 3 Principals Grade II. Out of these, 2 Principals Grade I have since retired on superannuation, whereas one Principal Grade I has been permitted to retire prematurely. A major penalty of compulsory retirement was imposed on one Principal Grade I but the Appellate Authority has passed orders for holding a fresh inquiry against him.

(b) Departmental proceedings are quasi-judicial in nature. A major penalty can be imposed only after fully complying with the elaborate prescribed procedure which is designed to ensure fair opportunity to the charged officer. Attempts to hasten the process unduly may affect the charged officer's right or give rise to some infirmity in the proceedings.

Supply of Edible Oil to Maharashtra

1663. PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of edible oils in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government have increased the price of Palm Oil and also reduced the quota of Palm oil and Palmolein supplied to the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the demand, supply and off-take of various edible oils in the State during 1990 and 1991, month-wise; and

(e) the action taken to arrest the shortage and price rise of edible oils in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). On account of non-availability of adequate stock of imported edible oils, no allocation of edible oils for supply through the Public Distribution System was made during the month of December 1990 and January 1991 to States/UTs. This has resulted in non-availability of Palmolein at Public Distribution outlets for a short while and also lesser import resulted in reduction of allocation of edible oils, to States/UTs including Maharashtra. The allocation of edible oils to Maharashtra has been reduced from 10,000 MTs in November, 1990 to 5,000 MTs in February, 1991.

Issue Price of imported edible oils supplied to States/UTs has 26th January, 1991 as under:-

(Rs. per tonne)

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
(i) Oil Supplied in bulk	Rs. 13,150	Rs. 16,500
(ii) Oil supplied in 15 kg. tins.	Rs. 14,500	Rs. 19,000

(d) The Government of Maharashtra had indicated an annual demand of 1,68,000 MTs during the oil-year 1989-90 (Nov. to Oct.) and for the oil-year 1990-91 the de-

mand has not been received as yet. Details of allocation and off-take of edible oils in respect of Maharashtra during 1990 and 1991, month-wise are as under:-

(Qty. in MTs.)

	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Off-take</i>
January, 1990	6500	8035
February, 1990	8000	9115
March, 1990	9000	9776
April, 1990	11000	8423
May, 1990	12000	8949
June, 1990	13000	10129
July, 1990	14500	10878
August, 1990	16500	16013
September, 1990	16500	16377
October, 1990	16500	16531
November, 1990	10000	10021
December, 1990		1718
January, 1991		278
February, 1991	5000	399
(till 20.2.1991)		

(e) Various measures have been taken to improve availability of indigenous oils and curb the price rise in the country which includes Maharashtra, 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 oil with non-conventional oil etc. 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.

[Translation]

**News Item Captioned "Rajiv Sarkar
Dwara Banai Gai Shiksha Niti Lagu
Hogi"**

1664. SHRI SATNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the importance and utility of "Ramamurti Committee Report" with reference to the news item captioned "Rajiv Sarkar Dwara Banai Gai Shiksha Niti Lagu Hogi", (Education Policy of Rajiv Government shall be implemented) appearing in the daily 'Hindustan' dated December 7, 1990;

(b) the provisions made under the New Education Policy for equal and uniform education to all i.e. equality in education, employment oriented education, National Youth Policy sports and language policy and the procedure for their implementation; and

(c) the financial provisions made for the implementation of the New Education Policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCEDEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Government have not taken a view on the Report of the National Policy on Education Review Committee. Government will formulate its views after receiving the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), which is meeting on 8th and 9th March, 1991.

(b) The National Policy on Education lays special emphasis on equalisation of educational opportunities, vocationalisation of education and the three language formula. In pursuance of the policy a Programme of Action was formulated. Copies of the National Policy and Programme of Action are available in the Parliamentary Library.

(c) In pursuance of the National Policy on Education the expenditure on Education in Central Plan increased from Rs. 283.45 crores in 1985-86 to about Rs. 914.5 crores in 1989-90.

[English]

**Appointment Teachers by Punjabi
Academy**

1665. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers are appointed by the Punjabi Academy of Delhi Administration for teaching Punjabi in the Government schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the criteria for such appointments; and

(c) the number of teachers appointed since 1989?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCEDEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The

Punjabi Academy provides part-time Punjabi language teachers in those schools where there are a minimum of six students desirous of learning Punjabi language. The selection of part-time teachers is made through a Selection Board constituted for the purpose. These part-time Punjabi language teachers have to qualify in the written test/interview before their appointment.

(c) The number of teachers appointed from 1989-90 is 2894, as on 28.2.1991.

Ayurvedic Treatment for Guineaeworm

1666. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to popularize the Ayurvedic system of Guineaeworm cure in guineaeworm affected areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Ayurvedic treatment for guineaeworm is already practiced in guineaeworm affected areas of the country through Ayurvedic practitioners hospitals and dispensaries. There is however, no separate proposal for popularising this treatment.

Proposal for Development of Calcutta

1667. SHRI AJIT PANJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any specific proposal from Govern-

ment of West Bengal for development of Calcutta;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the amount involved in that proposal; and

(d) the action Government has taken in this regard ?

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

(a) No such specific proposal has been received from the State Government.

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

National Youth Council

1668. SHRI M. SELVARASU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the National Youth Council has been constituted by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Council and the details of their respective organisational affiliations;

(c) whether Government are likely to announce a National Youth Policy; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below:

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A new National Youth Policy is under formulation and will be announced as soon as it is finalised.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1	2	3
1.	Prime Minister	Chairman
2.	Minister of Human Resource Development	Dy. Chairman
3.	Minister of State, Human Resource Development	Vice Chairman
4	Deputy Minister, Deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports	Vice Chairman
		MEMBERS
5.	Shri Bhagwati Singh, Uttar Pradesh	State Youth Minister
6.	Shri Bhanwarilal Sharma, Rajasthan	"
7.	Shri Subhash Chakraborty, West Bengal	"
8.	Representative, Government of Tamil Nadu	"
9	Representative, Government of Assam	"
10.	Shri M.M. Pallam Raju, Congress I	Member of Parliament

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1	2	3
11.	Shri Chhedi Paswan, Janata Dal	Member of Parliament
12.	K. Umabharti, B.J.P.	
13.	Shri A. Vijayaraghavan, C.P.I. (M)	
14.	Shri M. Selvarasu, C.P.I	
15.	Shri Mohanbhai Sanjibhai Delkar, Independent	
16.	Shri Nakul Nayak, Janata Dal (S)	
17.	Shri Tara Singh Sandhu, Communist Party of India	One Youth Leader representing recognised Political parties
18.	Shri Arvind Chaturvedi, Janta Party (JP)	
19.	Shri Mohinder Mathuria, Lok Dal (B)	
20.	Thiru V. Balasubramanian, AIADMK	
21.	Thiru M.I. Stalin, DMK	

Sl. No.	Name of the Member		Organisational Affiliation
	1	2	
22.	Shri D. S Warlaithma, Hill State People's Democratic Party, Meghalaya		Youth leader representing recognised political parties
23.	Shri Harkesh Singh Ujjainwal, Indian Congress (J) Trikha Group		"
24.	Shri Bansi Lal Sharma, Jammu & Kashmir Panthers Party		"
25.	Shri George Sebastian, Kerala Congress		"
26.	Dr. A. Jayant Kumar Singh, Manipur People's Party		"
27.	Shri M.K. Muneer, Kerala State Muslim League Committee		"
28.	Shri Babu Divakaran Revolutionary Socialist Party, Kerala		"
29.	Shri Barkhoo Ram Verma, Bahujan Samaj Party, Uttar Pradesh		"
30.	Shri P. Senthamizh Selvan, Pattali Students Federation, Pattali Makkal Katchi, Tamil Nadu		"
31.	Shri Sridam Debbarna, Tripura Upajati Juba Samity		"
32.	Shri Hoathang Haokip, Kuki National Assembly, Manipur		"

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1	2	3
33.	Shri Naren Chatterjee, All India Forward Bloc	Youth leader representing recognised political parties
34.	Shri Ajay Sadhotra, J & K National Conference	
35.	Shri V.N. Jairaj, Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha)	
36.	Dr. Lalthangliana, Mizo National Front	
37.	Shri D.R. Nongkynrih, Public Demands Implementation Convention, Meghalaya	"
38.	Shri Babu Chazhikadan, Kerala Congress (M)	"
39.	Dr. Sunilam, Janata Dal	"
40.	Shri Kanwaljit Singh, Shiromani Akali Dal	"
41.	Shri Dipak Basumatary, Plains Tribals Council of Assam	"
42.	Shri Rajendra Upreti, Sikkim Sangram Parishad	"
43.	Shri B.M. Lanong, Hill People Union, Meghalaya	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1	2	3
44.	Shri Chanakya Das Asom Gana Parishad	Youth leader representing - recognised political parties
45.	Shri Ashutosh Jaywant Rane, Shiv-Sena	
46.	Prof. Upendra Baxi, University of Delhi	Vice Chancellors
47.	Prof. U.R. Ananthamurthy, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala	"
48.	Prof. Ram Lal Parikh, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	"
49.	Prof. Ashin Das Gupta, Viswabharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal	"
50.	Prof. C.L. Anand, Arunachal University, Itanagar	"
51.	Shri Gurbax Singh Shergill Khalsa College, Amritsar, Punjab	College Principals
52.	Sister Annama Phillips, Stella Maris College, Madras	"
53.	Smt. Shashiben Naik, Matushri Virbalma Mahila College, Rajkot, Gujarat	"
54.	Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Patna College, Patna, Bihar	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1	2	3
55.	Shri P. Saikia, Nowgong College, Assam	"
56.	Shri Amit Sengupta, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	President of University Students' Unions
57.	Shri M. Nagaraju, Hyderabad University, Hyderabad, A.P.	
58.	Shri Pranvendra Sharma, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	
59.	Shri Sanjeev Mahapatra, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	
60.	Shri Alphonse Myrt Long, Meghalaya Post Graduate Students' Union, Shillong, Meghalaya	
61.	Km. Vandana Sharma, Government College for Women, Shimla, H.P.	Presidents of college Students' Union
62.	Shri D. Selvan, Presidency College, Madras	
63.	Km. Veena Natwarlal Shrimali, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	
64.	Km Rajni Singh, Patna Women's College, Patna	
65.	Shri Roko Keyho, School Agriculture Science and Research Development, Medziphema, Nagaland	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Organisational Affiliation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
66.	Dr. M. Aram, Tamil Nadu	Social Scientists of outstanding eminence with experience of Youth work
67.	Shri Shiv Viswanathan, Delhi	"
68.	Ms. Vatsala Sivasubramaniam, New Delhi	"
69.	Dr. Kedar Ranjan Bannerji, Calcutta	"
70.	Prof. H.M. Marulasiddiah, Bangalore	"
71.	Prof I.S. Saluja, Ludhiana Youth Centre, Punjab	Representatives of Voluntary Organisations of outstanding merit
72.	Shri M.N. Buch, National Centre for Human Settlement & Environment, Bhopal M.P.	"
73.	Ms. Sashi Raigopal, Samakhya, Hyderabad, A.P.	"
74.	Ms. Gomati Nair, Kerala Iykya Mahila Samajam, Kerala	"
75.	Ms. Julie Naklooda, Indian Sponsorship Committee (Antar Bharati), Mumbai, Maharashtra	"

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Organisational Affiliation</i>
1	2	3
76.	Shri Willimn Fernandes, Centro Social Anjo, Churchorem, Goa	"
77.	Shri S. S. Chakraborty Ramakrishna Mission Ashram Narendrapur, West Bengal	"
78.	Shri Sunil Kumar Patel, Parivartan, Orissa	"
79.	Sister Julia, Little Flower School, Meghalaya	"
80.	Shri C. Lalbiakmavia, Central Young Mizo Association, Mizoram	"
81.	Shri Chandrabhan Prasad, Uttar Pradesh	Representatives of Scheduled Castes
82.	Shri M. Narsimhulu, Andhra Pradesh	"
83.	Shri Surajmani Bhiogade, Maharashtra	"
84.	Shri Sudarshan Sarkar, Bihar	"
85.	Shri Rajendra Kumar Sisodia, Bihar	"
86.	Km. Vijayalakshmi, Himachal Pradesh	Representative of Scheduled Tribes
87.	Shri Raja Rao Andhra Pradesh	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Member		Organisational Affiliation
	1	2	
			3
88.	Shri Bhubaneswar Lohra	Bihar	"
89.	Shri Chander Mohan Surin	Orissa	"
90.	Shri J. Ralpapthang,	Manipur	"
91.	Shri Raj Kumar Raj,	Bihar	Representative of Socially Backward Groups and Minorities
92.	Km. Kercy Alexander,	Kerala	"
93.	Km. Nikhat Jamal Qayoom,	Delhi	"
94.	Shri Vidya Sagar,	Andhra Pradesh	"
95.	Shri Bijay Kumar Pradhan,	Orissa	"
96.	Shri Mohd. Isa,	Uttar Pradesh	"
97.	Shri Raj Pal Singh,	Delhi	"
98.	Smt. Gnanasundari Raghupathy,	Tamil Nadu	"
99.	Shri R. Sugathan,	New Delhi	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation	
1	2	3	
100.	Shri N. Arockiadass, Tamil Nadu	"	
101.	Shri R.K. Raju, New Delhi	"	
102.	Smt. Asma Memoom, Maharashtra	"	
103.	Shri Hari Kishan Prajapathi, Delhi	"	
104.	Prof. Eknath Yadav, Maharashtra	"	
105.	Shri Satnam Singh Kainth, Punjab	"	
106.	Km. Shahzada Aziz, Jammu & Kashmir	National Youth Awardees	
107.	Shri Stan Thekaekara, Tamil Nadu	"	
108.	Prof. M.S. Muhammad Usman Ansari Maharashtra	"	
109.	Shri Arun Kumar Singh, Bihar	"	
110.	Shri Santosh Kumar Pradhan, Sikkim	"	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Organisational Affiliation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
111.	Kum Saryu Chitkara, Haryana	Outstanding Merit Scholars
112.	Miss Simonil Hoshang Patel, Karnataka	"
113.	Shri P.D. Patodkar, Maharashtra	"
114.	Shri Malabika Pramanik, West Bengal	"
115.	Km. Sonali Ghosh, Meghalaya	"
116.	Shri Pargat Singh, New Delhi	Outstanding Sportspersons
117.	Km. P.T. Usha, Kerala	"
118.	Shri Mohd. Azharuddin, Andhra Pradesh	"
119.	Shri Prakash Padukone, Karnataka	"
120.	Skt. Ami Ghia, Maharashtra	"
121.	Ms. Pushpamala, N. Karnataka	Outstanding young Persons from the field of Culture

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Organisational Affiliation</i>
1	2	3
122.	Ms. Vasundara Tiwari, New Delhi	"
123.	Km. Alarmel Valli, Tamil Nadu	"
124.	Ms. Shruti Sadolikar, Maharashtra	"
125.	Shri Anjan Sen, West Bengal	"
126.	Dr. (Ms.) Mallika Sarabhai, Gujarat	"
127.	SUO Amit Ashri	The best boy and girl cadets from the NCC
128.	UO Jhumpa Bannerjee, New Delhi	
129.	CUO Krishna Rao Homesh, Karnataka	
130.	SGT Hungaracutta Sultha Rao, Tamil Nadu	
131.	UO Mahajan Vaishali Purshotam, Maharashtra	
132.	Cdt. Narayan Lal, Rajasthan	
133.	SGT Mausumi Bose, West Bengal	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Organisational Affiliation</i>
1	2	3
134.	SUO Asis Kumar Satapathy, Orissa	"
135.	SUO Montu Moyong, Arunachal Pradesh	"
136.	SGT Angela Bora, Assam	"
137.	Shri Sandeep Bhalla, New Delhi	The best boy scouts and girl guides from Bharat Scouts and Guides
138.	Ms. Jagruti Prajapati, Uttar Pradesh	"
139.	Shri Vivekananda, Tamil Nadu	"
140.	Ms. Vaijayanti V. Deshpande, Karnataka	"
141.	Shri Mahesh Purshottam Kamat, Goa	"
142.	Km. Renuka L. Sharma, Maharashtra	"
143.	Shri Biswajeet Dass, West Bengal	"
144.	Smt. Syamli Basak, Bihar	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1	2	3
145.	Shri Pranab Jyoti Lahakar, Assam	"
146.	Ms. Dulali Acharya, Tripura	"
147.	Km. Neelam Kumari, Haryana	The best boy and girl NSS Volunteers
148.	Shri Onkar Mot, Rajasthan	"
149.	Km. S. Padmadeepa, Andhra Pradesh	"
150.	Shri M.M. Dominic Savio Tamil Nadu	"
151.	Shri Nand Kishore Pandya, Maharashtra	"
152.	Km. Maria Anita Dias, Goa	"
153.	Shri Sanjoy Mukherjee West Bengal	"
154.	Km. Sunita Singh, Bihar	"
155.	Shri Fesom Sekong, Arunachal Pradesh	"

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Organisational Affiliation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
156.	Km. Zothan Khumi, Mizoram	"
157.	Shri S.N. Subba Rao, New Delhi	Eminent persons in the field of youth welfare programmes
158.	Dr Meenakshi Gopinath, New Delhi	"
159.	Shri Sanjay Ghose, Rajasthan	"
160.	Ms. Aruna Roy, Rajasthan	"
161.	Shri Rajiv, Uttar Pradesh	"
162.	Shri Natwar Thakkar, Nagaland	"
163.	Ms. Bachendri Pal, Bihar	"
164.	Dr. S.H. Deshpande, Maharashtra	"
165.	Ms. Chandra Agnihotri, Gujarat	"
166.	Shri Manohar Phalke, Maharashtra	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation		
1	2	3		
167.	Shri Arvind Buch Gujarat	"		
168.	Shri Amar Habib, Maharashtra	"		
169.	Smt. A. Wahabuddin Ahmed, Andhra Pradesh	"		
170.	Prof. Rev. Fr. Aribor, Tamil Nadu	"		
171.	Dr D. K. Oza, Tamil Nadu	"		
172.	Shri Harsh Goenka, Maharashtra	Young and successful owners/managers of industrial enterprises, who have made path breaking efforts in promoting entrepreneurships and employment		
173.	Ms. Rita Singh, New Delhi			
174.	Smt. Rashida Yunus Baikhnia Gujarat			
175.	Shri J. Navanitha Krishnan, Tamil Nadu			
176.	Shri Ajit Deka, Assam			

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1	2	3
177.	Dr. (Smt.) Sushila Rani Garg, Rajasthan	Outstanding programme coordinators— National Service Scheme
178.	Shri C. Thomas Abraham, Kerala	
179.	Smt. Jyoti Vora, Maharashtra	
180.	Shri S.N. Mishra, Orissa	
181.	Dr. R.N. Sharan, Meghalaya	
182.	Shri A.K. Pandya,	Director General, Sports Authority of India New Delhi
183.	Shri P.K. Mishra	
184.	Lt. Gen. M.K. Lahiri	
185.	Sardar Lakshman Singh	Director General, NCC
		National Commissioner, Bharat Scouts & Guides

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Organisational Affiliation
1.	2	3
186.	Dr. R.L. Anand	Secretary General, Indian Olympic Association
187.	Dr. H.K. Saxena	national Chariman, Youth Hostels Association of India
188.	Prof. S.K. Agarwala	Secretary, Association of Indian Universities
189.	Shri Anil Bordia	Secretary, Department of Education, Government of India
190.	Shri Bhaskar Ghose	Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India
191.	Km. Meera Seth	Secretary, Women & Child Development, Government of India
192.	Shri S.R. Shankaran	Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India
193.	Shir J.M. Quereshi	Secretary, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India
194.	Shri V.P. Sawhney,	Secretary, Ministry of Labour Government of India

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Organisational Affiliation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
195.	Shri Mahesh Prasad	Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India
196.	Shri R. Vasudevan,	Secretary, Department of Small Scale Agro & Rural Industries, Govt. of India
197.	Shri M. Varadarajan,	Secretary, Department of youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India
MEMBER SECRETARY		
198.	Shri D.K. Manavalan,	Joint Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India

Note: There are 24 vacancies in the National Youth Council be filled up for the present term of the Council out of these, 19 vacancies are in the category of representatives of recognised political parties who are yet to send in their nominations, both at National as well as State level and 5 vacancies are in the category of representatives of State Youth Councils, which are yet to be constituted. When these vacancies are filled up the total membership of the National Youth Council would be 222.

Report of Tikku Committee

1669. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R. K. Tikku Committee appointed by the Government for cadre review of doctors of Central Health Services have submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the precise demands of the specialist doctors; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to fulfil the demands?

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

(b) A statement giving the details of the recommendations made by the Committee is given below.

(c) The Specialist Officers Association of Central health Service have informed that the Tikku Committee Report is not only totally favouring General Duty Medical Officers but also is against the interest of Specialist Community. According to them, implementation of the Report will cause lot of damage to Specialist Community and will result in frustration and demoralisation. They are not in favour of implementing the Report in the present form. They feel the Report should be rejected. The important points raised by the Association in respect of certain recommendations of the Committee are indicated below:-

1. No lateral entry at any level.
2. No merging to the Generalist and

Specialist, cadre.

3. No direct lateral induction at the level of Rs. 3700-5000.
4. Induction of Post-graduate degree holders General Duty Medical Officers as Specialists not justified.
5. Promotion at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 should be no par with teaching sub-cadre.
6. promotion to the scale of Rs. 5900-6700 should be on the basis of seniority-cum-merit.
7. Scale of pay of Rs. 5900-6700 may be extended to Rs. 5900-7300.
8. Specialists with 10 years service should be given in-situ promotion to SAG on the same basis as recommended for General Duty Medical Officers after 17 years.
9. Recommendation of D.T. C. in respect of 116 SAG posts in General Duty Medical Officer cadre to be withheld till High Power Committee report's implementation is finalised.
10. Specialist doctors after serving 3 years at Rs. 4500/- should be promoted in-situ to SAG Rs. 5900/- scale.
11. promotional avenues in the 3 Sub-cadres of the Specialist should be at par.
12. Specialist Officers should get the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 after 2 years of service and the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 after 6 years of

- service, in-situ. After completion of 9 years of service in the Specialists cadre or after 3 years of service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, the officers should be promoted in-situ in the scale of Rs. 5900-7300.
13. Enough Posts should be created the scale of Rs. 7300-7600 and Rs. 7300-8000.
 14. Posts like Head of the specialised institutions, Dean of Medical Colleges and other teaching institutions, Medical Superintendent and Heads of the major institutions and Additional Director General Health Services need upgradation in the scale of Rs. 7300-8000.
 15. Changes in voluntary retirement and superannuation rules.
- The Association of Public Health Specialists of Central Health Services have made the following observations:-
1. Specialists start late due to time taken on acquiring qualifications and experience and they begin at the level of Rs. 3000-5000. Therefore, by analogy percentage of posts at SAG level for specialists Cadre should be suitably increased.
 2. By analogy the specialists Grade Officers Rs. 3000-5000 should be promoted to posts in scale of Rs. 5900-6700 appropriately to Rs. 5900-7300 on seniority cum fitness basis without linking to vacancies and if necessary in situ basis.
 3. The reasons given by the Committee in the name of drawing higher expertise directly does not appear to be rationed. It is once again emphasised that recruitments shall only be made at Specialist Grade II level and higher level, expertise should be built up through processes of training and continuing medical education which have been recommended by the Committee.
 4. The number of SAG posts existing at the time of restructuring of CHS in 1982 should all be upgraded to HAG level posts under different specialities and sub-cadres. This will obviate providing further justification and this will also lessen the different irritant factors which come on the way while creating posts under different specialities.
 5. All sub-cadres should have appropriate career prospects.
 6. GDMOs get Rs. 3000-4500 after 4 years of service and with 2 years of ante-date will get after 2 years of services. Specialists take at least 6 years more (3 for speciality + 3 for experience) for getting the post of Specialist Grade - II at 3000-5000. Therefore, Specialist Grade II may be given pay scale of Rs. 3700-5000 from the very beginning.
 - (d) The demands of Specialists doctors are linked with recommendations of Tikku Committee report on which no final decision has been taken as yet.
 1. Officers of the GDMC Sub-Cadre may be promoted to the grade of

- CMO after they have put in 10 years of service on seniority-cum-fitness basis without linkage such promotions to vacancies.
2. The Government may consider bringing in uniformity in the pay scales of Senior Medical Officers and Specialists Gr. II.
 3. Officers of the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be promoted to the Grade of Rs. 4500-5700 on completion of 14 years of service without linking to vacancies. The selection for such promotion will be the same as for selection to the grade Rs. 4500-5700/- recommended for the Specialists Grades.
 4. Over a period of time the ratio between the posts in the GDMO Sub-Cadre to posts in other Sub-Cadre may be brought down to 1:1.
 5. 250 posts of Medical Officers may be transferred as Specialists Gr. II posts in the non-teaching Sub-cadre. As a one time measure these posts may be filled by internal recruitment from amongst the eligible post-Graduate Degrees and Diploma holders in the GDMO Sub-Cadre.
 6. 100 posts may be created in the senior scale of Specialists Gr. II in the non-teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre for internal recruitment after formally amending recruitment rules.
 7. The number of posts vacated by the PG GDMOs on their appointment as Specialist Gr. II in the non-teaching sub-cadre may also be transferred to non-teaching Specialist Gr. II for recruitment in the normal course.
 8. The Recruitment Rules for Specialist Gr. II in the non-teaching Sub-cadre may be amended to provide for 75% by promotion and 25% by direct recruitment. Eligible Post Graduate GDMOs with one year service in the CHS may be made eligible for promotion to the post earmarked for promotion quote.
 9. Post-Graduate GDMOs who are now eligible and willing may be appointed as Teaching Specialist Gr. II after proper screening and the posts vacated by them in the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be abolished.
 10. As a very special cases on option to revert the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be given to those who had in earlier years moved over from GDMO sub-cadre to Specialists' Sub-cadres.
 11. In future Post-Graduate Degree holders who join the GDMO Sub-cadre may be granted 2 years ante-dated seniority. Similarly Post-Graduate Diploma holders may be given on one year ante-dated seniority. Post Graduate allowance may be abolished for future entrants.
 12. Specialist Gr. II in the Teaching Sub-Cadre who are granted the senior scale of Rs. 3700-5000 may be promoted to the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 after they complete 4 years of service.
 13. Recruitment rules for the post of Asstt. professors in the Reach-

- ing Specialists Sub-Cadre may be revert and suitably amended taking into account the No. regulations. If the rules are amended in sue a way that no experience after acquiring PG degree is required for appointment as Asstt. Professors Asstt. Professors may be placed in the Scale of Rs. 3700-5000 after 4 years as against the present requirement of 2 years.
14. If a doctor with qualifications of DM, NOH or equivalent qualifications is recruited to the CHS, he may be granted two advance increments in the grade in which he is recruited.
 15. The functional grade of Rs. 4500-5700 and non-functional placement grade of Rs. 4500-5700 in the three specialists Sub-Cadre may be merged. Specialist Sr. II Officers in the Senior time scale may be promote to the merged grade of Rs. 4500-5700 on completion of 4 years. The promotion shall be by selection. Officers may be considered for promotion in order of their seniority subject to their clearing the bench mark of "Very Good". There will be no zone of selection.
 16. CHS rules may be amended to provide for lateral induction at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as Rs. 3700-5000 in the Specialists Grade and posts may be created on yearly basis to the extent and necessary for direct recruitment;
 17. As a one time measure officers who have been brought on to
- Group A CHS services on 1.1.1973, may be promoted to the SAG in-situ basis (As personal) in the phased manner so that all of them who are selected by a DPC may be in SAG by the middle of 1993. In CGHS 120, 75, 50 and 50 officers may be given promotion insitu during 1990-1991, 1992 and 1993. Similarly, 250, 100, 75 and 75 officers may be upgraded in Railways Medical Services during the corresponding periods. Sufficient number of posts as are functionally justified may be created in SAG within a period of 6 to 9 months. The number of SAG posts in CHS identified on functional justification may be of the order of 15% of the total cadre. The officers who are given promotion in-situ may be adjusted against the sanctioned posts. The posts held by others which cannot be so adjusted will revert to the original grade of their ceasing to hold those posts.
18. 30 posts in the Teaching Sub-cadre, 46 posts in the non teaching sub-cadre and one post in the Public Health sub-cadre may be upgraded to SAG from the functional grade of Rs. 4500-5700 during 1990, 1991, and 1992 to improve the prospects of promotion of specialists.
 19. The posts of Professor in the grade of Rs. 5900-6700 may be designated as Senior Professors and any post sanctioned in the Teaching Sub-Cadre in the grade of Rs. 7300-7600 may be designated as Director-Professor.
 20. 8 posts of SAG in the CHS may

- be upgraded to the Grade Rs. 7300-7600 and 3 new posts of Addl. DG may be created. Where functionally justified HAG posts may be sanctioned upto 1% of the total cadre strength.
21. 5 posts of Addl. DG (existing 2 plus new creations) may be operated in the pay scale of Rs. 7300-8000 on the lines of posts in the Postal Board, Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise & Customs.
22. The cadre management relating to CHS should be and large rest with the Directorate General of health Services subject to what is stated in this para.
23. The Director General of Railway Medical Service may be upgraded to the scale of pay Rs. 8000 fixed. Nine posts of SAG may be upgraded to pay scale of Rs. 7300-7600. Two posts in the grade Rs. 7300-8000 may be created by the Railway Board by abolishing one post in Rs. 7300-7600.
24. The guidelines for creation of post in SAG as one time measure as well as up-grading posts in the pay scale Rs. 7300-7600 may also be applied for posts in Indian Ordinance Factories and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
25. As a long term measure, Government may examine the introduction of a modified flexible complementing scheme for the officers of the CHS and Allied Cadres to ensure prospects of promotion to them as the conventional method of sanction of higher level posts in these cadres for careers progressing is difficult.
26. On merits of the demand considered in isolation, we recommend increasing the age of retirement of doctors to 60. The Govt. may, however, take a decision in the matter in the context of the general policy of the Government.
27. The benefit of added years of service' available under rule 30 of CCS (Pension) rules may also be made applicable for recruitment to the GDMOs Sub-Cadre even in respect of MBBS degree holders by suitable amendment of rules.
28. The formation of the Indian Medical and Health Service should be taken up for implementation even if all the State Governments do not participate initially.
29. All new entrants to the CHS should undergo a basic course of training of 8 to 12 weeks' duration. Refresher course should be arranged at 3 levels viz. Executive, Advisory and Higher Administrative.
30. Adequate opportunity should be provided to the doctors to ensure continuing Medical Education.
31. Study leave provisions may be amended to provide for Study Leave for 3 years instead of 2 years as Post-Graduate courses are of the 3 years duration in the medical field.
32. A High level Expert Group should

be appointed to examine the whole structure for provision of Medical and Health Services which may go into such matters like converting Central Health Service as one unified cadre and measures to restrict the intake of the officers at the entry level by operating a percentage of posts at base level by deputation and short-term contract.

Literacy in India

1670. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts declared as completely literate;

(b) the percentage of Indians illiterate at present and how many of them are females and how many belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to solve the problem of illiteracy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) so far, only Ernakulam District in the State of Kerala has been declared as fully literate.

(b) The percentages of total illiterates, female illiterates, Scheduled Caste illiterates and Scheduled Tribe illiterates to total population as per 1981 census are 63.77, 36.32, 12.38 and 6.49 respectively. These figures exclude Assam where no census was conducted in 1981.

(c) *Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children up to 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 80.00 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.

Payment for Land in Dwarka

1671. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Act of 1957 states that only twenty-five per cent of the cost of land should be paid on allotment and Rules also specify that fifty per cent of the cost should be paid only when possession of the plots has been given;

(b) if so, reasons for flouting the statutory laws by asking Group Housing Societies to pay fifty per cent of the cost for allotment of land in Dwarka (Papan Kalan);

(c) whether the Government has given clearance to D.D.A. in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for issuing letters to different societies in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAM): (a) to (d). While the Delhi Development Act

does not specify the rate and manner of realisation of premium, the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981 issued under the Act lay down the manner of realisation of land premium. However, DDA has reported that the Rule regarding realisation of premium has not been applied to group housing societies and 100% premium used to be realised before handing over possession of land. For allotment of land to cooperative group housing societies in Dwarka Phase-I, the DDA has demanded 50% premium in the first instance and the entire 100% premium before handing over possession. This stipulation was made with a view to raising funds for speedy development of land and acquisition of more land for allotment to societies in future. The issue of realising 50% of premium in the first instance is subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

[Translation]

Yarn Mills in Marathwada Region

1672. SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of applications pending for setting up of yarn mills in the Marathwada region; and

(b) the time by which these application are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) One application for 25,000 spindles from M/s. Terna Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girmi Osmanabad for Registration for Textile Commissioner's Office.

(b) On receipt of details asked for from the party.

[English]

Exhibition Organised by Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts

1673. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts had organised some exhibition depicting a multimedia concept of 'Kaal';

(b) if so, the details thereof with unique features of the said exhibition;

(c) whether the exhibition attracted a large number of spectators;

(d) if so, the details thereof with categories of these spectators;

(e) whether Government propose to encourage the Centre to organise more such exhibitions in future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof with provision of funds to be made available for the purpose and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exhibition explored human thought and experience, the sciences and arts, the visible and metaphysical, all having time as a basic co-ordinate. The guiding principle for such an exploration was the search for commonality of perceptions regarding time in different cultures, faiths and disciplines. The multi-media presentation was an attempt to bring forward these commonalities regarding this seminal concern of man. The exhibition constituted nine sections, namely, Hrdya (primordial time), Srsti (creation), Spandan (Breath), Kala-Bodha (time

articulation), Dik-Kala (Space Time), Kala-Mana (Time measure), Kala-Krama (Time as movement), Kala-Anubhuti (Transience), Kala-Sunya, Puma (Transcendence and Immanence)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) People from the general public, scholars from all parts of the world, academicians, students from schools and colleges and distinguished VIPs have visited the exhibition.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Institution has been given a corpus grant of Rs. 25 crores for its programmes, including Seminars and Exhibitions, and expenditure on these is being met from the interest earnings accruing on this corpus grant.

Literacy Rate in Madhya Pradesh

1674. KUMARI UMABHARATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether literacy rate of Khajuraho constituency is the lowest; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) A statement indicating district-wise literacy rate in the State of Madhya Pradesh is given below

(b) and (c). The literacy rate of Khajuraho constituency is not available. However, the literacy rate of Khajuraho (non-municipal town), according to 1981 census is 34.23 per cent.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate (Excl. 0—4)</i>
	Madhya Pradesh	32.24
1.	Morena	30.09
2.	Bhind	36.51
3.	Gwalior	45.31
4.	Datia	32.11
5.	Shiv Puri	24.03
6.	Guna	25.32
7.	Tikamgarh	22.47
8.	Chhatarpur	23.79

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate (Excl. 0—4)</i>
<hr/>		
9.	Panna,	22.84
10.	Sagar	40.29
11.	Damoh	35.26
12.	Satna	31.14
13.	Rewa	29.32
14.	Shahdol	22.38
15.	Sidhi	17.38
16.	Manisaur	36.09
17.	Ratlam	33.94
18.	Ujjain	38.05
19.	Shajapur	27.41
20.	Dewas	31.07
21.	Jhabua	13.21
22.	Dhar	23.71
23.	Indore	56.00
24.	West Nimar	27.06
25.	East Nimar	35.71
26.	Rajgarh	20.93
27.	Vidisha	29.96
28.	Bhopal	54.26
29.	Sehore	27.09
30.	Raisen	27.14

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate (Excl. 0—4)</i>
31.	Betul	32.62
32.	Hoshangabad	40.95
33.	Jabalpur	47.06
34.	Narsimhapur	38.50
35.	Manila	26.08
36.	Chhindwara	32.59
37.	Seoni	31.15
38.	Balaghat	38.74
39.	Surguja	18.74
40.	Bilaspur	32.94
41.	Raigarh	29.39
42.	Raj Nandgaon	30.57
43.	Durg	43.57
44.	Raipur	35.34
45.	Bastar	16.39

Note: The literacy rates have been calculated on the total population exclusive of the population in age group 0-4.

**Implementation of Recommendation of
National Commission of Urbanisation**

1675. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of the National

Commission on Urbanisation was received by the Government; if so, when; and

(b) the details of recommendations of the said commission which have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-

OPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the National commission on urbanisation was submitted to the Government in August, 1988.

(b) following important recommendations have been made by the National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) in its Report:

- (i) 329 towns have been identified by the NCU as Generators of Economic Momentum (GEMs). The Commission have recommended that these towns which have shown signs of fast economic growth or have a potential of such growth should receive the highest priority in future development.
- (ii) The amelioration of urban poverty should be accorded the same priority as that given to rural poverty and self employment of the urban poor must be encouraged by an appropriate credit support programme for creation of such urban assets as water supply drainage systems, land development etc.
- (iii) Housing policy must aim for increasing the supply of serviced land and low cost shelter improving and up-grading slums and conserving the existing housing stock. It has also recommended that the sites and services programme should be extended to cover the entire cross section of society.

The Government have taken the following actions on the above mentioned important recommendations:-

- (i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns, out of 388 towns covered under this scheme by the end of VIth Five Year Plan, 157 are towns identified by the NCU (GEMs)
- (ii) In the recently launched scheme of Growth Centres for Industrial Development, 21 are GEMs out of 60 growth centres selected so far.
- (iii) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched by this Ministry in October, 1989 with aims to provide employment to urban unemployed and unemployable poor. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 110 crores has been provided for the implementation of this scheme.
- (iv) The recommendations of the NCU concerning Housing and Shelter have been given due consideration in the draft National Housing Policy.

Buildings in Iraq by National Building Construction Corporation

1676. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of buildings constructed by the National Building Corporation in Iraq and the cost thereof;
- (b) whether payment has been received from the concerned authorities; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken to realise the amount from Iraq.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) The NBCC constructed 12 buildings in Iraq at a cost of Rs. 202.53 crores.

(b) and (c). Part Payments have been received and the outstanding balance is Rs. 91.85 crores.

Out of the balance amount, Rs. 71.79 crores are covered under the deferred payment agreements signed between the Government of India and the Government of Iraq. As per these agreements, the dues are payable in instalments by April 1996. Some dues are to be realised in cash in US Dollars/ local currency.

Closure of Schools, Colleges and Universities to Spread Literacy

1677. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some educationalists have suggested that all Colleges, Schools and Universities be closed for one year so as to engage the students to spread literacy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) A suggestion to this effect was discussed in the meeting of the Council of National Literacy Mission Authority held on 15th February, 1991. The suggestion was generally endorsed by the Council.

(b) Teachers and students have been playing an important role in the National Literacy Mission ever since its inception. For this purpose necessary dialogues have taken place with the representatives of All India Primary Teachers' Federation, All India University and College Teachers' Organisa-

tion, Director General of National Cadet Corps and functionaries of National Service Scheme. A mass programme of functional literacy to secure the involvement of teachers and students has been in operation since May, 1986, the ambit of which is being extended from year to year. In the wake of two country-wide jathas organised for creating environment conducive to literacy, mass campaigns for total literacy have been taken up in the entire States of Kerala and Goa, Union Territory of Pondicherry, 100 Talukas in Gujarat and 31 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in 1990-91 in which there is sizeable involvement of students and teachers from schools/colleges/universities. The National Literacy Mission will continue to make all efforts to secure the maximum possible involvement of teachers and students on a voluntary basis.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kerala

1678. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for providing buildings to house any of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Sangathan constructs buildings for Kendriya Vidyalayas under Civil and Defence Sectors only, subject to provision of land by the sponsoring authorities, while the buildings for Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Project Sector are provided by the project authorities themselves.

