

Tenth Series, Vol. XXXIII, No. 7

Tuesday, August 2, 1994
Shravana 11, 1916 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



No. 3
Date 6. 6. 95

(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates

(English Version)
Tuesday, August 2, 1994/Sravana 11, 1916(Saka)

<u>Col./Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
5/11(from below)	dearly	clearly
7/23	no you have	you have not
10/12	shaver	shower
11/12(from below)	Season	Session
14/7-8	<u>Delete</u> - "a closed mind should be opened and examined but"	
14/19 (from below)	taken back	taken aback
17/4 (from below)	indicated	indicted
93/5 (from below)	Sculpures	Sculptures
130/4(from below)	Paryanaran	Paryavaran
212/12-13(from below)	SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANK	SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI
248/16	(KUMAR SELJA)	(KUMARI SELJA)
252/2(from below)		
317/6-7(from below)	SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDEE	SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE
493/2	SHRI CHHITUBHAT GAMIT	SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT
528/13(from below)	SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI	SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHY
612/13(from below)	<u>Delete</u> - discuss it	
621/13(from below)	exadicated	eradicated

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 2, 1994. Shrawana 11,
1916 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE : ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON
THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE
ON IRREGULARITIES AND BANKING
TRANSACTIONS.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(DUMDUM) : Sir, nothing has happened
till now (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(BOLPUR) : For several days this House
has not been able to function and everybody
knows that it is due to the so called Action
Taken Report on the Report of the JPC
which the Government has submitted in

the House. As you know, Sir, the JPC was
constituted by this House after the Prime
Minister's intervention and clear commitment
to the nation that the Report of the Joint
Parliamentary Committee will be given the
highest importance and whoever may be
found guilty will not be spared however,
high position he may occupy. On that basis,
the Committee comprising Members from
all the parties, where the ruling party had
the majority, sat and discussed for 18 months
and came out with a unanimous Report
barring some adjustments here and
there.

Sir, we had expected that the
Government in keeping with the Prime
Minister's clear commitment will take
appropriate decision and give effect to the
Report of the JPC, According to us the
Government has no right to question the
findings of the Joint Parliamentary
Committee but when we go through the
Action Taken Report it appears that in vital
sectors including the concept of ministerial
responsibility what has been stated is totally
unacceptable. We have seen with great
dismay and concern that the Government
has chosen to criticise the findings and
the recommendations of the Committee
in a manner and in a language which in
my humble experience is unheard of in
a system of Parliamentary Government.

Sir, you have been taking initiatives

and I have repeatedly said that I am extremely thankful to the hon. Speaker for taking initiative in the last seven days. Everyday you have been calling meeting of the Leaders of various parties, but the Government's response is totally negative. The Government is merely repeating like a parrot that it is having an open mind, openness with regard to what we do not know. No action has been taken by the Government. Not a single meeting has been called by the Government and we do not know what is the real attitude of the Government.

Sir, we believe in the proper functioning of the Committee System. You will please recall that when you decided to set up Standing Committee to deal with various subjects, like the Budgetary grants of different ministries which are not discussed on the floor of the House, we had fully supported your effort. I may humbly submit, Sir, that we have been acting to the best of our ability to try to help the Government in strengthening the Parliamentary system. The glory of the Committee system is that in committee we do not take partisan attitude.

Now, Sir, we have come to a very reluctant conclusion that the attitude of the Government with regard to the Committee system that has been developed over the years -- the Standing Committees have also been introduced now -- has made a mockery of the Parliamentary system and the Committee system. As Members of Parliament we are doing our best to strengthen the functioning of the Government by making responsible suggestions through the Standing Committees and other Parliamentary Committees but the Government is adopting a clear casual approach so far as Reports

of these committees are concerned. So, in these circumstances we cannot but express our greatest protest and objection to that.

Sir, speaking for myself and my Party -- I believe other Leaders will also agree with me -- we have decided not to associate further with the Parliamentary Committees that are there. We shall be resigning from the Membership of the Committees, otherwise it would appear that we are condoning the Government's clear contempt for the JPC.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow Shri Sharad Yadav first and then I will also allow the Government to say something if it wants to.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (MADHEPURA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with deep sorrow and pain we would like to put forth our views in the House. Shri Somnath Chatterjee made a submission regarding all out efforts to be made to maintain sovereignty and dignity of the Parliament and to ensure that it carries out its duty towards the country. Though parleys had been held with you to find solution of the deadlock yet we have reached this impasse. The Joint Parliamentary Committee constituted by the Government has been holding sittings for 18 months and has discussed the matter for 500 hours. Though the report was presented unanimously in the House yet the Government, leaving aside concrete recommendations, has only accepted 85 per cent of the recommendations, as is evident from the Action Taken Report. It

has further fuelled corruption in the country and the House is helpless in this regard. If three-four points, submitted by us, are appended to the facts of the report then it will become comprehensive and a message will be communicated to the masses too.

Sir, this House is accountable to the country. Therefore, the Congress, which is in power in the country, which is holding executive authority is also answerable to the country. The Government in power has to safeguard the national property. The JPC in its report has humbly pointed out the names of a few Ministers, who had been found guilty, and has demanded action against them. Though high ranking officials like the Governor and Deputy Governor of RBI, who are entrusted with the task of monitoring financial operations, have been found guilty yet no action has been taken against these officials. No action has been taken against them on the plea that they had been asked to seek premature retirement and no punishment could be bigger than this punishment. It is the general impression in the country that the officials mentioned guilty in the report have gone scot free in the Action Taken Report on the plea that they have since retired. This stance of the Government has hurt people's feeling. Thirdly, the JPC has dearly pointed out that the scam, of this magnitude, was emanated by the foreign banks. Four banks have been singled out by the JPC and the committee recommended cancellation of their licences. However, we urged the Government to suspend licences and not to cancel their licences.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : The JPC never recommended cancellation of licences.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I would like to ask you whether you believe that foreign banks did not generate scam. Were you in the JPC..... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Do not say that the Committee made such recommendation..... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : (Roser) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. In para 1.72 at serial number 49 it is stated that :-

"in addition to it, keeping in mind the irregularities committed by each of the bank, adequate penalty should be imposed on the banks, including cancellation of their licences."