Subsidy to Bread Manufacturers

1679. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn subsidies hitherto given to bread manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation/recommendations, regarding the wheat allocation to bread manufacturers and decontrol of prices of bread, have been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). As no subsidy is being given to the bread manufacturers the question of its withdrawal does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On the recommendations of Delhi Administration, Food Corporation of India has been authorised to sell 10,000 tonnes of wheat to the Bread Units in Delhi @ Rs. 320 per quintal for the months of January to March, 1991.

Adult Education Projects in Andhra Pradesh

1680. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Adult Education Projects working in Andhra Pradesh at present; and

(b) the central assistance provided to such projects during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Projects at present	Central assistance provided year wise			
			(Amount in Rs. lakhs)			
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Rural Functional Literacy Project	26	211.77	307.14	*170.30	
2.	Voluntary Agencies	42	78.46	107.74	*34.12	
*3.	Total Literacy Projects approved district-wise:					
(i)	Chittoor				390.64	
(ii)	Hyderabad				242.00	
(iii)	Cuddapah				300.00	
(iv)	Nellore				263.00	
(v)	Visakhapatnam				253.00	
(vi)	Kurnool				266.00	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Projects at present	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)			
			Central assistance provided year wise			
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(vii)	Mehbubnagar					38.00
(viii)	Nizamabad					148.00
(ix)	Kharman					227.00
(x)	Karimnagar					330.00
(ix)	West Godavari					240.00

* Relates to amount released upto February 1991.

** Relates to amount approved under Central Assistance.

Edible Oils to Gujarat

1681. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have urged Union Government to release more quantity of edible oils to the State, in view of the unprecedented shortage of edible oil in the state;

(b) if so, the quantum of edible oils requested by the State; and

(c) the time by which enhanced supply is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat has requested for allotment of 20,000 MTs of Palmolein per month. Allocation of imported edible oil to States/U.Ts. for supply through Public Distribution System is made taking into account the Availability and other related factors. There has been a reduction in imports of edible oil due to foreign exchange constraints. Gujarat will continue to be given allocation of edible oil based on the above criteria.

Issue of Notebooks on Concessional Rates

1682. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students of educational institutions were provided notebooks on concessional rates;

(b) the number of notebooks provided to the students annually on concessional rates during the last three years;

(c) whether the notebooks which were made available to the students previously are not being provided in the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (d). A scheme for subsidised supply of white printing paper for the printing of school textbooks, exercise books and examination answer sheets was in operation till 1989-90.

Altogether under the scheme, the following quantity of paper was allotted and supplied to the States/UTs during the last three years:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allotted in MTs</i>	<i>Supplied in MTs</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	80,000	79,438
1988-89	80,000	75,598
1989-90	80,000	28,663

The information regarding the quantity of notebooks produced using the subsidised paper is not available. The question of continuation of the scheme is under consideration.

Water and Sanitation Condition in Delhi

1683. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission on Urbanisation has made a study about the water and sanitation conditions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details to the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission and if no action has been taken the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to ensure adequate water supply and proper sanitation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) No, Sir

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

Basic Amenities to Hutment Dwellers on Government Land

1684. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for providing basic amenities to hutment dwellers on the land belonging to the Union Government or its agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). The question of providing basic amenities to hutment dwellers on the land belonging to the Union Government or its agencies has been under consideration. The State Government has reported that in consultation with Central Ministries they have decided to provide in appropriate cases, basic amenities in slums or Central Government lands also in Bombay, under the State Sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. Government of India is not separately providing any funds for this purpose.

Private Institutions to Start Medical Colleges

1685. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage private institutions to start medical colleges; and

(b) the number of private institutions in each State whose degrees and courses were recognised by Medical Council of India during the year 1990-91?

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) Nil.

Grant to Universities in States

1686. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants and assistance rendered by the Central Government/University Grants Commissions during the last two years to various degree or post-graduate colleges affiliated to different Universities in the State of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether complaints have been received against the managements of those colleges regarding misuse of such funds;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered during the above period; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by the UGC, the Commission provides financial assistance to all the eligible universities and colleges for their general development as well as for specific schemes on a plan to plan basis. A statement showing the total grants provided during the 7th Plan Period to eligible universities and their affiliated colleges in the State of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh is attached as Statement-I. The Commission has received some complaints regarding alleged misuse of funds in respect of certain colleges as shown in the statement is given below. These complaints have been referred by UGC to the Vice-Chancellors of the concerned Universities for comments.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Universities	Colleges
<i>Karnataka</i>			
1.	Bangalore	301.74	128.35
2.	Gulbarga	118.40	77.32
3.	Karnataka	308.25	169.38
4.	Mangalore	113.01	73.37
5.	Mysore	414.56	106.10
6.	Kuvempu	93.13	3.32
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
1.	Agra	148.82	302.19
2.	Aligarh	989.55	—
3.	Allahabad	614.07	53.08

(Rs. In lakhs)			
		<i>Universities</i>	<i>Colleges</i>
4.	Avadh	32.74	224.50
5.	Banaras	1556.61	11.83
6.	Bundelkhand	5.31	82.28
7.	Garhwal	202.08	81.61
8.	Gorakhpur	197.93	381.38
9.	Kanpur	98.03	292.44
10.	Kashi Vidyapith	63.08	—
11.	Kumaoo	232.23	50.72
12.	Lucknow	426.06	96.63
13.	Meerut	165.38	361.06
14.	Rohilkhand	20.05	546.75
15.	Roorkee	608.70	—

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	Name of the College	Name of the University to which the College is affiliated
1	2	3
1.	G.B. Pant Degree College, Pratapgari, Jaunpur (U.P.)	Poorvanchal University
2.	Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur (U.P.)	Poorvanchal University
3.	Ratansen Degree College, Sidharthnagar (U.P.)	Gorakhpur University
4.	J.L.N.S.P.S. College, Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur University
5.	Swami Levanand Degree College, Mathlar Deoria (U.P.)	Gorakhpur University
6.	D.S. College, Aligarh	Agra University
7.	S.V. College, Aligarh	Agra University
8.	Dau Dayal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Firozabad	Agra University
9.	Sahu Ram Swarup Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bareilly	Rohilkhand University
10.	Gulab Singh Hindu (P.G.) College, Bilnore	Rohilkhand University
11.	R.H. Govt. (P.G.) College Kashipur	Kumaun University

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of College</i>	<i>Name of the University to which the College is affiliated</i>
1	2	3
12.	Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya Harodoi	Kanpur University
13.	D.A.V. College, Bulandshahar	Meerut University

Losses in NTC (WBABO)

1687. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1102 on January 2, 1991 and state;

(a) the detailed reasons for the losses in NTC (WBABD); and

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

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The major reasons for losses of mills under NTC (WBABO) are:-

- (i) frequent changes in management;
- (ii) lower utilisation of available capacities;
- (iii) low work load norms;
- (iv) lower productivity levels; and
- (v) old & obsolete machinery.

(b) NTC has formulated a strategy for turnaround which, inter alia, covers the following:-

- (i) pruning of uneconomic capacities;
- (ii) optimising economic capacities;
- (iii) selective modernisation;
- (iv) higher profitability;
- (v) labour rationalisation;
- (vi) competitive purchase of raw-

materials;

- (vii) increase in yarn production;
- (viii) price optimisation;
- (ix) product upgradation; and
- (x) suitable action for attracting the best talent available for manning the posts in the Subsidiary and in the Mills.

More Universities in Karnataka

1688. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Universities in Karnataka which are presently offering the correspondence courses in different disciplines; and

(b) the details of assistance given to such Universities by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) According to information furnished by the UGC, Correspondence courses are offered by Bangalore University and Mysore University.

(b) According to information furnished by the commission, the following development grants were released to the above two Universities during the seventh plan period for books and journals, equipment, building, staff salaries etc.

Bangalore University — Rs. 155.97 lakhs

Mysore University — Rs. 161.50 lakhs

**Primary and Adult Education Schemes
Sponsored by Unesco**

1689. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to
implement the primary and adult education
schemes sponsored by UNESCO; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the
steps being taken/proposed to be taken in
this regard during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-
GAL PANDE): (a) The Government fully
supports the UNESCO Plan of Action for the
Eradication of Illiteracy by 2000 AD and the
World Declaration on Education for All to
meet the learning needs of all children, youth
and adults as adopted by the world Confer-
ence on Education for All-meeting Basic
Learning Needs jointly convened by the
UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and the World
Bank at Jomtien (Thailand) from 5-9 March,
1990. To achieve the objectives included in
the UNESCO Plan for eradication of illiter-
acy as well as World Declaration on Educa-
tion for All, each country sets targets, and
adopts strategies keeping in view the magni-
tude of the problem and availability of human
material and financial resources.

(b) *Universalisation of Elementary
Education and universal retention in school
of children up to 14 years of age, a pro-
gramme to Non-Formal Education in 10
educationally backward States and the Na-
tional Literacy Mission which aims at impart-
ing functional literacy to 80.00 million adults
in the 15-35 age-group by 1995, form an
integral part of a larger programme for eradi-
cation of illiteracy in the country which is
broadly in conformity with the UNESCO Plan
of Action for Eradication of Illiteracy and the
World Declaration on Education for All.*

Under the primary education, emphasis
is on universal enrolment and retention of
children in schools and improving quality of
education by providing basic facilities in all
schools including availability of additional
teachers under the 'Operation Black-Board'
programme. The emphasis under the Na-
tional Literacy Mission is on adopting an
area approach in an attempt to eradicate
illiteracy in the area, in a time-bound man-
ner. Accordingly, total literacy campaign have
been/are being launched in the entire States
of Kerala and Goa, Union Territory of Pondi-
cherry, 100 Talukas of Gujarat and in 31
other Districts in the States of Andhra
Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,
Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West
Bengal. About 30 additional districts are
likely to be taken up for total literacy during
1991-92.

**Delayed Release of Foodgrains by
Government Agencies**

1690. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the
irregular/delayed supplies of foodgrains by
the Government agencies viz. Food Corpo-
ration of India, Ware-housing Corporation
etc. the prices of foodgrains have increased
sharply in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government have en-
quired into the matter and if so, the action
taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of remedial measures
taken by the Government to avoid such
irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a)
No, Sir.

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

New Branches of Super Bazar and Cooperative Stores

1691. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Super Bazar Branches and Co-operative Stores in Delhi zone-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more Branches of these stores in near future, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints of malpractices, irregularities and other serious complaints against these stores have been received;

(d) if so, the action taken or being taken on such complaints; and

(e) the remedial measures taken to streamline the functioning of the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Super Bazar Delhi is running 132 static branches in Delhi. The Regional Distribution Centre-wise details are as under:-

Connaught Place RDC	—	38
INA RDC	—	38
PNB RDC	—	34
Trilokpuri RDC	—	22

A list indicating their locations is given in the statement below.

The Super Bazar Delhi proposes to open more branches in the newly developed

colonies, JJ Colonies, resettlement colonies and in the slum areas of Delhi on availability of suitable build up space/land from DDA, the MCD and the Delhi Administration.

(c) and (d). During 1990, 9 complaints alleging various irregularities were received from the public in the vigilance Section of Super Bazar. These were investigated and it was found that 5 complaints contained no substance. In 2 cases warnings were issued and in one case a penalty of censure was imposed. In the remaining case major penalty proceeding was initiated.

(e) Super Bazar has evolved a comprehensive system of inspection of its branches to be carried out by inspecting officers and vigilance team of Super Bazar. According to this, each branch of Super Bazar is inspected at least twice in a quarter. In addition to this, surprise inspection is also carried out. Inspection Reports are then processed in the Monitoring and Planning Section of Super Bazar and necessary remedial actions are taken.

STATEMENT

List of Branches of Super Bazar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
1.	Super Bazar The Cooperative Store Ltd. Connaught Place, New Delhi
2.	Super Bazar The Cooperative Store Ltd. INA, Market, Kidwai Nagar New Delh
3.	Super Bazar (Drugs Out let) The Cooperative Store Ltd. INA, Market, Kidwai Nagar New Delhi

S. No.	Name and Address
1	2

4. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
L.N.J.P. Hospital
(Irwin Hospital)
New Delhi
5. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
East Patel Nagar
New Delhi
6. Super Bazar (Drugs Out let)
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
L.N.J.P. Hospital
(Irwin Hospital), New Delhi
7. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital
(Willingdon Hospital)
New Delhi
8. Super Bazar(Drugs Out let)
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital
(Willingdon Hospital)
New Delhi
9. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Shop No. C-4, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi
10. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Shop No. C-4, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi
11. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Jawahar Lal Nehru University

S. No.	Name and Address
1	2

- New Maharauli Road, New Delhi
12. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Shop No. 61, Yashwant Place
(NDMC) MARKET, Chanakya
Puri,
New Delhi.
13. Super Bazar
Shop Nos. 2,3,5,6 & 7
Raids Line, Delhi-7
14. Super Bazar
Vithal Bhai Patel House,
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
15. Super Bazar
A-2, Kamla Nagar
Main G.T. Road
Near Shakti Nagar, Chowk,
Delhi-7.
16. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
DTC Colony (Opp. Police
Station Patel Nagar,
Shadipur Depot, New Delhi
17. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
A-2, Kamla Nagar,
Main G.T. Road, New Shakti
Nagar Chowk
New Delhi.
18. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
DTC Colony
(Opp. Police Station
Patel Nagar, Shadipur Depot,
New Delhi.
19. Super Bazar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Shop No. 20, DDA Shopping Centre, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi.
20. Super Bazar
B-1, Block, DDA Shopping Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
21. Super Bazar
B-1, Block, DDA Shopping Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
(Drugs Outlet)
22. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
A.I.I.M.S.
New Delhi.
23. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Parliament Annexe
New Parliament House
New Delhi.
24. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Kichripur (Near Post Office)
Delhi.
25. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Indian Institute of Technology
Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
26. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Dakshin Puri (Near Madangir)
New Delhi.
27. Super Bazar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- The Cooperative Store Ltd.
19-20 Govt. Quarters
Resettlement Colony
Delhi (Mangla Puri)
28. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
A-BI. (Behind Azadpur Mandi)
G.T. Road, Jahangir Puri, Delhi
29. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
A-BI. (Behind Azadpur Mandi)
G.T. Road, Jahangir Puri, Delhi.
30. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
J-3/14, Rajouri Garden
(Near Rajouri Garden Post Office)
New Delhi.
31. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Shop No. 20 to 22, DDA
Shopping Centre,
Anand Niketan
New Delhi.
32. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
J-Block, Local Shopping
Centre, Maiviya Nagar
Extention, New Delhi
33. Super Bazar
Shop No. 12, C/I, Ph-II
DDA Shopping Centre
Ashok Vihar, Delhi
34. Super Bazar
223/1, Railway Colony

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Kishan Ganj,
(Old Rohtak Road)
Delhi.
35. Super Bazar
DDA Shopping Centre,
Gurunank Coop. House
Building Society,
Greater Kailash-I
New Delhi.
36. Super Bazar
DDA Shopping Centre
A-Block, East of Kailash
New Delhi
37. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Indian Air Lines Colony
Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi.
38. Super Bazar
Shop No. 8A-2, 3, 4 & BC-I
DDA Shopping Centre
Munirka, New Delhi.
39. Super Bazar
Shop No. 10, DESU Colony
Pankha Road, Janakpuri,
New Delhi.
40. Super Bazar
Quarter No. 5-98
Railway Colony
Shakur Basti,
Delhi.
41. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Vijay Chowk, Block No. 79
Quarter No. A-1, Railway

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Colony, Tuglakbad,
New Delhi.
42. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.,
Gurudwara Shri Guru Singh
Sabha (Regd.) - E-Block
Tagore Garden, New Delhi-27
43. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
DDA Shopping Centre
Near LIG Flats,
Rajouri Garden Extn.,
New Delhi-27
44. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
DDA Shopping Centre, C-4/E
Market, Pocket -8, Janakpuri
New Delhi-58
45. Super Bazaar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Garage No. 5,6 Provident Fund
Colony, New Delhi.
46. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Shop No.7, DDA Shopping
Centre
MMTC/STC, Colony, New Delhi-
30.
47. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
DDA Shopping Centre
Shop No.1, E-Block,
Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
48. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Shop No. 7-8, B-Block
Convenient Shopping Centre
(Near Ram Mandir), Vivek Vihar,
Delhi.
49. Super Bazaar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Phase No. 1, D-Block,
Ashok Vihar, (Wazirpur)
Delhi-52
50. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
A-Block, Shop No.4,
DDA Shopping Centre
Paschimpuri, Delhi
51. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Shop No.4,
DDA Shopping Centre
Madi Pur, Delhi.
52. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Community Centre (MCD)
Moti Nagar, New Delhi.
53. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
G-8, Rajouri Garden,
DDA Shopping Centre,
Maya Puri, New Delhi.
54. Super Bazar
The Cooperative Store Ltd.
Shop No.33, Delhi Admn.,
Shopping Center,
Gulabi Bagh, Delhi.
55. Super Bazar (Drugs Out let)
Shop No.33, Delhi Admn.,

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Shopping Centre,
Gulabi Bagh, Delhi.
56. Super Bazar
Shop No.11, D-I/A
DDA Shopping Centre
Janakpuri, New Delhi.
57. Super Bazar
Shop No. 6, G-8 Area,
LIG Flats, Hari Nagar
New Delhi-64.
58. Super Bazar
B-77, Mansarovar Park,
Shahdra, Delhi-32.
59. Super Bazar
C/5-6, Market Shop No.3
Lawrance Road, Delhi-35.
60. Super Bazar
341/4G/IA, Kanti Ngr.
Azad Nagar, Shahdra
Delhi-32
61. Super Bazar
Shop No. 27, J-Block
DDA Shopping Centre
Malviya Ngr. Extn.
New Delhi.
62. Super Bazar
Shop No. 4 & 5
Convenient Shopping Centre
Sheikh Sarai, Ph-II
New Delhi-17.
63. Super Bazar
Shop No. 275 & 277
Defence Colony Flyover
Market (North)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

64. Super Bazar
BA-Block
DDA Shopping Centre
(Shiv Nagar) Jail Road
New Delhi.
65. Super Bazar
Shop No.8, Pocket-J (Poorvi)
Convenient Shopping Centre
Pitampura, Delhi-52.
66. Super Bazar
Shop No.9 & 10, C.S.C.
Naraina Industrial Area
(Near Payal Cinema)
Naraina, New Delhi-52.
67. Super Bazar
Khyber Pass (Behind Army
Press), Delhi-54.
68. Super Bazar
Shopping Complex No.1,
Subroto Park Extn.
New Delhi.
69. Super Bazar
Shop No. 1,2,3,
Kalyan Vas Housing
Complex, Khichripur
Delhi-91.
70. Super Bazar
Shop No. 21 to 24
Convenient Shopping Centre
Saraswati Vihar
(Prithampura), Delhi.
71. Super Bazar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Shop No. 16 & 17
C-Block, East of Kailash
New Delhi.
72. Super Bazar
National Thermal Power
Corporation (Badarpur
Division), Badarpur
New Delhi-44.
73. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
National Thermal Power
Corporation (Badarpur Div.)
New Delhi-44.
74. Super Bazar
Shop No. D-5/1,2, Sultanpur
Re-settlement Colony
Near Mother Dairy Booth
Sultan Puri
Delhi-41.
75. Super Bazar
Plot No.8,
Krishna Nagar Extn.
Shiv Puri, Delhi-51.
76. Super Bazar
Shop No.11,
DDA Shopping Centre
Masjid Moth, Ph-II
New Delhi.
77. Super Bazar
3-4, North West Moti Bagh
New Delhi.
78. Super Bazar
41, South Avenue,
New Delhi.

S. No.	Name and Address
1	2

79. Super Bazar
9, 10, AD Block
DDA Shopping Centre
Shalimar Bagh
Delhi-33.
80. Super Bazar
Shop No. 6,7 & 8
Meena Bag. (G.F.)
Roshanara Road
Delhi-7.
81. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
Shop No. 13 CSC
Swasthya Vihar
Delhi.
82. Super Bazar
Shop No. 2 & 4, M-Block
Bodeka (Vikas Puri)
New Delhi-18.
83. Super Bazar
Plot No. 1333, Type-II
Timarpur, Delhi-7.
84. Super Bazar
Shop No. 2 & 3 (B-4)
Paschim Vihar
New Delhi.
85. Super Bazar
M-14, Palika Bhawan
Sector-XIII,
R.K. Puram
New Delhi.
86. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet)
M-14, Palika Bhawan
Sector-XIII,
R.K. Puram
New Delhi.

S. No.	Name and Address
1	2

87. Super Bazar
(JNU-II Branch)
Shopping Centre,
New Campus
JNU,
New Delhi-67.
88. Super Bazar
NDMC Shopping Complex,
Tilak Lane, New Delhi.
89. Super Bazar
Qtr. No. 1383 (Ground floor)
Type-I, Double Storey
Block, (Timarpur II Br.)
Timarpur, Delhi.
90. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet
Only)
Bara Hindu Rao Hospital
Old Subzi Mandi,
Delhi-7
91. Super Bazar
Qr. No.22 & 23,
Nand Nagri
Delhi-93.
92. Super Bazar
Meera Bagh, Outer Ring
Road,
Delhi-1
93. Super Bazar
Air Force Station Palam
AMSE Ministry of Defence
Palam, New Delhi.
- Super Bazar
(Shalimar Bagh-II
Branch)
AL-Block Shop No. 31-32

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Shalimar Bagh,
Delhi-33.
95. Super Bazar
Vishakha Enclave
Pitampura
Shop No.9, S U Block
Pitam Pura,
Delhi-34.
96. Super Bazar
Shop No. 3, B-2 Block
Lawarance Road
Delhi-35.
97. Super Bazar
H. No. 7, Khasara No. 13/24
Bharat Nagar, New Friends
Colony, New Delhi.
98. Super Bazar (Drug Outlet only)
Kalawati Saran Children
Hos., New Delhi.
99. Super Bazar
Shop No. 6, Alakh Nanda
Kalkaji,
New Delhi.
100. Super Bazar
Shop No.7 to 12,
C-Block (Near DDA
Slum Flats), Kalkaji
New Delhi.
101. Super Bazar
Shop No.4 to 8 C.S.C.,
Nehru Nagar (Slum)
(Near Ashram Fly Over)
Ring Road, New Delhi.
102. Super Bazar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Shop Nos. 9 & 10, C.S.C.,
Swasthya Vihar
Delhi.
103. Super Bazar
DDA Convenient Shopping
Centre, (Opp. Dear Park)
Harsukh Marg, Safdarjung
Enclave, New Delhi.
104. Super Bazar
DDA Convenient Shopping
Centre, Mayur Vihar,
Pocket-II, Delhi-91.
105. Super Bazar
C-Block, 3A and 4A
(DDA Slum Flats)
Tilak Vihar, New Delhi.
106. Super Bazar
A-9A, A-10A, DDA Slum Flats
(Near Holy Child School)
Raghubir Nagar,
New Delhi.
107. Super Bazar
Flat No. 111 & 113,
DDA Slum Flats,
C-Block, Garhi
(East of Kailash)
New Delhi.
108. Super Bazar
Shop No. 5, DDA
Shopping Centre,
Vikas Kunj (Bodella)
(Outer Ring Road)
Vikas-puri, New Delhi-18.
109. Super Bazar
Shop No. 27 & 28

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- DDA Convenient Shopping Centre
B-5 Block, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi.
110. Super Bazar
Shop No. 18 & 19
(Adarsh Bhawan)
DDA Shopping Centre,
Punjabi Bagh Extn.
New Delhi.
111. Super Bazaar
GTB Hospital Complex
Shahdara, Delhi.
112. Super Bazar (Drugs Outlet), G.T.B. Hospital Complex, Shahdara, Delhi.
113. Super Bazar
Shop No.14 & 16
DDA Convenient Shopping Centre,
Madhuvan, Delhi.
114. Super Bazar
Shop Nos. 33 & 34
DDA Convenient Shopping Centre,
Nirman Vihar,
Delhi.
115. Super Bazar
DESU Colony,
Shalimar Bagh
Delhi.
116. Super Bazar
2135-D, Bawana Road

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2

- Narela, Delhi.
117. Super Bazar (Drug Outlet only)
Safdarjung Hospital
Compounds, New Delhi.
118. Super Bazar
CSC, J-Block (JG 2)
Vikas Puri
New Delhi-18.
119. Super Bazar
DDA Community Facilities
Complex, Dujana House
(Near Matia Mahal)
Delhi-6.
120. Super Bazar
DDA CSC
Mayur Vihar, Ph-II
Delhi-91
121. Super Bazar
DDA CSC
Anand Vihar
Delhi-92.
122. Super Bazar
DDA Community Facilities
Complex (1st floor)
Chander Shekhar Azad
Colony, Sarai Rohilla
Delhi-7.
123. Super Bazar
DDA Community Facilities
Complex (Ground floor)
Gali Ravi Dass
Teliwara, Delhi-6.
124. Super Bazar

S. No.	Name and Address
1	2
	Tri Nagar (Onkar Nagar) Delhi-35.
125.	Super Bazar DDA CSC Shop No.5, Vaishali Pitampura, Delhi-3
126.	Super Bazar D.E.S.U. Colony (Tripolia)
127.	Super Bazar Basant Enclave DDA Market Shop No.5 New Delhi.
128.	Super Bazar Kalkaji II, DDA Flats. DDA Market New Delhi.
129.	Super Bazar Badarpur Thermal Power Project Colony Badarpur, New Delhi-44
130.	Super Bazar 183, M.P. Flats North Avenue New Delhi.
131.	Super Bazar Gur-ki-Mandi Vijay Nagar Delhi
132.	Super Bazar Air Force Station Palam, New Delhi.

Funds for Constructin of Flats Under HUDCO Scheme, 1979

1692. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2539 on March 28, 1990 and state:

(a) whether 640 MIG flats are to be constructed during 1990-91 leaving the balance of about 24,000 registrants in MIG category to be catered for during 1991-94;

(b) if so, whether at this rate DDA will be able to provide built flats to all the MIG registrants by 1993-94;

(c) whether there is any proposal to earmark more funds for the construction of DDA flats to meet the targetted date/time; and

(d) if so, the details of the funds earmarked for the construction of category-wise DDA flats during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and how does the same compare with the funds earmarked in the proceeding three years?

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

(a) and (b). 260 MIG flats are expected to be constructed during the year 1990-91.

The programme for construction of flats of various categories has been reviewed and it is now planned to provide flats to 22,567 remaining MIG registrants before the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of funds earmarked during 1988-89 to 1991-92 are given in the statement below.

The budget estimates for 1992-93 and 1993-94 have not yet been finalized.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Category	Funds earmarked in crores of Rupees Year-wise				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	SFS	78.08	51.09	53.92		103.68
2.	MIG	22.07	17.11	15.96		23.42
3.	LIG	19.38	14.47	12.84		11.01
4.	JANTA	16.39	15.41	16.54		9.24
5.	MIXED	36.72	26.04	29.48		72.28
Total		172.64	124.12	128.74		219.63

Modalities to Review Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme

1693. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.371 on April 9, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the modalities to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme have since been worked out;

(b) whether the review has since been completed and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if not, whether any time limit for the same has since been fixed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). A Committee was set up in May 1990 for review of National Policy on Education, 1986, which also reviewed the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Government. The Recommendations of the Committee are in the statement below.

(c) and (d): Does not arise.

STATEMENT

*Extracts from the Report of the Committee
for review of National Policy on Education
1986*

Recommendations

The committee, having considered the strong views expressed by the members for and against the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and after taking into account all aspects of the scheme in terms of the concept, philoso-

phy, design, its implementation and future, recommends that the Government may decide from out of the following three alternatives:

- (i). *No Further Navodaya Vidyalaya Need be Opened.* The existing 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas may be re-structured and continued with provision of adequate resources. The scheme may also be reviewed at the end of 1992-93. The terms of reference for this review may be-

Whether the objectives for which the scheme was established have been achieved - in terms of nurturing of talents, reservations for the SCs/STs, girls, representation for rural children, pace setting functions and national integration through migration of children.

If the objectives have not been achieved what are the reasons for the same?

Restructuring, if any, of the scheme with reference to:

* redefinition of the concept of special talent or aptitude such that the selection takes into account the entire cognitive and effective domain as well as the psychomotor skills;

* broadening the process and canvas of selection with a view to make provision for the vast potential of talent in different attributes of life that exists among rural children, but is not identifiable by conventional academic tools;

* changing the present life style and value orientation of the Navodaya Vidyalayas such that the alienation of the campuses from rural life, par-

ticularly that of the under-privileged sections, is guarded against.

- ii) And too existing 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas may be transferred to the public sector for the States to run them as residential centres on the Andhra Pradesh model.
- iii) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme may be transformed into a Navodaya Vidyalaya programme of board based talent nurturing and pacesetting. (A day-school each under the Common School system can function in the premises of the Navodaya Vidyalayas).

Out-of-turn allotment by DDA Cooperative Societies

1694. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the guidelines followed by the Delhi Development Authority for the allotment of land on out-of-turn basis for individuals, cooperative societies, charitable organisations and other public institutions?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): As per current guidelines on out of turn allotments Lt. Governor, Delhi/Vice-Chairman, DDA have been empowered to allot plots/flats to individuals under the ceiling of 2 1/2% of total allotment in exceptional cases on grounds of extreme compassion, hardship, physical disability and other compelling reasons and circumstances.

The allotment of land to non profit making cooperative societies, charitable organisations and other public institution is made as per the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul land Rules) 1981 and there is no provision for out of turn allotment of land in such cases.

Water Scarcity in Delhi

1695. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI TARIF SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether different area of Delhi, especially South Delhi suffer from acute water scarcity;

(b) the estimated requirement of filtered water for the capital as a whole and its break-up for different zones with actual supplies;

(c) the steps being taken and schemes are under implement at for augmenting water supply to the capital and to different zones therein;

(d) whether there has been uniformity in the supply of drinking water to each zone; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):
(a) Water supply generally is available for 3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening.

The duration of water supply gets reduced in some colonies of South Delhi situated at the tail end of distribution system or in Pockets located at higher elevations.

(b) As per statement given below.

(c) Water supply will be further augmented by 18 MGD with the commissioning of : (i) remaining 10 MGD Unit of 3rd 40 MGD water treatment plant at Wazirabad which is ready for utilisation; (ii) two ranney wells, one in Alipur Block and 2nd near Wazirabad are likely to be commissioned before summer which will augment the water supply further

by about 5 MGD; (iii) 40 additional Tubewells have been installed and 30 more tubewells are likely to be energised shortly which will improve water supply position in South Delhi, unauthorised colonies and rural areas. These tubewells are likely to give a yield of about 3 MGD.

Various steps have been taken to further maximise the production of water from existing water treatment plants and ranney wells so as to increase the production to 505 MGD.

In addition the following projects have been taken in hand for further augmentation of water supply:

- (i) Construction of 2nd 100 MGD Plant at Haiderupr. The work is in progress.
- (ii) Construction of 40 MGD Plant at Nangloi.
- (iii) Construction of 3 Ranney wells in Alipur Block.

(d) and (e). Supply of water is affected at places which are at the tail end of distribution system or in Pockets located at higher elevations. Underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations are being constructed at 20 places all over Delhi for rationalising water supply and for ensuring its equitable distribution.

STATEMENT*Details of Water Supply (Zone-Wise)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Zone</i>	<i>Assessed population in lacs in 1990</i>	<i>Assessed requirement of water in MGD</i>	<i>Present supply of water in MGD</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	City Zone	5.00	30	32.00
2.	S.P. Zone	5.00	30	32.00
3.	K.B. Zone	7.00	42	40.00
4.	C.L. Zone including North West Zone	12.00	72	80.00
5.	Shahdara Zone	19.50	11	75.00
6.	West Zone	12.00	72	55.00
7.	N.D.S. Zone/S. Zone	14.00	84	65.00
8.	Rural*	9.00	27	12.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Zone</i>	<i>Assessed population in lacs in 1990</i>	<i>Assessed requirement of water in MGD</i>	<i>Present supply of water in MGD</i>
1	2	3	4	5
9.	N.D.M.C.	4.00	31	31.00
10.	Cantonment	1.30	11	13.00
	Total	88.80	510	435.00
			Free Public Water Hydrants	25.00
			Total	460.00

Requirement of water calculated @ 30 GPCD inclusive of all uses.

Homeopathic and Unani Hospitals In Delhi

1696. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) the schemes/proposals under consideration of the Government for the promotion of Homeopathic and Unani system of treatment under CGHS in Delhi and outside Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to open Homeopathic and Unani Hospitals under CGHS in Delhi/New Delhi during the Eight Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOWDHARY): (a) In the draft Eighth Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to establish 10 Homeopathic and 2 Unani Dispensaries in Delhi/outside Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Procurement Price of Sugarcane

1697. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether sugarcane procurement price has again been raised in January this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH) (a) and (b). The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane is being fixed by the Central Government every season under the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. Government have fixed the SMP per quintal of sugarcane linked to 8.5% recovery at Rs.23/- for 1990-91 sugar season and Rs.24/- 1991-92 sugar season. These prices were announced by Government in November, 1990. These prices have not been revised thereafter.

Sugar Production

1698. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugar during last three years and in the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government are planning to increase the production of sugar; and

(c) if so, the strategies adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The information is as under:-

<i>Sugar Year (Oct-Sept.)</i>	<i>Production (Lakh tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	91.10
1988-89	87.52
1989-90	109.89
1990-91 (Provisional)	61.58 (up to 15.2.91)

(b) and (c). Government have taken various measures to increase sugar production. These include increase in the statutory minimum cane price, advance announcement of statutory minimum cane price for the next season, incentives in the form of higher free sale quota for early crushing and loans at concessional rates of interest for modernisation/rehabilitation of sugar factories as also for cane development schemes.

Supersessions of Municipalities

1699. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has commented adversely about supersession of the Corporations, Municipalities and has recommended stringent steps to check its recurrence;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to hold immediately the elections of the superseded Municipalities and Corporations in the country and in Delhi;

(c) the details of the municipalities and corporations which are under suppression and since when; and

(d) by when the elections will be held to these superseded public bodies?

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

(b) and (d). The decision to hold elections of the superseded Municipalities and Corporations in the Country, has to be taken by the respective State Governments only. As regards the elections to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the same are to be called by the Director, Municipal Elections in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. However no decision regarding the date (s) of holding the elections to MCD has so far been taken.

(c) As available on 16.11.1990 is given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

GOVERNMENT of Bihar

<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1. Wara	22.5.1989
2. Tekari	31.2.1989

<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>		<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1		2
3.	Madhwani	29.5.1989
4.	Kahalgaon	5.6.1989
5.	Farbisganj	27.5.1989
6.	Chaiwasa	14.4.1989
7.	Khagdiya	5.8.1989
8.	Badh	20..2.1989
9.	Khagol	29.2.1989
10.	Danapur	29.2.1989
11.	Mokama	28.9.1989
12.	Bihar	28.9.1989
13.	Dumry	25.2.1989
14.	Baxur	25.2.1989
15.	Bhabhua	30.7.1989
16.	Diharidalmigan	29.7.1989
17.	Jahanabad	31.1.1990
18.	Daudnagar	6.4.1989
19.	Sit amadhi	9.7.1989
20.	Munger	10.3.1989
21.	Jamalpur	22.7.1989
22.	Lakhi Sarai	4.3.1989
23.	Jumai	3.3.1989
24.	Badhiya	3.3.1989

<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>		<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1		2
25.	Sekhpura	2.3.1989
26.	Sahebganj	24.3.1989
27.	Supaul	5.8.1989
28.	Madhepura	28.2.1989
29.	Daltenganj	20.2.1989
30.	Chakardharpur	27.2.1989
31.	Jugsalai	29.2.1989
32.	Nawada	15.10.1989
33.	Samsatipur	13.11.1989
34.	Banka	10.2.1989
35.	Pakud	15.7.1989
36.	Purniyan	29.12.1989
37.	Kishanganj	9.12.1989
38.	Katihar	6.11.1989

State of Madhya Pradesh

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
1.	Saagar	12.8.87
2.	Jabalpur	22.4.83
3.	Ujjain	10.5.80

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Indore	25.3.87
5.	Bilaspur	4.9.87
6.	Bhopal	25.3.87
7.	Gawalior	4.8.87
8.	Burhanpur	2.8.87
9.	Durg	9.8.97
10.	Raipur	26.2.85
11.	Rewa	1.1.81
12.	Ratlam	1.1.81
13.	Katni	1.1.81
14.	Khandwe	1.1.81
15.	Satna	26.1.81
16.	Dewas	14.6.82
17.	Rajnandgaon	5.9.83

DISTT. GAWALIOR

1.	Dabra	1.3.88
2.	Bhader	9.3.88
3.	Pichore	1.3.88
4.	Vilowa	1.11.88
5.	Antri	11.3.87
6.	Bhitarwar	31.3.87

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

DISTT. BHIND

7.	Bhind	13.3.87
8.	Gohad	17.2.88
9.	Mehgaon	17.2.79
10.	Lahar	4.10.87
11.	Gourmi	9.10.87
12.	Akora	14.10.88
13.	Mihona	28.11.88
14.	Alampur	29.11.88
15.	Daboh	28.11.88
16.	Mow	22.1.84
17.	Phufkala	27.3.87

DISTT. MURAINA

18.	Muraina	5.7.81
19.	Seyopurkala	29.8.86
20.	Ambah	1.1.83
21.	Sabargarh	1.3.88
22.	Jaura	14.2.83
23.	Vijaipur	9.3.93
24.	Bamor	11.2.88

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
25.	Kailaras	21.7.88
26.	Baroda	11.9.83
27.	Jhundpura	15.10.84
28.	Parasa	2.5.85
DISTT. SHIVPURI		
29.	Shivpuri	1.3.88
30.	Karera	27.1.83
31.	Bijroni	1.1.87
32.	Kolares	2.9.87
33.	Khaniadhana	1.10.85
34.	Pichore	9.9.86
35.	Badarvas	9.9.86
DISTT. GUNA		
36.	Guna	12.2.88
37.	Ashok Nagar	24.3.87
38.	Ghachorabeena Ganj	24.6.87
39.	Essagarh	17.1.85
40.	Kumbhraj	1.7.87
41.	Ghanderi	16.11.84
DISTT. DATIA		
42.	Datia	26.9.88

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
43.	Sevara	19.7.84
44.	Indergarh	2.8.87
DISTT. INDORE		
45.	Depalpur	25.4.87
46.	Sover	9.10.87
47.	Mehgaon	2.7.86
48.	Gautampura	25.3.85
49.	Vaitma	22.12.86
50.	Rau	20.4.84
51.	Hatod	1.10.83
52.	Manpur	3.4.87
DISTT. DHAR		
53.	Dhar	22.2.88
54.	Saidarpur Rajgarh	1.3.88
55.	Manaver	5.3.83
56.	Kashi	23.2.88
57.	Badnagarh	1.4.88
58.	Dharampuri	19.2.88
59.	Dhamnod	16.6.82
DISTT. JHABUA		
60.	Jhabua	10.2.88

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

61.	Jobat	10.2.88
62.	Alirajpur	9.2.88
63.	Thodla	10.2.88
64.	Patlavad	10.2.88
65.	Bhaura	17.3.87

DISTT. KHARGAON

66.	Khargaon	19.2.88
67.	Sanavad	20.1.85
68.	Sandhwa	17.8.83
69.	Barwah	21.2.86
70.	Barwani	9.5.88
71.	Ajar	16.8.85
72.	Mandlashv ar	17.2.88
73.	Kasravad	22.2.86
74.	Vhikangaon	26.2.88
75.	Rajpur	22.3.88
76.	Khetiya	18.8.83
77.	Pansamal	24.9.84

DISTT. KHANDWA

78.	Shahpur	1.10.87
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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
79.	Harsut	19.7.83
80.	Mudi	12.11.84
DISTT. UJJAIN		
81.	Badnagar	7.10.87
82.	Khazchrod	1.10.82
83.	Mahidpur	28.2.88
84.	Tarana	26.2.88
85.	Nagde	26.2.88
86.	Unhain	5.10.88
DISTT. RATLAM		
87.	Zawara	19.10.88
88.	Sailana	28.2.88
89.	Tal	8.9.87
90.	Aloat	29.2.88
91.	Namali	16.8.85
92.	Barawada	30.7.87.
93.	Piploda	7.9.86
DISTT. MADSAUR		
94.	Madsaur	15.2.88
95.	Nimach	17.2.88
96.	Rampura	3.11.85

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
97.	Manasa	19.3.85
98.	Sitamau	15.2.88
99.	Garoth	6.2.86
100.	Pipliyamandi	28.2.87
101.	Narayangarh	17.2.88
102.	Malhargarh	28.3.85
103.	Zawad	10.2.88
104.	Shamgarh	17.2.88
105.	Bhanpura	15.2.88
106.	Nagari	18.3.88
107.	Jiran	24.8.87
108.	Ratangarh	30.9.87
109.	Simolar	9.2.87
110.	Diken	30.9.87
DISTT. DEWAS		
111.	Kamaud	26.8.87
112.	Somkach	18.2.88
113.	Sategaon	24.2.88
114.	Bagali	12.3.79
115.	Bhorasa	21.2.88
116.	Karanbad	28.2.86

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
117.	Kataphod	13.3.87
118.	Loharda	13.3.87

DISTT. SHAJAPUR

119.	Shajapur	16.2.89
120.	Aggar	29.2.88
121.	Shujalpur	1.9.87
122.	Nalkhera	1.9.87
123.	Makshi	2.10.87
124.	Badod	13.8.86
125.	Kanad	22.10.87
126.	Akodiya	24.3.85
127.	Sushner	29.2.88
128.	Sdyatkala	31.7.87
129.	Baragaon	31.12.87
130.	Pelayakalan	16.3.87

DISTT. BHOPAL

131.	Varaisiya	3.10.87
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DISTT. SIHOR

132.	Sihor	25.2.88
133.	Ichawar	20.5.86
134.	Ashta	18.4.87

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

135.	Budhani	29.6.85
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136.	Jhawar	10.6.85
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137.	Nayarulaganj	15.7.87
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138.	Raihati	11.2.87
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DISTT. RAISEN

139.	Raisen	18.7.83
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140.	Bareilli	30.11.82
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141.	Wandi	22.2.88
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142.	Abadullanganj	15.7.85
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143.	Udaipura	1.3.86
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144.	Sultanpur	25.11.87
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DISTT. BIDISHA

145.	Bidhisha	7.5.84
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146.	Ganjwasauda	26.2.83
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147.	Karwai	4.8.83
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148.	Siroja	1.1.84
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DISTT. HOSHAGABAD

149.	Hoshargabad	30.1.83
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150.	Sivanimalwa	23.9.87
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151.	Sohagpur	1.3.88
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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
152.	Ittarsi	12.2.88
153.	Timrani	22.6.85
154.	Khirkiya	16.9.85
155.	Babai	23.1.87
156.	Pipriya	1.1.87
DISTT. BETUL		
157.	Betul	14.9.82
158.	Multai	1.4.83
159.	Betulbazar	1.3.88
160.	Amala	28.1.83
161.	Sarani	1.4.85
162.	Bhensdehi	19.7.83
DISTT. RAJGARH		
163.	Ragarh	7.12.85
164.	Vyavara	2.5.87
165.	Veerapur	1.5.86
166.	Khilachipur	18.2.88
167.	Narsinghgarh	29.2.88
168.	Saragpur	18.2.88
169.	Talen	16.8.84

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
170.	Boda	8.7.86
171.	Khujane	18.2.86
172.	Pachour	2.12.85
DISTT. SAGAR		
173.	Dewari	26.8.82
174.	Binaitawa	12.3.83
175.	Khurai	12.10.85
176.	Gadhakota	6.5.87
177.	Raihali	26.11.81
178.	Rahargarh	15.2.83
179.	Banda	5.1.81
180.	Shahpur	1.4.86
181.	Shahgarh	8.4.87
DISTT. DAMOH		
182.	Damoh	26.7.86
183.	Hatta	2.10.85
184.	Tendkheda	13.1.87
185.	Pathria	21.3.85
DISTT. PANNA		
186.	Panna	18.3.83
187.	Amanganj	6.10.84

S. No.	Name of Municipal Corporation	Date of Supersession
1	2	3

188.	Devender Nagar	31.8.85
189.	Ajaygarh	3.1.86
190.	Kakarhatti	16.4.86
191.	Pawai	1.11.85

DISTT. CHATTARPUR

192.	Naogaon	10.2.88
193.	Maharajpur	10.2.88
194.	Bijawar	7.2.88
195.	Garhimalhara	6.8.84
196.	Bakswah	28.12.84
197.	Chandla	20.7.85
198.	Ghuwara	1.2.86
199.	Baramalhara	17.7.85
200.	Harpalpur	25.1.85
201.	Lori	9.1.85
202.	Warigarh	3.10.87
203.	Satai	1.4.87

DISTT. TIKKAMGARH

204.	Tikkamgarh	14.4.79
205.	Baldeovgarh	25.10.84

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
206.	Khargapur	1.8.85
207.	Palera	1.8.85
208.	Jironkhalsa	1.10.85
209.	Taricherkala	17.7.86
210.	Kari	16.6.87
211.	Lidhourakhas	2.4.85
212.	Baragaon	24.6.87
DISTT. JABBALPUR		
213.	Sihora	4.12.87
214.	Panagar	24.1.88
215.	Katammi	25.11.87
216.	Shahpura	31.7.85
217.	Barella	31.3.85
218.	Barhi	23.7.85
219.	Kaimor	23.7.85
220.	Patan	13.7.84
221.	Manjholi	23.1.79
222.	Vijairaghav Garh	31.3.86
DISTT. BALAGHAT		
223.	Balaghat	10.1.83
224.	Barasiwani	22.2.88

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
225.	Katagi	28.2.88
226.	Nehar	16.5.81
DISTT. CHINDWARA		
227.	Chindwara	12.5.79
228.	Harui	27.3.87
229.	Pandurana	4.9.87
230.	Saxair	31.8.87
231.	Jamai	30.2.88
232.	Nuton Chigali	3.6.85
233.	Amarwara	17.7.85
234.	Chandamtobutariya	20.10.85
235.	Chourai	21.11.87
236.	Mohgaon	31.8.87
237.	Lodhikhera	3.9.87
DISTT. NARSINGHPUR		
238.	Narsinghpur	2.8.84
239.	Gadarwara	21.2.79
240.	Gotegaon	6.10.82
241.	Kareli	10.3.80

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

DISTT. SIWANI

242. Siwani 23.4.79

243. Barghat 22.7.85

DISTT. MANDLA

244. Mandla 31.3.81

245. Nenpur 1.12.87

246. Bahanibajar 1.10.85

247. Shahpura 29.8.85

248. Dindouri 27.6.85

DISTT. RIWA

249. Mahuganj 8.4.85

250. Hanumana 4.4.85

251. Govindgarh 31.7.86

252. Naigahri 25.11.84

253. Sirmour 1.11.85

254. Gundh 1.9.87

DISTT. SIDHI

255. Sidhi 1.1.83

DISTT. SATNA

256. Mehar

257. Nagoad 1.1.83
1.11.84

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

258.	Uchehra	3.9.87
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DISTT. SEHDOLÉ

259.	Sehdole	3.10.85
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260.	Jethari	27.2.88
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261.	Umariya	15.1.85.
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262.	Budhar	29.1.86
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263.	Dhanpuri	9.9.85
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264.	Chandiya	9.9.77
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265.	Pasan	9.1.86
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266.	Bijuri	7.4.86
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267.	Jaisingh Nagar	12.6.87
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268.	Khand	10.2.87
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DISTT. RAIPUR

269.	Dhamtari	25.7.87
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270.	Bhatapara	29.10.87
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271.	Mahasmund	29.2.88
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272.	Goveranwapara	26.2.88
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273.	Balodabazar	19.2.88
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274.	Aarag	29.2.88
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275.	Simaga	2.6.86
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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
276.	Saraipali	6.3.86
277.	Karud	21.4.86
278.	Bhutegaon	1.1.87
279.	Pithora	1.2.87
DISTT. DURG		
280.	Bemetara	19.3.84
281.	Balod	9.7.84
282.	Dhamdha	15.1.87
283.	Patan	1.4.87
284.	Ahirwara	9.2.87
285.	Khamhariya	21.1.87
DISTT. BASTAR		
286.	Jagdalpur	30.1.88
287.	Kaker	30.1.88
288.	Kondagaon	28.2.88
DISTT. RAJNANDGAON		
289.	Kheragarh	9.2.83
290.	Kavardha	13.5.87
291.	Dogargarh	19.2.83
292.	Chuikhudan	5.11.84
293.	Gadai	29.3.86

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

294.	Ambahchouki	16.4.87
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DISTT. BILASPUR

295.	Mungeli	23.3.85
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296.	Chanpa	23.3.85
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297.	Rattanpur	9.2.88
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298.	Shiverinarayan	30.12.87
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299.	Lorami	5.3.85
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300.	Akaltara	1.2.85
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301.	Nayawaradwar	17.8.85
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302.	Katghora	1.8.85
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303.	Balod	26.10.84
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304.	Khorod	10.9.86
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305.	Pandriya	6.5.87
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306.	Bodari	6.9.88
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307.	Vilah	6.9.88
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DISTT. RAIGARH

308.	Saregarh	17.2.88
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309.	Raigarh	15.5.87
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310.	Kharsiya	8.11.85
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311.	Jashpurnagar	13.7.87
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312.	Dharamjaigarh	1.4.85
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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Corporation</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

313.	Gharghora	24.1.87
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314.	Pathalgaon	1.4.85
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DISTT. SARGUJA

315.	Ambikapur	29.2.88
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316.	Manendergarh	5.3.83
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317.	Ramanujanj	5.3.88
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318.	Bekunthpur	12.9.85
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319.	Surajpur	16.7.85
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320.	Jhagrakhapand	27.1.85
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321.	Mungawali (Gunna)	31.8.89
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Govt. of Punjab

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Municipal Committees</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Patiala	16.11.1985
2.	Gobindgarh	10.6.1979
3.	Nabha	16.11.1985
4.	Dera Bassi	-do-
5.	Bassi Pathana	-do-
6.	Samana	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Municipal Committees</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
7.	Amleh	-do-
8.	Sirhind	-do-
9.	Banaur	-do-
10.	Sanaur	-do-
11.	Barnala	-do-
12.	Malerkotla	-do-
13.	Sangrur	-do-
14.	Synam	-do-
15.	Ahmedgarh	-do-
16.	Dhruj	-do-
17.	Dhanaula	-do-
18.	Lehragaga	-do-
19.	Bhawanigarh	-do-
20.	Tapa	-do-
21.	Longowal	-do-
22.	Nakodar	-do-
23.	Kartarpur	-do-
24.	Nawanshahar	-do-
25.	Noormahal	-do-
26.	Banga	-do-
27.	Rahon	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Municipal Committees</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
28.	Alawalpur	-do-
29.	Adampur	-do-
30.	Phillaur	-do-
31.	Hoshiarpur	-do-
32.	Urmur Tanda	-do-
33.	Mukerian	-do-
34.	Haryana	-do-
35.	Gorhdiwala	-do-
36.	Sham Chaurasi	-do-
37.	Garhshankar	-do-
38.	Sultanpur Lodhi	-do-
39.	Khanna	-do-
40.	Jagraon	-do-
41.	Raikot	-do-
42.	Samrala	-do-
43.	Doraha	-do-
44.	Payal	-do-
45.	Ropar	-do-
46.	Morinda	-do-
47.	Kharar	-do-
48.	Kurali	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Municipal Committees</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
49.	Anandpur Sahib	-do-
50.	Patti	-do-
51.	Taran Taran	-do-
52.	Jandiala	-do-
53.	Majitha	-do-
54.	Ramdass	-do-
55.	Batala	-do-
56.	Pathankot	-do-
57.	Gurdaspur	-do-
58.	Dina Nagar	-do-
59.	Qudian	-do-
60.	Dhariwal	-do-
61.	Sujanpur	-do-
62.	Shri Hargobindpur	-do-
63.	Dera Baba Nanak	-do-
64.	Fatehgarh Churian	-do-
65.	Ferozepur	-do-
66.	Jalalbad	-do-
67.	Fazilka	-do-
68.	Dharamkot	-do-
69.	Zira	-do-

<i>S. No. Municipal Committees</i>		<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
70.	Guru Har Sahai	-do-
71.	Talwandi Bhai	-do-
72.	Moga	-do-
73.	Kotkahpura	-do-
74.	Faridkot	-do-
75.	Mukatsar	-do-
76.	Gidderbaha	-do-
77.	Bathinda	-do-
78.	Mansa	-do-
79.	Rampuraphool	-do-
80.	Raman	-do-
81.	Maur	-do-
82.	Budhalada	-do-
83.	Sangat	-do-
84.	Bareta	-do-
85.	Goniana	-do-
86.	Bhucho Mandi	-do-
87.	Kotfatta	-do-
88.	Abohar	31.10.1984
89.	Dasuya	16.11.1985
90.	Kapurthala	(Under the orders of Hon. Punjab & Haryana High Court dated 7.8.89 the M.C. Kapurthala stood superseded and Administrator took charge on 17.8.89)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Municipal Committees</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
91.	Malout	17.6.1980
92.	Phagwara	13.3.1981
93.	Bhadaur	16.6.1980
94.	Rajpura	20.6.1980
95.	Jaitu	21.12.1982

*The Government of Jammu & Kashmir**(Municipality)*

1. Srinagar

2. Jammu

(Town Area Committee)

3. Anantnag

4. Baramulla

5. Sopore

6. Udhampur

7. Kauthua

Notified Area Committees

8. Achabal

9. Bijbehara

10. Kokernag

11. Mattan

12. Pahalgam

13. Qazigum

14. Kulgam

15. Deeru

16. Pulwama

17. Shopian

18. Pampore

19. Tral

20. Khrew

21. Awantipora

22. Ganderbal

23. Badgam

24. Charisharief

25. Beerwah

26. Magam

27. Khanshiab

28. Kunzer

29. Bandipora

30. Pattan

31. Gulmarg

32. Uri

33. Sumbal

34. Hajan

35. Kupwara

36. Handwara

37. Leh

38. Kargil

39. Doda

40. Kisstwar

41. Bhaderwah

42. Banihal

43. Ramban

44. Batote

45. Ram Nagar

46. Reasi

47. Katra

48. Chenani

49. Rajouri

50. Thanamandi

Government of Rajasthan

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	11.12.73
2.	Beawar	—do—
3.	Kishangarh	—do—
4.	Alwar	—do—
5.	Barmer	16.12.86
6.	Bikaner	11.12.73
7.	Bhilwara	20.10.73
8.	Bharatpur	11.12.73
9.	Shuru	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
10.	Shri Ganganagar	—do—
11.	Hanumangarh	16.12.86
12.	Jaipur	11.12.73
13.	Jodhpur	17.12.86
14.	Kota	11.12.73
15.	Pali	—do—
16.	Sawaimadhopur	—do—
17.	Sikar	—do—
18.	Tonk	—do—
19.	Udaipur	—do—
20.	Balotra	16.2.86
21.	Banswara	—do—
22.	Bundi	—do—
23.	Chittorgarh	6.8.77
24.	Pratapgarh	16.2.86
25.	Sujangarh	—do—
26.	Tatangarh	—do—
27.	Sardar Shar	5.8.77
28.	Dholpur	16.2.86
29.	Dungarpur	—do—
30.	Raisinghanagar	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
31.	Jaisalmer	—do—
32.	Jalore	16.2.86
33.	Jhalawar	—do—
34.	Jhunjhunu	11.12.73
35.	Nawalgarh	16.2.86
36.	Baran	—do—
37.	Nagaur	—do—
38.	Ladnu	—do—
39.	Meratacity	—do—
40.	Hindun	—do—
41.	Gangapur	—do—
42.	Karauli	—do—
43.	Fatephur	—do—
44.	Sirohi	—do—
45.	Abu Road	—do—
46.	Mount. Abu	16.7.85
<i>Municipal Board</i>		
47.	Kekri	21.10.77
48.	Pushkar	—do—
49.	Sarwar	2.10.77
50.	Vijai Nagar	5.8.77

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
51.	Khairthal	5.10.77
52.	Kherli	16.2.86
53.	Rajgarh	—do—
54.	Kushalgarh	—do—
55.	Shahpura (Bhilwara)	—do—
56.	Bayana	12.2.86
57.	Deeg	16.2.86
58.	Kama	—do—
59.	Nadbai	—do—
60.	Lakheri	—do—
61.	Khasaripatan	—do—
62.	Nimbahara	—do—
63.	Dungarhgarh	16.02.86
64.	Rajgarh (Chru)	—do—
65.	Bari	—do—
66.	Nohar	—do—
67.	Anopgarh	—do—
68.	Bhadra	—do—
69.	Gagsinghpur	—do—
70.	Padampur	—do—
71.	Keshairsinghpur	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
72.	Sangaria	—do—
73.	Sadulsahar	—do—
74.	Shajikaranpur	—do—
75.	Seralagarh	—do—
76.	Shri Vijainagar	—do—
77.	Pili Banga	—do—
78.	Dausa	—do—
79.	Sambhar	—do—
80.	Chomu	05.08.77
81.	Amer	—do—
82.	Bandikui	—do—
83.	Bhinmall	16.02.86
84.	Kotputli	—do—
85.	Chaksu	—do—
86.	Bhawani Mandi	—do—
87.	Jhalrapatan	—do—
88.	Sune	—do—
89.	Phalodi	—do—
90.	Pipar	—do—
91.	Bilara	—do—
92.	Chirawa	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
93.	Ramganj Mandi	—do—
94.	Kuchaman	—do—
95.	Deedwana	—do—
96.	Parbastasar	—do—
97.	Makrana	05.08.77
98.	Sojat	16.02.86
99.	Laxmangarh	16.02.86
100.	Ramgarh	—do—
101.	Sri Mahopur	—do—
102.	Newai	—do—
103.	Deoli	—do—
104.	Nathwara	17.02.1986
105.	Rajasmand	05.12.1977
106.	Fathnagar	05.10.1977
107.	Amet	—do—
108.	Tijara	16.02.1986
109.	Behorr	—do—
110.	Siwana	—do—
111.	Samdari	—do—
112.	Deshnoke	16.02.1986
113.	Nokha	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
114.	Gangapur	—do—
115.	Gahajpur	—do—
116.	Mandal	05.08.1977
117.	Asind	16.02.1986
118.	Mandalgarh	13.09.1985
119.	Gulabpura	—do—
120.	Weir	16.02.1986
121.	Kamuher	—do—
122.	Bhusawar	—do—
123.	Nagar	—do—
124.	Nerwa	—do—
125.	Kapren	—do—
126.	Chhoti Sadri	—do—
127.	Badia Sadri	—do—
128.	Kapasan	—do—
129.	Begun	—do—
130.	Chhaper	—do—
131.	Bidesar	—do—
132.	Rajekdesar	—do—
133.	Ratan Nagar	—do—
134.	Tara Nagar	03.10.1977

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
135.	Rajakhra	16.02.1986
136.	Sagwara	—do—
137.	Rawastsar	—do—
138.	Phulera	—do—
139.	Sanganer	—do—
140.	Jobnur	—do—
141.	Naraina	—do—
142.	Lalsot	05.08.1977
143.	Shahpura	17.02.1986
144.	Virathnagar	—do—
145.	Viratnagar	—do—
146.	Baswa	—do—
147.	Bagru	—do—
148.	Krishngarh Rainwal	24.05.1986
149.	Pokarna	16.02.1986
150.	Sanchore	—do—
151.	Pirawa	—do—
152.	Aklara	—do—
153.	Bissau	—do—
154.	Bagar	—do—
155.	Khetri	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
156.	Mandawa	—do—
157.	Mukandgarh	—do—
158.	Pilani	—do—
159.	Surajgarh	—do—
160.	Udaipurwati	—do—
161.	Vidya Vihar	—do—
162.	Chhabra	—do—
163.	Indedgarh	—do—
164.	Mangrol	—do—
165.	Sangod	—do—
166.	Chhipabarod	—do—
167.	Anta	04.02.1978
168.	Kaithoon	16.02.1986
169.	Nawa	—do—
170.	Kuchera	—do—
171.	Mundwa	16.02.1986
172.	Sadri	—do—
173.	Bali	—do—
174.	Takhatagarh	—do—
175.	Sumergur	—do—
176.	Nimaj	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Council</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
177.	Jaitaran	—do—
178.	Raipur	—do—
179.	Phalana	—do—
180.	Rani	—do—
181.	Toda Bhim	16.02.1986
182.	Neemkathana	—do—
183.	Khandela	—do—
184.	Reengus	—do—
185.	Losel	—do—
186.	Shivjang	—do—
187.	Pindwara	—do—
188.	Malpura	—do—
189.	Todaraising	—do—
190.	Uniara	—do—
191.	Bhinder	03.10.1977
192.	Deogarh	—do—
193.	Kanod	05.08.1977
194.	Salumbur	05.10.1977
195.	Bhiwari	
196.	Galikot	
197.	Merwar Junction	01.12.1986

Rajasthan

13. Jalwar

Municipal Committees

14. Jhunjhunu

1. Balotara

15. Nawalagarh

2. Banswara

16. Baran

3. Bundi

17. Nagaur

4. Chittergarh

18. Ladnu

5. Pratappgarh

19. Meratacity

6. Sujangarh

20. Gangapur

7. Sardarshaar

21. Karauli

8. Ratangarh

22. Hibdaun

9. Dholpur

23. Fatepur

10. Dhungarpur

24. Sirohi

11. Raisingh Nagar

25. Abu Road

12. Jalore

26. Mount Abu

Government of Orissa

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Committee</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
1.	Cuttack	22.5.81
2.	Choudwar	27.8.87
3.	Parlakhemundi	28.7.87
4.	Biramitrapur	8.8.86
5.	Bhubaneswar	14.4.79 (Date of Constitution)

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Committee</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
<i>Notified Area Committee</i>		
6.	Anandapur	16.5.88
7.	Phanjanagar	16.11.87
8.	Belaguntha	19.11.87
9.	Koraput	1.5.82
10.	Hirakud	16.4.88
11.	Bomdgharh	14.6.89
12.	Paradeep	29.9.79
13.	Paradeep Phosphata	27.12.85
14.	Pattiamundai	8.12.88
15.	Konark	10.2.84
16.	Khandapada	14.8.89
17.	Nilagiri	24.2.84
18.	Burla	31.3.62
19.	Kamakshya Nagar	28.12.79
20.	Rourkela	17.6.63
21.	Kodala	20.10.74
22.	Ganjam	16.9.86
23.	Balugach	10.9.82
24.	Sunabeda	1.11.65
25.	Malan Giri	1.12.74
26.	Balemala	10.2.84
27.	G. Udayagiri	28.12.79

*Government of Manipur
(Small Town Committee)*

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Committee</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Samurov	19.9.1989
2.	Thonghong Laxmi Bazar	20.9.1989
3.	Wahgoi	—do—
4.	Lilong Imphal (W)	19.9.1989
5.	Sekmai	18.9.1989
6.	Kumbi	2.11.1989
7.	Kwakta	5.11.1988
8.	Wangjing	27.11.1989
9.	Mayang Imphal	28.9.1989
10.	Lilong Thoubal	28.11.1989
11.	Sugnu	27.11.1989
12.	Kakching Khunou	27.2.1990
13.	Heirol	28.11.1989

*Government of Haryana
(Name of Municipal Committee)*

1.	Gurgaon	20.7.1973
2.	Thanesar	—do—
3.	Dabwali	—do—
4.	Kalanwali	—do—
5.	Rewari	—do—

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Committee</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3

6. H.M.T.Pinjore: Twice election attempted on 30.8.1988 and 26.2.89 but due to some technical reasons could not be held. Its supersession is under consideration.

Kerala

1. Paravoor Municipality : It is a newly constituted Municipality where elections have not been held as delimitation of Wards has not been completed

Andhra Pradesh

1. Koratla Municipality : It is a newly constituted Municipality w.e.f. 1.6.1988

Union Territory of Pondicherry

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Pondicherry | 31.3.1978 |
| 2. Karaikali | —do— |
| 3. Yanam | —do— |

Government of Tripura

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Agartala | 10.2.1988 |
|-------------|-----------|

Government of West Bengal

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Kalimpong | |
|--------------|--|

Government of Meghalaya

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Shillong | 1.7.1973 |
| 2. Tura | 18.6.1982 |

Government of Maharashtra

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Risod | |
| 2. Shirdi | Newly created |

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Committee</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
1	2	3
3.	Shrigonda	—do—
4.	Sillod	—do—
5.	Nalasopara	: These Municipal
6.	Brahmapuri	Councils are unelected bodies as they are newly constituted.
7.	Malkapur Municipal Council	: It is a superseded Municipal Council. Its last election was held on 24th April, 1985.

Government of Tamilnadu

1.	Madras Municipal Corpn.,	30.11.1973 election not held.
2.	Madurai -do-	29.07.1983 -do-
3.	Coimbatore -do-	01.05.1981 -do-

Government of Himachal Pradesh

1.	Bilaspur Municipal Committee	Dec., 1978
2.	Dharamshala	3.8.1989
3.	Paunta Shahib	15.2.1981
4.	Solan	2.7.1981

Government of Uttar Pradesh

1.	Mawana Municipal Board	Last election held in 1971. and superseded in 1977.
2.	Nawab Ganj Nagarpalika	
3.	Ghazipur T.A.C.	

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Municipal Committee</i>	<i>Date of Supersession</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Elam	Last election held in 1971. and superseded in 1977.
5.	Ghamar	
6.	Obra	
7.	Luxur	Newly created Town Area Election could not be held due legal complications and non completion of other formalities.
8.	Shaktigarh	
9.	Bansgaon	
10.	Haraitya	

[Translation]

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

Sugar Mills for Bar-Eilly, Utter Pradesh

(c) the action taken to clear the proposal expeditiously?

1701. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for setting up of Sugar mills of Nawabganj and Meerganj in District Bareilly, Utter Pradesh;

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Department of Food have received 6 proposals for setting up of new sugar mills in Nawabganj and Meerganj of Bareilly District, Utter Pradesh. The details of these proposals are as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the factory</i>	<i>Date of receipt of application in the Dte. of sugar</i>			<i>Sector</i>
		1	2	3	4
1.	Keshav Mathur Sugar Unit at Nawabganj, District, Bareilly			11.5.1990	Private
2.	M/s. The Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd., at near Meeraganj District, Bareilly			18.5.1990	Private
3.	M/s. Oswal Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., AT Aurangabad, Teh. Nawabganj; District Bareilly			25.9.1990	Private
4.	M/s. Amrepali International, At & Teh. Nawabganj, District Bareilly			28.1.1991	Private
5.	Shri D.K. Srivastava At & Teh. Nawabganj District Bareilly			28.1.1991	Private
6.	Shri N.K. Srivastava, At & Teh. Nawabganj, District Bareilly			1.2.1991	Private

In addition to the above six proposals one more proposal of M/s. Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd. in the private sector for setting up of a new sugar mill at Fatehganj West, Teh. & District Bareilly has also been received in the Department of Food on 4.9.1990.

(c) The Licensing Policy for Sugar Industry is presently being reviewed by the Government and the proposals will be considered thereafter.

Filling Up of SC/ST Vacancies In Central Warehousing Corporation

1072. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prescribed reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has not yet been filled in Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to fill up this quota?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) while the overall representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in Central Warehousing Corporation is more than the prescribed quota, there is some backlog in certain individual grades.

(b) The Main reasons are:-

- (1) Non-availability of sufficient number of candidates for direct recruitment, particularly against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes; and
- (2) Inadequate availability of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

employees in the feeder grades for promotion against reserved vacancies.

(c) Central Warehousing Corporation takes all possible measures as per the Government directives for filling up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

Non-availability of Papers at Concessional Rates

1703. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the Publishers and other organisations dealing with the printing of books, publications etc. due to the non-availability of paper at cheaper/competitive rates;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to supply the paper at cheap rates to these publishers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE) (a): Government is aware that the prices of common varieties of paper have gone up during the last one and a half years. According to paper industry, the increase in the prices of paper is attributable to the increase in the cost of production of paper. There is no statutory control over the prices of paper in the country.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

**Sports Complex at Aurangabad,
Maharashtra**

1704. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Sports Complex at Aurangabad in Maharashtra for comprehensive training and coaching facilities for national athletes and sportsmen from western zone of India;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for this complex in the year 1990-91 and utilisation of the same so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completing this project and efforts being made to complete it under a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has already set up a Centre at Aurangabad which is a sub-centre of the Western Regional Centre of Sports Authority of India, Gandhinagar, Gujarat and it provides training and coaching facilities for National level athletes in selected sports disciplines.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra has so far allocated Rs.30.00 lakhs against their commitment of Rs.2.00 crores. The Sports Authority of India has so far given Rs.12.40 lakhs. The total amount of Rs.42.40 lakhs has since been utilised.

(c) The Project was delayed due to resource constraints. Efforts are being made to provide adequate funds for 1991-92

Distribution of Kerosene

1705. SHRI P.M. SAYED:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people in Delhi are getting kerosene oil with great difficulty;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that kerosene is not supplied to the outlets in time and in sufficient quantity, resulting in its scarcity and increased demand;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase kerosene quota of the public due to shortage of cooking gas;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to streamline the distribution of kerosene in the country especially in rural areas; and

(g) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) . No, Sir. The UT of Delhi was allotted 22,493 tonnes of kerosene in February, 1991 which is higher than the allotment made in February, 1990. A marginal reduction, from 5 liters per card per month to 4 liters per card per month, was made only in the case of consumers having LPG connections.

(d) and (e). Temporary shortage of LPG was reported from certain locations of Delhi due to constraints in the availability of bulk LPG, transportation problems etc. Action has been taken to augment availability of LPG and improve the delivery of refills. With these measures the situation has since improved, to a large extent.

(f) and (g). Distribution of kerosene on

the PDS is administered by the State Government/UT Administrations. Continuous vigil is kept by them with a view to checking malpractices.

Super Bazar vans for rural areas

1706. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to send mobile vans of Super Bazar to villages in the Union Territory of Delhi, to sell essential commodities at reasonable rates;

(b) if so, the names of the villages where these vans are likely to be sent; and

(c) the additional expenditure likely to be incurred in providing this facility to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Super Bazar, Delhi has been supplying essential commodities in the rural areas of Delhi through its 5 villages special mobile vans which cover 84 points in rural areas of Delhi now. The list of villages/points covered are given in the statement given below.

(c) Efforts will be made by the Super Bazar to extend mobile van facility to more uncovered villages subject to availability of financial and other resources.

STATEMENT

Schedule of Village Spl. Mobile Vans

Route of Van No. 1 (RDC-C.C)

1. Jagat Pur

2. Palla-Lamplur
3. Shahiba Bad
4. Prasant Vihar Rohini

5. Khera Khurd

6. Shahbad

7. Buarari

8. Akabarpur Majra

9. Poath Khurd

10. Badli

11. Khera Khalan

12. Sec. 16 Rohini Resettlement Colony.

13. Mukhmaipur

14. Singnola

15. Bawana

16. Samapur

17. Alipur

18. Pralhaspur/Garwala

Route of Van No.2 (RDC-C.C)

19. Shabapur

20. Rohtash Nagar, Gali No.7, (Kamla Nehru Park, Shahdara)

21. Bajan Pura

22. Model Basti

23. Jhafrabad

24. Shahbapur, Chauhan

47. Jaitpur

25. Johari Pur

Route of Van No. 4 (RDC-PNB)

26. Dayalpur

48. Mangolapur Kalan

27. Kabir Nagar

49. Kanjhwla

28. Karwal Nagar

50. Tekri Kalan

29. Khajoori Khas

51. Auchandi

30. Gokalpuri

52. Mitrav

31. Jayudin Pur

53. Essapur

Route of Van No.3 (RDC-INA)

54. Putch Kalan

32. Didarpur

55. Ladpur

33. Chattarpur

56. Mundke

34. Chitorni

57. Qutabgarh

35. Meharuli

58. Kair

36. Chawla

59. Dhansa

37. Lalkuan

60. Karala/Majri

38. Chandan Hola

61. Jaunti

39. Dadipur

62. Nangloi

40. Ladosarai

63. Katawara

41. Dadarpur

64. Mundala Kalan/Khurd

42. Bijwasan

65. Kazipur

43. Kapas Hera

Route of Van No.5 (RDC-PNB)

44. Asjla Bhatti

66. Jaffarpur

45. Jaunpur

67. Khara

46. Mubarakpur Khurd

68. Bajitpur Thakara

69. Majra Dabas

PLIES be pleased to state:

70. Ranikhera

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has raided a good number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) in the Capital to check malpractices etc., in the distribution of essential commodities;

71. Jharoda Kalan

72. Ujwa

73. Kharkhri

(b) if so, the details of the FPS raided and discrepancies found;

74. Nangal Thakara

75. Niyampur

(c) whether the Government propose to cancel the licences of those FPS owners who have been found indulging malpractices; and

76. Madanpur Dabas

77. Najafgarh

(d) if so, by when and other steps the Government propose to take to streamline distribution of essential commodities through FPS in the Capital?

78. Revta

79. Goman Hera

80. Drayapur Kalan

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

81. Ghewara

(b) A detailed statement is given below.

82. Mubarakpur Dabas

83. Kakrola

(c) Appropriate proceedings have been initiated against defaulters before the competent authorities, who will decide the cases in accordance with the Law.

84. Bamroli

Raids on fair price shops in Delhi

(d) Delhi Administration reviews the functioning of PDS on a regular basis and takes appropriate measures to strengthen and streamline it.

1707. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

STATEMENT

Details of Fair Price Shops in which Discrepancies noticed

S. No.	F.P.S. No.	Discrepancies noticed
1.	2.	3.

Jan 91

1. 1076 Stock Variation—44kg. 300 grms.
2. 5501 Stock Variation—18 kg. 700 grms. & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations.
3. 5412 Stock Variation—32 kg. 200 grms.
4. 6648 Stock Variation and Denial by food Card holders of having received rations
5. 6805 Stock Variation—70 kg. 300 grms
6. 6739 Stock Variation—36 kg. 500 grms
7. 7712 Stock Variation—155 Qtls
8. 7008 Stock Variation—Oqtls. 40 kg.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>F.P.S. No.</i>	<i>Discrepancies noticed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
9.	6678	Stock Variation & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations
10.	6770	Stock Variation & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations
11.	7347	Stock Variation—64 qtls. 43 kg. 300 grms.
12.	7713	Stock Variation—115 qtls.
13.	3197	Stock Variation—30 kg.
14.	4811	Stock Variation & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations
15.	7586	Stock Variation & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations
16.	7579	Stock Variation & Denial by Food Card holder of having received rations
17.	1020	Stock Variation—01 qtls. 05 kg.

Sl. No.	F.P.S. No.	<i>Discrepancies noticed</i>		
		1	2	3
18.	6808			Stock Variation—21 kg.
19.	7813			Stock Variation—04 qtls. 88 kgs.
20.	7365			Stock Variation—02 qtls. 30 kgs.
21.	6198			Stock Variation—25 qtls. 59 kgs.
22.	6605			Stock Variation—06 qtls. 08 kgs.
23.	6562			Stock Variation—52 kgs. 800 grms.
24.	2097			Stock Variation—17 kgs. 100 grms.
25.	7725			Stock Variation—66 kgs. 10 grms.
26.	6228			Stock Variation—55 kgs. 100 grms
27.	5375			Stock Variation & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations
28.	6881			Stock Variation—02 qtls. 43 kgs. 800 grms.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>F.P.S. No.</i>	<i>Discrepancies noticed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
29.	7914	Stock Variation—15 kgs. 100 grms
30.	5068	Stock Variation—32 kgs. 200 grms.
31.	7820	Stock Variation—22 kgs. 400 grms
32.	6827	Stock Variation—36 kgs. 750 grms.
33.	7338	Stock Variation & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations
34.	6450	Stock Variation—10 qtls. 37 kgs. 800 grms.
35.	5143	Stock Variation—90 kgs.
36.	7552	Stock Variation—09 qtls. 92 kgs. 650 grms.
37.	6575	Stock Variation—37 kgs.
38.	7085	Stock Variation—84 kgs.
39.	5772	Stock Variation—14 kgs. 700 grms.

Sl. No.	F.P.S. No.	Discrepancies noticed
1	2	3
40.	6934	Stock Variation—18 qtls. 38 kgs.
41.	7121	Stock Variation—14 kgs. 650 grms.
42.	7561	Stock Variation—21 kgs. 100 grms
43.	3808	Stock Variation—89 kgs. 200 grms.
44.	4551	Stock Variation—17 kgs. 900 grms.
45.	4559	Stock Variation—23 kgs. 400 grms.

Upto 28th February, 1991

Sl. No.	FPS No.	Discrepancies noticed
1	2	3
1.	6765	Stock Variation 15 kg. 700 grm.
2.	2199	Stock Variation 22 kg. 800 gm.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>FPS No.</i>	<i>Discrepancies noticed</i>
1	2	3
3.	6502	Stock Variation 19 kg.
4.	7240	Stock Variation 20 kg. 200 gm.
5.	4697	Stock Variation 49 kg. 100 gm.
6.	8184	Stock Variation 15 kg. 200 gm.
7.	5906	Stock Variation 83 kg. 500 gm.
8.	3533	Stock Variation 32 kg.
9.	7027	Stock Variation 45 kg. 600 gm.
10.	6924	Stock Variation 37 kg. 400 gm.
11.	4856	Stock Variation 1 & Denial by Food Card holders of having received rations
12.	7563	Stock Variation 40 kg. 400 gm.
13.	7057	Stock Variation 25 kg. 600 gm.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>FPS No.</i>	<i>Discrepancies noticed</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		
14.	4546	Stock Variation 75 kg. 500 gm.		
15.	6086	Stock Variation 36 kg. 100 gm.		
16.	2127	Stock Variation 17 kg. 100 gm.		
17.	5106	Stock Variation 46 kg. 500 gm.		
18.	3974	Stock Variation 22 kg.		
19.	4959	Stock Variation 52 kg. 500 gm.		
20.	2426	Stock Variation 500 kg. excess		
21.	8166	Stock Variation 20 gm.		
22.	7785	Stock Variation 45 Qtls. 72 kg.		
23.	8035	Stock Variation 23 kg. 700 gm.		
24.	7923	Stock Variation 1 qtls. 29 kg. 700 gm.		
25.	4248	Stock Variation 41 kg. 900 gm.		