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr., Speaker, Sir, I do not want to enter into controversy. Whole of the country and the House knows that foreign banks are behind the scam. I would like to submit that licences of these banks should be suspended to put across the message in the world that India has 80 crore people. The Government has done nothing in this regard. In the report it is clearly written that Chairman of SEBI in the matter of 'Goldstar' gave a truthful report and JPC stated that within seven months the CBI should inquire into this matter and place the facts before the House. Sir, on the plea of 'action taken' Chairman of SEBI, who has done truthful work and who acted dutifully was transferred to the Planning Commission so far as the observation of the committee that the system should be changed even this genuine suggestion was not accepted by the Government. Instead

Is it not true that today you are standing here under certain duress which now please explain what make you helpless. I think the reason for the helplessness is the involvement of all from the Hon. Prime Minister downwards. Action would have been definitely taken on the report had the Hon. Prime Minister or any other Hon. Minister

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently we saw that the Government like previous occasions, withdrew the Electoral reforms bill after introduction. However, withdrawal of this report has been made a prestige issue by the Government, which is quite adamant. How will we be able to discharge our duties if the Government does not want to take any action in the case of scandal of this magnitude, of defrauding of the hard earned public property of the people of India, and becomes adamant regarding nonwithdrawal of the report? Sir, we are not prepared to accept the argument of failure of democratic system. We are ready to oppose the Government tooth and nail both inside and outside the Parliament. I would like to know whether the Government does not want us to make any contribution in the Parliament? Further, whether the Government wants to act arbitrarily in the Parliament why the Government intends to come out with the report in instalments, as we have no faith in presenting the report in instalments? For the last four days we have got extremely perturbed. We are not in favour of not allowing the Parliament to function or working in instalments or everytime standing in the well of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, undoubtedly the dream of setting up of the Parliamentary Standing Committee is quite good. However, I feel your dream of setting up of committee is not going to fulfil the desired ends, because we would be asked to put our signatures in the case of these committees in the manner, the JPC members were asked to sign. We are not prepared to work on the Standing Committees after the surfacing of the scandal of this magnitude of defrauding the people of India and the manner in which the Government want to make good its escape after making an eyewash. Therefore, all the Members belonging to the Left Front and the National Front are tendering resignations from these committees. Last time we are submitting in the House that if the report is not withdrawn then we are prepared to bid good-bye to the House and again approach the people of India on the plea that we are not being allowed to discharge our duties in the House. Then the battle of the streets will start and the deeds of the Government will be made known to the people of India even in remote corners of the country.

In addition I would like to submit that still the Government has the opportunity. I urge the Government not to make it a prestige issue because the Congress is involved. The Government should show some guts and courage by withdrawing the report. The Government should accept the important substantial portion of the report. Both the democracy and the bureaucracy should be strengthened to make our intentions clear in the world. To gain respect it should also be done. Otherwise persons like Khairnar and Seshan are touring the country to become leaders. This is the sole reason for the erosion of our credibility.

Therefore, the Government should do this and not make it a prestige issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government and Shri Shukla to accept the reality in the interest of the country as prestige is not sufficient to run the country. We are prepared to discuss the report, you ...*... we are not prepared to accept this sort of ineffective camouflaging. We request the Government to come out with a meaningful comprehension report. Then the people of India will also shaver praise that correct course has adopted and in future nobody will indulge in such things. The Government should come out with such a report.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, in the end I would like to submit in the House that we are prepared to discuss the report for even one month in the House. Sugar, flood and other scandals have come to light. Scandals are surfacing and CAG and PAC are presenting reports but nothing is happening. Everything has been paralysed by the Government. Today is the right opportunity to show large heartedness.... *(Interruptions)*. You cannot gag us you can hold our tongue by your road-roller majority, but would not be able to hold the tongues of the people of India and will have to bear the consequences. By making it a prestige issue and by recognising and encouraging corruption and looting of the property of India as cultural traits and by hooting us down we could be gagged, but not the people of India. People of India will definitely given their verdicts as they have done in the past.

Sir, through you, with all humility I once again would like to appeal to the Government not to make it a prestige issue

and give us the opportunity to discuss the report for one month. You give us the opportunity to discuss the report threadbare, so, that the Parliament becomes the mirror and forum of highlighting the expectations of the people of India. The Government should give its response in this regard and throw open new vistas for the people of India.

With these words I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am very thankful to the Members that they are giving a patient hearing. The Members sitting on my right also want to speak. They should also be given a patient hearing.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, unprecedented situation has developed in India. Since 1957 I have been a Member of the Parliament and most of the time I have remained in the opposition. Even now I would like to emphasise that the Opposition should respect that Parliamentary norms while participating in the proceedings. At the beginning of the Monsoon Season i.e. on first day I had stated that we are pained to see that the credibility of the Parliament is being eroded and negative attitude of the Government regarding the reports of the Parliamentary Committees has aroused apprehensions in the people's mind regarding Parliamentary system. That day this report had not been presented and we did not anticipate that such a report will be presented. However, even before this the people of India had started thinking

that the Parliament is not properly discharging its duties. People started asking us what were we doing here in the Parliament. When allegations of corruption are levelled no inquiry takes place and if there is one, no action is taken, matter is brushed under the carpet.

There has been an impasse in the House for so many days. Mr. Speaker, Sir, We are thankful to you for your mediation in an endeavour to find a solution to this impasse and run the House smoothly but the Government has not taken any initiative. Do not know why? Will you always mediate between the Government and Opposition? Will there be no direct dialogue? Has the Government dismissed all the possibilities of direct dialogue? Then, how shall the Parliamentary system work? How shall democracy work? Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be no need to involve you in the every affair. You are giving your contribution and we are grateful to you for that.

The Government should at least, ponder over what made the whole opposition unite on this issue. Today, opinion from smaller parties of North-East and South was separately sought. All say in one voice that the Action Taken Report on JPC is not satisfactory and the Government should withdraw it.