Sl. No.	FPS No.	Discrepancies noticed		
1	2	3		
26.	6565	Stock Variation 1 qtls. 55 kg. 400 gm.		
27.	5949	Stock Variation 78 kg. 400 gm.		
28.	5925	Stock Variation 1 Qtls 19 kg. 100 gm.		
29.	6188	Stock Variation 30 kg. 650 gm.		
30.	7131	Stock Variation 24 kg. 100 gm.		
31.	7957	Stock Variation 32 kg. 900 gm.		
32.	7894	Stock Variation 18 kg. 700 gm.		
33.	5052	Stock Variation 16 kg. 700 gm.		
34.	7405	Stock Variation 16 kg. 500 gm.		
35.	3267	Stock Variation 60 kg.		
36.	7268	Stock Variation 61 kg. 100 gm.		

Sl. No.	FPS No.	Discrepancies noticed	
1	2	3	
37.	2017	Stock Variation 27 kg. 400 gm.	
38.	4782	Stock Variation 32 kg. 200 gm.	
39.	5079	Stock Variation 45 Qtls. 87 kg.	
40.	3551	Stock Variation 56 kg.	
41.	7599	Stock Variation 33 kg. 300 gm.	
42.	6460	Stock Variation 17 kg. 700 gm.	
43.	7681	Stock Variation 23 kg. 50 gm.	
44.	6459	Stock Variation 24 kg. 600 gm.	
45.	5262	Stock Variation 23 kg. 600 gm.	
46.	7231	Stock Variation 1 Qtls. 17 kg. 400 gm.	
47.	8296	Stock Variation 29 kg.	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>FPS No.</i>	<i>Discrepancies noticed</i>		
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
48.	3101			Stock Variation 66 kg. 700 grm.
49.	2674			Stock Variation 22 kg. 200 grm.
50.	7476			Stock Variation 65 kg. 450 grm.
51.	3720			Stock Variation 56 kg.
52.	5501			Stock Variation 40 kg.
53.	7109			Stock Variation 6.07.000 Qt.
54.	5577			Stock Variation 1.95.000 Qt.
55.	1911			Stock Variation 67 kg.
56.	388			Stock Variation 69.650 kg.
57.	5549			Stock Variation 13.96.000 Qt.
58.	6989			Stock Variation 63.500 kg.

Sl. No.	FPS No.	Discrepancies noticed
1	2	3
59.	4753	Stock Variation 3,17,000 Qt.
60.	5911	Stock Variation 4,25,800 Qt.
61.	6373	Stock Variation 2,23,450 Qt.
62.	3998	Stock Variation 2,23,450. Qt.
63.	4056	Stock Variation 69 kg.

In addition to these stock variations of comparatively minor nature have been detected at another 97 Fair Price Shop.

[Translation]

Composition of Governing Body of Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan

1708. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the present governing body of the Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan;

(b) the number of meetings of the Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan held during the last two years; and

(c) when the last meeting was held and the details of the decision taken thereat?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). A statement based on the information furnished by the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan is given below.

STATEMENT

The Composition of the present Governing Body of the Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan is as under:-

Minister of Human Resource Development	— Chairman
Minister of State for Human Resource Development	— Vice-Chairman
Shri Rameshwar Thakur	— Treasurer
Shri C.S. Ramachandran	— Member
Dr. R.C. Dwivedi	— Member
Education Secretary	— Member (Ex-Officio)
Financial Adviser Department of Education	— Member (-do-)
Director Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	— Member (-do-)
Deputy Educational Adviser (Sanskrit) Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.	— Associate Member
Shri Kirset Joshi	— Member Secretary

During the years 1989 and 1990, two meeting of the Governing Body of the Pratishthan were held jointly with the General

Body on 23rd June, 1989 and 24th January, 1991. Last meeting of the General Body and Governing Council was held jointly on 24th

January, 1991. The decisions taken during the meeting are as under :-

1. The Budget Estimate for 19921-92 was approved.
2. The Annual Reports for the years 1988-89 & 1989-90 were adopted.
3. The Ministry may be requested to provide funds to the Pratishtan to ensure that it has a corpus fund of Rs. 10 Crores by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.
4. Highest Priority should be assigned to giving stipend to the Vedic students and support to Veda - Pathis and Veda - Pathshalas.
5. NCERT be requested to strive that substantial portions on Vedic Mathematics, which are included in teachers guide, are also included in the NCERT books of Mathematics as alternative and enrichment material.
6. Comprehensive Computer Software using Vedic Mathematics may be developed at National Institute of Science and Technical Developmental Studies, New Delhi and Roorkee University aiming at the utilisation of the same by mathematicians, technocrats, scholars and even students.
7. RVVP should officially invite Prof. S.K. Kapoor to submit a copy of his thesis and other recent works on Vedic Mathematics and give a note on the main conclusions of his research work and directions in which further research work

should be launched.

8. Action should be initiated to fill up the two vacancies in the General Body.

[English]

Collaboration Agreement between CSIR and UGC

1709. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has signed a collaboration agreement with the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on 5th February, 1991.

(b) According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Memorandum of Understanding will enable the two organisations to tap each others' capabilities by having fruitful interaction between universities and National Laboratories. It will promote mobility of scientists between CSIR Laboratories and universities and vice-versa, leading thereby to the betterment of each others' expertise and optimal use of available infrastructure, human resource, exchange of ideas and concepts and techniques. A Joint Coordination Body, headed by the Chairman, UGC, will lay down the detailed framework of interaction between the two organisations.

Referral Cases in the Hospital

1720. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make the hospitals in Delhi, referral by attaching dispensaries to them which will refer the cases to the hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the benefits likely to be derived from such an arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. There is no much proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Flats for persons other than Government employees and MPs.

1711. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government flats in Delhi are also allotted to persons other than Government employees and MPs;

(b) if so, the criteria for such allotments;

(c) the total number of persons who have been allotted Government flats on the basis of the above criteria during the last three years; and

(d) the period for which such flats are generally allotted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some allotments are

made to certain categories such as Freedom Fighters, eminent Artists, Journalists, etc. in accordance with guidelines prescribed for different categories of persons. Broadly, these guidelines include conditions that the persons should be eminent in his field and should not be owing a house. Recommendation of the concerned Ministry/Department is also required and the allotment is made for a specified period and in certain categories maximum income criterion is also laid down.

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

Accommodation to Government employees

1712. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government employees in Delhi belonging to different categories who have not been allotted accommodation so far;

(b) the time by which the backlog is likely to be cleared;

(c) whether the employees have their own houses are also considered for allotment of Government flats;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to change this practice?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Due to acute shortage of General Pool accommodation of various types in Delhi, applications from employees working in eligible offices are called on restricted basis. As such it is not feasible to indicate the

total number of such employees and time limit to clear the backlog.

(c) to (a). Yes, Sir. The house owing employees are eligible for allotment of General Pool Accommodation. No change of the policy is contemplated in this regard.

Setting up of Educational Financing Corporation.

1713. SHRI ANNAND SINGH
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) Whether the Indian Science Congress at their Seventy-eighth session held in New Delhi in January, 1991, inter alia suggested the setting up of an educational Financing Corporation;

(b) What other suggestions had been made at the said Session for promotion of higher scientific and technical education and research; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). According to available information, a suggestion was made in the 78th Session of Indian Congress held at Indore in January 1991, to set up an Educational Financing Corporation. Other suggestions made in the Congress for Higher S&T Education & Research were:

1. There should be professional/technical sensitization programmes for different target groups such as policy makers, planners, community and other interested groups;

2. A 'National Centre for Mathematics Education' should be set up and funded by University Grants Commission/Ministry of Human Resource Development;

3. Science Education Centres should be set up in the Universities.

(c) No formal communication for consideration of the above suggestions has been received by the Government so far from the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta.

Non-Utilisation of select panels for Direct Recruitment of Teachers and Principals of Kendriya Vidyalaya

1714. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGEWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the select panels for direct recruitment of different categories of teachers as also Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas prepared two years back have not yet been fully exhausted;

(b) whether despite these panels, vacancies of Principals were advertised in 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the reasons and justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For filling up/clearing the back-long vacancies of Principals reserved for SC/ST, the advertisements were made in 1989 and 1990 as no select panel for them was available.

Further, as part of annual recruitment

programme, the advertisement for the posts of Principals for general candidates as well as quota reserved for SC/ST, was made in 1990 in respect of vacancies pertaining to 1990-91 in order to ensure that there is no shortage.

[Translation]

Recognition of M.D. Degrees awarded by Christian Medical College, Ludhiana

1715. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana has been awarding M.D. degrees in Radio-diagnosis;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether these degrees are recognised by the Medical Council of India; and

(d) 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 CHOUHDARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M.D. degree course in Radio diagnosis was started in the Christian Medical College in 1974.

(c) and (d). The inspection report in respect of standard of examinations and the teaching facilities available at the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana for the purpose of recognition of M.D. (Radio-diagnosis) qualification was received in the Medical Council in November, 1989. The report was forwarded to the Punjab University with a copy to the college and Director of Medical Education, Punjab for their observations. The observations from the University were received in May, 1990. In the meantime, the

Hon'ble Delhi High Court in its order pronounced on 21/5/1990 in writ petition No. 1003 of 1990. Dr. Harcharan Singh-vs-Medical Council of India and others appointed an Administrator till the disposal of the writ petition. The High Court restrained the Administrator from taking any action regarding recognition of medical qualifications. The inspection report will be placed before the Post graduate Committee after its reconstitution.

Recognition to post Graduate Degrees by MCI

1716. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of post graduate degrees pending for recognition with the Medical Council of India;

(b) the date from which these cases have been pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be 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) A statement showing details of post-graduate qualifications pending with the Medical Council of India for recognition is given below.

(b) and (c). The Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order pronounced on 21/5/90 in Writ petition No. 1003 of 1990- Dr. Harcharan Singh-vs-Medical Council of India and Others appointed an Administrator till the disposal of the Writ petition. The Hon'ble High Court has restrained the Administrator from taking any action regarding recognition/de-recognition of Medical Courses. The pending cases will be placed before the Postgraduate Committee after its reconstitution.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
1.	Punjab University	M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) M. D. (Microbiology) M. D. (General Medicine) M.D. (Physiology) M. D. (Radio-Diagnosis) M. S. (Ortho.) M. D. (Micro.) M. Ch. (Plastic Surg.) D.M. (Cardiology) D.O.M.S. D.O. (Dip. in Ophth.)
2.	Madras University	
3.	Agra University	
4.	Calcutta University	
5.	Jiwaji University	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
6.	Mysore University	M.D. (Paed.) & D.C. H. D.C.P.
7.	Rajasthan University	M.Ch. (Neuro-Surg.)
8.	Mangalore University	M. D. (Paed.) & D.C. H.
9.	Kerala University	D.M. (Neurology)
10.	Bundelkhand University	M.S. (Ophth.) & D. O
11.	Mahatma Gandhi University	M.D. (Physiology)
12.	Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	M.D. (Anaes.) M.D. (Genl. Med.) M.S. (Genl. Surg.)
13.	Berhampur University	M .D. (Anaes.)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
14.	Goa University	<p>M.D. (Social & Prev. Med.) & D.P.H.</p> <p>M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) & D.M.R.D.</p> <p>M. D. (Paed.)</p> <p>M. S. (Genl. Surg.)</p> <p>M. D. (Anaes.)</p> <p>M. D. (Path.) & D.C. P.</p> <p>M. D. (Anaes.) & D.A.</p> <p>M.D. (Genl. Medicine)</p> <p>M. S. (Genl. Surg.)</p> <p>M. D. (Obst. & Gynae.) & DGO</p> <p>M. D. (Derm. & Ven.) & D.V.D.</p>
15.	Kuvempu University	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
16.	Nagpur University	M. D. (Radio-Diagnosis) M. S. (Anatomy) M. D. (Biochem.) M. S. (ENT) & DLO M. D. (Pathology) M. D. (Anaes.) & D.A. M. (Paed. Surg.) M. D. (Anaes.) M. D. (Paed.) M. D. (Anaes.) & D.A. M. D. (Obst. & Gynae.)
17.	South Gujarat University	
18.	Calicut University	
19.	Sambalpur University	
20.	Karnataka University	
21.	Utkal University	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
22.	Nagarjuna University	D.L.O.
23.	Dr. MGR Medical University	D.G.O.
		D.L.O.
		D. Ortho.
		D.V.
		D.D.
		D.C.H.
		D.A.
		D.M.R.T.
		D.M.R.D.
		D.C.P.

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
		D.P.M.
		D.O.
		M.D. (Gen. Med.)
		D.T.C.D.
		M.D. (VEN)
		M.D. (PAED)
		M.D. (Radio)
		M.S. (Genl. Surg.)
		M.S. (ENT)
		M.S. (Ortho.)
		M.D. (PHARM)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
		D.M. (Neurology)
		D.M. (Cardiology)
		M.Ch. (Paed. Surg.)
		M.Ch. (Plastic Surg)
		M.S. (Anatomy)
		M.Ch. (Neuro-Surgery)
		M. Ch. (Genito-Urinary Surg.)
		M. Ch. (Thoracic Surg.)
		M. D. (Dermatology.)
		M. D. (Radio-Therapy)
		M. D. (Neuro-Surg.)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
		D. P. H.
		M. D. (Obst. & Gynae.)
		D. P. M. & R.
		D. H. E.
		M. S. (Opthalmology)
		M. D. (Social & Prev. Med.)
		D. C. P.
		D. L. O.
		D. V. D.
		D. O.
		D. G. O.
24,	University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Qualifications
1	2	3
		D. V.
		D. A.
		D. M. R. D.
		D. C. H.
		D. M. R. T.
		D. T. C. D.
		D. P. H.
		D. D.
		M. S. (Genl. Surg.)
		M. S. (Ortho.)
		M. D. (Genl. Med.)

S.No.	Name of the University	Qualifications
1	2	3
		M. D. (Pathology)
		M. D. (Pharm.)
		M. D. (ENT)
		M. S. (Ophth.)
		M. S. (Anatomy)
		M. D. (Derm.)
		M. D. (Paed.)
		M. D. (Biochemistry)
		M. D. (Anaes)
		M. D. (Microbiology)
		M. D. (Physiology)

S.No.	Name of the University	Qualifications
1	2	3
25.	Gulbarga University	M. D. (Forensic Med.)
26.	Maharshi Dayanand University	M.D. (Obst. & Gynae.) M.SC. (Anatomy) M. Sc. (Physiology)
27.	Rani Durgawati Vishwavidhyalaya	D.F.M.
28.	Poona University	M.S. (Ortho.) & D. Ortho. D.O. (Dip. in Ophth.) M.S. (Ortho.) & D.Ortho. M.H.A. (Master of Hospital Admn.)
29.	Lucknow University	M. D. (Hospital Admn.) M. S. (Surgery) M. D. (General Medicine)

S.No.	Name of the University	Qualifications
1	2	3
30.	Mahatma Gandhi University	M.D. (Medicine) (M.D. (Anaes.) & D.A.
31.	Rajasthan University	M.D. (Deramatology Vene. & Leprosy).

Photographs of Ancient Dwarka City

1717. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether divers of the Archaeological Survey of India have taken photographs of ancient Dwarka city from deep into the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these photographs have been shown to the people in cinema halls, on Doordarshan and through other media;

(d) if so, when and in what form; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (e). The offshore survey of Dwarka has been taken up under the auspices of the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) and the Archaeological Survey of India. The divers including those of the Archaeological Survey of India took photographs. During the course of underwater operations massive stone blocks, remains of walls and other constructions, stone anchors, varieties of ancient pottery and other antiquities have been located and photographed. The undersea operations were also filmed for academic purpose and shown in seminars, lectures, in academic institutions and also on Doordarshan during the last few years.

[English]

Development of Sushila Vihar, Orissa

1718. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Orissa for releasing special grants to renovate and develop the Sushila Vihar and Ayodhya Sarovar on the bank of Mahanadi river at Sambalpur town in Orissa under medium town planning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Iron fortified Common Salt

1719. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding production of iron fortified common salt to combat anaemia which is common among women and children belonging to poorer sections of the society; 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 CHOUDHARY): (a) and (b). The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, which developed the technology of fortification of common salt with iron, has now successfully transferred the technology for large scale production of iron fortified salt. The Tamilnadu Salt Corporation (a State Government Undertaking) has set up a large plant at Valinokkam and is using this technology.

A private manufacturer at Hyderabad, M/s. Jayabharathi Salt Works is also producing 4 tonnes of iron fortified salt per day. The States of Orissa and Rajasthan are also planning large scale production of iron fortified salt.

Allocation to Kerala under National Literacy Programme

1720. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocations made to

Kerala under the National Literacy Programme during 1990-91;

(b) whether reports on the utilisation of the funds have been received from the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The following assistance has been provided to the Kerala Saksharata Samiti, Tiruvananthapuram, for implementing the project of Total Literacy in Kerala in financial year 1990-91

<i>Date of sanction</i>	<i>Amount Rs.</i>	
27.06.1990.	2,00,000,000	
10.12.1990	92,15,000	Represents the RFLP/NYK component

The Project is expected to be completed by end of March 1991 and the utilisation certificate and accounts of the grants are to be received thereafter.

Objections of State Governments to open Navodaya Vidyalayas

1721. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether objections have been raised by any State Government to the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any study regarding the socio-economic

background of students admitted to various Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The State Governments of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam have not opted for the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas so far. Reservations have been expressed regarding the scheme, the medium of instruction, migration of students, management of the Vidyalayas, etc.

(c) and (d) According to information gathered from Principals of 200 Vidyalayas in the last 3 years about 40% students come from families with an income below Rs.6000 per annum and about 16% are first generation learners.

Proposal to Intensify Malaria Research Training Programme

1722. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to wind up the Malaria Research Training Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the services of some employees of Malaria Research Training Centre at Anna Nagar, Madras have been terminated; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that Malaria Research Centre (MRC) at Anna Nagar, Madras was established to demonstrate the feasibility of bio-environmental methods for controlling malaria. Based on the initial encouraging results, MRC has formulated a Seven Point Programme for control of malaria in Madras City. The proposal has been accepted by the State Government. It will be executed by the staff of the State Government under supervision and guidance of MRC. Therefore, field staff would not be required by MRC.

Regional Languages Library

1723. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Languages Library, a Branch of the Central Secretariat Library, has been closed for more than a year now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to re-open the Library?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The building in which the Tulsi Sadan Library was functioning had been declared by the Central Public Works Department as dangerous and unfit for occupation.

(c) It was decided to carry out major renovation of the building so as to make it functional for another decade or so. The Central Public Works Department started the renovation work in December, 1989 and the work is likely to be completed in another six months' time. The Library will be re-started as soon as the renovation work is completed.

Finalisation of Zonal Plans in Delhi

1724. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Territory of Delhi was divided into 139 zones according to Master Plan-62;

(b) if so, the number of zones to which plans were finalised and approved (i) upto 1980: (ii) upto 1981-85 and (iii) upto 1980-90;

(c) whether progress of preparation and finalisation of zonal plans is satisfactory; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 42 plans had been finalised and approved upto 1980 and 14 between 1981-85. The remaining plans could not be processed because, in the meantime, the extensive modifications had been proposed in the Master Plan for Delhi and notified for inviting objections/suggestions from the public. The Master Plan for Delhi 2001 has already come into force w.e.f. 1.8.90. Fresh plans in accordance with the provisions of the MPD 2001 will require to be prepared and approved and it lays a period of 3 years for this activity.

[Translation]

Newsitem 'Double Roti Nirmataon Ko Gainhu Quota'

1725. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Double Roti Nirmataon ko gainhu quota kalabazari, Ghotala, CBI Janch ki Mang' appearing in 'Dainik Jagran' dated January 3, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any enquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The news item is not factually

correct as Food Corporation of India had not sold wheat to bread manufacturers in Delhi at Rs. 200/- per quintal. However, in the said period Food Corporation of India was allowed to sell 10,000 tonnes of wheat to bread manufacturers in Delhi at the rate of Rs. 280/- per quintal and Delhi Administration was asked to sub-allocate the said quantity among the various bread units on the basis of their production capacity. The aim was to enable bread units obtain cheap maida made out of this wheat and continue supplying the bread to consumers at the then controlled price. In view of the fact that the Delhi Administration was monitoring the use of such wheat for bread making, it is not felt necessary to conduct any enquiry in this regard.

Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial

1726. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding setting up of Lal Bahadur Shastri memorial; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Cotton

1727. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cotton are increasing;

(b) if so, the details of its adverse effects

on the yarn and textiles industry;

of cotton.

(c) whether some mills have been closed down due to steep rise in the prices of cotton; and

(d) The price of cotton is determined by the market forces of demand and supply.

[English]

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to bring down the prices of cotton?

Allocation of funds under "Operation Black Board" Scheme

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

1728. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the allocation made under "Operation black board" scheme during 1989-90 and 1990-91, State-wise?

(b) There is usually no immediate direct impact of cotton prices on the yarn and textile industry.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN GAL PANDE): The information is given in the statement below.

(c) Government is not aware of closure of mills mainly on account of rise in the prices

STATEMENT

Amount of Central Assistance Released during 1989-90 and 1990-91

(As on 1.3.1991)

Rs. In Lakhs

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Amount of Funds released under Operation Blackboard during	
		1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1209.29	2095.00
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	46.76	82.16
3.	Assam	692.41	-
4.	Bihar	1407.66	-
5.	Gujarat	727.44	-
6.	Goa	37.32	47.47
7.	Haryana	111.39	-

Rs. In Lakhs

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Amount of Funds released under Operation Blackboard during</i>	
		<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
8.	Himachal Pradesh	458.09	297.03
9.	Karnataka	537.08	717.54
10.	Kerala	-	156.12
11.	Maharashtra	788.33	612.22
12.	Mizoram	8.74	8.87
13.	Meghalaya	-	100.49
14.	Manipur	-	47.88
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	692.31
16.	Nagaland	42.98	-
17.	Orissa	864.25	1818.32
18.	Punjab	115.69	219.29
19.	Rajasthan	1568.63	3456.83
20.	Sikkim	-	15.36
21.	Tamil Nadu	1213.02	255.12
22.	Tripura	49.59	-
23.	Utter Pradesh	2757.26	860.94
24.	A & N Island	8.27	-
25.	Chandigarh	1.17	-
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	4.14

Rs. In Lakhs

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Amount of Funds released under Operation Blackboard during</i>	
		<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
27.	Delhi	32.39	53.59
28.	Pondicherry	20.32	10.72

Procurement Operation of Paddy in Andhra Pradesh

1729. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is purchasing paddy directly from the farmers in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that procurement of paddy in Andhra Pradesh is done through millers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

(d) whether the Government propose to adopt the same system in Andhra Pradesh as is prevalent in Haryana and Punjab; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (e). Paddy conforming to laid down specifications (Fair Average Quality) is purchased by F.C.I. and its agencies from the farmers, under the price support operation, at purchase centres opened for the purpose, in all paddy producing States including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Of the rice, converted from paddy purchased by millers/traders, a fixed percentage is delivered by them to FCI and its agencies under the 'Rice Levy Order'. This percentage varies from State to State and is 75% each for Haryana and Punjab, 50% for Andhra Pradesh and 60% for Western U.P. in major rice procuring States.

Drug for the Treatment of Kala-Azar

1730. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of doctors from AIIMS, have made a break-through by discovering the drug Ketoconazole for the treatment of Kala-Azar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this drug will be released in the market for general public use?

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 preliminary studies made in the Department of Medicine of the All India Insti-

tute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have shown effectiveness of the drug Ketoconazole for the treatment of Visceral leishmaniasis (Kala-Azar). Ketoconazole has been in use for the last several years as an anti-fungal drug. Studies published in 1986 and 1988, on the basis of the work carried out outside India, show the effectiveness of Ketoconazole in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis. With this background information, the doctors at the AIIMS used this drug in visceral leishmaniasis (Kala-azar).

(c) The drug is already available in the market for use as an anti-fungal drug. Routine use of Ketoconazole in Kala-azar can, however, be recommended only after further clinical trials.

Handloom and Handicrafts Export

1731. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries importing handlooms and handicrafts from Orissa.

(b) whether there is a scope for increasing the export of handlooms and handicrafts from that state; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) State-wise export figures are not maintained. EEC and USA are main markets for export of handloom and handicraft products from India.

(b) and (c). Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handlooms and handicrafts from the country, including Orissa, which include sending trade delegations, conducting market stud-

ies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major market, quality improvement and grant of export incentives etc.

Jute Mills

1732. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI HARI BHAI SHANKAR
MAHALE:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the state wise number of jute mills in the country;

(b) the number of sick mills out of those and the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to revive these sick mills; and

(d) the places where the Govt. propose to set up new jute mills during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There are 73 jute mills in the country of which 59 are located in West Bengal, 4 in Andhra Pradesh, 3 each in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and 1 each in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura.

(b) 24 mills were found to be sick out of 37 mills analysed in 1985-86, 21 mills were found to be sick out of 32 mills analysed in 1986-87 and 11 mills were found to be sick out of 20 analysed in 1988-89. The sickness can be attributed to several factors including shrinkage in market, low capacity utilisation, cost price disparity, managerial deficiencies, lack of maintenance and modernisation of plant and equipment etc.

(c) Government have taken several measures for the revival of sick mills including creation of Jute Modernisation Fund to cater to the modernisation requirements of the jute industry; establishment of a Special Jute Development fund for restructuring the jute economy; enactment of mandatory use of jute packaging for foodgrains; sugar, urea and cement; grant of financial support for R&D activities and product diversification programmes; regular purchase of B.T will hags on cost plus basis; encouragement of diversification by providing facilities of excise exemption, concessional import duty, marketing support etc. Government have also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to determine and enforce the remedial, preventive and ameliorative steps for the revival of sick industrial companies.

(d) Government have no plans to set up new jute mills during 1991-92.

Transport Charges for Foodgrains

1733. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether transport charges of essential commodities supplied in tribal areas are borne by the Union/State Governments;

(b) whether the transport charges are sufficient for the transport of these commodities;

(c) whether the Government are aware that with the plea of insufficient transport charges, the retail dealers sell their stocks to the cities and town and do not supply these items to the rural areas often; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The transport charges of wheat and rice supplied at specially subsidised prices in tribal areas are included in the margin by the State Governments concerned.

(b) Central Government has advised State Governments to fix a margin of not more than Rs. 25/- per quintal to defray the costs involved in transport and distribution. All the State Governments/Union Territories are able to manage the aforementioned expenditure within the margin of Rs. 25/- and are supplying the foodgrains at the end retail prices fixed by the Central Government, except Sikkim, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu which are charging more than the end retail prices.

(c) and (d). No such practice has come to the notice of the Government. The scheme is a welfare measure and the Central Government is bearing an additional subsidy of Rs. 50/- per quintal. If the cost of distribution exceeds Rs. 25/- per quintal, the additional cost is expected to be borne by the State Government.

Subsidy on sale of Foodgrains to Tribals

1734. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains are sold at subsidised rates in tribal/tribal sub plan areas;

(b) if so, the prevailing rates of foodgrains (wheat and rice) and sugar;

(c) the rates of procurement of each variety of foodgrains; and

(d) the percentage of subsidy given to each item?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Wheat and rice are issued for distribution at specially subsidised prices in tribal majority areas.

supplied through Public Distribution System at a uniform retail issue price of Rs. 5.25 per Kg.

(b) The prevailing end retail prices of foodgrains distributed under ITDP are as follows:

	<i>Rs./per qtl.</i>
RICE	
Common	264.00
Fine	324.00
Superfine	345.00
WHEAT	209.00

Sugar is not sold at subsidised rates in tribal or tribal sub plan areas. It is being

	<i>Rs./per qtl.</i>
PADDY	
Common	205.00
Fine	215.00
Superfine	225.00

RICE

Statewise details of procurement price for levy rice are given in the attached Statement.

WHEAT Rs. 215.00 per quintal.

(d) The estimated percentage of subsidy incurred on supplies under ITDP is as under:

	<i>Eco. cost</i>	<i>Subsidy per qtl.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Rice	442.38	165.00	37.29
Wheat	335.80	152.85	45.52

STATEMENT

<i>Region</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Punjab U/T	Common	347.25
Chandigarh	Fine	374.30
	Superfine	393.80
Haryana	Common	347.50

<i>Region</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Uttar Pradesh	Fine	374.95
	Superfine	394.10
	Common	327.65
	Fine	342.75
	Superfine	365.90
	Common	341.25
Rajasthan	Fine	355.00
	Superfine	386.95
	Common	347.50
Delhi	Fine	374.95
	Superfine	394.10
	Common	326.20
Bihar	Fine	344.80
	Superfine	360.10
	Common	323.15
West Bengal	Fine	341.55
	Superfine	356.70
	Common	335.75
Assam	Fine	356.75
	Superfine	372.60
	Common	345.05
Orissa	Common	345.05

<i>Region</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	Fine	361.10
	Superfine	377.15
Pondichery	Common	313.90
	Fine	328.20
	Superfine	343.00
Andhra Pradesh	Common	338.55
	Fine	354.30
	Superfine	370.05
Karnataka	Common	322.20
	Fine	337.15
	Superfine	352.10
Madhya Pradesh	Common	334.55
	Fine	350.10
	Superfine	365.65
Gujarat	Common	313.00
	Fine	327.50
	Superfine	342.00
Maharashtra	Common	330.05
	Fine	345.35
	Superfine	360.60

[*Translation*]**Notification for Colonies**

1735. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notification for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi has been issued during the year 1990-91;

(b) if so, the names of such colonies; and

(c) the details of facilities proposed to be provided by the Government in the said Colonies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Ten colonies as per statement have been regularised during 1990-91.

(c) Roads, storm water drains, drinking water, electricity, parks etc. are to be provided subject to payment of the prescribed development charges by the beneficiaries.

STATEMENT

1. Farid Puri
2. Nala Par Basti
3. Brahm Puri
4. Harkesh Nagar
5. Baljit Nagar
6. Bapa Nagar
7. Khalsa Nagar
8. Gobind Garh
9. Amrit Kaur Puri

10. Kabir Basti

[*English*]**Projects under Pepsi Foods Private Limited**

1736. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects to be undertaken by M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., in India;

(b) the present status of each project;

(c) the total investment envisaged under the agreement;

(d) the actual investment made during 1990-91 so far;

(e) whether the soft drink by Pepsi Co. is proposed to be bottled and distributed all over the country; and

(f) if so, the names of the franchise-holders so far authorised and the region allotted to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited have set up the following three units:—

- i) Fruit and Vegetable Processing Unit in Village Zahura, Distt. Hoshiarpur, Punjab.
- ii) Processed potato/grain product unit at Village Channo, District Sangrur, Punjab.
- iii) Soft drink concentrate unit at Village Channo, District Sangrur, Punjab.

(b) According to information furnished by the company various plants were commissioned as under:-

- i) Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant May, 1990
- ii) Processed potato/grain product plant February, 1990
- iii) Soft drink concentrate plant April, 1990.

(c) and (d). As per the information furnished by Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the project envisages a total investment of Rs. 68.50 crores. M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited have informed that the total investment from start-up through to 1991 has been Rs. 68.50 crores.

(e) As per the information furnished by the Company, the Company manufactures soft drink concentrate and supplies it to its designated bottlers and the bottlers distribute and sell the soft drink all over the country.

(f) As per the available information in the Office of the Director (Fruit & Vegetable Processing), the following 13 companies have been authorised by M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited to manufacture and sell the soft drink (aerated).

- 1) M/s Jai Drinks (P) Ltd., Jaipur.
- 2) M/s Residency Foods & Beverages, Unnao.
- 3) M/s Dhillon Kool Drinks Beverages, Chandigarh.
- 4) M/s Uni-Pepsi Bottlers, New Delhi.
- 5) M/s Steel City Beverages Ltd., Jamshedpur.
- 6) M/s City Drinks (P) Ltd., Bangalore.

7) M/s Krishna Bottlers India (P) Ltd., Vijayawada.

8) M/s Falcon Beverages India (P) Ltd., Madurai.

9) M/s Modgul Beverages (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

10) M/s Voltas India Ltd., Bombay.

11) M/s Universal Ltd., Panjim.

12) M/s Universal Drinks (P) Ltd., Nagpur.

13) M/s Chattisgarh Beverages (P) Ltd., Raipur.

Government Secondary Schools and Senior Secondary Schools in Punjab

1737. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Secondary Schools and Government Senior Secondary Schools in Punjab district-wise;

(b) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in such schools as on December 31, 1991, district-wise; and

(c) the time by which such posts are likely to be filled?

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

Sugar Mills in Punjab

1738. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: SHRI KIRPAL SINGH:

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

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of sugar factory projects from Punjab pending for clearance; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to clear such licences and if so, the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (Rao Birender Singh): (a) to (d):- 32 applications for grant of industrial licences for setting up of new sugar factories are pending with the Department of Food as on 15.2.1991. Various aspects of the Licensing Policy for sugar industry for the 8th Five Year Plan are presently being reviewed by the Government and final decision on the aforesaid proposals would be taken thereafter.

Health Services in Punjab

1739. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated or is considering to formulate special action plan for providing health services in Punjab; 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) No, Sir. As 'Health' is a State subject, provision of health services in Punjab is the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

Vacant Posts of Doctors in Punjab

1740. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of doctors lying vacant in Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres/Dispensaries in Punjab;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill up the vacant posts?

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 House.

[Translation]

Additional Nursing Colleges

1741. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open additional nursing colleges/institutes and universities in the country, and if so, the locations thereof; and

(b) the details of the steps being taken to provide medical facilities in the tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) It is proposed to provide financial assistance or opening 10 new Schools of Nursing with emphasis on

intake of more SC/ST candidates during the Annual Plan 1991-92. Their location yet to be determined. There is no proposal for opening of nursing Institutes or universities in the country.

(b) The provision of medical care in the country including in the tribal areas is the concern of State Governments. As per the pattern for setting up of primary health centres and sub-centres, there should be one primary health centre for every 20,000 tribal population and one sub-centre for every 3,000 tribal population. In addition, there should be one community health centre having four specialists for every 80,000 tribal population.

Teaching Facilities For Ayurvedic and Unani Educational Institutions

1742. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic and Unani educational institutions in Maharashtra;

(b) the number out of them which are being run by the Union/State Government, district-wise;

(c) whether most of these institutions do not have teaching facilities; and

(d) if so, the steps 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) There are 32 Ayurvedic and 3 Unani educational institutions in Maharashtra State.

(b) Four Ayurvedic Institutions i.e. one each in Bombay, Nagpur, Nanded and

Osmanabad Distt. out of 32, are being run by State Government.

(c) and (d). Teaching facilities are available in all these Institutions. The Central Council of Indian Medicine carries out visitation of institutions to assess their minimum educational standards in the light of the standards laid down by the Council. The Short-comings pointed out in the visitation report are communicated to the concerned authorities for necessary action.

[English]

Freezing of prices of essential commodities

1743. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI KHAMCHANDBHA SOMABHAI CHAVDA:

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

(a) whether a number of prominent economists have urged the Government to freeze the prices of essential goods at the level as obtaining at the end of November, 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No such suggestion has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Cut in Wheat Quota of States

1744. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have curtailed the monthly quota of the wheat of the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) to what extent it has been reduced;

(d) whether the Government propose to restore the original quota; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, wheat allocations to various States/Union Territories from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System have been progressively increased from 6.75 lakh tonnes for April, 1990 to 9.66 lakh tonnes for March, 1991.

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

Separate Institute for Quality Control of Vaccines

1745. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Research Institute has chalked out plans to increase production of vaccines and to curb its imports;

(b) if so, whether the Institute had requested the Union Government to set up a separate and independent national institute for standardisation and control of immunobiologicals to undertake quality control of vaccines produced in the country;

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

(d) by what time final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The Central Research Institute, Kasauli has chalked out proposals for increased production of D.P.T. Group of vaccines and J.E. vaccine.

(b) to (d). It has already been decided to set up a National Institute of Biologicals at Noida for this purpose.

[Translation]

Action against F.P.S. of Delhi

1746. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

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

(a) whether Government have conducted raids on some fair price shops in Delhi to check the black marketing of wheat, rice and other items;

(b) whether the licences of some of the fair price shopkeepers, who had been arrested during arrested during said raids, have been cancelled;

(c) whether the Government have opened new fair price shops in lieu of cancelled shops keeping in view the inconvenience caused to the public due to it; and

(d) if so, the number of such fair price shops opened so far?

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

(b) to (d). During the period from No-

November, 1990 to 28th February, 1991 Delhi Administration undertook raids/checking of 400 fair price shops and filed FIR in 25 cases as a result of which 25 persons were arrested. In a number of cases authorisations for running fair price shops were suspended pending final decision on these cases.

During the period of suspension of licences of a fair price shop, Delhi Administration arranges to attach the food cards to nearby fair price shops, to ensure that food card holders do not face any inconvenience on this account.

[English]

Shifting of Fish and Poultry Trade out of Old City

1747. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to decongest the Jama Masjid Area by shifting the fish and poultry trade out of the old city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has reported that the fish and poultry trade is to be shifted from the Jama Masjid area to Village Gazipur. The implementation of this scheme has already started in-as-much as

15 acres of land has been acquired by the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board from the Delhi Development Authority and the layout plans for the new market have since been approved by the Delhi Urban Art Commission and are awaiting approval of the D.D.A. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 10 to 12 crores.

[Translation]

Centres for Redressing Consumer's complaints

1748. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has opened complaint centres for redressal of complaints of the consumers;

(b) if so, the details of such complaint centres opened so far; and

(c) the number of fair price shopkeepers arrested by Delhi Administration so far for blackmarketing and hoarding of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that they have set up a Control Room within the Food and Supplies Department which functions from 8.00 AM to 9.00 PM on all working days and closed days. The telephone Nos. are 2525744 & 2520255. Telephonic as well as written complaints are received in the Control Room. Complaint counters have also been opened at all the circle rationing offices.

(c): Delhi Administration has informed that upto 15th February, 1991, 21 F.P. Shopkeepers have been arrested for offences under the Essential Commodities Act.

Grants to Pharmacy Colleges in States

1749. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria prescribed for sanctioning developmental grants to the Pharmacy Colleges in the States;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from Developmental Grants Commission regarding grants for 1990-91 for the Pharmacy Colleges in Bihar; and

(c) if so, when final decision is likely to be taken on the pending proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education has no scheme at present to give any developmental grants to technical institutions including Pharmacy Colleges.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

'Gift' Facility in Government Hospitals

1750. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether facility of G.I.F.T. technique is available in Government hospitals also;

(b) if so, the names of hospitals where such a facility is available;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to provide such a facility in Government hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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. This facility is not available in the Union Government Hospitals in Delhi and Hospitals of Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The technique is still in experimental stage.

Text Books Prepared by NCERT

1751. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the subjects on which text books have been prepared by the NCERT; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the production of these text books during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

The NCERT has prepared textbooks in the following subjects:

i) Hindi for classes I to XII.

ii) Urdu for classes I to XII.