It is not a political issue. What type of report is it? You might recall Mr. Speaker, Sir, that at the time of constitution of JPC, we had demanded that a Member from the opposition should be appointed as its Chairman because we rise above party politics once we are Members of a Parliamentary Committee. It is an important issue, the greatest scandal of the country. Where did Rs. 5000 crores go? The common

man has suffered due to it, who purchased shares and their shares were sold at petty prices. Who is responsible for this scam? You accepted the demand of the Parliamentary Committee. The ruling party also accepted but a suggestion was given that its Chairman should belong to the opposition because we know that decision taken on it during discussions would be far-reaching one and there could be possibility of some people being killed on the roads. Therefore, a senior member of Congress, Shri Ram Nivas Mirdha was appointed its Chairman. We accepted it without any demur because we have faith in him. The Congress was in majority because we do not play party politics. The proofs and facts came up, depositions were recorded. Your gave an opportunity to the Minister of expressing their viewpoints before the Committee though it was not called for. When the committee was constituted, the hon. Prime Minister declared in the House that action will be taken against the guilty. Committee laboured for 18 months. It was talked about in the country and abroad. The report came and then there came the Action Taken Report. The Government well understands that such report should not have come. That is why it talked of deleting some words from the report. Then there is another proposal that it may be taken as Interim Report and another report submitted because the Government also appreciates that something has gone wrong somewhere. There should be no hesitation in clearly accepting the wrong-doing. That day, the hon. Prime Minister had in the meeting convened by you, said that the Government has open mind on it. There is a difference in open and empty mind. This is open mind and you may come....
(Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur)

: But what if there is a closed mind?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Band dimag Ughdoon pahayache. Why should you laugh if I speak in Marathi...
(Interruptions) I said in Marathi that a closed mind should be opened and examined but a closed mind should be opened and examined but a closed mind will not serve the purpose. This joint and strong opposition has left its impact on the Government. The Government knows that its stand is weak. It can move one step ahead now.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, Shri Chidambaram is present here. He foolishly offered to resign. He could have sit in place and emulated the path of Shankaranand ji even if the Committee condemned his role, but an honest persons submitted his resignation and it was accepted forth with. The Prime Minister will not demand a resignation from anybody in the fear that a similar demand may be returned for his resignation. We were taken back when Shankaranand ji told in this House that there was no question of taking action against him because he committed all the irregularities under rules and that no action was taken against the Ministers who committed irregularities in violation of rules. I am saying the crux of what he said. I am not quoting him.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, corruption is eating into the vitals of our public and political life. It is jeopardising democracy. Is political power a means of amassing wealth? Many allegations are levelled outside. The politicians will find it difficult to move on roads. There fore, we demand painfully that good example should be established and the greed of power relinquished. Political power will part company with you one day

but this is the best opportunity of purging the public life to some extent. The JPC report had given you an opportunity. It was a unanimous report and action could be taken on it. You can still take action and we want to inspire you for that.

It is not for the first time that the recommendations of a Parliamentary Committee are ignored. You will excuse me for saying that there was Railway Convention Committee, Shri Jaffer is present here; people say that there is only one *Sharief* in the Cabinet. I am not imputing any allegation on others. Why was the unanimous report of the Railway Convention Committee consigned to the dustbin? People ask what are we doing in the committees? How can democracy be protected if the unanimous report of a committee is ignored? The Government may enumerate reasons for their difficulty in accepting a report. The Members of a Committee can rise above party politics in discussing an issue and in taking decisions but if can not be so in the House.

A whip may be issued or other constraints imposed so that the importance of a committee report increases. This unanimous report has come. The Government is counting the recommendations accepted by it and there is difference of opinion on it as well. Action has not been taken against anybody. How can people feel that efforts are being made for eradicating corruption unless action is taken against any Minister? Action should not be confined to Government officers alone because there is something called moral responsibility. We have a good Finance Minister, we do not doubt his personal honesty and integrity. But the Ministry of Finance has miserably failed in checking

the scam. During the enquiry, the Finance Minister stood throughout by the Governor of the Reserve Bank. At that time also, we had raised an objection. Dr. Manmohan Singh, under the influence and recommendations of the report, conceding his defeat, offered to resign. The resignation of Shri Chidambaram was accepted but that of Dr. Singh was not accepted. I do not agree that economic reforms initiated by the Congress will not find a headway without him. Dr. Manmohan Singh's resignation could have been accepted for a greater cause and the dignity of both Dr. Singh and the Congress would have increased by that. The non-acceptance of Dr. Singh's resignation paved way for Shri Shankaranand not to resign. Karnataka was scheduled to go in for elections. What fate will the public life meet?

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, I am afraid that keeping in view the Action Taken Report on the JPC Report and the Government's reaction to it, it will be impossible to work in a Parliamentary Committee rising above party politics. This ball has been set rolling. The Public Accounts Committee was conducting and inquiry into the sugar scandal. The food secretary was asked to present himself before the committee..... *(Interruptions)*. These are facts. When we are deciding to resign from all the committees today, how is the Government treating the committees? Can't make a mention of that? Hurdles are being created in the way of Public Accounts Committee. I can understand the difficulty of the Congress Members. What can they do, if Shukla ji calls them and says that everything has been done to the contrary... *(Interruptions)* mutually contradictory.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, How can the

Committee function? I am not talking in this context because I cannot take you head-on.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have said something and somebody wants to correct it, he may do that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have no objection but after I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : If correction is done, he will be more in shackles... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There was the first report of the Public Accounts Committee on sugar import. Serious allegations were levelled. Sugar was imported at exorbitant rates. We conducted an inquiry rising above party politics. I was the Chairman. We had given recommendations. Now, Shri Kalp Nath Rai claims that he is following the recommendations but we had recommended a high level inquiry. The CBI conducted the enquiry and held the then Sugar Minister, Shri Sukh Ram guilty. I am ready to lay that report on the table of the House. That report was not made available to us until I was the Chairman and until there was the Public Accounts Committee but the Government had the knowledge of that report. Was any action taken against Shri Sukh Ram? He was taken in the Cabinet and he is preparing ground for another scandal now. We do not want him to get indicated. Who will now like to go into PAC and what for? The other day, I asked the hon. Prime Minister whether he had seen the CBI report? Now there is this Action

Taken Report on JPC. At many places, it is said that CBI is conducting the enquiry. What enquiry is being conducted? Will action be taken on the findings of that enquiry? We have no faith now and this is the result of three year procedural structure. Cover up operations of scam are underway. Consequently, there is this opposition and indignation. You may recall that on the day of commencement of the session, we had said that we want to give vent to our indignation like the clouds thunder and burst into rain. You had asked will both things go simultaneously? This Government had launched such a wave, brought everybody in the House together. At occasions, clouds come together and the result is the impasse. We, too, have no other solution 'Nanya panth vidhate adhyanyaya'. There is no way out. The only option is to resign from the committees, one of non-cooperation and we will be constrained to inform you in near future about our plan of action. You may continue your efforts but we have no hopes from this Government. Therefore, it seems, that we have parted ways.... *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Please allow the Minister to speak.... *(Interruptions)*.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, Shri Vajpayeeji, during the course of his speech, has referred to my name and the report of the Railway Convention Committee. Sir, the report of the Railway Convention Committee is before the House. The hon. Members can again have a look at it. We have given due respect to the Railway

Convention Committee's report. There is nothing which the R.C.C. has said, that has come in the way of Government taking a decision. On the particular issue on which Shri Vajpayeeji might have had his mind to throw light on, it is not merely the Railway Convention Committee alone, but I have invited Members of Parliament and I have even myself gone to the leaders of various political parties and I have not kept anything away from them. I have shared with everybody whatever is there.