- | | |
|---|---|
| iii) English for classes I to XII. | xi) Geography for classes VI to XII. |
| iv) Mathematics for classes I to XII. | xii) Civics for classes VI to X. |
| v) Science for classes VI to X. | xiii) Pol. Science for classes XI to XII. |
| vi) Physics for classes XI to XII. | xiv) Commerce for classes XI to XII. |
| vii) Chemistry for classes XI to XII. | xv) Sociology for classes XI to XII. |
| viii) Biology for classes XI to XII. | xvi) Economics for classes IX to XII. |
| ix) Sanskrit for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary classes. | |
| x) History for classes VI to XII. | |

2. The following expenditure has been incurred on production of books (paper and printing) during the preceding three years as per details given below:

	<i>Paper</i>	<i>Printing</i>
1987-88	Rs.1,18,69,309.84	Rs.87,56,488.12
1988-89	Rs. 2,29,84,732.43	Rs. 1,19,21,828.36
1989-90	Rs.7,41,41,996.39	Rs.1,40,19,922.27

The above details of expenditure are both for textbooks and other instructional materials.

[English]

Students Appeared in Secondary and Plus 2 Senior Secondary Examination

1752. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The number of educational institu-

tions affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), State-wise; and

(b) the number of students who appeared in the Secondary and plus 2 Senior Secondary examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education during the last three years, State-wise and the percentage of their result separately?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the Statement below. However, the number of students appearing in the CBSE examinations is not maintained by the Board State-wise.

STATEMENT**1. *Number of Educational Institutions Affiliated to the CBSE***

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Schools</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136
2.	Assam	39
3.	Bihar	128
4.	Gujarat	47
5.	Haryana	120
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	42
8.	Karnataka	66
9.	Kerala	75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	126
11.	Maharashtra	80
12.	Manipur	12
13.	Meghalaya	11
14.	Nagaland	4
15.	Orissa	50
16.	Punjab	104
17.	Rajasthan	105
18.	Sikkim	68
19.	Tamil Nadu	145
20.	Tripura	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	267

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Schools</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	108
23.	Mizoram	4
24.	West Bengal	59
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63
26.	Chandigarh (UT)	100
27.	Delhi (UT)	1045
28.	Pondicherry (UT)	4
29.	Goa	5
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	1
31.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1
32.	Daman & Diu (UT)	2
Total:		3070

2. *Number of Students who Appeared in the Secondary and Senior Secondary Examinations Conducted by the CBSE for the last three years and Percentage of their result*

Secondary School Examination				
Scheme		No. Appeared	No. Passed	Pass %age
1		2	3	4
All India	-1988	100303	80664	80.4
Delhi	-1988	93262	62228	66.7
All India	-1989	112018	95817	85.5
Delhi	-1989	88592	48101	54.2

Secondary School Examination

<i>Scheme</i>		<i>No. Appeared</i>	<i>No. Passed</i>	<i>Pass %age</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
All India	-1990	128859	100770	78.2
Delhi	-1990	96685	47168	48.8
<i>Senior School Certificate Examination</i>				
All India	-1988	53456	44482	83.2
Delhi	-1988	50843	42093	82.8
All India	-1989	63300	53344	84.2
Delhi	-1989	49131	39922	81.2
All India	-1990	73282	57161	78.0
Delhi	-1990	62784	45117	71.9

[*Translation*]**Implementation of Three Language Formula at 10 Plus 2 Level**

1753. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to implement three language formula at 10+2 level;

(b) the arrangements made for teaching and study of three language formula, State-wise;

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to develop official language Hindi as a link language and the details of the duties assigned to various agencies for the same; and

(d) the break-up of the grants given to various Hindi voluntary organisations during the last three years for propagation and conducting examinations in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1968 envisaged that at the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt and vigorously implement the Three Language Formula which includes study of a Modern Indian Language, preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 has endorsed this provision about teaching of language.

2. With the exception of Tamil Nadu, which is implementing a Two Language Formula, all the States have accepted the Three Language Formula in principle. The extent of implementation varies from State to State. The States and Union Territories which are implementing the Three Language Formula are:-

- i) Andhra Pradesh
- ii) Goa
- iii) Himachal Pradesh
- iv) Karnataka
- v) Kerala
- vi) Madhya Pradesh
- vii) Maharashtra

- vii) Meghalaya
- ix) Orissa
- x) Punjab
- xi) Rajasthan
- xii) Sikkim
- xiii) Uttar Pradesh
- xiv) Chandigarh
- xv) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- xvi) Daman and Diu
- xvii) Lakshadweep
- xviii) Pondicherry (Mahe and Yanam regions only)

3. In the States and UTs listed below, arrangement for study of the third language is limited to the upper primary

<i>States</i>		<i>Arrangements for study of third language provided upto</i>
i)	Arunachal Pradesh	Class VIII
ii)	Assam	Class VII
iii)	Bihar	Class VIII
iv)	Haryana	Class VIII
v)	J & K	Class VIII
vi)	Manipur	Class VIII
vii)	Mizoram	Class VIII
viii)	Nagaland	Class VIII
ix)	A & N Islands	Class VIII
x)	Delhi	Class VIII

4. In the following States and Union Territories, study of a third language is optional at the secondary stage:-

- i) Gujarat
- ii) Haryana
- iii) Tripura
- iv) Jammu and Kashmir
- v) West Bengal
- vi) Delhi

5. Article 346 of the Constitution of India regulates use of official language for com-

munication between one State and another or between a State and the Union. The Legislature of a State may adopt Hindi or any one or more languages as the language or Languages to be used for all or any of the official purpose of that State. The Department of Official Language under Ministry of Home Affairs is the agency in the Union Government. Each State Government designates a Department to look after the use of official language in the state.

6. The break-up of the grants given to various Voluntary Hindi Organisations during the last three years for the propagation and conducting examinations in Hindi are as follows:-

<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>		
1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
116.08	209.93	348.79

Grants to Central Universities

action taken by the Government in this regard;

1754. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(e) whether the Government propose to open a new Central University during the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(a) the amounts of and the purpose for which grants were given to the Central universities during the last three years, separately;

(f) if so, the details thereof?

(b) the annual budgets of the Central universities, the strength of staff and the number of departments and students;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Grants provided to the Central Universities, both for development (Plan) and for maintenance (Non-Plan) during the last three years is given in Statement-I

(c) whether any complaints have been received about irregularities in regard to appointments and promotions in Central universities;

Information regarding strength of staff, number of Departments and students is given in Statement-II

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

The annual Non-Plan budget of Central

Universities for 1990-91 as approved by their Finance Committees is given in Statement-III

(c) and (d). Complaints of irregularity in appointments and promotion are examined and decided in the light of the facts received from the University. Details about some of the recent cases are as follows:-

1) Appointment of 34 teachers made by the Vice-Chancellor Banaras Hindu University in exercise of his emergency powers, has been annulled by the Visitor.

2) Complaints against alleged irregularities in the selection of Associate Professor in Gulf Studies and Assistant Professor of Turkish Studies, and School of International Studies of Jawaharlal Nehru Univer-

sity have been found to be without substance.

3) Representation regarding promotion of a Reader in Law Faculty has been referred to a Committee constituted by the University of Delhi.

4) Complaint from the Director of Third World Studies, Jamia Milla Islamia alleging that the nomination of experts on the Selection Committee was not done in accordance with the statutory provisions.

(e) and (f) :- Parliament has passed legislation in 1989 for establishment of Central Universities in Assam and Nagaland. Government has not taken decision to open any other Central University in the Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT-I

Annexure-I

Sl. No.	University	Grants released to Central Universities during the last three years							
		1987-88				1988-89			
		Non-Plan	Plan	4	5	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	2576.35	374.74	2830.32	180.51	2971.89	322.11		
2.	Banaras Hindu University	3423.93	525.18	3437.58	311.46	3617.07	452.42		
3.	University of Delhi	1790.23	258.60	2066.45	209.72	2015.47	535.88		
4.	University of Hyderabad	442.67	336.32	523.45	133.20	616.91	403.03		
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1039.45	861.36	1098.73	1272.60	1209.42	655.93		
6.	North-Eastern Hill University	761.27	196.28	844.51	163.33	894.89	205.83		
7.	Visva-Bharati	729.62	125.73	800.45	40.47	845.14	102.02		

Sl. No.	University	Grants released to Central Universities during the last three years.							
		1987-88				1988-89			
		Non-Plan	Plan	4	5	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
8.	Jamia Millia Islamia	—	—	30.00	186.45	528.75	300.00		
9.	Pondicherry University	1.00	563.84	11.50	347.47	7.12	360.14		
10.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	—	420.00	—	1100.00	—	1841.00		

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Strength of Staff			Number of Departments			Number of Students	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Indira Gandhi National Open University			761 (excluding Group) (D)	7			42,189	
2.	North-Eastern Hill University			203	43			27,284	
3.	Pondicherry University			128	17			617	
4.	Delhi University			745	54			1,61,365	
5.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University			350	31			3,586	
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia			404	32			7,382	
7.	Banaras Hindu University			1,292	126			11,853	
8.	Aligarh Muslim University			1,123	19			13,204	
9.	Visva Bharati			575	62			4,360	
10.	Hyderabad University			182	17			1,577	

STATEMENT -III

Budget Estimates (Revised) for 1990-91 (Non-Plan)

(as approved by Finance Committee)

<i>University</i>		
1.	Pondicherry University	Rs. 305.10 lakhs
2.	North Eastern Hill University	Rs.1020.00 lakhs
3.	University of Delhi	Rs.2740.00 lakhs
4.	Visva- Bharati	Rs.1005.00 lakhs
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Rs.1387.37 lakhs
6.	Banaras Hindu University	Rs.4550.00 lakhs
7.	Aligarh Muslim University	Rs. 3711.00 lakhs
8.	University of Hyderabad	Rs.728.00 lakhs
9.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Rs.777.00 lakhs
10.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	Rs.2265.56 lakhs

Posts in NTC

(a) Yes, Sir.

1755.SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation, Maharashtra North, had advertised some vacant posts in September, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of applications received from the Scheduled Castes candidates against the vacant posts and the number of candidates appointed?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(b) NTC (MN), Bombay had advertised for filling up 25 vacant posts.

(c) Out of a total number of 328 applications received by NTC (MN), 86 were received from Scheduled Caste candidates. Recruitment for 3 posts has been completed. NTC (MN) is taking action for filling up the remaining vacant posts, as per the Reservation Policy.

Seminar on Consumer Movement

1756. DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA:

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

(a) whether a national Seminar on Consumer Movement was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the recommendations/suggestions made at the seminar; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Central Government has not organised any Seminar on Consumer Movement in Delhi recently. Last Seminar was held on 17.3.1990;

(b) and (c). In view of the above, Question does not arise.

English and Hindi Books Published by National Book Trust

1757. DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRI-VASTAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books originally published in English and Hindi separately, by National Book Trust during the last three years; and

(b) the number of translated versions published in English and Hindi separately during this period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The number of original publications in English and Hindi brought out by the National Book Trust during the last three financial years (1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90) were 36 and 28 respectively.

(b) 23 translations were published in Hindi while no translation was published in English during this period.

Rules For Flats Under Self-Financing of DDA

1758. DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRI-VASTAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for allotment of houses under self-financing scheme of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the Circumstances in which the allotment of houses are cancelled and the procedure to re-allot them;

(c) the fees charged by DDA to re-allot the houses and the officers concerned for it; and

(d) the number of complaints received in this regard during the last two years and the action taken thereon?

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

Demand-cum-allocation letters are issued to successful registrants for making payment and completing their formalities.

After completion of flats, the allocatees who have made the payment and completed other formalities are considered for the Specific allotment of flat.

(b) The allotments are cancelled on account of non-payment of instalments in time and non-compliance of stipulated provisions formalities by the allocatees.

The cancelled flats are again released as per terms and conditions indicated in the brochure for allotment to the registrants awaiting allotment.

(c) The allotment/allocation of cancelled flats is considered for restoration on payment of restoration charges at the rate of Rs.2,500/- for category-II flat and Rs.3,750/- for category-III flats.

Vice-Chairman, DDA/Commissioner (Housing) have been empowered to restore allocation/ allotment in deserving cases.

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

[English]

CBSE Examination Centres for Gulf Returnees

1759. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open 5 Examination Centres for Central Board of Secondary Education examinations for the benefit of children who have come back from Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the places where these examination centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has set up six special examination centres in India for the benefit of children who have come back from Gulf countries.

(b) Such examination centres are situated in Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Trivandrum.

Palmolein to Karnataka

1760. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released palmolein oil to Karnataka during December 1990 and January and February, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). On account of non-availability of adequate stock of edible oils, no allocation of imported oils under PDS was made to any State/UT during the months of December 1990 and January, 1991. 1600 MTs of RBD Palmolein has been allocated to Karnataka during the month of February, 1991.

Import of edible oils by NDDB

1761. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board was allowed to supplement domestic supplies of edible oils with imported oils;

(b) if so, the quantity allowed for imports and the actual imports made against the target;

(c) the guidelines prescribed by the Government for blending of edible oils; and

(d) the quantity of edible oils produced during the last three years, the total quantity imported and the total price paid for the same?

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

(b) As against the authorisation of 80,000 MTs of Palmolein for the Oil-year 1989-90, a quantity of 68,000 MTs palmolein was imported by STC, the canalising agency for edible oils, for the Market Intervention Operation of NDDB during the oil-year. Balance quantity of 12,000 MTs. arrived during the first fortnight of November, 1990.

(c) Manufacturing and marketing of blended edible oils consisting of one non-conventional edible refined oil and a conventional raw edible oil has been allowed subject to following guidelines:-

i) The proportion of conventional oil in the admixture is not less than 20% by weight;

ii) The quality of each edible oil used in the admixture must conform to the relevant standard prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules.

iii) The admixture of edible oils is processed and sold by the Department of Civil Supplies, Government of India (Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats), or the authorised agencies of that Department and the State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation set up under National Dairy Development Board's Oilseed and Vegetable Oil Project in sealed packages weighing not more than 5 kgs. under Agmark certification mark compulsorily and bearing the label declaration as laid down in clause (ZZ) of rule 42 of P.F.A.

(d) The total quantity of edible oils produced, the total quantity imported and its value during the last three oil-years are as under:-

Quantity in Lakh MTs. and Value in Rs. Crores

	EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTION	EDIBLE OIL IMPORTED	VALUE (CIF) OF IMPORTS
1	2	3	4
1987-88	37.67	18.19	1060.9
1988-89	48.50	3.13	245.7
1989-90	47.22	6.07	328.3

World Bank Aid for Greater Bombay

1762. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the World Bank has decided to stop financial aid for the second Project of the Sewage Disposal. Project of the Municipal

Corporation of Greater Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) The World Bank has suspended the

credit facilities under the third Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage project for a part of the second phase of the Bombay Sewage Disposal project.

(b) This is because of differences of views regarding the extent of foreign consultancy services to be employed on this project.

(c) Efforts are being made to reconcile the differences and to avoid credit cancellation.

Anti Smoking Legislation

1763. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to introduce anti smoking legislation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the proposed bill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes. The proposed legislation seek amendments to the existing legislation on cigarette, namely. The cigarette (Regulation of production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 in consultation with Ministry of Law and other concerned authorities. The main features of the proposed legislation are as follows:-

The existing statutory warning on cigarette packets/advertisements/hoarding that 'Cigarette smoking is injurious to health' will be expanded to include one or more of the other telling slogans mentioned below:-

'Smoking can lead to Oral Cancer'

'Smoking can cause heart problems'

'Smoking may reduce your life span'

Smoking can aggravate respiratory problems'

Statutory warning will be prominently displayed on the cigarette packets.

Prohibition of advertisements of cigarettes.

Leprosy Vaccine Trial

1764. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI B. DEVRAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research agreed to fully finance the multicore World Health Organisation leprosy vaccine trial in India, when the same vaccine trial in two other countries is being funded by the WHO;

(b) whether different views have been expressed regarding its trial in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of 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 DASAICHOWDHARY): (a) ICMR has reported that they are carrying out comparative clinical evaluation of two indigenous anti-leprosy vaccines 1) ICRC and 2) M.W. along with a anti-leprosy vaccine developed by WHO. M.Habana Vaccine will be included in this trial if it is made available by the time

the trial begins. Thus, the trial is not with the WHO Vaccine only. Since they are largely testing their indigenous vaccines, ICMR decided to fund the trial on its own.

(b) to (d). While some doctors have protected, by and large leprologists, medical scientists and member of the public have welcomed the trial. The field trial was situated in Village Malaipattu by Justice Krishna Swamy, in the presence of several eminent leprologist and representatives of Public Health Directorate of Tamil Nadu.

[*Translation*]

Sanskrit Schools and Colleges in U.P.

1765. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sanskrit Schools and Colleges functioning in Uttar Pradesh and the locations thereof;

(b) whether special grants and incen-

tives are provided by Union Government to encourage these institutions and if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the annual expenditure being incurred on this account;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the special grant and incentives to Sanskrit Schools and colleges; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The information is not available in the Ministry.

(b) and (c). Grants-in-Aid are released to voluntary Sanskrit organisations/Institutions for promotion and propagation of Sanskrit, on their requests recommended by the State Government on year to year basis. The details regarding the number of Sanskrit Institutions in U.P. which were sanctioned grant-in-aid by the Ministry during the last three years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of institution</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	138	Rs. 27,02,915/-
1988-89	147	Rs. 24,60,485/-
1989-90	154	Rs. 32,64,506/-

(d) and (e). Requests for financial assistance/enhancement are considered by duly constituted Central Grants-in-Aid Committee, keeping in view the nature and importance of the project subject to availability of funds.

Civil Facilities to Colonies in Delhi.

1766. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi and the number of colonies out of them in Nangloi area; and

(b) the time by which road, electricity and water facilities are likely to be provided

to the residents of these colonies including Amar Colony?"

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). No survey of unauthorised colonies which had come up after 30.6.1977 has been done. However, Government had decided on 16.2.1977 to regularise the unauthorised colonies which had come up in Delhi before 30.6.1977. A list of 607 pre-June, 1977 unauthorised colonies was prepared out of which 553 have already been regularised and directions have been given for regularising 48 more colonies. Amar Colony is one of these 48 colonies.

The MCD has reported that roads will be provided after regularisation plan in respect of this colony is prepared and approved. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that it is not possible to provide water supply in this colony at present as there is no peripheral main nearby and the feasibility does not exist. Ground water is also saline. The DESU has reported that electrification work in Amar Colony is likely to be completed by the end of May, 1991.

Policy Regarding Making Paper Available at Concessional Rate for Educational Purposes

1767. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding making paper available at the concessional rates for educational purposes;

(b) whether the Government have stopped the distribution of paper for educational purposes at concessional rates from the year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by

when distribution of paper at concessional rates is likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). A scheme for subsidised supply of white printing paper for the production of school textbooks, exercise books and examination answer sheets was in operation till 1989-90. The question of its continuance is under consideration.

Sale of Ayurvedic and Unnani Medicines by IMPCL

1768. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (I.M.P.C.L.), Mohan (Almora, U.P.) is manufacturing Ayurvedic and Unnani medicines;

(b) if so, whether they are facing problems in selling their medicines;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to buy all the Ayurvedic and Unnani medicines for CGHS beneficiaries from this public sector unit; and

(d) 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, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the existing arrangement made by the Government, Ayurvedic and Unnani medicines manufactured by Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (I.M.P.C.L.) are purchased by CGHS on the basis of negotiated prices. Besides, the Company is also supplying its

products to a few State Govts. and other organisations.

Monitoring Committee for Public Distribution System

1769. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to constitute a monitoring Committee to check the irregularities being committed in the working of the Public Distribution System in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b). State Governments and U.T. Administrations have been advised from time to time to set up Consumer Advisory and Vigilance Committees at District Block/Fair Price Shops levels to monitor the availability and proper distribution of PDS commodities. Such Committees have been set up in most of the States/UTs at various levels.

[English]

Sophisticated Instruments for Regional Medical Hospital

1770. SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide latest sophisticated equipments to the Regional Medical Hospital Imphal and other leading district Hospitals in Manipur; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Union Government have no proposal to provide latest sophisticated equipments to the Regional Medical Hospital Imphal and other leading district Hospitals in Manipur.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgrading of FCI Status at Imphal

1771. SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to upgrade the status of the Food Corporation of India unit at Imphal;

(b) if so, when and in what manner; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India has reported that it has a District Office at Imphal, which has been adequate for handling FCI operations in Manipur State. The Corporation has at present no proposal for upgrading the status of this office at Imphal.

UGC Scales to College Principals

1772. SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given UGC scale to college principals in some States;

(b) the criteria fixed for giving UGC scales to college principals;

(c) whether the Union Government

have taken immediate steps to give the UGC scale to college principals from Kerala State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The Scheme of revision of pay scales of teachers in universities and colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards in Higher Education circulated by the Government of India to all State Governments provides that the Principals of Colleges may be placed in the scale of pay of Reader or Professor on the basis of criteria to be laid down by the State Governments. The two scales prescribed in the Scheme for the College Principals are—

(i) Rs. 3700-5700

(ii) Rs. 4500-7300

(c) to (e). The Government of Kerala has prescribed the scale of Rs. 4500-7300 to the Principals of Colleges with at least 5 post-graduate courses and student strength of more than 2000 in degree courses. Principals of all other colleges are placed in the scale of Rs. 3700-5700 by the State Government.

Finalisation of National Housing Policy

1773. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Policy has been finalised; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether new suggestions have come from some State Governments for inclusion in the National Housing Policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). The draft National Housing Policy has taken into account the suggestions received from State Governments and the regional and national level consultations. Some of these suggestions are:

1. levy of a tax on vacant urban land and the constitution of a Shelter Fund;
2. innovative methods for speedy land acquisition;
3. flexible norms for rural and urban housing;
4. innovative savings and lending instruments.

Distance Education Through Open Universities

1774. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to promote distance education through open universities and correspondence courses in States;

(b) if so, the achievement made in this regard in Rajasthan so far;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to continue the scheme to promote distance education in Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the target set and funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE):

GAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir. At present, in addition to the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) set up by the Centre, there are 4 other Open Universities established by State Governments. Of these, 3 are functioning at present. In addition, programmes of correspondence education are being offered by 33 Universities in India since 1962.

(b) Govt. of Rajasthan had established the Kota Open University in 1987, incorporating the Directorates of Correspondence Programmes in the State Universities. The University offers the following programmes:-

Diploma in Management

Diploma in Library and Information Sciences

Bachelor of Arts

Bachelor of Commerce

Bachelor in Journalism and Mass Communication; and

Bachelor in Education.

The Kota Open University makes use of the print material developed by IGNOU for its programmes of B.A, B.Com and Diploma in Management, on the basis of an agreement entered into between the two Universities.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Physical Targets and allocation of funds would depend on Eight Plan allocations.

[*Translation*]

Enquiry into the Affairs of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha

1775. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the rampant corruption in the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic and Siddha;

(b) if so, whether the Government have constituted an enquiry committee to enquire into the affairs of the Council; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

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). Following some complaints from different quarters alleging financial mis-management and administrative irregularities in the Council's affairs and technical failure on the part of Director of the Council, the Government had ordered appointment of a one-man Enquiry Committee to enquire into these allegations. The Enquiry Committee was also asked to look into the complaints made against one of the other officers of the Council. The Inquiry Officer has submitted his final report on 25.1.91 which is under examination.

[*English*]

Role of Super Bazar in strengthening Public Distribution System

1776. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar is playing an effective role in public distribution system as is being played by the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Super Bazar to strengthen public distribution system in

Delhi by running fair price shops in all its branch stores?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Both Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar are playing an effective role in distribution of essential commodities in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Through Super Bazar is not directly involved in the public distribution system, it has been providing almost all consumer goods to the residents of Delhi at reasonable rates through a network of 132 static branches and 37 mobile vans. Sugar, palmolein and wheat are being sold by Super Bazar which are also items under the Public Distribution System. However, to the Public Distribution System.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Construction in DDA Flats

1777. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is aware of the unauthorised construction going on in the flats allotted by D.D.A.

(b) if so, whether any action is taken by D.D.A. in such cases;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the details of the policy of D.D.A. in this regard?"

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) As per terms and conditions of allotment, the flat shall not be used for any purpose other than residence. The allottee shall also not be entitled to sub-divide the dwelling unit or amalgamate it with any other dwelling-unit or to make any structural additions/alterations without prior written permission of the DDA.

In case of violation of these conditions, the allotment shall be liable to be cancelled and possession of the flat resumed by the DDA.

Charitable Hospitals

1778. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals functioning as charitable hospitals in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to take action against such hospitals, charging more than what is charged in private nursing homes?

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 26 Charitable Hospitals in Delhi which are registered under Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act, 1953.

(b) Under the Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act, 1953, no provision exists for regulation of charges by Charitable Hospitals and Private Nursing Homes.

[English]

Committee to Look into Demands of Various Associations of K.V.S.

1779. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was constituted to look into the demands of various associations of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details of demands conceded so far; and

(c) the details of the demands not accepted by the Committee and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in the Headquarters have an arrangement to collectively sit as an informal committee or working group to examine different matters of administration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan including the demands of various associations. This is a standing arrangement to look into such matters as they arise from time to time.

Demands of Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalayas Adhyapak Sangh

1780. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalayas Adhyapak Sangh has submitted a charter of Demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the details of the demands accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Two different charters of demands from two different persons

both purporting to be the demands of the Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh have been received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The rival groups have been asked to establish their membership strength.

[Translation]

Increase in Illiterate Population After Independence

1781. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after independence there has been unrestrained increase in the illiterate population;

(b) if so, the total population of illiterates on the basis of census carried out in 1951, 1961, 1971, 1971 and 1981;

(c) whether Government propose to eradicate illiteracy, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to increase allocations for primary education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Even though the literacy rate in the country has increased from 16.67 per cent in 1951 to 36.23 per cent in 1981, the number of illiterate persons has continuously increased all these years mainly because of rapid increase in population and drop out in the formal primary school system. The total number of illiterates on the basis of census carried out in 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 was as under:—

Year	No. of illiterates
1951	293,904,040
1961	333,709,021
1971	386,744,690
1981	424,256,000

(c) 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 80.00 million illiterate adults in the 15-35 age group by 1955, 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.

(d) and (e). Government attaches high importance to primary education and within the overall constraint of resources, has been able to increase the outlay for this purpose, to the extent possible. The outlay for primary education in the Central sector increased from Rs. 234.40 crores in 1989-90 to Rs. 261.00 crores in 1990-91.

Telecasting of new Lessons by University Grants Commission

1782. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission regularly telecasts new lessons with a view to broadbase the knowledge of higher education;

(b) if so, the reasons for telecasting the said programme in English only and that too only twice in a day;

(c) whether the higher education through English medium is being imparted only in selected areas and educational institutions and in other areas and educational institutions the education is being imparted through Hindi and other regional languages medium and English is used very occasionally;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to information furnished by the UGC, the Commission has been telecasting an educational programme entitled "Countrywide Classroom" for undergraduate students and for general viewers. The Commission plans to telecast programmes in Hindi as soon as additional time slot on Doordarshan is made available.

(c) to (e). The University Grants Commission has not prescribed any specific language as the medium of instruction for University teachers. Medium of instruction in universities is prescribed by universities themselves. The Commission has requested all universities including Central Universities

to make efforts that in addition to English and Hindi, other Indian languages should also be used as medium of teaching in the universities and their affiliated colleges. The Commission has at present no specific scheme for university teachers to teach only in Hindi or any regional languages.

Distribution of Work in National Council of Educational Research and Training

1783. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees and officials in National Council of Educational Research and Training who are from academics side as on March 31, 1990;

(b) whether any action plan has been chalked out for work distribution and for the maximum utilisation of available resources thereof in NCERT;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) The number of academic employees of the National Council of Educational Research and Training is 780 as on March 31, 1990. Category-wise academic staff strength is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). There is clear work distribution for each constituent unit of the NCERT. In the case of academic staff of the Regional Colleges of Education (RCEs), the NCERT follows the work distribution as prescribed by the UGC, whereas in respect of the academic staff of the Demonstration Schools attached to the RCEs, the pattern prescribed by the KVS is followed. For the academic staff of the NCERT Headquarters, work distribution is based on the developmental, research and extension programmes to be carried out.

STATEMENT

Academic (Group 'A')

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Post (In Regional Colleges of Education, National Institute of Education and Central Institute of Educational Technology)</i>	<i>Hqrs</i>	<i>RCEs, including offices in States</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Principal	—	4	4
2.	Professor	22	6	28
3.	Controller of Examination	1	—	1
4.	Psychometician	1	—	1
5.	Head, DLDI	1	—	—
6.	Reader	93	48	141
7.	Lecturer	133	165	298

Sl. No.	Name of the Post (In Regional Colleges of Education, National Institute of Education and Central Institute of Educational Technology)	Hqrs	RCEs, including offices in States	Total
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Asstt. Controller of Exam.	2	—	2
9.	Asstt. Psycyhometician	1	—	1
10.	Deputy Librarian	1	—	1
11.	Documentation Officer	1	—	1
12.	Asstt. Librarian	1	—	1
13.	Headmistress/Headmaster (DMS)	1	3	4
14.	Field Adviser	—	16	16
15.	Asstt. Field Adviser	—	15	15

Group 'B' (Demonstration Multipurpose Schools attached to RCEs)

1.	Headmistress (Nursery School)	1	
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Sl. No.	Name of the Post (In Regional Colleges of Education, National Institute of Education and Central Institute of Educational Technology)	Hqrs	RCEs, including offices in States	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Asstt. Headmaster	—	3	3
3.	Postgraduate Teacher Gr. I	—	74	74
4.	Counsellor	—	2	2
5.	Demonstrator	—	3	3
Group 'C' (Demonstrations Multi-purpose Schools attached to RCEs)				
1.	T.G.T.	—	89	89
2.	Work Experience Teacher	—	45	45
3.	Primary Teacher	—	46	46

Sl. No.	Name of the Post (In Regional Colleges of Education, National Institute of Education and Central Institute of Educational Technology)	Hqrs	RCEs, including offices in States	Total
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Nursery School Teacher	2	—	2
5.	Field Worker	—	—	—
Total		261	519	780

Training to Serving School Teachers of Madhya Pradesh

1784. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Madhya Pradesh where the school teachers and qualified persons were given training under the National Programme of providing training to serving school teachers as per the National Educational Policy 1986 and the number of remaining persons to whom this training is to be provided;

(b) the subjects on which this training and seminars were organised and the main aim thereof; and

(c) the district-wise expenditure incurred on organising these training courses and seminar in Madhya Pradesh and whether travelling and other allowances were paid according to the rules?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) In the wake of adoption of National Policy on Education, 1986, a programme of Mass Orientation of School Teachers was conducted during 1986-90 in all the 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh. The programme did not aim to cover all the teachers. It covered about 1.26 lakhs out of the roughly 3 lakhs teachers of the State.

(b) The programme was meant to familiarise teachers with the main elements of the new policy and to improve their professional competence. It covered a wide range of topics which included modules on the new policy, pedagogy, improving enrolment and retention, value education, national integration, etc.

(c) Travelling and other allowances were paid according to NCERT's norms. A statement indicating District-wise figures of expenditure incurred on the programme is attached.

STATEMENT

District-wise expenditure incurred on the Programme of Mass Orientation of School Teachers during the period 1986-90.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bhopal	6.63
2.	Sehore	3.65
3.	Rajgarh	4.11
4.	Vidisha	4.18
5.	Raisen	2.94
6.	Indore	3.73
7.	Devas	4.34

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
8.	Dhar	7.75
9.	Khargone	12.92
10.	Ujjain	5.30
11.	Mandsaur	4.30
12.	Shajapur	3.55
13.	Ratlam	5.52
14.	Gwalior	5.52
15.	Bhind	3.56
16.	Morena	4.83
17.	Shivpuri	3.26
18.	Guna	3.63
19.	Datia	3.22
20.	Hoshangabad	3.51
21.	Chhindwara	5.48
22.	Narsingpur	3.67
23.	Khandwa	5.76
24.	Betul	5.54
25.	Sagar	3.18
26.	Damoh	3.47
27.	Panna	3.35
28.	Chhatarpur	4.85
29.	Tikamgarh	3.57

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
30.	Jabalpur	10.91
31.	Mandla	8.94
32.	Balaghat	4.58
33.	Seoni	4.00
34.	Rewa	5.92
35.	Sidhi	5.15
36.	Satna	3.88
37.	Shahdol	6.71
38.	Raipur	14.29
39.	Bastar	14.63
40.	Durg	6.47
41	Rajnandgaon	9.23
42.	Bilaspur	15.92
43.	Raigarh	10.50
44.	Sarguja	10.27
45.	Jhabua	8.04
Total of district-wise expenditure		274.76
.Expenditure on Training of Resource Persons.		7.54
Expenditure on preparation of training materials, etc.		17.00
Grand Total:		299.30

[English]**Vellore Thanthai Periyar Engineering College in Tamil Nadu**

1785. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when Vellore Thanthai Periyar Engineering College in Tamil Nadu was established;

(b) whether it had the approval of the Government; and

(c) whether the college follows the existing norms regarding admission of students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b): Thanthai Periyar Government Institute of Technology, Vellore has started from the academic year 1990-91 with the provisional approval of All India Council for Technical Education.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Strength of Vellore Engineering College

1786. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying in the Vellore Engineering College in 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the strength of the college has come down over the years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). The number of students studying in Vellore Engineering

College during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are 714 and 180 respectively. The strength of the College has come down during 1990-91 as the students of second, third and fourth year of four year degree courses have joined the newly started Thanthai Periyar Government Institute of Technology, Vellore.

Export of Handloom Clothes

1787. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries importing Handloom Clothes from India;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of Handloom clothes during the last three years; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to promote the export of handloom clothes?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) India is exporting cotton handloom fabrics to almost all countries of the world. EEC, USA and Australia are the major markets for India's cotton handloom products.

(b) The exports of cotton handloom fabrics and made ups during the last three years have been as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1	2
1987-88	253.91
1988-89	283.37
1989-90	341.86

(c) Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of cotton handloom products which include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement and grant of export incentives etc.

Handloom Training Centres

1788. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical study has been conducted by the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Salem in Tamil Nadu to ascertain reasons for the slow export growth and less off take handloom fabrics;

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

(c) whether demonstration-cum-training centres are proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Institute has suggested modernisation of existing handlooms and preparatory equipments for pre-loom and post loom processes at Madurai and Karur area.

(c) and (d). Demonstration-cum-training camps are being organised by the Weavers' Service Centres and the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology located in Tamil Nadu.

Jute Development Fund

1789. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount released so far for Jute Development Fund Scheme; and

(b) the reasons for delay in releasing the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The allocation and releases made so far in respect of the various schemes under the Special Jute Development Fund are follows:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Release</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Jute Agricultural Development Programme	25.00	18.00
2.	Assistance to JCI and its Cooperative procurement agencies	10.00	2.00
3.	Product diversification and R & D Support	10.00	7.41

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Release</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
4.	Scheme for the benefit of workers in the jute industry:—		
	i) Labour Rehabilitation Scheme linked to closed mills	10.00	0
	ii) Labour Rehabilitation Scheme linked to Modernisation	22.50	0
	iii) Part payment of outstandings dues of workers in respect of P.F. and E.S.I., linked modernisation	10.00	2.40
	iv) Training and Bank Finance Scheme for the surplus workers of jute industry	5.00	0
Total		Rs. 98.50	29.81

(b) The schemes under the Special Jute Development Fund are in various stages of implementation for which funds are released on demand after ensuring utilisation of previous releases. Funds have not been utilized to the expected levels especially in respect of schemes for the benefit of workers in the industry. The scheme for rehabilitation of labour in closed mills could not be implemented since mills are not permitted to be officially closed and some mills are showing a tendency to close down and reopen at intervals. Funds for rehabilitation of labour retrenched due to modernisation have not been utilised since no package has been sanctioned to render any workers surplus. Thus training and bank finance scheme for surplus workers has remained a non starter.

Admission to Kendriya Vidyalaya, Haldia

1790. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Haldia, West Bengal has restricted the admission of the students in different classes though there is enough scope and infrastructure for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to utilise fully the available infrastructure of the said Kendriya Vidyalaya for the benefit of the students seeking admission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of House.

[*Translation*]

Strike In Hospitals

1791. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated February 22, 1991 captioned "Asptalon Main Hadtal Aur Dharne Se Marij Paresan" and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in view of the problems faced by the patients?

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 G.B. Pant Hospital employees were on sit on strike from 9.00 AM to 11.00 AM daily from 18.2.91 to 23.2.91. During the period, efforts were made to ensure that patients were attended to with least inconvenience as far as was possible.

[*English*]

Unauthorised Constructions In Basant Village

1792. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CH- OUDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some unauthorised constructions has taken place in Basant Village, New Delhi-57 in 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to remove the unauthorised constructions so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). In December, 1985, Delhi Development Authority had informed that the site in Basant Village has been inspected and necessary action for removal of the encroachment would be taken under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. However, no demolition operation was conducted due to certain administrative problems. In July, 1987 Basant Village was transferred to the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Since MCD could not have taken action under the Delhi Development Act, it started de-novo proceedings under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and passed orders for demolition of the unauthorised structures in turn as per the policy of the MCD. Before demolition could be done by the MCD, affected party obtained stay orders from the court to the effect that demolition should be done without following due process of law. After examining legal aspect of the order, MCD has initiated legal proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act and necessary notice have been issued.

M.R.T.S. In Delhi

1793. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been charged with the responsibility for urban transport policy; if so, since when and the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken in the matter to provide an efficient urban transportation and rapid transport system in Delhi?

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

(a) The subject of planning and coordination of urban transport systems was added to the existing subjects of the Ministry of Urban Development by a Government of India Notification on 30.10. 86.

(b) Delhi Administration had engaged the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) to prepare a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for Mass Transit System in Delhi. The Study report has been submitted by RITES to Delhi Administration. A series of meetings have taken place including one between the Minister for Urban Development and the Minister of Railways where the report given by RITES has been considered. As a sequel to these meetings, it has been decided that pending a detailed analysis of the report including funds and resource availability for financing the project, the Delhi Administration should take preparatory steps for the project and in particular the steps needed for securing land in the proposed corridors. A Steering Committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Delhi Administration to go into various aspects of the proposed system and to monitor preparatory action for processing the project further.

Sale of Human Organs

1794. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of human organs is on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to take steps to prevent the sale of human organs; and

(c) 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) The Government is aware that the sale of human organs is not the increase in the country.

(b) and (c). The Government is actively contemplating the enactment of a comprehensive legislation to regulate the removal of human organs and tissues for purpose of transplantation.

Expansion of Medical Colleges

1795. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Medical Colleges are proposed to be expanded during the 8th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is proposed to expand any of the colleges in Kerala during the next financial year; and

(c) if so, the details with the names of the colleges?

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 Government have appointed a committee to identify five medical institutions in five zones of the country for upgradation of some of their departments during the 8th Five Year Plan. Further action regarding expansion/upgradation of a medical college in Kerala will depend upon the recommendations of the committee.

[Translation]

Ownership Rights to persons of Resettlement Colonies

1796. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give ownership rights to the persons of all resettlement colonies;

(b) if so, the details with criteria thereof;

(c) whether civic amenities like Parks and Public Lavatories are being provided on the basis of the population in each resettlement colony;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which above facilities are likely to be provided?

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

(a) The Government of India had decided to grant lease hold rights in September, 1980. However, the response from the allottees has been negligible as a very small number of the allottees have paid the prescribed liquidation charges.

(b) As per the statement given below.

(c) to (e). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the population in the resettlement colonies has tremendously increased and the services are not based on the existing population. However, the existing services are being augmented wherever possible and it is a continuing process.