I would like to go on record that it is the Ministry of Railways which has constituted several groups of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Railways where the Opposition Members are the Convenors and it has allowed these groups to go into the working of the Railways in all aspects of the functioning of the Railways. I do not think there is any other Ministry which is more transparent than the Railways. (Interruptions). It is not fair to do character assassination of anybody like this.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : I am on a point of order.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing you point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister has tried to clarify his position on what Shri Vajpayeeji said by referring to the RCC committee report. I am also a Member of that committee.

Will the hon. Minister give reply to it? The report is on the Table of the House. It says ABB locomotives should not be procured but it is a unanimous report.... (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow Shrimati Pratibha Patil.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (AMRAVATI) : Sir, hon. Shri Vajpayeeji has said that an extraordinary situation has arisen and it is true.

Now, the question before the Parliament is, not to go into the contents of the report and into the merits and demerits of the report. A stalemate has arisen because of the stand of the Opposition not to discuss the report and the stand of the Government not to withdraw the report. In such a situation, what I think is that neither the Opposition nor the Government should stand on prestige, but leave the matter to the Speaker for guidance.

Sir, on page no. 692 of the Practice and Procedure by Kaul and Shukdhar it is clearly given as to what is the procedure to be adopted if there is a disagreement between a Committee and the Government and exactly the same situation has arisen here. I will read it out. It will take some time, but I hope you will allow me to read it out so that it will be clear. It says :

"The recommendations of Parliamentary Committee are normally accepted and

implemented by the Government.

If in regard to any recommendation the Government hold a view different from that of the Committee, the Government have to apprise the Committee of the reasons that might have weighed with them in not accepting or implementing the recommendation. The matter is considered by the Committee and further report, if deemed necessary, may be presented to the House."

Sir, last time, I had suggested that it may come before the Parliament, before this House and it should be discussed here because the JPC is not in existence now. The book further says :

"In the case of the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1952-53, the Government deviated from this procedure and laid a statement on the Table on August 11, 1953 without placing the views before the Committee in the first instance. The Committee sought the Speaker's guidance in the matter who directed that a circular should be sent to all the Ministers laying down that in cases where Government were not in a position to implement a recommendation made by a Committee and the Government had reasons to disagree with the recommendation of the Committee, the Ministry concerned should, in consonance with the well established procedure, place its view before the Committee who may, if it thinks fit, present a further report to the House after considering the view of the Government in the matter."

Again, the same situation has arisen here. Since the JPC is not in existence now, it is this House which gets the right to discuss and send it to the Government for its further consideration. The book further goes on and says :

"Where a difference of opinion between the Committee and the Government remains unresolved, the case is referred to the Speaker for guidance."

Here also, the same situation has arisen where, I think, the House should refer this case to the Speaker for further guidance, though whatever is being said here is not the view of the whole JPC. I do not know whether whatever the Opposition is saying is also the view of the JPC. I do not take it for granted that it is the view of the JPC. But for argument's sake, even if we take it that it is the view of the JPC, in such a stalemate the procedure is very clear and there is no deadlock so far as the guidance goes. Therefore, again I would request the House and also the Government not to stand on prestige, but to refer this matter to the Speaker for future guidance.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today's announcement by three hon. Leaders of opposition dissociating themselves from the various Parliamentary Committees saddens me, saddens my friends on this side and would also sadden all those people in the country who are votaries of strengthening the parliamentary institutions and parliamentary practices.

Sir, two years back when you took up the initiative of forming various departmentally related Standing

Committees, the Government outrightly responded to that a very positive manner and in that vital matter agreed to have Chairmen from amongst the Opposition leaders for as many as half of the Standing Committees.

Sir, that reflected the commitment of the Government to strengthen the democratic institutions, to strengthen the role of Parliament. It was our experience that for many many years, the Parliament, because of paucity of time, could not really discuss many Demands for Grants in the House. Sir, those Standing Committees have been working exceptionally we and the Government, committed as it is in according to priority to the views of the Parliament, has accepted those reports and taken them in the right spirit.

Sir, during the last four or five days, we have witnessed what could be termed as an extraordinary situation. But, Sir, I want to hasten to add that the role of Parliament is that of a watch-dog, is that of having some sort of a role of overseeing the functioning of the executive, but at the same time, the role of Parliament is to guide the Government. For once, Sir, I must honestly say, we have failed to discharge that role. Sir, it has happened in the past that on many occasions people from the ruling party and people from the Opposition might not have agreed to everything that has come before this House in the form of a Bill, in the form of a Resolution or in the form of a Report. And, Sir, there have been occasions when there have been heated animated discussions on various Bills and one of the most important Bills which meant to give power to the people was rejected by Parliament. For some time, the matter went off the agenda of Parliament;

subsequently, of course, it was passed unanimously. Sir the point which I am trying to make out is that at that time there were no protests; there was no declaration that our friends on the Opposition side would not join the deliberations of the House, but have voted out the Bill. In the last Session, Sir, there was no general agreement on another Bill which was before this House. The Government assured that it would go in for further discussion with the Members, kept it in abeyance, and now the Bill has been referred to Standing Committee and whatever may be the decision of the Committee, the Report of the Committee on that, would be welcomed by the Government.

Sir, here we are faced with a situation where, in pursuance of the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee going into the scam issue, the Government is before us presenting an Action Taken Report. Sir, I would like to go back a little to rebut the feeling, with utmost humility, which was expressed by the hon. Members from the other side about the coming into light of the scam. And with almost full emphasis at my command, I would like to say that it was none other than the Government which noticed the scam and took immediate steps to put an end to it.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK)
: This is wrong.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK
(AHMEDABAD) : Why was the JPC formed then?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It is another

25 *Re: Action taken Report on SRAVANA 11, 1916 (SAKA) Committee on irregul-* 26
the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary aties and Banking Transcation
 joke of the century, Mr. Bansal.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I am not oblivious of the fact that it was not the Government which issued a statement to the Press, but there was a *suo-motu* news in the Press. That does not take us away from the fact, that does not take us away from the truth. Sir, it was in the Ministry of Finance, against which an accusing finger was sought to be raised, that the matter was detected. It is not for any Government worth its name, when the Government seized of a matter, seized of malady is taking initiatives, is contemplating measures to put an end to a situation which could aggravate further, it does not become appropriate on the part of that Government to go to the Press to say that they were taking this action and that they have detected this. Right from that day, the Government started acting on that and with all humility I can say that if the Government not acted at that time, the magnitude, the proportion of this scam would have been much wider. It is the Government which detected it. The Government put an end to it.

Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members on the other side and I wish we had this opportunity and environment to discuss even the Action Taken Report.

Whatever differences they had on that, I feel that it is the right of any Member of this House to point out that and we could have guided the Government on that and that is what I say that it is for us to ensure that in our deliberations there, we shed light and do not generate heat. Had we followed that course, may be we

could have pointed out deficiencies in the Report. I for one would say that any Action Taken Report ever presented by the Government, cannot be the final word on it. This is my view because action is a continuous process. You see the Appendix to this report. On page 79 of this Report, there is a list of 41 cases, in which case complaints have been filed by the Government. What is the fate of that? That is not strictly within the power of the Government. We know our legal system. Law takes its own course. What finally happens in the case is not within the control of the Government or of any of the Members of the Opposition or any member of the public also. If tomorrow, after investigation, the court comes to a conclusion, I think that it would be for the Government again to come to the House at that stage to point out what further action has to be taken in the matter.

I would not for a moment venture to sermonise on this matter. I am not competent to do that. I do not have that much seniority to assume that role for myself. But I do feel that no Government worth its salt can just accept something from the Opposition, only because they are saying it. I do not really find words to react to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's statement when he says that they would be satisfied only if action is taken against the Ministers. What do they want to suggest to the Government? Do they have un rebuttable evidence against them? No person can raise any doubt or pin point that this is the allegation against such and such a person. The hon. Ministers came to the House. They gave their version. Now to rush to the conclusion from that, that action should have been taken against the said Ministers, bureaucrats and banks is such that even no child will do. We are

sitting in Parliament. The Government is in Office and the Opposition being where it is, it becomes our responsibility that for any action that we take, finally we hold yourselves responsible for that. How can you say today what some Members of the Opposition rise to say that a particular person should go.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Don't mislead the House. The Report says that these are the guilty persons.

11.59½ hrs

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Admission of SC/ST Candidates

*121. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State

(a) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding alleged irregularities in the admission of SC/ST candidates in Delhi University during 1993-94.

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that reservation policy of the Government in respect of admission of SC & ST in colleges/universities is strictly adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of

Delhi, some students' organisations have, in a joint representation addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, made complaints of a general nature about the functioning of the SC/ST Cell of the University. The complaints relate to the allocation of colleges and courses to students other than those opted by them, denial of admission by some colleges, and non-cooperative attitude of the authorities in-charge of SC/ST admissions.

The University has informed that the allocation of colleges/courses to SC/ST students is made on the basis of merit-cum-choice of college/courses indicated by them in the registration forms and in case a candidate is not able to get a college of his choice on the basis of merit he is allotted another college where a seat in the preferred course is available. For redressal of grievances of SC/ST students with regard to admissions, the University has constituted a Central Grievance Committee under the chairmanship of Proctor of the University. In order to ensure speedy and effective redressal of the problems and grievances of the students a Deputy Proctor has been appointed especially for SC/ST students.

As regards the implementation and monitoring of the reservation policy of the Government in respect of admission of SC/ST students in colleges/universities, the following steps have been taken by the Government/University Grants Commission to ensure implementation of reservation policy in Central Universities :

- i) SC/ST Cells have been set-up in the Universities;
- ii) An SC/ST Cell has been set-up in the Department of Education to

oversee the implementation of the policy by the Central Universities;

- iii) A monitoring committee has been constituted in the University Grants Commission to review strategies followed by different universities in implementation of the policy; and
- iv) Universities are reminded from time to time to adhere to the policy and discussion is held on the reservation policy in the periodic review meetings of Vice-Chancellors/Registrars.

[English]

"Air Pollution"

*122. SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : SHRI BRAJA K. SHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidents of lung ailments, respiratory disorders and T.B. are comparatively high in Delhi and other metropolitan cities due to increasing air pollution;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow up action proposed to be taken by the Government?

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

true that increase in air pollution is one of the causes of lung ailments or respiratory disorders. However, air pollution is not a causative factor for the incidence of T.B. though T.B. symptoms can get aggravated by increased air pollution. Certain pollutants like lead do not cause respiratory disorders, at all.

An epidemiological study on "ambient air quality and its relation to human health" on the population residing in Trans-Yamuna and Siri Fort has been carried out by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board from October, 1989 to September, 1992. The findings of the study are not conclusive as to confirm whether lung ailments, respiratory disorders and T.B. are comparatively high in Delhi due to increasing air pollution. This is because these health effects are produced due to multiple factors such as smoking, poor sanitation, poverty, open drains, congested housings, cooking fuel etc.

(b) and (c). The Central Government in co-ordination with the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad has initiated an "Integrated Environmental Epidemiology study in identified Critically polluted areas". This study will be carried out in phases in all the identified 22 problem areas which are more polluted than the metropolitan cities in terms of air, water and noise pollution. Studies are underway in Vapi (Gujarat), Chembur (Maharashtra), Greater Cochin (Kerala) and Angul-Talcher (Orissa).

The study involves collection and analysis of information on polluted zones in the critically polluted areas, identification of pollution sources, demographic data and

health status of the population, and submit a study report with recommendations. The duration of the study is three years. Another study by the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi and Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board is in progress on the health hazards (respiratory diseases) caused by air pollution in Delhi.