STATEMENT

Terms and conditions for transfer of lease hold rights to the allottees of plots/tenements of the resettlement colonies

- (i) Lease hold rights be granted on payment of full cost of plots/tenements by the allottees which may be limited to Rs. 1250/- (Rupees one thousand and two hundred and fifty only) for a 25 sq. yd. plot subject to restriction on transfer

vide sub-para (ii) below.

- (ii) The allottees will not have the right to transfer the plots freely. They will, however, have the option of surrendering the plots to the DDA or receiving the cost paid by them.
- (iii) The cost of plots/tenements be recovered in lumpsum but in the case of those who prefer to make payment in instalments, a uniform period of 15 years may be allotted.
- (iv) The rent paid by the allottees after 15th March, 1977 may be adjusted towards cost of plots/tenements. The allottees should clear arrears of rent, if any, before transfer of leasehold rights.
- (v) Interest be charged from allottees with effect from 16th March, 1977 on the cost of plots/tenements recoverable from them at a uniform rate of 5%. Continuous default in payment of instalments should involve cancellation of the ownership rights and eviction.
- (vi) Ground rent at the rates of 2-1/2 per annum should be charged from the allottees.

Hospitals in Delhi

1797. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up some new hospitals in Delhi; and
- (b) if so, the number thereof and the

time by which the construction work of these hospitals is likely to be started?

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Details are furnished in the statement given below.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

STATEMENT

Name of new hospitals being set up by Delhi Administration

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Stage of Progress</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	100 bedded Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri.	Construction of Building Completed. OPD/Indoor. public Casualty Service Commissioned.
2.	100 bedded Rao Tula Ram Hospital, Jaffarpur.	Construction likely to be completed by December, 1991. OPD Service Commissioned.
3.	100 bedded Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichripur.	Construction work under progress.
4.	100 bedded Hospital Jahangirpuri.	Construction work under progress.
5.	100 bedded hospital, Maidan Garhi.	Preparation of estimates and construction will start after DDA notify change of land use and NDC is issued.
6.	100 bedded Hospital, Pooth Khurd.	
7.	100 bedded Hospital, Sirspur.	
8.	100 bedded Hospital, Raghubir Nagar.	
9.	500. bedded Hospital, Rohini.	Appointment of Architect for drawing building plan under process.

[English]

thereof; and

**Review of Working of Navodaya
Vidyalayas of Maharashtra**

(c) whether review report suggested any improvement in the system of Navodaya Vidyalyayas and if so, the details thereof?

1798. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-
GAL PANDE): (a) Nineteen Navodaya
Vidyalayas have so far been set up in Mahar-
ashtra. The names of the districts, academic
years during which they were established
and intake of students in each Vidyalaya are
given below.

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas
along with their dates of setting up in Mahar-
ashtra and intake of students, Vidyalaya-
wise;

(b) whether any review about function-
ing and performance of such Navodaya
Vidyalayas was made and if so, the details

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Navodaya Vidyalayas And The Year of Opening So Far in Maharashtra

<i>Name of the School</i>		<i>Date of setting up the Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Total intake of students as on 30.4.1990</i>
1	2	3	
1.	Amravati	1985-86	423
2.	Nagpur	1986-87	340
3.	Buldana	1986-87	355
4.	Latur	1986-87	337
5.	Gadchiroli	1986-87	336
6.	Nanded	1986-87	343
7.	Osmanabad	1986-87	353
8.	Ahmednagar	1987-88	288
9.	Beed	1987-88	280
10.	Thane	1987-88	240

	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Date of setting up the Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Total intake of students as on 30.4.1990</i>
	1	2	3
11.	Dhule	1987-88	278
12.	Jalgaon	1987-88	280
13.	Nasik	1987-88	279
14.	Bhandara	1987-88	282
15.	Wardha	1987-88	262
16.	Yavatmal	1987-88	258
17.	Jalna	1987-88	266
18.	Parbhani	1987-88	289
19.	Chandrapur	1987-88	269

World Bank Loan For Yarn Mills

1799. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has agreed to Provide loans for the setting up of yarn manufacturing mills in Maharashtra in co-operative sector;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan and the terms and conditions of loans;

(c) whether a co-operative yarn mill in Daryapur, District Amaravati (Maharashtra) is one of the beneficiary of the World Bank Loan;

(d) if so, the amount of loan sanctioned

to the mill and the process of its disbursement; and

(e) the progress of World Bank added yarn mills of Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes Sir, Under World Bank / NCDC/III/Agro Industries project.

(b) Rs. 77.12 crores given in the form of Rs. 20.50 crores as loan to State Government as equity contribution and a balance of Rs. 56.62 crores as loan to Co-operative Bank for the unit. (Terms and conditions (As per statement)

(c) Yes Sir. The project at Daryapur is

also one of 6 spinning units approved for installation with World Bank financial assistance.

(d) Total loan of Rs. 13.30 crores which is in the following for Loan to State Government for equity participation Rs. 3.15 crores term loan through Co-operative Bank Rs.10.15 crores.

(e) Again of the Six World Bank aided spinning projects in Maharashtra the one Wardha has already started commercial operations. The second project at Pusad in Yeotmal District is in the concluding stage. In fact this project has already started trial running and is expected to start on commercial scale in the near future. The other four projects viz:- at Akot, Daryapur, Jalna and Wardha (Indira) are in advanced stage of installation. It is hoped that these four projects would be in operation within 1-1/2 years from now.

STATEMENT

The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank shall ensure that:-

1. The State Government agrees to provide share capital of Rs. 882.45 lakhs (Rupees eight hundred eighty two lakhs and forty five thousand only) to the Society.
2. (a) the society raises not less than 5 percent of the project cost as share capital from its members.
- (b) the society increases its share capital by redeeming a part of the State Government's share in the society to the extent of 10 percent of the total investment at an annual rate of 1 percent of

the total investment starting in the fifth year of its operations. An undertaking is obtained from the society in this regard.

3. The byelaws of the society be suitably amended to give effect to the following:-

(a) the society enhance its authorised share capital to the extent of around Rs. 1000 lakhs keeping in view the project cost estimates.

(b) The area of operation of the society should be clearly demarcated and extended to avoid direct membership with the existing cooperative mill in the areas and ensure adequate supply of raw material.

4. They should set up an exclusive cell assigned with the task of enrolling members and mobilising share capital.

5. The society gives an undertaking, inter alia, in regards to:

(a) carryout and operate the project with due diligence and efficiency and in accordance with sound technical, financial and managerial standards.

(b) maintain records and accounts adequate to reflect in accordance with consistently maintained appropriate accounting practices, the operations, resources and expenditures in respect of the project.

(c) procure machinery and equipment and civil work in accordance with the procedure laid

- down by the World Bank under the guidance and supervision of the Implementing Agency, Project consultants and in association with the Bank and the State Government.
- (d) cause all goods and services financed out of the assistance provided from the Corporation/ State Government/The Bank to be used exclusively in carrying out the project and in the event of any violation of the terms and conditions governing the loan assistance, the Cooperation can withdraw the loan proposal and recover the balance loan with the interest thereon.
- (e) take out and maintain with responsible insurers such insurance, against such risks and in such amounts as shall be consistent with sound business practice and without any limitation upon the foregoing, such insurance shall cover hazards incidental to the acquisition, transportation and delivery of goods to the place of use or installation any indemnity thereunder to be made payable in a currency freely usable by the society to replace or repair such goods.
- (f) the society gives the first charge on its assets to the Bank.
- (g) to provide all such information as the World Bank, the Corporation or the bank shall reasonably request relating to the foregoing undertakings and to the administration, operations and financial conditions of the Society and the benefits to be derived from the project.
- (h) shall not change the site of the project from the one shown to the appraisal team without providing scientific evidence necessitating such a change along with economic implications.
6. the society appoints personnel in key positions in accordance with the organisation chart finalised in consultation with and prior concurrence of the Corporation.
7. the society recruits on competitive basis professionally qualified personnel in the field of Textiles and functional area of management viz production, marketing, personnel, finance and cost accounting etc. during constructional and operational period of the mill particularly at its middle and senior level position.
8. the Bank monitors the progress of the project and shall prepare and furnish monitoring reports to the Corporation on operational performance of the project after commissioning at such intervals as shall be required by the Corporation.
9. the society finalise the PKRT Charts(s) for the implementation of the project in association with its Consultants within one month of the issue of this sanction and have these reviewed on a periodical basis and keep the Corporation apprised in the matter of changes and the need therefor.
10. the implementation of the project is completed as per the feasibility report.

11. the society furnishes to the Corporation reports on the progress of implementation of the project for each of the quarters ending June, September, December and March in the proforma prescribed (being sent separately) till the project as fully operational. It shall also send such other reports as may be prescribed from time to time and after the project is completed.
12. the society adheres to the product-mix as originally approved and any change therein may not be effected without prior concurrence of the Corporation.
13. the society purchases Kapas (Seed cotton) from their Grower members, and their cooperatives.
14. the society gives positive preference for sale of yarn to the handloom and powerloom weavers and their cooperatives by establishing direct contracts as also abide by the directives issued by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India from time to time.
15. the society associates the Corporation in the appointment of Architects, Contractors for civil works and finalisation of the orders for plant and machinery.
16. the society abides by the procurement guidelines laid down by the World Bank for the procurement of goods and services for project.
17. society shall cause all goods and services financed out of the proceeds of the credit relevant to it by the Corporation to be used exclusively for the purposes of the project.
18. (a) the society shall furnish to the Corporation promptly upon their preparation, the plans, specifications, reports, contract documents and construction and procurement schedules for the project, and any material modifications thereof, or additions thereto, in such details as the Corporation shall reasonably request.
- (b) society shall (i) maintain records and procedures adequate to record and monitor the progress of the Project (including its cost and the benefits to be derived from it), to identify the goods and services financed out of the proceeds of the Credit, and to disclose their use in the Project; (ii) enable the representatives of the Corporation, the Bank and the World Bank to visit the facilities and construction sites included in the project and to examine the goods financed out of the proceeds of the credit and relevant records and documents; and (iii) furnish to the Bank and the Corporation at regular intervals all such information as the corporation shall reasonably request concerning the project, its cost and, where appropriate, the benefits to be derived from it, the expenditure of such proceeds and the goods and

- services financed out of such proceeds.
- (c) Upon the award of any contract for goods, works or services to be financed out of the proceeds of credit, the Corporation may publish a description thereof, the name and nationality of the party to whom the contract was awarded and the contract price.
- (d) Promptly after completion of the Project, but in any event not later than six months after the Closing Date of such later date as may be agreed for this purpose between the society and the Bank, the society shall prepare and furnish to the Bank and the Corporation a report, of such scope and in such detail as the Corporation shall responsibly request, on the execution and initial operation of the project, its cost and the benefits derived and to be derived from it.
- (e) society shall enable the representatives of the Corporation, the Bank and the World Bank to examine all plants, installation, sites, works, buildings, property, equipment records and documents of the society relevant to the performances of the society's obligations under this Agreement.
19. The society instals modern machinery giving due consideration for maintaining a proper balance between labour and capital intensive production technology. Labour force would be considerably reduced from that exist in spinning mills of comparable size. In plant training shall be provided on separate equipments for which provision is made in the project estimates.
20. The society shall not undertake any new project or expansion or change the location of the unit without prior approval of the State Government/The Bank/The Corporation.
21. In the event of any substantial change in the technical management and financing aspects of the project are completed by the cooperative either on its own or for any other reason whatsoever, the society shall do so in consultation with the State Government, the bank and the Corporation before giving the effect to the proposed changes.
22. The society finalises the accounts at the close of its accounting year but not later than 6 months and shall furnish the same, duly audited, along-with copy of the Annual Report to the Corporation, immediately.
23. The society also maintains separate accounts indicating:-
- (i) the amount accruing to it under the scheme of incentive offered by the Central Government/State Government., if any., and
- (ii) on account of its being exempted from payment of purchase tax on cotton, sales tax on yarn etc. by

the State Government and/or any other facility e.g, remission, relief or levy.

Pay Scales of Homoeopathy

1801. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous body, is running dispensaries in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the grades in which the Research Fellows, Assistant Research Officers are working as doctors in these dispensaries;

(d) whether the pay scales given to the above categories are far below the grades of doctors, working in the primary health centers run by the State Governments;

(e) if so, rationale thereof;

(f) whether the Government have any plans to remove this disparity; and

(g) if so, by what time the disparities are likely to be removed?

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 Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) are running 51 Institutes/ Units in various parts of the Country for research purposes.

(c) The Junior Research Fellows (JRFs) are getting a consolidated amount of

Rs.1000/- per month during the first two years and Rs. 1200/- per month during the third year. The Senior Research Fellows (SRFs) are getting consolidated amount of Rs. 1200/- per month. The Assistant Research Officers (AROs) are placed in the scale of pay of Rs. 2000-3000 plus usual allowances.

(d) and (e). Both the JRFs and SRFs are appointed on tenure basis and they are given a consolidated amount. Their emoluments are, therefore, not comparable with the doctors working in PHCs in regular scale of pay in the State Governments. The scale of pay of the ARO in the CCRH is not far below the scale of pay of the PHC doctors under the state Governments.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Items Reserved For Handloom Sector

1802. DR.C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the items reserved for handloom sector;

(b) whether the Government propose to reserve some more items for this sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) A total of twenty two items are reserved for exclusive production in the Handloom Sector. A list is given below. The matter is however, sub-judice.

(b) No action is possible at this stage, as the matter is sub-judice.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sr.No.	Item	<i>Range reserved for production by Handlooms</i>	
1	2	3	

1. Saree
Saree is a cloth in any weave either in grey or bleached or piece dyed or woven with coloured yarn with extra warp or extra weft, which is also jointly characterised by the following:—

- (i) is characterised by its woven borders and/or headings containing coloured yarn or grey or bleached yarn or zari or nay other metallic/metallised yarn or a combination of these;
- (ii) has width ranging between 70 cms & 140 cms (inclusive of selvages)
- (iii) has a length ranging from 2.5 metres to 9.5 metres
- (iv) is commonly known by that name/distinguished by different names in different parts of the country and
- (v) is made from any natural or man-made fibre or in any combination thereof
- (a) Nothing in this direction will apply to sarees made-out of 100% synthetic fibre i.e. Polyester, Nylon yarn etc. or in any combination thereof.

Range reserved for production by Handlooms

- (b) Nothing in this direction will apply to saree made in blends or union with more than 45% by weight of man-made fibre/yarn (including viscose rayon) in combination with any natural or man-made fibre/yarn.

BORDER may be defined as any pattern different from that of the

1. No. Item

1	2	3
		body of the fabric woven length-wise close to the selvages using grey, bleached, mercerised and/or coloured yarn including silk, art silk, sari or any other metallic/metallised yarn.
		HEARING/CROSS BORDER/PALLAV
		can be defined as any pattern different from that of the body of the fabric woven width-wise with grey, bleached, mercerised or coloured yarn including silk, art silk, zari or any other metallic/metallised yarn.
		Explanation I
		Extra warp/extra weft may be defined as the group of warp ends/weft picks which are used for obtaining design effect, without taking part in-forming the ground or body of the fabric. The extra warp ends/weft picks may be inserted during weaving by employing additional healds, dobby, jacquard or by any means or mechanism.
2.	Kotah Loria Saree	Kotah Doria Saree is a plain woven cloth either grey or bleached which is also jointly characterised by the following:-
		(i) is manufactured wholly from cotton or predominantly cotton alongwith combination of any other fiber including silk;
		(ii) has corded effect obtained by cramming either the warp or weft threads or both or by using threads of different counts to form stripe or check pattern.
		(iii) has a width ranging from 90 cms to 140 cms (inclusive of selvages)

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		<p>(iv) has a length ranging from 5 metres to 8.5 metres and</p> <p>(v) is commonly known by that name.</p>
3.	Tie & Dye Saree and material	<p>Tie and Dye fabrics are made by dyeing the yarn used in manufacture of fabrics in different colours by tying the yarn in knots separately for each colour both weft wise and warp wise or either and is manufactured from any fibre or in combination of fibres including silk.</p>
4.	Dhoti	<p>Dhoti is a grey or bleached cloth of plain weave woven with border with extra warp in the border which is also jointly characterised by the following:-</p> <p>(i) is made from any natural or man-made fibre or in any combination thereof;</p> <p>(ii) contains white or coloured yarn or zari or any other metallic/metalised yarn or a combination of these in its woven borders and/or headings;</p> <p>(iii) has a width ranging from 70 cms to 140 cms (inclusive of selvages)</p> <p>(iv) has a length varying from 1.5 metres to 5.0 metres; and</p> <p>(v) is commonly known by that name.</p> <p>(a) Nothing in this direction will apply to Dhoties made out of 100% synthetic fibre i.e. Polyester, Nylon yarn etc. or in any combination thereof;</p>

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		<p>(b) Nothing in this direction will apply to Dhories made in blends or union with more than 45% by weight of man made fibre/yarn (including viscose rayon) in combination with any natural or man made fibre/yarn.</p> <p>BORDER may be defined as any pattern different from that of the body of the fabric woven length wise close to the selvages using grey bleached, meroerised and/or coloured yarn including silk, art silk, zari or any other metallic/metallised yarn.</p> <p>EXPLANATION I: Extra warp may be defined as the group of warp ends which are used for obtaining design effect without taking part informing the ground or body of the fabric. The extra warp ends may be inserted during weaving by employing additional healds, dobby, jacquard or by any means or mechanism.</p>
5.	Gamcha and Angavastram	<p>(a) Gamcha is a piece of fabric used for covering the upper part of the body and also used for towel purpose as well as for covering the head. It is produced in a loose weave with grey or coloured yarn or in combination of both, made only in cotton which is also jointly characterised by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has width ranging from 70 cms to 95 cms and (ii) has a length varying from 1 metre to 1.32 metres <p>(b) Angavastram is a grey or bleached cloth or plain weave with border with extra warp in the borders which is also jointly characterised by the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is manufactured from any natural fibre including silk (except spun silk) or any man-made fibre or in any combination thereof;

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		<p>(ii) contains white or coloured yarn or zari or any other metallic/metalised yarn or combination of these in its border or headings.</p> <p>(iii) has a width ranging from 70 cms to 100 cms (inclusive of selvages)</p> <p>(iv) has a length varying from 1.5 metres to 3.00 metres and</p> <p>(v) is commonly known by that name.</p> <p>Lungi is a plain woven cloth using dyed yarn with check pattern in pieces which is also jointly characteris by the following:-</p> <p>(i) is manufactured from any natural fibre including silk (except spun silk) on man-made fibre or in any combination thereof;</p> <p>(ii) may or may not contain borders;</p> <p>(iii) has a width ranging from 70 cms to 140 cms.</p> <p>(iv) has a length varying from 1.5 metres or 2.5 metres in pieces and</p> <p>(v) is commonly known by different names like lungies, sarongs, kailies, mootus, backh kanas and pachhadi</p> <p>Nothing in this direction will apply to lungi made out of 100% synthetic fibre i.e. Polyester, Nylon yarn etc. or in any combination thereof.</p> <p>Shirting is fabric made wholly of cotton and woven out of grey or</p>
6.	Lungi	
7.	Shirtings	

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		coloured yarn in check pattern which is also jointly characterised by the following:-
		(i) produced in running lengths; and
		(ii) has a width varying from 70 cms to 130 cms.
8.	Crape Fabrics	<p>Crape is a fabric produced by highly twisted cotton yarn in warp or weft or both or in combination with normal twisted yarn which is also jointly characterised by the following:-</p> <p>(i) is produced in running lengths;</p> <p>(ii) is characterised by a crinkled, puchered or pebly surface;</p> <p>(iii) is produced in grey or bleached or coloured form and</p> <p>(iv) has a width varying from 70 cms to 130 cms.</p> <p>Towel is a piece of fabric woven in plain mate, twell, honey-comb, huck-a-bad characterised by the following:-</p> <p>(i) is made of cotton or blends of cotton with any other fibre;</p> <p>(ii) are made in different dimensions;</p> <p>(iii) may be white or coloured; and</p> <p>(iv) may contain decorative designs when produced on jacquard;</p> <p>(v) Towels with mat weave is commonly known as Erazha, Throthy in Kerala and Erazha Thundu in Tamil Nadu.</p>
9.	Towels	

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10. Khes, Bed Sheet, Bed cover, counter, Pane & furnishing including (Tapestry)

(a) *Khes*

Khes is a piece of cloth woven either in grey or bleached or coloured yarn in plain or stripes or check designs in double cloth. Weave with counts ranging from 2/17s to 2/22s in warp and 8s to 12s in weft which is also jointly characterised by the following:-

(i) is manufactured wholly from cotton or art silk or combination thereof;

(ii) has a width ranging from 75 cms to 225 cms;

(iii) has length ranging from 1.50 metres to 2.8 metres; and

(iv) is commonly known by that name;

(b) *Bed Sheet*

Bed sheet is a piece of cloth woven with coloured yarn in the border length wise and width wise and which may be used on a bed and including sheeting which is also jointly characterised by the following:

(i) is manufactured wholly from cotton or art silk or in combination thereof

(ii) is of any weave including satin, a combination of weaves with or without dobby or jacquard;

(iii) has a width ranging from 110 cms to 155 cms;

(iv) has a length ranging from 1.5 metres to 2.8 metres; and

(v) is commonly known by that name.

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- (c) *Bed Cover* is a piece of cloth woven in grey, bor bleached or coloured yarn with or without checks or in floral or in geometrical designs with woven borders and /or headings having a decorative or coloured effect used as outer covering of a bed when not in use, which is also jointly characterised by the following:-
- (i) is manufactured wholly from cotton or art silk or in combination thereof;
 - (ii) is of any weave including satin or a combination of weaves with or without dobby or jacquards;
 - (iii) has a width ranging from 75 cms to 225 cms;
 - (iv) has a length varying from 1.5 metres to 2.8 metres; and
 - (v) is commonly known by that name.
- (d) Counter Pane
- Counter Pane is a piece of cloth woven either in grey or bleached or coloured yarn with or without stripes or in checks or in floral or in geometrical designs with woven borders and/or headings woven in raised figures and used as outer covering of bed, which is also jointly characterised by the following:-
- (i) is manufactured wholly from cotton or art silk or in combination thereof;
 - (ii) it may be of any weave including satin or combination of weaves with or without dobby or jacquard;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) has a width ranging from 75 cms to 225 cms; (iv) has a length varying from 1.50 metres to 2.8 metres and (v) is commonly known by that name. It is also known as "Candle Wick" in some areas. (e) <i>Furnishing (including tapestry)</i> Furnishing (including tapestry) is a piece of cloth woven either in grey or bleached or coloured yarn woven in double cloth weave or pique weave, which is also jointly characterised by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is manufactured wholly from cotton or art silk or in combination thereof (ii) has a width ranging from 75 cms to 225 cms; (iii) is produced in running lengths; and (iv) is used for furnishing purposes.
11.	Table cloth Table Mat & Napkins	<p>They may either be woven by using bleached or dyed yarn with any woven pattern and manufactured wholly from cotton or art silk or in combination thereof; which is also jointly characterised by the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) are made in different dimensions (ii) may or may not have fringes. (iii) has woven borders on all the four sides and

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		(iv) are commonly known by different names like Table cloth, Table Mat and napkins.
12.	Duster and Basta	<p>Duster is a piece of cloth woven out of coarse yarn not exceeding 10s count (including resultant count up to 10s) is plain or twill weave which is also jointly characterised by the following :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is made wholly of cotton, (ii) may or may not have borders on all sides (iii) is made in different sizes and may be in running lengths, and (iv) is used for mopping or for making basta. <p><i>Chaddar</i> means any piece of cloth used for covering the body like shawl, woven with grey, bleached or coloured cotton or blended yarn which is also jointly characterised by the following :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) it is woven with check or striped pattern. <p>This will also include Mekhala or Phaneek chaddar produced with ornamented designs having border and cross border made in North East India.</p>
13.	Chaddar	
14.	Jamakkalam Durry or Durrei	<p>It is a piece of fabric used as floor covering as durry or durrei which is also jointly characterised by the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is produced using very coarse yarn of resultant counts ranging from 4s to 12s both in warp and weft. (ii) is woven in plain weave or twill weave with their modification or in combination of both plain and twill weave or in technique or velvet weaving or chenille technique;

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		<p>(iii) is produced in grey or bleached or dyed yarn of cotton or art silk or in combination with woollen yarn, it is also produced in Mono colour;</p> <p>(iv) it may or may not countinue extra warp or extra weft figurings;</p> <p>(v) is characterised by its thick selvages obtained by the use of thick twine as selvedge ends.</p> <p>(vi) is made in different sizes and is commonly known by different name in different areas, such as Jamakkalam, durry, durret to etc.</p>
15.	Bukram cloth	<p>Bukram cloth is piece of cloth woven out of coarse yarn used as a padding or lining material for collars of shirts, coats etc which is also jointly characterised by the following:-</p> <p>(i) it is made from cotton, wool jute or in blends; and</p> <p>(ii) it is produced in counts of 8s to 12s both in warp and weft.</p>
16.	Mashru cloth	<p>Mashru cloth is a type of cloth in satin weave with silk or rayon warp and cotton weft and having the characteristics of coloured stripes.</p>
17.	Low reed pick cloth	<p>All low reed pick cloth in cotton with the following joing characteristics:</p> <p>(i) Cloth in group III with reeds and picks less than 36 and 32 respectively;</p> <p>(ii) cloth in groups IV, V and VI, with reeds and picks less than 40 and 36 respectively;</p> <p>(iii) cloth in group VIII and above, with reeds and picks less than 44 and 40 respectively;</p>

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		(iv) nothing in this direction shall apply to: (a) Dhooties and sarees (b) Sarcies; (c) Miosquito netting cloth (d) Leno cloth (e) Mash cloth (f) Dyed and Printed cloth; and (g) Coated fabrics. <i>Explanation I</i> The expression group or groups mentioned above has reference to the cloth group or groups specified in the Schedule given below:- <i>Explanation III</i> The expression reeds and picks shall refer to ends per inch and picks per inch respectively;

SCHEDULE

Group	Basic count		Permissible count	
	Warp	Weft	Warp	Weft
I	14	10	9-14	9-12
II	14	14	13-16	13-16
III	20	20	17-21	17-24
IV	22	30	22-25	25-34
V	30	30	26-36	26-34
VI	30	30	35-42	35-42
VII	40	40	35-42	35-42

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18. Silk

- (A) All silk sarees made out of any material having more than 25% of pure silk by weight in its contents or when in combination with other fibres with Border/Pallav and with or without extra warp or extra weft in Border/Pallav or any where in the body of the fabrics which is jointly characterised by the following;
- (i) is characterised by its woven borders and/or heading containing grey or bleached or coloured yarn or zari or any other metallic/metallised yarn or a combination of these.
 - (ii) has width ranging between 70 cms to 140 cms (inclusive of selvages);
 - (iii) has a length ranging from 2.5 metres to 9.5 metres.
- (B) All silk dhoties made out of any material having more than 25% of pure silk by weight in its contents or when in combination with other fibres with border with or without extra warp or extra weft in the Border/Heading or any where in the body of the fabrics which is jointly characterised by the following:-
- (i) contains grey or bleached or coloured yarn or zari or any other metallic/metallised yarn or a combination of these in its woven border and/or headings.
 - (ii) has width ranging from 70 cms to 140 cms (inclusive of selvages)
 - (iii) has a length varying from 1.5 metres to 5.0 metres.
- (a) Nothing in this direction will apply to georgette, chiffon and crepe sarees and dhoties when produced using unbleached (grey) silk yarn in body of the fabric with or without extra warp and/or extra weft in the Border/Pallav or any where in the body of the fabric with zari/metallic yarn or any coloured yarn of any fibre used only in extra warp or extra weft in the fabric including border/pallav.

Note:

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- (b) Nothing in this direction will apply to sarees and dhoties when produced using spun silk.

Border: May be defined as any pattern different from that of the body of the fabric woven length wise close to the selvages using grey, bleached, mercerised and/or coloured yarn including silk art silk or any other metallic/metallised yarn.

Heading/Cross Border/Pallav

Can be defined as any pattern different from that of the body of the fabric woven width wise with grey, bleached, mercerised or coloured yarn including silk, art silk, zari or any other metallic/metallised yarn.

Explanation

Extra warp or extra weft may be defined as the group of warp ends weft picks which are used for obtaining design effect, without taking part in forming the ground or body of the fabric. The extra warp ends/extra weft picks may be inserted during weaving by employing additional healds, dobby jacquard or by any means or mechanism.

Wollen kambal or kambalies is a thick fabric made of wool with fibrous surface produced by milling and raising which is also jointly characterised by the following:

- (i) Wollen kambal or kambalies using hand spun, mill spun, worsted woollen or in combination with any other blended yarn in plain or check designs;
- (ii) it is produced using the wool of average 34 micron and coarser with finished weight in range 300-450 gms/sq. metre.
- (iii) Nothing in this direction will include kambalies made of shoddy woollen yarn.

Kambal or Kambalies

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Barrack Blankets

Barrack blankets is a thick fabric made of woollen yarn of average 34 micron or coarser with fibrous surface produced by milling and raising which is also jointly characterised by the following:—

- (i) Woollen balnkets using hand spun, mill spun, mill spun, woollen yarn from natural grey/black wool or combination of this wool with other fibres.
- (ii) it is produced in any size in any weave.
- (iii) nothing in this direction shall apply to barrack blankets made out of shoddy woollen yarn.

Shawl, Loi, Mufflers, Pankhi etc.

Shawl is a piece of cloth woven from worsted or woollen or cashmilon or pashmina or any other fibre which is used by ladies or gents for covering their bodies/worn over the shoulders without any tailoring process which is also jointly characterised by the following:—

- (i) woven with design with or without extra weft using any fibre;
- (ii) using any type of woollen yarn, worsted yarn or blended yarn or in combination thereof;
- (iii) it is woven with any count of yarn;
- (iv) it is woven with any length, width and weight and
- (v) is commonly known by that name.

The term shawl also includes Loi, Pankhi as well as Mufflers.

It will also include traditional shawls like Kulu, Kinnauri, Kani Pashmina, Dhori, Liranchu (Tibetan) scarf, etc.

Woollen Tweed

It is a piece of fabric woven by 100% pure woollen yarn for making coats jackets, and dress material which is also jointly characterised by the following:

- (i) it is produced with 7 NM to (NM count in warp and weft
- (ii) it is produced in any length and width
- (iii) it is produced in checks or stripe designs; and
- (iv) it is produced in twill weave.

sd/-

(C. D. CHEEMA)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

Aid to Voluntary Agencies For Family Planning

1803. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Family Planning Programme during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the amount given to voluntary agencies engaged in promoting small family drive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) A sum of Rs. 653.00 crores and Rs. 675.00 Crores under Plan have been allocated for implementation of Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

(b) A sum of Rs. 352.51 lakhs been given by the Central Government to voluntary agencies during 1989-90. During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 184.29 lakhs has so far been released to voluntary agencies for implementation of the programme.

Reservation of Coloured Handloom Cloth to Handloom Sector

1804. SHRI J. CHOKKARAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government propose to reserve coloured handloom cloth to handloom sector to boost the earnings of the weaver families;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Reservation of items for exclusive production on handlooms is made on

product basis. At present 22 items are reserved for exclusive production on handlooms. The matter is however sub-judice.

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

Expenditure on the Scheme "Operation Black Board"

1805. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Operation Black Board was implemented in different parts of the country with the Central aid;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on this scheme so far; and

(c) the details about the success of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 488.83 Crores has been released as Central Assistance under the Scheme of Operation Blackboard to State/UTs Admn. till 28th February, 1991.

(c) So far, 345067 Primary schools have been covered under the programme for provision of essential teaching learning equipment, and 91871 posts of additional teachers in single teacher schools have been sanctioned. According to latest reports, over 50 percent of the primary schools covered under the scheme have already been supplied with essential Teaching Learning Equipment. 63517(69.36%) teachers have been appointed in single teacher schools.

Delay in Disbursing U.G.C. Grants to Colleges in Kerala

1806. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether inordinate delay occurs in disbursing University Grants Commission grants to different colleges in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Development grants are provided by the University Grants Commission to eligible colleges including those in the State of Kerala in accordance with the guidelines prescribed for the purpose. After the proposals are scrutinised by the Secretariat of the Commission, the grants are generally released to a college provided the college has submitted utilisation certificate, audited statement of accounts and other relevant documents in respect of earlier grants sanctioned for similar purpose. According to the information furnished by UGC, generally there is no delay in releasing the approved grants provided the requisite documents are received from the colleges and keeping the overall resource position of the UGC in view.

(c) The University Grants Commission has issued detailed guidelines for submission of proposals for financial assistance and requested Universities and Colleges to send their proposals with full documentation. In addition, in order to expedite the procedure of release of grants of research projects, 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.

[Translation]

News Item Captioned "Lodhi Road School Main Zehrila Doodh Pine Se Do Sau Bachche Bimar"

1807. SHRISHEO SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Lodhi Road School Main Zehrila Doodh Pine So Do Sau Bachche Bimar" appearing in the daily 'Janastta' dated February 22, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the NDMC, over 200 children of NDMC school complained of giddiness and stomach pain after consuming soyabean milk, distributed on 21.2.91. The affected children were shifted to the Safdarjung Hospital. About 200 children had reported to the Casualty. About 15 cases were shifted to the ward of the Hospital for observation and the rest were discharged. Subsequently, the remaining children were also discharged. The concerned authorities have taken the following measures in this regard:-

(a) The distribution of soyabean milk was stopped immediately.

(b) The Medical Supdt. of NDMC Hospital, Lodhi Road, was instructed to ensure poorer treatment of the students.

(c) Further supply of soyabean Milk has been stopped.

(d) The sample of the milk has been taken for chemical analysis.

(e) A senior officer has been directed to enquire into the matter.

[English]

Mismanagement in Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

1808. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the gross mismanagement of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether the Government have investigated the presented state of affairs in the above institute;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by a Government to ameliorate the condition of the above institute and further steps proposed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) No instance of any mismanagement of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore has come or been brought to the notice of Government of India.

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

Foodgrains Quota Released Under Integrated Tribal Development Projects

1809. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments are earmarking a certain quota of foodgrains released to them from the Central Pool for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects as per the directives issued by the Union Government in this regard;

(b) if not, the names of States who have not adhered to these directives and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of fresh guidelines, if any, issued to those States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c). In terms of the instructions issued by the Government of India in January, 1990, all the concerned State Governments/Union Territories have earmarked specific quantities for distribution under the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices in the ITDP areas except the States of Bihar, Manipur, West Bengal, Kerala and Assam from whom confirmation has not yet been received. Since no specific lapse on the part of any State has come to notice, need for issuing any fresh guidelines has not been felt.

[Translation]

Production And Import of Edible Oils

1810. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is producing the required quantity of edible oils;

(b) if so, the production and consumption of edible oils during 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(c) the quantity of edible oils imported during the above period; and

(d) the percentage of the population of the country consuming indigenous oil, State-

wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Oil year is computed from November-October. The past three oil years position is as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

Year (Nov. to Oct.)	Production	Consumption *
1	2	3
1987-88	37.67	55.84
1988-89	48.50	52.23
1989-90	47.22	53.29

* Consumption has been taken to be the sum total of indigenous production plus imports.

(c) Quantity of edible oils imported during the above period is:

Oil Year (Nov. - Oct.)	Quantity (M.T.)
1	2
1987 - 88	18,19,301
1988 - 89	3,72, 623
1989 - 90	6,07,363

(d) The entire population of the country is consuming indigenous oil plus imported oils. No separate percentage is available.

Setting up of Regional Offices of K.V.S.

1811. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where the regional offices of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are proposed to be set up according to a scheme under consideration; and

(b) the time by which the proposed offices including the offices at Bareilly (U.P.), are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Regrouping of Kendriya Vidyalaya is done as and when considered necessary keeping in view the geographical contiguity, administrative expenditure, transport and communication facilities and financial implications. After taking into consideration all these factors, it has been decided by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan not to open any new Regional Offices, including one at Bareilly, at present.

[English]

Slum Rehabilitation In Bombay

1812. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Municipal Corporation has proposed to double the FSI with a view to involve parties in the fields of slum rehabilitation, commercialisation of markets etc; and

(b) if so, whether suitable guidelines are proposed to be issued by the Union Government to avoid increased congestion leading to pollution and health hazards?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the Government of Maharashtra has intimated that while sanction in the development control regulation, as a part of development plan of Greater Bombay, the Government have sanctioned the rule for slum development. The extract of this rule may be seen in the statement given below. The Government of Maharashtra have further intimated that they do not except that there would be no increase in congestion leading to population and health hazards. There is no proposal with the Government of India to issue guidelines in this regard.

STATEMENT

Draft control regulation 33(10) of Greater Bombay approved by Government of Maharashtra relating to "Rehabilitation of slum dwellers through owners/Developers/Co-operative housing societies" provides as follows:-

For development or restructuring of censused slums or such slums whose structures inhabitants names appears in the voters' list of 1985 by the owners/developers of the land on which slums are located or by co-operative housing societies of such slum dwellers to total floor space index of upto 2.5 may be granted in accordance with schemes to be approved by special permission of the Commissioner in each case. Each scheme shall provide inter-alia the size of tenements to be provided to the slum dwellers, the cost at which they are to be provided on the plot and additional tenements which the owner/developer can provide to accommodate/rehabilitate slum dwellers/project affected persons from other areas, etc. in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the relevant regulations.

Vedic Mathematics at Roorkee University

1813. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether a work in regard to Vedic Mathematics is being conducted at Roorkee University (Department of Civil Engineering);

(b) whether the National Institute of Science and Technology Development Studies (NISTDS) of CSIF, Delhi has developed some computer software using Vedic Mathematics;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for development of comprehensive Vedic Mathematics computer software of NISTDS and also for using the services of Roorkee University as an agency for pioneer work and various projects on Vedic Mathematics; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide suitable help to the Roorkee University (Department of Civil Engineering) for various activities on Vedic Mathematics subject to the scrutiny and approval of the Vedic Mathematics Expert Committee of Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by UGC, a Reader in the Department of Civil Engineering of Roorkee University has done some work in Vedic Mathematics. According to information furnished by CSIR, Algorithm for polynomial multiplication, division and inversion;

[Translation]

Stock of Wheat & Rice with Food Corporation of India

1814. SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of wheat and rice with the Food Corporation of India and the quantity of wheat and rice exported to other countries during 1990 & 1991;

(b) whether it is fact that the stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India is more than 4 to 5 year old in Punjab and Haryana;

(c) whether stock of foodgrains with FCI godowns of Nilokheri, Kurukshetra, Jakhai and Shahabad are more than three years old

and have become unfit for human consumption; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The stocks of wheat and rice with the FCI as on 1.2.1991 were 53.10 lakh tonnes and 99.41 lakh tonnes respectively.

During 1990 and from January to February, 91, wheat stocks delivered to MMTC and STC for export were of the order of 70,743 MT and 51,804 MT respectively.

During the 1990, in January 1990 a quantity of 5,000 MT of rice was gifted to Cambodia. During 1991 a quantity of 20,000 MT of rice is being gifted to USSR during February to March 1991.

(b) The FCI does not have any 4-5 year old wheat in its godowns in Punjab and Haryana. However, FCI has small quantities of 4 years and above old rice in its godowns in Punjab (19,230 tonnes) and in Haryana (1,641 tonnes).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Transfer of Teachers in Violation of Transfer Guidelines in K.V.S.