(d) Government has taken several steps to control air pollution.

These include :

- (i) Notification of minimum standards for effluents and emissions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (ii) Provision for fiscal incentives to units which instal pollution control equipment and for shifting of industries from congested areas.
- (iii) Introduction of unleaded petrol in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for use in new vehicles from 1995.
- (iv) Notification of ambient air quality standards.

[Translation]

New Sugar Mills

*123. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are not issuing industrial licences for setting up new sugar mills in the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith

the number of companies/mills that have applied for industrial licences, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken to dispose of the applications of those mills to whom State Governments have already granted approval; and

(d) the time by which licences are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) No, Sir, During the current sugar year 1993-94 (October-September), till 30.6.1994, 25 letters of intent have been issued by the Ministry of Industry for setting up new sugar factories in the Cooperative sector.

(b) to (d). As on 30.6.1994, 290 applications have been received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up new sugar mills in the Cooperative sector in various States of the country. Of these, 282 applications have been scrutinised by the Screening Committee. After examination, recommendations of the Ministry of Food were sent to the Ministry of Industry for consideration by the Licensing Committee. The remaining 8 applications are still under consideration in the Ministry of Food. After the screening process is complete, the recommendations will be considered by the Licensing Committee of the Ministry of Industry for issuance of letters of intent/licences to the mills. A statement showing the State-wise number of applications received, letter of intent issued and pending applications for setting up new sugar factories in the co-operative sector is enclosed.

STATEMENT

THE STATE-WISE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, LETTERS OF INTENT ISSUED AND PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR SETTING UP NEW SUGAR FACTORIES IN THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR.

(As on 30.6.1994)

Sl. No.	State	No. of applications received in Coop. sector.	No. of applications considered by the Screening Committee	No. of letters of intent issued	No. of applications pending consideration in the Ministry of Food.
1.	Uttar Pradesh	10	10	1	-
2.	Maharashtra	232	225	17	7
3.	Haryana	5	5	1	-
4.	Gujarat	13	13	2	-
5.	Punjab	11	11	-	-
6.	Bihar	6	6	-	-

Sl. No.	State	No. of applications received in Coop. sector.	No. of applications considered by the Screening Committee	No. of letters of intent issued	No. of applications pending consideration in the Ministry of Food.
7.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	-	-
8.	Karnataka	9	8	4	1
9.	Assam	1	1	-	-
	Total	290	282	25	8

This does not include 3 cases of Maharashtra, 1 of Gujarat, 1 of Bihar and 1 of Karnataka relating to the Cooperative sector, the decision on which has been deferred by the Licensing Committee.

Allocation of Essential Commodities

*124. SHRIMATI BHAVNACHIKHLIA : SHRI RAJESH KUMAR : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for allocation of essential commodities to States under the Public Distribution System;

(b) the quantity of wheat, rice, sugar, edible oil, kerosene and palmolein demanded and supplied to each State during 1993-94;

(c) whether requests have been made by the State Governments to enhance their quota; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d). The allocations of wheat and rice which are supplemental in nature, are made. States/UTs on a month to month basis having regard to demand, seasonal availability, related needs, offtake trend and other related factors.

The monthly allocations of levy sugar to most of the States/UTs are being made on uniform norm of ensuring 425 gms per capita availability for the projected population

as on 1.10.1986. These norms are in effect from 1.2.1987. Accordingly about 3.35 lakh tonnes of sugar is being allotted per month for distribution under PDS for the entire country. In addition, the Government releases about 1 lakh tonnes of sugar per annum as festival quota to the States/UTs, proportionate to their monthly levy sugar quotes.

The quantity of edible oil supplied to the States/UTs for PDS depends on the inter-se requirement of the States/UTs, availability of imported oil (Palmolein), and other related factors.

The kerosene oil bulk allocations are made as per past practice to the States/UTs on a month-to-month basis. Annual additional allocation has been made to States during 1993-94 and 1994-95 based on a 3% increase on overall national basis.

The information regarding demand, allotment and offtake of wheat and rice in respect of each State/UTs during 1993-94 is enclosed in the statements A & B respectively. Wherefrom it may be observed that the quantity of foodgrains lifted by the States/UTs has been less than the quantity allotted to them. Information about monthly levy sugar quotas and festival quotas of sugar of various States/UTs is furnished in the statement C. The information on allotment and offtake of kerosene oil and edible oil (Palmolein), State-wise, during 1993-94, is given in Annexure-IV.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT INDICATING DEMAND (D), ALLOTMENT (A) AND OFF TAKE (O) OF RICE (PDS) FROM THE CENTRAL POOL DURING 1993-94 (P).

• Rice

(In ' 000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	STATES/UNION Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2546.0	2282.5	2172.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124.2	124.2	87.4
3.	Assam	685.2	510.8	397.3
4.	Bihar	317.0	299.2	68.4
5.	Goa	67.2	54.0	39.8
6.	Gujarat	414.0	414.0	238.9
7.	Haryana	40.0	36.0	16.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	93.1	80.6	77.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	484.6	434.4	163.0

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	887.0	828.5	597.3
11.	Kerala	2604.0	1825.0	1578.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	538.1	490.8	190.9
13.	Maharashtra	872.0	858.0	578.0
14.	Manipur	138.5	120.0	49.5
15.	Meghalaya	190.5	126.0	111.2
16.	Mizoram	120.0	103.2	98.4
17.	Nagaland	132.05	112.6	94.9
18.	Orissa	464.4	464.4	185.3
19.	Punjab	18.0	18.0	5.2
20.	Rajasthan	84.7	84.6	18.4
21.	Sikkim	60.0	54.0	42.7

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	941.6	878.8	856.7
23.	Tripura	194.4	194.4	146.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	738.4	535.6	232.5
25.	West Bengal	1166.0	967.2	528.9
26.	A. & N. Island	36.0	36.0	-
27.	Chandigarh	6.2	3.6	2.4
28.	D. & N. Hevali	6.45	6.0	1.1
29.	Daman & Diu	6.9	6.0	1.2
30.	Delhi	240.0	240.0	143.0
31.	Lakshadweep	6.3	6.3	3.3

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Pondicherry	24.0	24.0	3.4
	Total	14246.8	12218.7	8748.5
	CRPF/BSF	18.0	18.0	18.5
	DEFENCE	148.2	148.2	110.1
	BHUTAN	22.2	22.2	7.5
	GRAND TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	14435.2	12407.1	8884.6

(In ' 000 tonnes)

WHEAT

Sl.No.	STATES/UNION Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.00	172.60	117.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.70	7.20	6.50
3.	Assam	438.00	260.00	231.80
4.	Bihar	1489.20	725.20	427.80
5.	Goa	48.50	37.20	22.90
6.	Gujarat	790.50	642.00	306.20
7.	Haryana	406.42	141.90	74.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	194.00	121.00	107.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	281.00	240.00	126.00
10.	Karnataka	490.00	295.00	257.20

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	590.00	350.00	315.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	735.00	492.00	247.40
13.	Maharashtra	1210.00	960.00	528.50
14.	Manipur	36.80	34.40	24.70
15.	Meghalaya	44.00	32.00	29.70
16.	Mizoram	20.60	16.80	16.50
17.	Nagaland	59.46	40.50	33.10
18.	Orissa	410.00	270.00	221.00
19.	Punjab	250.00	240.00	12.80
20.	Rajasthan	1248.50	1140.00	577.30
21.	Sikkim	7.80	7.20	6.10

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	335.00	245.00	235.70
23.	Tripura	30.80	21.60	13.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1295.00	972.60	391.00
25.	West Bengal	1255.00	992.00	821.90
26.	A. & N. Island	12.60	12.60	0.40
27.	Chandigarh	36.00	21.60	11.00
28.	D. & N. Hevali	3.90	2.40	-
29.	Daman & Diu	3.40	1.80	0.30
30.	Delhi	924.00	864.00	558.80
31.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.50	Neg.

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Pondicherry	9.00	9.00	Neg.
	Total	12904.08	9368.10	5723.20
	CRPF/BSF	30.00	30.00	27.00
	DEFENCE	141.00	140.00	101.60
	BHUTAN	20.40	20.40	11.70
	GRAND TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13095.48	9558.50	5863.70

STATEMENT - C

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl.No.	STATES/UNION Territories	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 91 to March, 94).	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	1264	7614
2.	Andaman Nicobar	247	12	74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	16	94
4.	Assam	9617	481	2896
5.	Bihar	33459	1673	10078
6.	Chandigarh	372	19	112
7.	D. & N. Haveli	51	3	14
8.	Delhi	8721*+1200=9921**	436	2316

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 91 to March, 94).	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Goa	500	25	150
10.	Daman	24	1	12
11.	Diu	15	1	
12.	Gujarat	16194	810	4878
13.	Haryana	6386	319	1924
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	101	608
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884+252=3136 @	144	868
16.	Karnataka	17769 ,	888	5350
17.	Kerala	11953	598	3600

S.No.	STATES/UNION Territories	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 91 to March, 94).	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
18.	Lakshdweep	71	4	22
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	1252	7536
20.	Maharashtra	29938	1497	9014
21.	Manipur	694	35	208
22.	Meghalaya	662	33	200
23.	Mizoram	261	13	78
24.	Negaland	426	21	128
25.	Orissa	12393	620	3730
26.	Pondicherry	305*	15.2	64

SI.No.	STATES/UNION Territories	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 91 to March, 94).	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
27.	Karikal	73	3.7	18
28.	Mahe	15	0.7	4
29.	Yanam	7	0.4	2
30.	Punjab	7945	397	2392
31.	Rajasthan	16914	846	5092
32.	Sikkim	165	8	50
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	1127	6790
34.	Tripura	1001	50	302
35.	Uttar Pradesh	52926	2646	15936

Sl.No.	STATES/UNION Territories	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 91 to March, 94).	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
36.	West Bengal	25888	1294	7769
	TOTAL	334520	16654	99950

(Quantity in tonnes)

Kerosene Oil

Palmolein

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	594223	590946	7000	4600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9391	9279	150	10
3.	Assam	249181	250431	200	30
4.	Bihar	518590	512524	364	50
5.	Goa	27132	27147	1050	758
6.	Gujarat	790313	792720	6000	4500
7.	Haryana	154532	153013	400	22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38471	37637	800	667
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	88206	68142	500	

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Kerosene Oil		Palmolein	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	448427	448954	2700	893
11.	Kerala	267647	268083	9077	4994
12.	Madhya Pradesh	411534	409971	-	65
13.	Maharashtra	1497302	1501671	2600	2380
14.	Manipur	21367	21518	200	200
15.	Meghalaya	15448	15497	200	53
16.	Mizoram	6134	6137	200	120
17.	Nagaland	10184	10180	652	514
18.	Orissa	173952	171765	1000	-
19.	Punjab	322461	319255	-	-

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Kerosene Oil		Palmolein	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	285702	281779	1400	130
21.	Sikkim	7481	7445	300	250
22.	Tamil Nadu	666903	662931	1500	149
23.	Tripura	21493	21077	200	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	917517	966813	1200	-
25.	West Bengal	745094	742921	2167	1586
26.	A. & N. Island	3041	3703	100	100
27.	Chandigarh	20928	18435	100	-
28.	D. & N. Hevali	3108	3099	100	90
29.	Daman & Diu	2944	2884	250	168

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Kerosene Oil		Palmolein	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Delhi	238540	239748	4000	1218
31.	Lakshadweep	876	465	250*	237
32.	Pondicherry	14720	14184	225	208

* Includes 100 MTs as advance allocation made for the period April, 1994 to July, 1994.

*[English]***Railway Network in Hilly Areas**

125. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan to extend the railway network to the hilly areas of the country, particularly the undeveloped and under-developed regions;

(b) if so, the amounts spent during the Seventh Five Year Plan on survey and construction of new lines, separately, State-wise;

(c) the plans and financial out lay for these purposes during the Eighth Plan period;

(d) whether requests have been received for survey of a railway line in Garhwal Mandal of Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the reasons, for not carrying out this survey so far; and

(g) the time by which the survey is likely to be carried out?

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

(b) : The amounts spent during the Seventh Five Year Plan on survey and construction of new lines in hilly regions, separately, State-wise :

i. Construction of new lines

<i>State</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Amount spent during the 7th Plan</i>
H.P.	Nagaldam-Una	Rs. 13.74 crores.
J & K	Jammu-Udhampur	Rs. 34.14 crores.
U.P.	Rampur-Kathgodam	Rs. 14.05 crores.
N.E. States	Dharamnagar-Kumarghat	Rs. 26.94 crores.
	Lalabazar-Bairabi	Rs. 24.44 crores.
	Balliapara-Balukpong	Rs. 5.22 crores.