1815. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHRAY
PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Chairman, Kendriya

Vidyalaya Sangathan had ordered some transfers in violation of Transfer Guidelines;

(b) if so, the details of teachers of different categories so transferred;

(c) whether the transfers have been objected to; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIRAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (d). The Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, has ordered the following transfers:

PGTs	:	4
TGTs	:	9
PRTs	:	3
Misc	:	1

A cyclostyled letter from All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has been received objecting to the transfer lists.

These transfers have been effected by the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in exercise of his discretion.

Pepsi Project

1816. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep increase in the cost of the Pepsi Project;

(b) if so, what is the change in focus and how it has led to the increase in the cost of the project;

(c) the capacity installed for each part of the project and why it is lower than what is stated in Industrial Licence and their application for the grant of industrial licence and why the cost has gone up;

(d) whether there is a cost escalation in miscellaneous assets due to foreign exchange rate difference; and

(e) if so, where and how much?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). There has been no change in the terms and conditions stipulated in the Letter of Intent issued to M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited. According to the information furnished by Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), the estimated project cost as envisaged in the original application was about Rs. 22 crores. Over the years, during the course of scrutiny of the project at various levels and in compliance with the various stipulations imposed by the Government, the company had to increase capacities of various equipments and the infrastructural facilities and other back up appurtenances. In view of export commitment, the company was also required to adhere to the international standards of quality of its products and packaging etc. There has also been an upward revision of dollar to rupee exchange parity over the last four years in addition to general inflation. As the application received by IFCI for financial assistance in November, 1989, the company had estimated the project cost at Rs. 62.50 crores. However, during the course of detailed appraisal the cost of the project was finally arrived at Rs. 68.50 crores.

(c) According to the information furnished by IFCI the position with regard to licensed and installed capacities is as under:-

	Capacities	
	Licensed	Installed
A. Processed Potato/grain foods	800 MT	8986 MT
B. Soft drink concentrates	20,000 units	20,000 units
C. Processed fruit /vegetable products.	12,000 MT	12,507 MT

(d) and (e). As indicated above, there has been an upward revision in dollar to rupee exchange parity over the last four years before the company approached the financial institution for financial assistance for its project. According to the information furnished by IFCI, after the company approached the financial institution for financial assistance, the estimates under the misc. fixed assets had been revised downward from Rs. 1749 lakhs to Rs. 1720 lakhs during the course of appraisal.

sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

11.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports of and Review on the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Calcutta, the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras for the year 1989-90 etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above . [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2209/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Exports Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1989-90.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2210/91]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2211/91]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, for the year 1989-90 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2212/91]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for the year 1989-90.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2213/91]

11.17 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirteenth Report

[Translation]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

11.17 1/2 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Central Advisory Board of Education

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of para 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Develop-

[Sh. Rajmangal Pande]

ment (Department of Education) Resolution No. F. 1-2/90. PN (D.II), dated 19th October, 1990. Read with item No. 5 (i) of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution." (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, position this Government has become very ridiculous. Please Call the Prime Minister. We have heard that he has resigned. He has to give a statement also. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of para 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) Resolution No. F. 1-2/90. PN (D.II), dated 19th October, 1990. Read with item No. 5 (i) of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention—Shri Saifuddin Choudhury. Is he there?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, there was item 5. It was a Statement by the Prime Minister. Why the Statement is not made?

MR. SPEAKER: It is scheduled at 12.30.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, when the entire timing is changed, accordingly the time table gets changed. For instance, if the item was over earlier, in that case the Statement would have been left out. So, it is customary that though that is the time that is prescribed, that does not mean it cannot be made earlier. I think the Prime Minister's Secretariat must acquaint with the process of agenda in the House and inform him stating, 'you need not wait till 12 o'Clock, your time has come.' Therefore, he must make a Statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yashwant Sinha.

Now, Matters under Rule 377.

(*Interruptions*)

11.20 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS- *CONTD.*[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Shri Atinder Pal Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The

item no. 8 is Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and Shri Yashwant Sinha is to present a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not there.

SHRI RAM NAIK: He might not be there. But any Minister can do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Since no Minister is for the coming, I am moving to the next item.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, it is important item. We can understand the Prime Minister not authorising the Deputy Prime Minister to make a statement, because they do not have proper relations. But, so far as item no. 8 is concerned, any Minister can do it.

MR. SPEAKER: I realise what you are saying.

[Translation]

But the question is what can be done, when the concerned Minister is not present and no other Minister is coming forward. I am taking note of your point.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already moved to the next item. Now, let us discuss on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, what is your ruling? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir this

Government has to present the Demands for Supplementary Grants

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the business before the House is only the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and all those parties who are still in the House have had their say, therefore under Rule 362, I move for closure of this discussion on the President's Address. If the House approves of this closure motion, then the consequences are that we should decide about its closure.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, it cannot be allowed; it is under your discretion.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rule 362 says: -

"At any time after a motion has been made, any Members may move; 'That the question be now put', and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion 'That the question be now put'.

My submission is that under the present circumstances, the invocation of this rule is an abuse, because there are Members who are willing to participate in the debate and it is under your discretion. Therefore, my submission is, you please call the names of the Members who want to participate in the debate.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you on the same point, Mr. Chitta Basu?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, Sir. Rule 362 is absolutely clear. It relates to your satisfaction whether this rule is being applied as an abuse or not.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You know very well that

[English]

there is no abuse.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, there is no abuse here. The second condition is that it should not be an infringement on the right of reasonable debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We are only waiting for an unreasonable reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Almost all have spoken.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Only four hours out of the twelve hours fixed for the debate on this subject have passed so far.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, there is no infringement on the right of the Members because almost all of them have already spoken and given their views. So far as "abuse" is concerned, there is no abuse and you can decide about it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: All have not spoken. That is a wrong statement. I contest it. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There is no abuse and, therefore, it is within the order and we demand for the closure motion.

The last point is about the Business Advisory Committee which has fixed up a certain period of time for the debate on this subject. Now that time has not yet expired. I agree with it. But the Business Advisory Committee is not the supreme authority. It is the House which in exercise of its wisdom can reduce the time fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

Therefore, I think, it is in the fitness of things, and you know the mood of the House itself—we demand that the time should be restricted and immediately we go in for voting of the Motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, your permission is being sought to move the closure motion. As it has already been brought out before the House, the closure motion is perfectly under your discretion to allow or not to allow. While allowing it, you have to consider whether it is or it is not an infringement on the right of Members to have reasonable debate. My submission is that a reasonable debate and adequate debate has not taken place. The hon. Member who has said that all the Members have spoken is totally wrong. I am sure you have a long list of speakers and I have been sitting here waiting for my chance to make my submissions. It is not merely the Government whom we are addressing. Through you, Sir, and standing here in this august House, it is the entire nation that is being addressed and is being told of the state of the nation.

In the first place, I request that under your discretion, you should not allow the

closure motion which will be an infringement of the reasonable debate.

Another point that I am making is that the Opposition—I am very sorry to say—is behaving in a very irresponsible manner. Mr. Speaker, during the Question Hour....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Through you, in the august House, we are addressing the nation as regards the state of the nation. Here is the Opposition who wants to shut us on the floor of the House from addressing the nation and telling the nation as to the state of the nation. That is an irresponsible behaviour of this Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

I am sure, you would not, therefore, succumb to this pressure. Therefore, you would not accept this particular motion, and allow us to tell the nation the state of the nation. Though the Government is tottering, the nation is strong enough to hold the democracy. We have to speak to the nation and here is the opportunity to speak to the nation. This opportunity is sought to be scuttled by irresponsible Opposition over here in this House.

I am have my various agreements and disagreements either with the Government or with the Opposition. But, my right and the right of this House and every one here to address the nation and telling the nation of the difficult times that are there in future would be denied. I request you, therefore, under your discretion which is allowed to you under the rules, to disallow and not to admit this closure motion. In case you admit, I will be constrained to oppose it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Can we ignore the reality of the situation today?

Even the hon. Finance Minister was not available to present the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Today the Prime Minister has very correctly admitted and on more than one occasion he has said that this Government would last so long as the Congress supports it. Quite right. That is the arithmetic of the matter and that is the politics he has chosen. To survive here, to remain as Prime Minister, he has to have the Congress-I support. Now we are in the midst of the President's Address. All the major parties have spoken. The Congress-I has also spoken. But, they are not here to field their other subsequent speakers. Those who have not spoken, they have no unlimited time. Probably, Shri G.M. Banatwalla has got three minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): He has already exhausted that.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already spoken.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Unfortunately, you allow time. He is now infringing on your time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let him speak for 20 minutes. I am conceding. But there has to be some limit to the debate. Yesterday it was said that until the time allocated by the Business Advisory Committee is exhausted, no closure motion can be moved even if there is no speaker available. How can it be? Therefore, if a conscious decision is taken to see the reality of the situation, what is the good of prolongation of an agony? The country must know it. We are also addressing the country. But, shall we sit here endlessly waiting for the good offices of the de facto Prime Minister of this country? How long can it happen? I am also requesting the Prime Minister to respond to this.

MR. SPEAKER: You are on a point of order, I think.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No. This is the position. Therefore, there has not been any abuse of the rules or infringement of the right of the debate. This is an eminently reasonable motion that has been moved and it should be put to vote. Please admit it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course the matter is in your discretion and I would request you not to look at Rule 362 in a mechanical manner. For instance, you have raised the question that the time of 12 hours allotted to this debate has not been completed and, therefore, the debate can go on. I would like to put before you certain contradictions. Shri G.M. Banatwalla said that he has not spoken. Probably, one or two might not have spoken. But I would like to raise the question by way of point of order. Suppose, the Business Advisory Committee allots 12 hours. Almost all the speakers have completed their speeches. Two or three who are left out have also spoken and if the time of 12 hours is not completed, do you mean to say that we should wait for two or three days for that 12 hours to be completed and then allow the Prime Minister to reply? And, therefore, I can understand, one or two speakers might not have spoken. I do not know whether it is the contention of Shri Banatwalla that, because 12 hours are there and only he is left out, so 8 hours are there, he can claim 8 hours.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am opposing the motion at this juncture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do concede that point. He functions juncture by juncture. He changes his attitude also. I have no quarrel on that. At the next juncture, he may say "I am supporting the closure motion." He may come forward with that.

My contention is that please do not look at the rule in a mechanical way. If 12 hours are there and if one or two speakers are yet to speak, we will not mind. The Leader of the

Opposition will not mind if those speakers are given time. But, after that, do not insist that the 12 hours are to be completed and therefore the closure motion must not operate. Therefore, it is quite consistent with the rules and also it is a fact that since 12 hours are not completed, if one speaker is only left out, he might be allowed to speak. But only see that he doesn't take rest of the 8 hours and then the Prime Minister replies. That speech might be completed and after that the closure motion should be applied (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point is that if we are made to sit and listen to Mr. Banatwalla for eight hours the all of us would fall unconscious.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is there in the list and I shall call you also, Mr. Kundu.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samarendar Kundu, if you have got any fresh points, you can put forth them.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): The relevant clause to Rule 362 should be read with the totality of the situation that is obtaining now. It cannot be segregated from the totality of the situation. What is the totality of the situation. The totality of the situation is that the Government has no sanction behind it since the Congress (I) are not supporting it. I just pose the problem before you. You may have eight hours' debate. After that, if the Congress (I) do not come to the Government's support, then what a humiliation the country will suffer on this account? This is one issue. The reading in this context suggests.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, please come to the point of order.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am coming to that. I will request Shri Banatwalla to withdraw the words "irresponsible opposition". Shri Opposition is very alert, very vibrant and to the point. The role of the Opposition is to expose and depose the Government. (*Interruptions*) Now, we are exposing the Government. Coming to this Rule 362 (1) it says:

"At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put', and unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion....."

What I say is that the motion is not an abuse of these rules. The motion is not an infringement of the right of reasonable debate. Is this motion an infringement of the reasonable debate? Now, the Government has no sanction behind it. What is a reasonable debate? As I have already said, the Government has no sanction behind it. At the moment, the Speaker should feel that the motion of closure is in order. House has no consensus, then voting should be taken up. This is my submission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Barhampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully support the motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition Shri L.K. Advani. Why? Because, you have already heard the position of ours. Here, the Government, from yesterday, is in a minority. In this context we will have to see whether the debate has become a reasonable debate, whether there is any infringement of the right of reasonable debate. Most of the speakers have spoken. I draw your attention to the relevant Rules in this regard i.e. from Rule 362 to Rule 365. The rule amply says that you can take the consensus

of the House whether the House is prepared to continue the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Therefore, you can take the consensus of the House. You are quite competent to take that. After going through the reasonableness about the continuance of the debate, you may ascertain the opinion of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: At least, I will call those who want to participate in the debate.

[*English*]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: It will be amply clear by the consensus of this House. This is my submission.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, it seems to me that you have decided not to apply your discretion and leave this matter to the wisdom of the House whether there has to be a closer on this debate or not. I urge upon you to leave it to the House to decide on the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You take the sense of the House and approve the motion. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will call out the names, which are with me. I think that Shri Advani will agree to it. Prof. Madhu Dandavate too is of that view.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I agree (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How much time will you give? (*Interruptions*).....

MR. SPEAKER: Somnath Babu, will they go on speaking for indefinitely.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Party-wise time is allotted. This cannot be extended. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): The House has the right to know how many speakers are listed in the list which is in front of you and whether they belong to the parties.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There are three or four speakers left and the Prime Minister would speak thereafter. I shall call those who are present in the House and thereafter hon. Prime Minister will speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister will speak in the end..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I feel that we should not waste time. Let me call the speakers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): How many more speakers are there?

MR. SPEAKER: There are five speakers including the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You can even fix the time.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Prime Minister give his reply either at one's clock or at half past twelve.....*(Interruptions)*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your permission and the leave of the House. If and when the hon. Speaker asks me to reply to the debate, I shall do so. It is upto you to decide whom to call. It is your jurisdiction. You are free to call whomsoever you want to. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let it be decided that the Prime Minister will give his reply at 12.15 p.m. then all the members will be present in the House. You may call whomsoever you want to within half-an-hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that it will be over by 12.30 p.m. Only three or four speakers are there.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Manvendra Singh to Speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Since he is not here, I shall call Shri Banatwalla to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, will you please resume your seats'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, never before since the Independence of the country has the Parliament met under such circumstances as extraordinary and pressing as of today. These extraordinary circumstances under which the Parliament has met today are very clear. The entire polity of the country is under disarray. The opposition is impatient to pull the Government down. And the major supporting party has chosen to run away from the duties to which it has pledged itself. I am sure that the nation will consider these extraordinary circumstances and pass its necessary verdict.

The situation in the country is highly difficult. We find that the communal tensions are at a new pitch. The recent violent incidents have once again fully exposed the utter failure of both the Central and the State Governments to protect the lives and properties of the minorities in particular. Everywhere in UP, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh the administration presented the pathetic picture of a helpless spectator while the law enforcing machinery everywhere appeared thoroughly communalised.

In Aligarh for example the police refused to intervene in order to check the rioters also. The police even went on strike because the senior police officer belonged to SC and was pro-Muslim. There are numerous complaints against the PAC for its openly partisan attitude against the Muslims. This is a fact which cannot be ignored.

I may here point out that during the 1977 Janata regime the PAC was packed with recruits from the erstwhile Jan Sangh by a home minister who was the leader of that party. We therefore have a PAC with a record of active collaboration with the majority communal forces; with the result that the UP Chief Minister Mr. Mulayam Singh's pledge to protect Muslims also proved hollow.

At this juncture I don't want to go into details of the various happenings, the sordid happenings. But I must emphasize the need for the restructuring of police and intelligence machinery with greater minority representation. This matter brooks no further delay. If this Government continues or when a new Government comes in future, this House will have to consider the need to amend the Constitution in order to provide for the concurrent responsibility of both the Centre and the States for the protection and welfare of the minorities.

The statutory schemes will have to be formulated for ex-gratia payments and compensation to and rehabilitation of the victims of communal violence. In the absence of such statutory schemes we are faced with very difficult situation. At various places the loss to life and damage to property are not properly recorded by the governmental agencies and the police. At other places—Maharashtra for example—we go on urging upon the Chief Minister to announce ex-gratia payments and compensation to those who have suffered loss. But then no such announcement comes. In the matter of Jogeshwari in Bombay we have been telling the Chief Minister Mr. Sharad Pawar, several times we have made representation, but in defiance of the all-India policy the Chief Minister has not come forward to offer ex-grati payments and compensation to the victims of the unfortunate and sordid violence at Jogeshwari and other places. Therefore, there is need for statutory schemes in order to provide these ex-gratia grants and compensation to victims of communal violence.

I must also refer to verdict of the Press Council of India. The Press Council of India has recently condemned four Hindi newspapers of Uttar Pradesh for their communal reports on the Ayodhya dispute. But mere condemnation is not sufficient; and mere censure is not sufficient. What is the Govern-

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

ment doing? What action has the Government taken in view of the censure by the Press Council of India against these four newspapers who have indulged in the virulent communal campaign on this particular issue?

I will well only very briefly on the vexed, controversial and sensitive issue of Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi. I must say that the prayers have been offered continuously in the Babri Masjid for over four and a quarter centuries till 22nd December 1949, when the recent controversy came up and all sorts of misleading reports have started coming in. How is the problem, particularly at the present juncture to be solved?

I would like to draw the attention of the House and the nation to what Gandhiji himself has said. I quote from the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi—Volume 90, extract from the prayer meeting on November 30, 1947, pp. 140—145:

".....it is the duty of those who have installed the idols to remove them from there at daybreak and then keep them wherever they choose. By thus installing idols in the mosques, they are desecrating the mosques and also insulting the idols".

Gandhiji may have made these observations with respect to some other incidents. But, they apply it to the present controversy, equally.

I submit before this august House and I submit before the entire nation that the search for a historical and archaeological solution to the problem is futile. History poses a serious challenge to claims even about the existence of Ram—not to speak of his Janmasthan. As disputes have also been raised even with respect to several other mosques,

shrines, etc. The only way out is to have a legislation to protect the status of every place of religious significance as it existed on the independence of the country, that is on 15th August 1947.

In the last Lok Sabha, I had a privilege to rise in this House, moving a motion for the introduction of such a Bill. Sir, the time has come in order that such a legislation is made, to give our people peace and communal harmony which is today, so delicately poised.

An important question now is about the Mandal Commission, which is now before the Court. While the Mandal Commission issue is before the Court, I would again reiterate the necessity to provide specific reservation for Muslims commensurate with their population. When the object of reservation is to secure a social order based on equity, no backward class can be excluded from the reservation policy. The report of minorities submitted by the High Powered Panel on minorities headed by Dr. Gopal Singh has given us a data which presents an appalling state of backwardness of the Muslims. In fact, the report, while emphasising that Muslims should be given better representation in higher educational institutions and in services at all levels, has even specifically asked for reservations in class III and class IV services. While we support the Mandal Commission report and are eager to see its early implementation, we must also emphasise the need for specific reservation for the Muslims commensurate with their population when the Mandal Commission report is implemented. It is very shocking to see that in the entire report, there is no reference to the problems being faced by the minorities and the Government's eagerness to work for the welfare of the minorities. No word is there about the 15-point programme for the minorities and this Government's attitude towards the same. This 15-point programme for the minorities has to be implemented with greater vigour.

We find that the economy of the country is in a shambles. Here I must refer to the challenge that is being posed by the double-digit inflation. Most unfortunately and shockingly, this double-digit inflation reveals the disturbing aparture from the trend of the previous year. If we analyse the composition of this double-digit inflation, we find that in 1989, the increase in the prices of primary articles was to the extent of 0.6 per cent and in 1990, it rose by 13.5 per cent. Similarly, in the sensitive areas of fuel, power, light and lubricants in 1989, the prices rose by 4 per cent whereas in 1990, they rose by 18 per cent.

We are being told about the Eighth Five Year Plan that it is being finalised. We have had seven Five Year Plans but even after seven Five Year Plans, there is a total absece of equality in our social order at present. We find, that despite all these seven Five Year Plans, 40 per cent of the population is still below the poverty line. According to the 1981 census, 33 per cent of our households do not have any literate member. Sixty two per cent do not have access to safe drinking water and 74 per cent have no electricity whatsoever.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There is enough time, Sir. You just bear with me.

The House is very well agitated over the question of telephone-tapping, surveillance, and so on. According to the extracts of the CBI report, which have appeared in the Press, I understand that I am also a victim of this telephone-tapping. I must say it is a very abhorring practice. It is an assault on liberty and on civil society. It is not merely enough to condemn this telephone-tapping and other things which the Hon. Prime Minister has done. There is also the need for an action. Swift punishment of those who ordered all these illegal acts, must take place. Sec-

only, there must be an amendment of the necessary laws and also proper administrative orders should be there in order to protect the right and privacy of every citizen of this country.

A few words on the international difficult situation and I shall conclude.

12.00 hrs.

It is most unfortunate that the Iraq-Kuwait conflict came to be escalated to the level of a war waged with utmost savagery and brutality. Indeed there could be no two opinions that Iraq had to vacate Kuwait. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait could not be condoned; but liberation of Kuwait was not to mean destruction of Iraq. It is a great fraud to maintain that war was inevitable. The trigger, happy US President Bush was too anxious to seize the opportunity provided by Iraq's President Saddam Hussein to promote his colonial ambitions and control over oil wealth while ostensibly defending Kuwait's Sovereignty. It has now become clear and well known that the report to the UN General Secretary and the transcript of his Baghdad talks show that there was every prospect of averting war and that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had admitted that his stand on withdrawal from Kuwait was not irreversible and had expressed readiness to respond to the cause of peace.... (Interruptions)....

But the unfortunate was was hustled on. It is also unfortunate that the Soviet Peace Proposal was not given the due chance. It was all accepted by Iraq but the US chose to respond to it with his ultimatum for ground war. This only demonstrates the unabashed arrogance of power on the part of the US.

While the war witnessed heinous crimes of savage bombardment of civilian population, we cannot close our eyes to the atrocities committed by the occupying forces. They

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are also to be condemned with equal force, be it Iraq or Israel. The war is now over. Kuwait has been liberated. We congratulate the people of Kuwait and wish them well. At this juncture, I must emphasise that peace-keeping terms and was compensations be not inspired by sentiments of revenge and destruction of Iraq. Reconstruction of both Kuwait and Iraq should be the equal concern of all nations.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, they are impatient. At least you don't get impatient. Please give me some time to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not getting impatient.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The Western forces should withdraw totally without delay leaving it to Muslim countries and regional forces to address themselves to problems of peace. I submit that the war-time aim and patriot missiles supplies supplied to Israel should be withdrawn. It is condemnable that the US comes forward in big way to give aid now even to Israel under the disguise that it has suffered damages during the war. Israel itself is a culprit before the United Nations and the civilized nations. Now, it is time that the United Nations should come forward without any delay to secure immediate vacation of territories occupied by Israel with the same speed and determination as was demonstrated in the case of Iraq.

The United Nations has also to be re-organized so that it cannot be exploited by any nations howsoever big for ulterior objectives.

I must also any to this tottering Government as also to the entire nation that India's role in the Gulf war has been most disappointing. It merely stood aghast at the developing West Asian tragedy; not only the attempts at promoting peace were extremely weak, delayed and ineffective, but the United States defence planes in India.

I must refer to the pressing need of our countrymen, those expatriates of ours who had to leave the Gulf countries because of the war situation. Today when they want to return to their work in these Gulf countries, they are being denied the facilities for the servicing of their passports. These expatriates are required first to clear and pay the amount that was involved in their evacuation from those territories. This is a matter that must be seriously considered by the Government. I urge that these facilities for the servicing of passports should be restored.

As far as the amount that was spent on every individual who had to be evacuated from the Gulf and recovery of that amount is concerned, some governments must be made keeping in view the convenience of these people. The more these people are given this facility and their passports renewed, they will be able to go abroad and earn the necessary foreign exchange for our country also.

Every opportunity must be taken in order to see what role India can now play in the reconstruction work, that is now going on in the war ravaged countries in the Gulf.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, both at the national front and the international front, there are extraordinary circumstances. It is necessary that these situations should be met with necessary determination in the wider national interest and to serve the country rather any particular party's ends.

With these words, I support the Motion

of Thanks on the President's Address. I also thank you, Sir, for the opportunity afforded to me to say a few words.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country's unity and integrity is facing a great danger from the communal and divisive forces to day. Our economic condition is very miserable. In this hour of crisis I want to draw the attention of the people of this country towards the far reaching consequences of this situation. In Jammu-Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and Tamil Nadu the violent and secessionist forces along with the terrorists were putting hurlers in the functioning constitutional machinery. And in order to maintain law and order in these states the centre had no other option but to impose President's Rule after suspending the Legislative Assemblies according to constitutional provisions. So we have done it. We are seriously concerned about the terrorist activities prevailing in Jammu Kashmir, Punjab and other parts of the country. A chance was provided to the terrorists to come back into the national main-stream and for that the dialogue with them was also initiated. Every attempt has been made to include them in the negotiations so that these problems may be sorted out through a democratic process to dialogue and discussion. An Attempt to find an unanimous solution to the problems of Jammu Kashmir and Assam has been made also on the very line of what had been tried to do regarding Punjab. The responsibility of finding a unanimous solution to these problems is not our's only but of each political party as well as an individual in the country, so that democratic process may continue and a Government duly elected by the people may founder and we may give concret shape to the concept of socialism and to nurture our spirit of secularism which has been the very base of our socialist, democratic institution. I would like to draw your attentions towards. What the

hon. President has said recently. He has rightly observed that a national level effort is needed to solve these problems. He has also emphasised on instituting a National Re-construction fund to collect resources for the developmental works of the country. I do not know what reactions the political parties have about the efforts as have been made by the government in that regard. But everybody will agree with me that it is not a single party's responsibility but it is for all of us to contemplate as to how democracy, secularism and socialism may service in our country. We all shall have to participate in the process of the nation building and development and in defence of its unity and integrity. The industries are to be made organised and dynamic. There has been a breach in the communal harmony in the country our government by starting dialogues with the religious leaders has marked a new beginning. Our country's future much depends upon the hard labour of the Mazdoors, who are the most important part of our population in the industries as well as other spheres of the country. It is matter of satisfaction that the industrial relations has been constant in the country despite many social upheavals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is may appeal that we, forgetting our all internal differences should unit ourselves in the interest of our country. Our government has tried to improve its relation with Pakistan and China also. As our friend Shri Banatwalla has raised the issue of Iraq and he has expressed his concern about the liberation of Kuwait as well. Our Government did not send its force there whereas the Pakistan government as well as other friendly nations had sent their forces there. Iraq has been our friend for-ever, so we did not think it proper to use our military-power against it. We followed the very convention which our enactors had established in the post. We never wished that Iraq should bear any loss but at the same time we certainly intended that Kuwait must be liberated. When the Lask of

[Sh. Yuvraj]

liberating Kuwait was achieved, we favoured the just and necessary steps to be taken there. So our representatives when there immediately after the war was over to offer our help in providing medicines and other things to Iraq. We should contribute in rebuilding Iraq which has been devastated in war with these words I support the motion of thanks for the President's address thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Speaker, Sir. (*Interruptions*) Listen to it atleast. You have spoiled everything (*Interruptions*)

I cordially welcome the hon. President's address and I am on my legs to support the motion of thanks moved in the House. He in his address has said mainly that our country today has come to a point where we should Unitedly work for nation. Building and should fight against the secessionist forces which are working against the national interests. I still remember the day when the people had given their mandate in favour of the Janta Dal which emerged as a strong opposition Party and owing reverence to the People's mandate Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was sworn in as the Prime Minister of the country. I also remember these people who used to say to us during our election campaign that we should not to repeat the story of 1977. (*Interruptions*) we had the hopes that the senior Janata Dal leaders who had been trusted with the people mandate would not repeat that story as there is a proverb that a burnt child dreads the fire. But hon. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh in his race between Left and Right forget what the people of the country asked him to do.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Now they remember Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Did you obey the Public mandate or you too forgot it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANAVENDRA SINGH: They forget the promises they had made to the people. (*Interruptions*) you do not remember that, but I do. I remember everything regarding my election.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: On which party's ticket had you won the election? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. M. MANAVENDRA SINGH: When I was contesting from Mathura Parliamentary Constituency, the former Prime Minister attended my election meeting. It was decided that the legislative Assembly seat of Mathura town would be left for the Bhartiya Janata Party candidate who was contesting from there. In the Parliamentary Board's. We had decided to hold a combined meeting of the Bhartiya Janata Party and the Janata Dal in the central place of Mathura. But Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh declined to participate in that meeting. He did not care for Manavendra Singh, who might win or loss. He professed that he was caring modal for the country as his candidates were contesting more or less all over the country. I was the first Parliamentarian who had associated myself with Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PAUL R. MANTOSH (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. He is just wasting the time. He is discussing internal party matters and not the President's Address. If he does not know the Rules, let him read the rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. MANAVENDRA SINGH: There he did not agree to address that election

meeting. He emphasised that he would not hold any election meeting with the B.J.P. AS a result the B.J.P. men pelted stones at my meeting. Anyway I through an adjustment succeeded to retain my seat from there. But now, may I ask Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh as to why did he beg the support of that party for the chair of the Prime Minister? Why did he our his government for Nine months with the support of that party? Where did his value-based politics Vanished that time? Where was the change in the system for which he used to a talk so-often? For the rake of his Prime Minister ship he befouled the Bhartiya Janata Party on one hand and spreaded his hands before the C.P.M. and C.P.I. on the other hand. And for that there had always been a tussle between him and the Senior Janata Dal Leaders. He was repeatedly to asked to resign from the post of the Prime Minister and to accept the post of the Party President so that another Senior leader of the National from might assume the office of the Prime Minister. But he for the sake of had power did not pay any heed to that proposal and as a result the Janata Dal was divided.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country was pushed to 50 years back from the economic view point. The price was not risen so high in the country as had been during Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's regime. The instability of the government, non-fulfilment of the Promises by a Prime Minister and the existing political differences were the main reasons for that. His government was not a state Government because he was always under the apprehension that the Bhartiya Janata Party would with draw its support. After that he on some one's advice ousted Shri Devi Lal from the Council of Ministers. When he found his chair in danger and found that the Bhartiya Janata Party's thinking to withdraw its support and expected new election in the Country, he started the Ram Mandir dispute. On the one hand they assured our Muslim brethren that their mosque would not be allowed

to be demolished and on the other hand they asked the B.J.P. to go ahead with temple construction. In the meantime when they apprehended that their party was heading for a split and they were going to be unseates they implemented the Mandal Commission Report hastily. Purpose of its implementation was not to give benefit to the poor or Harijans or backward classes or weaker section. If they had the interest of the weaker sections in their mind, weaker sections found in other castes should have also been covered in the above scheme. The Congress Party had been nourishing the weaker sections, Harijans and the backward classes for last 40-42 years. Scheduled Tribes, backward classes, scheduled castes, Valmikis, Harijans and other castes were also included in it. But intention of these people was how to divide the Hindu Votes. They had the motive of dividing the backward classes, the Harijans on the basis of Mandal Commission Report. They planned to take the Muslims to their side in the name of Ram Janambhoomi. When the Mandal Commission Report was implemented, it appeared to the B.J.P. that Hindu Votes are going to be divided. In order to arrest this move Mr. Advani, for whom I have highest regards, rode on the chariot. He started travelling the entire country and thus started the politics of caste and religion in the country. Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Advani are the creators of this situation. A situation has been created in the country in which Hindus and Muslims started fighting against each other. Workers of various parties started fighting against one another and thus a revolt like situation was created in the country. It is very unfortunate that in our country.

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Members has said that all

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

this happened due to Shri V.P. Singh. In this connection I would like to point out that after independence no one belonging to backward classes has ever been allowed to become the Prime Minister of the country and when Shri V.P. Singh championed their cause, it is being alleged that all this was done by him.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. There is no point of order.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: A situation was created in the country in which human massacres took place all over the country on caste and religious basis. The Punjab tangle was not resolved. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu got knobby with the L.T.T.E militants and the then Prime Minister encouraged him. In Bihar atrocities were committed on Harijans openly. Police personnel were killed in the State. In Punjab the fire further flared up. Even after repeated requests no decision has been taken in respect of Assam. They had their political interest in it. They wanted to devoid the country in the name of caste and religion. The country was not supreme for them. Their votes and the Prime Minister's office reigned supreme. Development of the whole country came to a dead stop. It cannot be estimated as to how much loss the country has suffered under an unstable Government. Sentiment's of the people in the whole country were badly hurt. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: At the time of elections we made promises like the introduction of rural development schemes, to people Waiving of loans up to Rs.10,000 standing against the poor people, doing urban development and providing employment to the unemployed youth. (*Interruptions*) These people dashed all the hopes of the people to

the ground only to capture power.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Manvendra Singh Ji, please take your seat, now Basudeb Acharia is raising a point of order.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had said that the hon. Prime Minister would give a reply at 12.30 hrs. Please call the Prime Minister to give reply.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in it. Please take your seat. Manvendra Ji, now, please conclude.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Such was the situations all over the country. Power hungry people were making a demand for elections. People doing politics of caste and religion tried to divide the country. When the country was during in the fire of hatred, Shri Chandra Shekhar was sworn in as the Prime Minister. I am also grateful to the Congress Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi for extending their support to Shri Chandra Shekhar. The opposition also knows this thing very well. The country heared a Sign of relief after Shri Chandra Shekhar became Prime Minister.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: That is why the Congress Party opposed (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Tyagi Ji, is it necessary that you should go on speaking?

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to take much of your time. Finally, I will say this much that the present position of hatred is the gift of these people. I will would like to tell them that the people of the country will teach them a good lesson in the forth coming time. The politics of temple and Mandal will not continue more. The sensible people of the country will make them understand in future. The people of the country will corner. Those people who

are power hungry and playing the politics of votes and religion People will not tolerate them in future.

With these words, while welcoming President's Address, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI NANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a few observations to make on the President's Address.

The President's Address has given a wrong message to the nation, I feel a bad image of the country and the people has been projected because mention has been made in the President's Address, of Punjab, Kashmir, Assam, etc. and of riots and communal disharmony in some parts of the country. The need for national integration etc. is also mentioned. These are all negative aspects and I would say that a negative aspect only has been projected. India as a nation has not plunged into civil disharmony and disorder, as has been projected in the Address of the President. There are other messages also which could have been given to the nation, which could have been highlighted in the President's Address. For example, there are States like Sikkim and some other parts of the country which are most peaceful States. Apart from communal harmony, even crime rates are lowest in Sikkim and elsewhere also. There are no communal or relations tensions in many States. Therefore, in totality, the President's Address has projects a very wrong image of the people of the country and of the nation.

There are demands like the demands of regional languages to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. One of the major demands in this respect is that of Nepali language to be included in the Eighth Schedule. The history of demand for inclusion of this language starts from 50's. This demand has been made by the Govern-

ments West Bengal, Sikkim and Tripura. The Nepali-speaking population in the country is about one crore. This language has been recognised by Sahitya Akademi and is also the official language of the State of Sikkim. The language has been recognised by various Indian universities up to post-graduate level. Without being violent, the Nepali-speaking Indian people have been making this demand democratically and in a peaceful manner. Memoranda after memorandum delegations after delegations have been sent to the Government in this respect. But there is no mention in the President's Address of such demands raised democratically and in a peaceful manner. Therefore, Sir, pointing out these critical remarks or observations on the President's Address, I support the motion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, democracy, pillars secularism and socialism all the three main pillion of our constitution. But I would like to ask the Government and my followbeings whether this was the dream Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar saw while drafting the constitution of this country? Is democracy being strengthened in the country?

Today, as many as five states are under the President's Rule. They are Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. This is an ample proof that as we marched forward in the post independence are, our democracy continued to get stronger as more and more states were brought under the President's Rule. I am very clear in my perception and I must say that power has now gone to the hands which do not deserve it. The rule of democracy

is that power of Governance should go to those who enjoy mass support. But what I see today is that power is in the hands of a minority Government and the power of Governance, money and media have gone

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into the hands of mafia. Even after so many years of independence, all the elections are won through money, media and mafia. The President's Address speaks..... (*Interruptions*) It says nothing about how democracy is going to be strengthened.

Another point where I want to make is that power should go to the workers. But it is misfortune of this country that those who earn wealth for the country, produce raw material and manufacture products do not at all enjoy the fruits of that wealth, as they do not have any control over it.....(*Interruptions*) The entire money power is concentrated in a few hands like those of Tatas, Birlas, Goenkas and Ambanis. Justice demands that this money power should be in the hands of farmers, the poor, the workers and the common man. But the fact remains that the entire money power is being controlled by the capitalists of this country who constitute just 15 per cent of the total population. The President's Address is totally silent on the issue as to how to distribute the money power among the poor. I am among the conviction that as long as money power does not come in the hands of the workers, socialism cannot be brought about in this country. The importance of people's power has to be accepted if socialism is to be brought about. Dignity of labour has to be recognised, but it is unfortunate that money power is being controlled by those who do not work at all.

One point I would like to submit about secularism. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had said that national culture should be developed in this country. But the slogan that is being raised today is:

Hindu Hindi Hindustan, Kahan se aye
Musalman, Maaro inki Jaan, nahin to
bhejo inko Pakistan."

Another slogan that is being raised is:

"Babu ki aulad ko ek dhakka aur do,
Musalman ke do hi sthan, kabristan aur
Pakistan,"

When a Punjabi raises his voice, other raise the slogan-

"Beti hai Sardar ki, desh ke gaddar ki"

When Maneka Gandhi contested election against Rajiv Gandhi from Amethi, he gave the aforesaid slogan. When a Muslim raises his voice, he is dubbed as Pakistani, when a Punjabi raises his voice, he is dubbed as khalistani. When the poor labourers, farmers, the oppressed, the exploited and the people from the backward classes of the society support a leader, they are dubbed as casteist. I want to ask whether the destiny of this country is to be shaped by a selected few. They have exploited one society as erstwhile princes as feudals, landlords, contractors and high caste Hindus. The same people are today occupying the corridors of power and are engaged in manoeuvres. I am of the view that the situation which has developed in the country has contributed nothing towards strengthening either the nation or democracy. It has helped neither secularism nor socialism. This is a blot on the country as we are heading towards darkness..... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, I also want to pay a few words about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A provision for 22.5 per cent reservation has been made in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but this quota is not fully filled up. Let me tell you the position from 1952 to 1990. Since these 3.5 per cent people from high castes are sitting in the corridors of powers, they are ruling over 70 per cent people. Another fact which I want to reveal is that 4.5 per cent people in this country are monopolising agriculture, five percent are controlling the industries and 5.5 per cent have acquired control over the land. In a situation like this, where will the son of a farmer or the son of a labourer go? I would like to say that the people in power in this country have indulged in dishonesty. The power has not been distributed in the real sense.

About the Muslims, I want to say that

their representation in services before independence was 35 per cent which has now come down to 0.5 per cent. Why so? There is no recruitment for them in the army. They are seem with suspicious which is not a good sign for the country. We are a country of 85 crore people. We are not Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Sikhs when it comes to the nation. We are the sons of mother India. All of us need food, clothes, shelters self respect and dignity. But what is sad is that in our country one gets dignity on the basis of birth in a high caste family. If by chance one is born to a scheduled caste, a poor or a scavenger, he gets nothing but indignity. As long as this wall of indignity is not demolished. This problem cannot be solved not even through enactment of a legislation in the Parliament. My submission is that we are the sons of one mother, this land and this nation belongs to us and, therefore, we should not divide the people on the basis of caste. We have to develop a national culture. We can build this nation only if participation of all sections is ensured in the political and public life. Women constitute 50 per cent of our population, but what is their condition in our country?

Women have to work throughout their life and no arrangements have been made for their education. The number of such women in this country is 4.5%, and unless they are given proper respect in political, social and economic life and unless they are given a chance to make progress, the country can't develop any further. I would also like to say some thing regarding the children. In this country, children of the age of 8 years are also employed. They pick pieces of coal or do other such minor jobs. They don't get any opportunity of receiving education. If our Government or our society does not think about the youth of our country, the country cannot make progress any further.

I would like to say something regarding the dual educational policy also. In our country some children join Doon School or Public Schools right from the very beginning and some children don't even get an opportunity to go to the primary schools. If all the

children for this country are not provided uniform pattern of education and if proper education system is not evolved the day is not far off when there would be a revolution because our children are exposed to the world history. They study the history of the Russian and French revolution and the revolutions in all other countries. They will definitely bring about a change. They don't believe in fact and God. That time is gone.

I want to say that there are some people in our society who want to keep our society illiterate, handicapped and with the help of superstitions and by perpetrating caste system propounded by Manu and Brahminic system they try to spoil the society. They define and promote wrong concepts about heaven and hell. If our society has got an opportunity to make progress and a change is being brought about, we should favour it.

Thirdly, today when the people of scheduled castes and backward classes are standing up for waging social and political struggle, some people try to suppress them with the help of their money power, I would like to challenge them that nobody can check their marching steps. Today the people of scheduled castes and backward classes want equal participation in political, social and economic life. So, I would like to submit that if no attempt is made for grant them their rights, they will revolt and the present situation will not continue for long. Government should guarantee the holding of free and fair elections. If free and fair elections are not held, the democratic system in this country would be destroyed. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar had said that if equal social rights were not given to the people, the constitution will be torn into pieces. (*Interruptions*) So far as international issues are concerned, India should follow its traditions. Iraq has always stood by us, they have always helped us and at least we should also help her. Therefore when humanity was at stake at the international level, America wanted to maintain its hegemony in the world by suppressing all other countries. When we allowed refuelling of American planes, we have departed from our international policy, foreign policy and

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the policy towards the countries which were friendly towards us. These friendly countries have been betrayed by us. So the entire world does not trust us. We should have firmly followed the policy of non-alignment. If we would not have favoured Kuwait at this juncture, we should not have favoured America also. So if we want to bring about unity in the entire country we should give due respect to all the people. All the revolutions in the world have not come merely for food, clothing and shelter, but for protection of honour also. Today our society is fighting for self-respect. I wish that all people should have self-respect, dignity and honour and the President's address does not say anything about the same.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

12.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1990-91

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1990-91.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2214/
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RE . CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the fall of the V.P. Singh Government on 7th November, 1990 a new chapter in Indian politics had started. It seems that chapter is also coming to an end.

Sir, I am not participating in the discussion on the Presidential Address. With your permission I am briefly intervening to speak on the stalemate that has arisen since yesterday morning. This problem has many facets. The crisis was so deep that if the Opposition had wanted, this phase could have ended yesterday itself but the Congress(I) was given a chance to realise that its behaviour in the given conditions was most irresponsible. I am surprised that a national party like the Congress(I), which is the biggest party of the country in this House and has State Governments in four States and on whose support the present Central Government is based, has chosen the trivial surveillance issue to create such a serious crisis in the country. After all who started this surveillance. The Congress(I) has indulged in surveillance of its own members as it did not trust their devotion to the party. This party has also treated Opposition leaders as subjects for surveillance. In the States where this party is in power, the State Governments indulge in this sort of thing. They have blown this issue out of proportion and are threatening to dislodge this Government if their political demands are not met. If the objective was to dislodge the Government, they could have approached the President and declared their dissatisfaction with this Government's performance and then withdrawn their support. People may be angry with us for our action but the withdrawal of our support was not done in such an unethical manner. The Congress(I) wanted this Government to fall without withdrawing their support. That is why they are complaining that we should have co-operated in dislodging this Government yesterday itself.

Sir, I am raising this issue because of the Congress(I)'s irresponsible behaviour in this time of crisis. Secondly, they are guilty of breaking their promise to the President. They are not withdrawing their support as it would mean once again going through the process of seeking a mandate. What they want is that this Government should go and they take its place. (*Interruptions*) Unfortunately, these are some elements in the

[Sh. L.K. Advani]

Government, whose speeches. I was hearing just now who may be willing to support the Congress(I). (*Interruptions*) But, Sir, the Parliament has certain accountability. The House has sanctioned funds till 31st March for Government expenditure. In yesterday's meeting of opposition leaders, different aspects of this crisis were discussed. During discussion it was found that this is not a political crisis alone but a Constitutional one also. This crisis even has a financial aspects. I, on behalf of B.J.P. and opposition parties give assurance that we will give full support to the President for the solution of these constitutional & financial crisis. So far as political crisis is concerned, it is for the Government to find out its solution. We will oppose those who want to come into power by taking advantage of the current political crisis.

Today a 'Vote-on-Account' was placed in the House...(*Interruptions*) The Interim Railway Budget is also presented today. Apart from this, the House has to pass the budgets of Punjab, Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Pondicherry. The budgets of these five States should be passed properly. This is a sensitive issue which can have serious repercussions. That is why we were worried the whole of yesterday. If we had wanted, the Government could have fallen. The main duty of the opposition is not just to expose the Government but also to depose the Government at the earliest available opportunity. It is our responsibility to...(*Interruptions*) we thought that 24 hours would be enough for reason to prevail. Myself and the entire opposition is of the view that surveillance of political leaders is wrong. Wiretapping and postal interception is also wrong. We had told the hon. Prime Minister that some legal provision should be made at the earliest in this regard. If they make this issue a controversial one I consider it a serious crime. The ruling party and its supporting party should take note of it. On the day when the discussion was held, I had said that I personally know hon. Shri. Chan-

drashekhar. Some call him a puppet. He will not act as a puppet.

[*English*]

"But the temptation on the part of the Congress party to act as a puppeteer would be very strong."

[*Translation*]

They would have a strong desire to remain a puppeteer.

[*English*]

"For Chandra Shekharji it will be a persistent dilemma. If he agree to act as a puppet, the consequences would be harmful for the Government as well as the country and if he refuses to act as a puppet, his Government might come to an end. I would only like to appeal to him that even if his Government come to an end, at no point of time should he agree to become a puppet."

I hope he will not act like a puppet at this juncture or make an inappropriate statement. As far as my party and the Opposition is concerned. I want to raise one more point. The President's Rule in Punjab will come to an end in the month of May. If the President's Rule is to be extended and elections are to be delayed further, the Constitution will have to be amended and this is possible only with Congress(I)'s participation. I think the Congress(I) has never considered this aspect. We have thought of this aspect and we are going to approach the President regarding this. As far as Constitutional needs or financial liabilities are concerned we are prepared to bail them out. The present political situation is unaitable and uncertain and such a situation has never existed in the last 40 years. This instability and uncertainty should come to an end and the masses should be given an opportunity for a fresh mandate. With these words I conclude with the hope that the hon. Prime Minister will intervene and put an end to this organising situation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate will now speak.

PROF: MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this occasion I may recall what I said in this House when my old colleague and friend Shri Chandra Shekhar sought a vote of confidence in this House. I had reminded him then about certain legacies that are derived by various leaders. And I had reminded him then that when Choudhary Charan Singhji was assured by then Mrs. Indira Gandhi that "We will support you" and the President had asked him to seek a vote of confidence within a month, the day that Shri Choudhary Charan Singh was to seek a vote of confidence in the House, Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the morning had announced that "We had withdrawn our support."

13.00 hrs.

I had reminded Mr. Chandra Shekhar that Mrs. Gandhi's son will not behave in a different manner because he too has derived the same attitude of treachery of those whom they are supporting(Interruptions) As expected, they want to see that this Government goes. But they have not the courage to bring in a vote of No Confidence Motion before this House. They have no courage to declare either inside the House or outside the House like: "We have withdrawn the support." Actually they have picked up the issue of surveillance at the residence of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. On that issue, they have kept out of the House. They have studied the Rules of Procedure very well. They know that when they keep out of this House, the very arithmetic and the balance of the House will be such that any important motion, even the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, can be lost and that will constitute a No Confidence in the Government and as a result of that, the Government will have to go. But they have not got the courage to come forward to the House and move a vote of No Confidence. They have taken up the surveillance issue. I do not want to repeat

what I have said earlier. But has Mr. Rajiv Gandhi got any moral right even to raise the question of surveillance?

Sir, here I want to bring to your notice that in this very House, on 9th August 1988, during the Question Hour, I had asked a question on tapping and interception of the telephones of the politicians. I have got an extract of the printed report of the Lok Sabha Debates of 9th August, 1988. On that occasion in reply to my question Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who is taking the moral tone today of challenging the surveillance, said:

"Let me assure the hon. Members that no telephone of any politician has been tapped by us at the Centre. Let us assure the hon. Member...."

After this sentence, there were interruptions. Sir, you have been given an authenticated copy of the CBI report on telephone tapping. In that, it has been stated:

"It has been found that the phones of the following political persons were intercepted during the period indicated against each..."

They have given the 12 names and in the Annexures I & II, they have given names of 56 persons which contain the Members of the Congress Party, Members of the Opposition, Members of the Ruling Party, Members of the Cabinet and so many Members and there. This is the Government which had tapped these telephones when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Shri Rajiv Gandhi did all these immoral things when he was the Prime Minister. Today, he has the temerity to challenge the present Government that are trying to hire, through the Haryana Government, the surveillance of No.10, Janpath. That is how things are happening. They are taking up the issues which are clever issues. But they do not want to move a No Confidence Motion. This is exactly what they have been doing now.

Sir, I want to refer to a Constitutional issue and a Constitutional crisis. Whether

we belong to the Ruling Party or the Opposition, we are also worried to see that the Constitution doesn't collapse; economic crisis doesn't take place. We are as much worried as anyone else. Therefore, while we have taken a firm attitude regarding the Government and also regarding Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the issues that we have raised, we have also made it clear that we will not allow the breakdown of the Constitution. For instance, we find that if we are not able to fulfil the necessary formalities regarding the financial business on 1st of April no money can be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. In that case, even the poorest among the poor employees of this particular Government cannot be paid. We do not want this crisis; we do not want the construction activities of the country to collapse; we do not want the developmental activities to collapse. Therefore, consistent with our loyalty to the Constitution, and loyalty to the nation, without taking any partisan attitude, we will definitely take a national attitude and tell the President about it that we shall not come in the way of implementing, preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution.

It is only on this basis that we have taken a broader view. As far as the present crisis is concerned, I will repeat it that the day this Government was formed on the support of the Congress Party whose credentials were already proved in the days of Choudhary Charan Singh, it was bound to happen. As predicted by us, it has happened. And probably for that those who co-opted it and set up a minuscule Government they were responsible. This is I would like to say by way of my participation, a brief submission, during the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgur) : I am not speaking on the President's Address because I have already spoken on the President's Address. I am speaking on the political issues that have arisen. What I had anticipated then has proved to be true. In a way, I am sorry that a political of Mr. Chandra Shekhar's and

stature could not appreciate or could not anticipate what would happen when he decided to join a political serpent for the purpose of coming to power. This is the position. The only thing is that the Congress(I) has not got the courage either to face the people or to form a Government here. They had informed the Rashtrapati that they would not form the Government because they did not wish to go against the people's mandate. But they were very eager to create a situation where people's mandate would be violated by others. And in that trap, Mr. Chandra Shekhar and our good friends there got themselves into.

What we find today is that the Congress Party has brought this Government to do many dirty things like dismissal of the Tamil Nadu Government- a direct attack on our democratic set up and on the Centre-State relations. Pondicherry Assembly has been dissolved; now Governors have been treated in that shabby manner; how, even in the forum of international affairs, keeping themselves in the back, they have tried to run this Government. A very serious damage has been done to our body politic. We have seen the weaknesses of this type of Government. But at least there must have been semblance of mandate or a semblance of a numerical strength which this Government never possessed. That was the difference with the Janata Dal Government of which Mr. Chandra Shekhar was a party. That Government also fell because of the withdrawal of support by the BJP which they had promised. Now we are finding another occasion within three months of that. Now the Congress(I) party which has run this country, ruled to this country for nearly four decades has brought this country to rack and ruin where people are steeped in poverty, unemployment and illiteracy. There is greater and greater unemployment in this country. Now they are not having a courage to form a Government, they have utilised this opportunity. Today they stand fully exposed. We want to make it clear that this is the role of the Congress(I). They have not got minimum sense of responsibility for the purpose of passing the financial business, and before

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

that they has impliedly withdrawn their support. They are playing with the country; they are playing with this House; and they are playing with the people of this country. They have behaved irresponsibly.

So far as we are concerned, we had announced that this Government must go. This is our policy because this Government has no moral, no constitutional and no political right to remain in power. It was living on the good wishes of a political party who can behave so irresponsibly as we had apprehended they would. We want a mid-term-poll. We do not want any combination, any unholy combination to come up now for the purpose of filling up the gap. We want to make it clear. We shall oppose if another attempt for horse-trading is made. We shall try to expose that and I hope the highest authority in this country will not make the same mistake as has been done earlier. We would request him. This withdrawal of support the BJP did openly; but they have done stealthily. But that exposes their political intentions.

It seems the Congress I leader has entered into some arrangement already with some sections of the House to come to power by hook or by crook-more by crook than by hook. I can only appeal to my friends on that side that they have made a mistake and don't take the country for another ride. Therefore they should at least see how their so called friends have behaved. They have learnt a lesson a little late. Therefore we shall oppose if such a Government is tried to be set up here. We shall oppose it tooth and nail.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): While fully supporting what has been spoken here by my colleagues, I only wish to add this much. I am in two moods-whether to pity Mr. Chandra Shekhar(Interruptions)whether to congratulate you or not I will decide after I hear what you say.

In the life of every man a time may come

when he has to face the truth. Mr. Chandra Shekhar today is facing the truth. Therefore I can well imagine what kind of feelings he is having. I believe that he consciously took a calculated risk when he agreed to become the Prime Minister. He took a calculated risk because he knew that firstly he and his friends were violating the mandate which the people had given them in the last general elections. The mandate was an anti-Congress mandate. The parties which formed the last Government headed by Mr. V.P. Singh may have had their own political and ideological differences; but all of them came to this House on an anti-Congress mandate. But these friends of ours who were a part of that party, having sensed here that now they have got an opportunity to come to power, they violated that mandate and went and embraced that same Congress against whom the people had voted them to this House.

He knew that very well. In spite of that he took this risk. They then split their own party and permitted Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and his party to come to an arrangement with them so that they could remain in power for some time. I know he must be feeling very bitter now; I understand it. But I don't want to gloat over that. He will have to ponder over this question as to who is responsible for this. I think if Mr. Chandra Shekhar is an honest man he will admit it that his own ambitions led him away. Only he may have forgotten that there was another gentleman who has got even more ambition who is hiding behind the curtain. He had not given up his ambition.

Now this drama which has been played for the last two days is coming to a close. Everybody is engrossed in this drama. The country is going to wreck and ruin. Nobody has bothered here all these days to discuss seriously the economic crisis, the financial crisis the rising prices, the spreading unemployment, etc. in this country. We do not find time in this House nowadays, to have serious debates about these burning problems of the people. It is a pity that we are concerned- and we have been put into a position when everybody is concerned-as to how to make Governments; how to unmake

Governments; restructuring of Governments; permutations and combinations and all kinds of different horse-trading deals, by which somebody can gang up with somebody else. I doubt whether in the history of our country, Sir, ever we have faced such an aggravated crisis of politics, of economics and of the society itself, as we are now facing in the last one year. Now what is to be done? I do not know what Mr. Chandra Shekhar is about to say.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): You will listen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When you speak, certainly I will listen. I am sitting here from the morning, waiting to listen to you.

I will not be able to sympathize with him because he has brought this disaster on himself.

But, I must say that the friends in whom you rely, are, I am told now outside in the lobby, exercising their surveillance on this House; nothing is being said about their leader, who has no kind of moral standards whatsoever, who has been a past master of surveillance and he has now magnified this incident. I admit that it is a serious incident. If the Haryana Government is responsible for it, I think, there is no question of sparing the Haryana Government. It should be condemned by all possible means. But, this is no ground for Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to dictate terms to Shri Chandra Shekhar as we are told, he has been doing by saying that he will not be satisfied unless such political measures are taken against the Haryana Government or the Haryana Chief Minister or the Haryana Home Minister, as will satisfy him. I hope Shri Chandra Shekhar has not agreed to any of those terms, humiliating terms. At least if he has refused that, I will congratulate him on that score.

Now, we are approaching a new stage again in the political development of our country. We do not know what is going to happen. They have together conspired to bring about a total picture of such instability,

Governmental instability, political instability as our country has never known before. All of us will have to think together and get together to save the country and rescue the country out of this. All I wish to say is that this is an unhappy chapter that is passed in our country. As my friend here said, not only on domestic issues, even on international issues, we have passed through a very very dark period. Even on that occasion, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, unfortunately for him, he was a bit too late- tried to appear on the world stage again to recover some of his last ground. He made a futile attempt.

Now, the country is still there, the Parliament is still there, our people are still here in this country. The same people, the same country which has withstood so many crises, so many trials, so many difficulties in the last 45 years and we have survived when many foreigners specially, used to write big books saying that India is bound to disintegrate, crack up and disappear from the world map and that it cannot survive. But, we have survived. I am confident that the great people of this country and the democratic institutions of this country will enable this country to survive and continue to survive despite all trials and tribulations, despite all the petty politicking which some ambitious politicians may indulge in, for a few days. But we have refused to be a party to it. As far as Left parties are concerned, we have tried to follow a consistent line maybe we committed some errors here and there. We are never going to be a party to this kind of petty-politicking, this kind of manoeuvres, this kind of intrigues, this kind of conspiracies behind-the-scenes, without references to any programme-no ideology, on programme, on policies, nothing.

It is just a question of individual leader's likes and dislikes, whom you want to go with, whom you don't want to go with for the sake of coming to power. This is a dangerous game which will disrupt our country's unity completely. Therefore, Sir, I hope the curtain is going to fall on this entire chapter of our country's history. All the healthy and democratic elements in our States, in the

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

Republic, in the Parliament, among the people will come together and save the country at this hour of trial.

The *Rashtrapati* has also got a big responsibility on him. We do not know that he is thinking or what he is going to do. We remember that he was told by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi categorically—not once but several times—that there is no question of my support to Mr. Chandra Shekhar being partial or half-hearted or irregular that sometimes I will support, sometimes I will not support. There was no question of it. He gave a categorical assurance to the *Rashtrapati*. He has let them form the Government. “Unconditionally we will support them from outside,” said the Congress party. What have they done now? What are they doing now? And if they have gone out of the House for two days, it is an insult to the House. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, I think, if Mr. Gandhi is thinking that they will be able to go and tell the people that you see, we never withdrew our support, we had just gone out of the House; we had walked out and walking out is a legitimate parliamentary step to take and in our absence these Opposition people got together and voted this Government out, so, we are not to be blamed. That is the game. I must tell the people of this country are not such fools to be deluded by this kind of argument. They have understood very well that this Government either resigns itself and goes or it cannot be defeated in this House unless the Congress Party chooses to bow out and make such a situation possible. It is they who are responsible. They formed the Government. They brought it down in a shabby, petty way. Therefore, Sir, I don’t want to say anything more. Well, let me at the end extend one word of sympathy to Mr. Chandra Shekhar. *(Interruptions)* You don’t want it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I want it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Perhaps ‘sympathy’ sounds a bit too patronising. *(Interruptions)* He is a friend of mine also for long many years. I have known him.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Even one good word is always welcome.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You should not rely on this kind of people to be friends with. That is the first thing. You should understand your people. You should know how to gauge the character of people. You are not such an old man that you have not got any time left to you. Why should you let your ambitions run away with you like this? I can understand it of the gentleman who is sitting next to you.

[Translation]

Tauji has become too old. He must be thinking sometimes that little time is left to him to full fill his ambitions. But one not such an old man that you have not got any time left to you. Why should you let your ambitions run away with you like this. Why did you become so impatient?

[English]

Please curb your impatience in future because it may lead you again into some trouble which you did not bargain for. So, that is all I want to say. Let us all try to see that we can pull together and save the country. What is going to happen to all these budgets, I don’t know. There will not be a pie to spend. The Railways cannot run. The Railways won’t have a pie after 31st March. The Railway Minister is sitting there. He presented a great big vote on account. What is the use of it? And worse is the situation on Kashmir and Punjab. So, some way has to be found out. This constitutional part of the crisis, financial part of the crisis, is not any one party’s headache. It is something which concerns the interests of the whole nation and the country. Everybody must think seriously now how to find the way out so that at least that part of the crisis can be solved - at least for some time to come until we are in

a better position to deal with it on a stable basis. So, we are prepared to cooperate. And Mr. Advani has said that if somebody can suggest a way by which this part of it can be tackled and solved, we are prepared to cooperate because we do not think that any petty party gains should be sought to be scored in the interest of the economy and finance of the entire country. We will play our part in that. With these remarks, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say something. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Bengal): Mr. Speaker Sir, by and large, I share the views of my colleagues and I am not going to repeat those points again. But one thing has come out to be true. Over a period of one and a half years, particularly in this period of two to three months, what are the people of this country seeing? The Congress people made the Parliamentary democracy a farce. No norm of Parliamentary democracy was observed. Sir, you know how this Government has emerged. You know the history of the emergence of this Government. This is a Government created by the Congress. The Congress have violated all the norms of parliamentary democratic system and practice. You know that this Government has no commitments to the public. Mr. Chandra Shekhar knows very well that he has no pledge before the people except those of the National Front when he was in it. This is known to everybody.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat. Try to conclude.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Firstly, the Parliamentary democracy has been a farce and that is the main picture of the present situation. Secondly, we are opposing the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I said already that I am not going to repeat whatever has been said by my colleagues. I think Mr. Chandra Shekhar and others who are present on that side will learn a lesson from what has happened in these days and where the Congress crooks

have led him to. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): At the outset, I would be very much anxious to say something to our friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar with whom I had the privilege of working for a long time. For a few minutes, he will have to face the hour of reckoning. Sir, the person who has political astuteness, who has got a tradition of fighting for the people of our country, who has spent a greater part of his life for upholding the moral values in public life has fallen victim at a particular point of his life to some kind of an ambition. Every politician should have some kind of ambitions. I do not deny this fact. But his ambition was not based on reality or principle which he has been upholding during his entire life. Sir, even at this late stage of the hour, he should learn something and also unlearn something in this matter. So far as the Congress support on which he had set up his Government is concerned, I think, he has been disillusioned by this time.

It has been the practice always of the Congress(I) and the Congress Party to take to the path of perfidy and treachery. I hope this will be the last occasion for the Congress(I) and its leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to practise perfidy and treachery and the country should know it well what kind of treachery and perfidy has been exercised by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Two days drama which has been enacted represents the height of irresponsibility of a political party worth the name. They could have withdrawn their support on political considerations, but instead of withdrawing the support in a straightforward manner, they have put the entire country to ransom, they have put the entire Parliament to ransom and they have put the entire countrymen to ransom.

You should very well know and I am glad that the Prime Minister even now would certainly say that he has not acted as a puppet or Shri Chandra Shekhar has no element of puppetry. He has always revolted against that kind of political domination from whichever side it may come from.

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

This is the lesson of his life. But even if he has not acted as a puppet, my I ask him, how he agreed, or how he decided to dismiss the Government of Tamil Nadu, how he dissolved the Tamil Nadu Assembly and how he dismissed the Governor of Bihar. As the political situation stands today, is it not just to act at the behest of Congress(I) or at the behest of the Congress(I) President? If he does not accept that it is puppetry, what else can it be? Does his conscience say that it was necessary, it was democratic, it was according to the basics of parliamentary democracy in our country.

This Government must go; earlier the better. Sooner the Government goes, the better for the country. Sooner the Government goes, it is better for all of us, it is better for the parliamentary democracy.

While we want that this Government should go, I would make it perfectly clear that we do not want that Shri Rajiv Gandhi should come to power in a clandestine manner. The political instability which has been created can be resolved only through another popular mandate. If the popular mandate is not obtained, I think, we shall only be encouraging defectors; dishonest people, and such undesirable practices would receive dividends. The only way out today for the healthy parliamentary democracy is to seek a fresh mandate. Otherwise, I think, in an attempt to form Government on the basis of permutations and combinations, horse trading etc. would create conditions of instability in our country. Therefore, everybody and all of us, who represent our people, should not hesitate to go to the people to seek a fresh mandate for healthy parliamentary democracy.

Lastly, certainly there are certain constitutional crisis, certain financial crisis. We are the responsible Members of Parliament and we have to obligation to see that these problems are sorted out.

So far as my party is concerned, we shall extend cooperation to bring about a solution to sort out the problems which we

find today so that the Government can function in a way it should function. XYZ

Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last few days, a discussion was going in the House on the President's Address. Firstly, I beg your pardon for not listening to some of the Members. Several Members took part in this discussion and mentioned the problems being faced the country. I don't find it necessary to discuss all those problems, because these have been already discussed in the House many a times. But I would like to say a few words about the basic problems which have been raised here.

First of all, I would like to take up the questions raised by Shri Ram Krishan Yadav. Although, he was the last speaker, yet he has raised the basic questions regarding human dignity, poverty, distress and hunger, which are related to our country.

In the Constitution, framed after the freedom struggle, we promised to protect human dignity. We also said that our biggest wealth is our manpower and development of our country depends on this manpower. Mahatma Gandhi told us that we would be unable to build up a new India, unless we realise the dignity of labour. We have to pay attention to these issues and we should have done it earlier, but it is regrettable that we did not do so. But it is not proper to say that these issues have not been mentioned in the President's Address. When the President has proposed to set up a National Reconstruction Fund, the intention behind it was to utilise the manpower of crores of people properly. We also said that this manpower of crores of youths should be utilised to remove poverty, hunger, illiteracy, inequality existing in our country because this is the wealth which can give us biggest power.

Shri Ram Krishan Yadav has said that is is ironical that our thousands of years old

culture is full of liberal ideals, even then the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backwards are not treated at par with others in our country. They are pained about this. To remove this inequality we will have to bring them at par with others by giving them special opportunities in the society.

He has also said that special attention need to be paid the backward classes and the poor. Some other Members also said that we have always respected all the religions in our country. Unfortunately communalism has been raising its head for the last few years our country and people have become thirsty of blood of each other in the name of religion. No religion teachers to fight each other. Time and again, we have repeated our resolution in the Parliament that we believe in religious tolerance. It is necessary to take steps in this regard.

Our country has been facing the problem of unemployment. The manpower is our wealth, but it is not being utilised properly. This is why, it was earlier said that the right to work will be made a fundamental right, but simultaneously, we will have to create new employment opportunities also and for that we have to properly utilise the limited resources of our country. We have to decide whether our limited resources are to be used for providing luxuries of life or to remove poverty.

We had said this and the President too had stressed in his address that we would have to take innovative steps to fill the overwidening gap between the prosperous and poorer sections of our society. We don't have any animosity towards anyone's prosperity, we don't have any clash or enmity with the prosperous, but if we want to light a candle of hope in the dark world of the poor and the helpless, then certainly, the affluent will have to make some sacrifices. Such policies will have to be formulated in our country, that is why we opted for a planned economy for our country the Planning Commission was established in 1950. My good old friend veteran leader, Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri said that to reference to the

Planning Commission was made. If he goes through the contents of the speech thoroughly, he will find that I had said that the draft of the eighth five year plan would be prepared by 31st March. We cannot brush aside or disregard the concept of a planned economy. If the aspirations and necessities of a large country is to be fulfilled with limited resources, then it is very essential to give priority to the idea of planning and the Planning Commission has been endeavouring to fulfil that dark and even today, it is working in that direction.

My hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has repeatedly raised burning problems like unemployment, poverty and the problems being faced by the working class. We feel that if the problem of unemployment is not checked, it will give rise to distress and sorrow in the minds of the unemployment. Poverty in itself is a curse, but the pain and distress in the minds of the unemployment will not only create disorder within the society, but will also tear the very fabric of our society. Some of my friends here raised question regarding Assam, Punjab and Kashmir. I am grateful to the leader of opposition, Shri L. K. Advani for he had rightly understood the importance of these burning questions. Despite our all-out efforts, even today the situation in Punjab is not normal. Even today, Killings are taking place, but we have shared no effort to change this atmosphere of bloodshed. We have always stressed upon the need to solve this issue through negotiations, but I would certainly like to add here that tension has lessened, even if there hasn't been a perceptible change. We did make efforts in that direction and we shall continue to do so in the coming days too. We don't claim that we have created a paradise on earth. I had never promised a paradise, nor do I promise it today also. However, I do believe that-

"Maana ki hum chamar ko Gulzar na kar sake,

kuchh khaari tho hum kam kar sake
Gujre jidhar se hum."

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

Although we were not able to establish a garden of Eden, we certainly did remove some thorns from the path, unmindful of the fact that some of them did pierce our feet. My brother, Shri Indrajit Gupta has given a very wise counsel that Chandra Shekhar should think before he acts. I would like to say that I do think and I know very those whom I can trust and those whom I can't. My experience has been similar, with those sitting here and those seated there. I won't discuss it here. Each and every Member referred to the crisis being faced by the nation. I would like to ask whether under the circumstances and in order to face these problems boldly, is it not necessary that we should instill a sense of confidence and mutual trust within us, is it not essential that we would have faith in each other? We don't say that any single person is fully competent and omnipotent. I have learned lessons of sacrifice from many people. Many of our friends said here that we should restrain our aspiration and that our personal ambitions should not blind us. I feel distressed when I hear these things from the mouths of those who have knocked my doors many a time to achieve their long-cherished ambitions. I don't have anything else to say in this regard. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell you.....(*Interruptions*)..... because through this House, I would like to tell my countrymen that mine is not a personal ambition. We wanted to create an atmosphere at confidence at a time when the country was passing through a crisis and if our detractors feel that we are in the wrong, then let them be happy about it. I have never cheated anyone. There is not a single great person in the world history, who has not been deceived at one time or the other. It is very wrong to deceive someone, but it is not a crime to be deceived. We have never deceived anyone, neither the people sitting here, nor the people sitting out there. If these deceivers try again and again and succeed in their mission, I consider it an achievement in my life. One thing that Shri Advani or Shri Indrajit Gupta had said or perhaps both of them had said was that the opposition parties were responsible for the fall of the Gov-

ernment. I would like to clarify here that Governments do not fall due to opposition parties, rather it is the supporting party which is responsible for the fall of a Government. There should not be any misunderstanding about this issue and I do not know why they are doing so, how they are doing and what do they intend to do, but I would certainly like to add here that criticism or verbal attacks from the opposition side is understandable but inactivity, inaction and absence from the House on the part of the supporting party is perhaps unprecedented and unique in the annals of the history.....(*Interruptions*).

I understand it very well, but now standards are emerging. Please don't think that I am furious, many of our friends were heard saying that I am distressed and that I am furious. I am neither angry nor distressed. According to these well-wishers, I am incompetent to hold any responsible position and that the sacrifice, capability, competence and eligibility of some of those holding high position in the Government were such that they were competent enough to occupy this high office, but, according to these friends, I who was ignored and isolated by one and all thwarted these attempts and jumped into the tray at the first opportune moment. If you feel satisfied by saying such things, I would say that through your absurd thinking, you can expose your manners, but you cannot be tittle my personality.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would certainly like to say here that if I could exercise control over my ambitions and feelings from 1962, when I was elected to Parliament for the first time, then I could have done the same in 1990 too, but I couldn't do so for seasons, to which Shri Advani has already referred. I feel that the country is passing through crisis and it is moving towards a dangerous situation towards a constitutional crisis to which Shri Advani was referring. Perhaps, I may be in the wrong, my decisions may be wrong, but I have always wanted to foil the conspiracies intended towards taking the country towards destruction, with all the powers at my disposal. I am not the last person in history. The last persons of history are those

with whom politics being and end. I am among those people who believe that if this country could run in the absence at such stalwarts like Gandhiji and Jai Prakash Narayan, then it can be definitely run without Chandra Shekhar too, but there are some 'principled' people without whom this country can't run.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is for the country and the world to judge my efforts and its results and they have judged it. I would like to tell my friends that it has been observed by many people that poverty, hunger, starvation, communal hysteria and a negative feeling in the minds of poor scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is not just a phenomena restricted of our country. Rather, this crisis is there all over the world. Moreover, such forces are emerging, which are passing a grave threat to world peace. I have already spoken in detail about the issue of Gulf War, which has been raised here many times. I had taken a decision on India's stand after giving a serious thought to the issue and I want to reiterate it here that we are in favour of self-determination to the people of Palestine, but we have never felt that to achieve this goal, it is necessary to conquer Kuwait. If there is any logic in this silly argument, then only they can understand it. Even today, after the war has come to an end, India is the only country in the world which stands steadfastly by the side of Iraq. The restructuring of the Iraqi economy, its reconstruction and its development should be in the longer interests of its people. Today, when assistance was sent from India for the first time, our country took the initiative and we shall provide all possible assistance to both Kuwait and Iraq to rebuild their war-ravaged economies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that the responsibilities of protecting and defending a territory is the responsibility of the people living there. No third party can don the mantle of a policeman and interfere in the affairs of that country. We have never accepted it and we shall always oppose it tooth and nail, but there are some self-styled champions of world peace, who poke their

nose everywhere and every time and claim that it is they who run this world. Here I would like to know from each Member of this House whether foreign policy is hollow idealistic imagination or flights of fancy. No, in my view it is a weapon to defend and protect the larger interests of the country. I had said earlier also that for us, the protection of national interests is of paramount importance and while doing so, we shall not deviate from our principles. I would like to say only this much.

I would not like to go in that, we have developed a habit of criticising others and we have also developed a feeling of demoralisation within ourselves. We unnecessarily begin to cry and start feeling that we are ruined, none cares for us now, we lag behind the world etc. But the question is where are we lagging behind? Who will push this country back, which has a manpower of 85 crore of worthy population? We should have self-confidence. The power does not lie in Prime Minister's hands, but in those of the 85 crores of people. Sometimes, we may seek some help from America but at the same time we should not forget that America too needs our help. For a very minor issue some of us dreaded much and they began to cry that we became slave to America. There is no such thing. Actually, a man spells what is in his brain and some of us are possessing slavish mentality in themselves. So, I want to say that our country has great power and we may use it wherever it is necessary whether it is China, Pakistan or Iran. I have said it earlier also that almost all countries in the world have appreciated the role of India. But there are some self-imposed persons (Khudai-Khidmatgars) who see darkness everywhere. If in the bright sun-light a bird is not able to see anything, it is not the fault of sun-light but of the bird's eyes. I will not say more than this.

We shall have to choose the path, which India has to adopt. What role must be played by this country? Should it act as a blind follower of these powers? No, it is not a blind follower of anyone. It has an independent foreign policy we rely in the principle of the

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

non-alignment. We want to maintain our relations with the backward and developing countries. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to assure my friends that the people of India will always raise their voice with the oppressed against any sort of colonialism or exploitation anywhere in the world. We shall be with them whenever peace is disturbed. This is our policy and principle and we shall maintain it for ever.

Sir, much has been said about the law and order here. It has also been said that my government is a puppet government and it has taken any decisions like that. I do not know much about other decisions but one is about Tamil Nadu, which is being much discussed now-a-days. You may add Pondicherry also to it. You may read the reports of situation in Pondicherry in the Newspapers if you do not rely on my report. But here I would like to talk about Tamil Nadu only. During the present session of this House and during the last session also I had a personal talk with some of my friends, who are the opposition leaders. An assurance of not dismissing the Tamil Nadu Government was ought from me. In response to that I told them that there would not be another option before me than to dismiss the Tamil Nadu Government, if it did not change its attitude. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore) : You had not said this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I raised the issue of Tamil Nadu, you did assure that you would not dismiss that Government. You said it clearly. You may change your stand now if you so like.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I did not say that. I told that I would think hundred times before dismissing it. I have got such *sebsa*. I dismissed that government because it became unavoidable.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR

(Bikaner): You did as the Congress told you to do

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I do not want to involve myself in such controversial discussion nor do I want to repeat those things which explain the causes of the Tamil Nadu Government's dismissal. In the records of the House there is statement of an opposition leader, Shri Gurupadswamy who belong to the party of hon. Dendavateji. By reading that one may come to know as to what did I tell and what did he say? I do not say one thing at one place and something else at another place. The Congress is simply a political party which did extend its support to me in this House. I do not say that I cannot consider anything of that party.

But everything has a limit and I am not under any obligation to cross those limitations. Though, one may compromise many times for the country's sake. I fully agree with what Shri Advani said about the happenings in this House as well as in another House during the last two-three days. This is certainly highly deplorable and immodest situation. I was tolerating it because the discussion was going under your chairmanship. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not think it proper to interrupt and say anything. Sir, I would like to assure you that I was neither making any adjustment nor making any compromise. I know the extent to which I have to go. I know well what step should be taken at what time. They are welcome if they extend their co-operation; they are welcome otherwise also. They are masters of their will, and we have not any control over them. I don't say that they are bound to support us. But I would certainly like to say one thing to the members of the Congress Party that they should realise that just on the issue of two constables to endanger the constitution of India and to carry the Parliament into such an odd situation is not justified. Anyway, one does what one's sense allows him to do. I will say no more in this regard. That is why somebody from that side called me puppet. Their sense does not allow them to think more than that. A puppet will see a puppet only. They do not know that sometimes even a small Hanuman

burns the whole Lanka. Hanuman, despite being small....(*Interruptions*)....Drive out such misunderstanding from your minds. This is not an issue of an individual. The analysis of the persons is not required here. Rather, the country's circumstances and problems are important. We cannot overlook these problems. Now and then we all shall have to look into these problems unitedly. I owe my thanks to all the opposition leaders who have assured me their co-operation in resolving this constitutional crisis. I hope that some solution will come out with your co-operation. I believe that all of you will co-operate in resolving this crisis. I want to say very politely that in the Parliamentary system of Government political reality depends much on the mathematical numbers. And this arithmetic cannot be avoided. The members of the Congress Party are not present here. I do not know where they are....(*Interruptions*) I am not even sure about whether I have their support or not. But it is sure that I am cannot run my Government any longer with sitch type of their conduct. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, with your permission, will call on the President to submit my resignation. And I request you to adjourn the House now. Now everything will depend upon the hon. President's decision. I have already taken the advise of my companions about it. We reached this decision yesterday that in such circum-

stances there is neither validity nor necessity to continue the proceedings of this House. In accordance with my decision this Government is going to resign. According to the conventions of the House its proceedings cannot continue after the declaration of my resignation. Sir, it is my formal request to you to adjourn the House as its proceedings cannot go on without Government. I am going to the President to tender my resignation. I assure my friends that there would not be any tactical politics from this side. It would be good if persons from that side also do the same. This is my wish that we all may head towards a fair and clean politics....(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: In view of the resignation announced by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House, putting of Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the vote of the House becomes infructuous and also no other listed business of the house for the day can be taken up. I, therefore, adjourn the House to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on thursday, the 7th March, 1991/ Phalguna 16, 1912 (Saka).