<i>State Plan</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Amount spent during the 7th</i>
	Silchar-Jiribum	Rs. 27.69 cores.
	Amguri-Tuli	Rs. 1.40 crores.
	Total for N.E. States	Rs. 85.69 crores.
M.P.	Satna-Rewa	Rs. 13.91 crores.
Orissa	Koraput-Rayagada	Rs. 233.91 crores.
	Talcher-Sambalpur	Rs. 1.00 crore.
	Total for Orissa State	Rs. 234.91 crores.

ii. Surveys

The State-wise expenditure during the 7th Plan on Surveys has been as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount spent during the 7th Plan</i>
H.P.	Rs. 67.89 lakhs.
U.P.	Rs. 37.74 lakhs.
N.E. States	Rs. 115.6 lakhs.
Orissa	Rs. 38.00 lakhs.
Bihar	Rs. 22.64 lakhs.

(c) the plans and financial outlay for these purposes during the Eighth Plan period:

i. The plans of construction of new lines in hilly areas particularly under developed and undeveloped ones are :

(a) Lines planned for completion during the 8th Plan.

<i>State</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Target</i>
M.P.	Satna-Rewa (50 kms.)	Completed
J & K	Jammu-Udhampur (56 kms.)	96-97
U.P.	Rampur-Kathgodam (87 kms.)	Completed
Orissa	Koraput-Rayagada (164 kms.)	94-95
	Talcher-Sambalpur (172 kms.)	95-96
Karnataka	Konkan Railway (760 kms.)	95-96
Maharashtra & Goa		

(b) Lines in such areas which will be progressed during the 8th Plan are :-

<i>State</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Target</i>
Maharashtra	Panwal-Karjat (15 kms.)	97-98
J & K	Udhampur-Srinagar (195 kms.)	99-2000
Orissa	Daitari-Banspani (147 kms.)	98-99
Khurda	Road-Bolangir (289 kms.)	99-2000

ii. Surveys which are in progress and have been taken during the 8th Plan so far are as under :

1. Dumka to Mandarhill in Bihar.
2. Ramnagar-Chaukatia in Uttar Pradesh.

3. Kumarghat to Agartala in Tripura.
4. Murkongselekto Passighat in Assam.
5. Tellicherry and Mysore via Coorg in Karnataka.
6. Banupalli-Bilaspur in Himachal

Pradesh.

7. Ranchi-Hazaribagh-Gaya in Bihar.

8. Kottayam to Punalur via Erumali and Sabari with extension to Angamali in Kerala.

9. Khadur-Chikmagalur-Salkeshpur via Belur in Karnataka.

10. Chamarajanagar to Mettupalayam via Sathyamangalam in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

iii. The amount spent for the purpose in the 8th Plan so far on construction of such lines and the outlays provided in 94-95 are as under :

<i>State</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Amount provided in 8th Plan till 94-95 (Rs. in crores)</i>
M.P.	Satna-Rewa	Rs. 29.95
Maharashtra	Panwal-Karjat	Rs. 3.64
J & K	Jammu-Udhampur	Rs. 114.36
	Udhampur-Srinagar	Rs. 1.00
Total for J & K State		Rs. 115.36
U.P.	Rampur-Kathgodam	Rs. 54.90
Orissa	Daitari-Banspani	Rs. 34.50
	Koraput-Rayagada	Rs. 170.02
	Talcher-Sambalpur	Rs. 133.76
	Khurda Road-Bolangir	Rs. 1.00
Total for Orissa State		Rs. 339.28

<i>State</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Amount provided in 8th Plan till 94-95 (Rs. in crores)</i>
N. E. States	Dharamnagar-Kumarghat	Rs. 5.41
	Lababazar-Bairabi	Rs. 5.34
	Balliagara-Balukpong	Rs. 3.80
	Silchar-Jiribum	Rs. 4.26
	Amguri-Tuli	Rs. 11.56
	Total for N.E. States	Rs. 30.37
Karnataka	Konkan Railway	Rs. 1800.00
Maharashtra & Goa		(Apporximately)

Note : The figures shown under 8th Plan in above statement includes the outlay for the two annual plans 90-91 and 91-92 also.

The financial outlays for 95-96 and 96-97 have not yet been decided.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Requests have been received for the following lines :-

- i. Rishikesh-Dehradun-Yamuna Barrage via Harbatpur and Kalsi (82 kms.)
- ii. Daurala-Hastinapur-Bijnor/Dhampur-Kotdwar. (95 kms.)
- iii. Rishikesh-Dehradun via Kansrao.
- iv. Dehradun-Karanprayag (125 kms.)

(f) Constraint of resources.

(g) There is no proposal to take up a survey at present.

Computer Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*126. SHRI MUHIRAM SAKIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether computer education scheme was introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas about three years ago and a large sum of money was collected from students in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount collected, region-wise;

(c) whether the scheme has been suddenly withdrawn;

(d) if so the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any refund has been arranged after sudden closure of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (f). The Computer Literacy Awareness and Studies for Schools (CLASS) a project fully funded by the Government of India is being implemented by Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan since 1984-85. There is no other computer education programme in these Vidyalayas. However, in 1991-92 some computer firms had offered a scheme to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for imparting computer education to Kendriya Vidyalaya students. Under this scheme, it was proposed to impart computer education on an experimental basis in the Kendriya Vidyalaya premises for the students of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on payment of fees by the students. For assessing demand preliminary options were called for the fees collected in January, 1992 from students of ten schools, where it was proposed to be started. However, due to administrative reasons, the scheme did not materialise and orders for refund of the fee collected from students were issued in June, 1992. Out of the amount of Rs.

20,00,031/- collected, Rs. 18,49,735/- have already been refunded and steps are on to refund the remaining amount.

[Translation]

Unremunerative Railway Lines

*127. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been carried out to evaluate the economic viability of railway lines falling under various divisions of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the unremunerative railway lines under these divisions; and

(d) the steps being taken to make these lines economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A review is conducted every year to determine the financial viability or otherwise of all branch lines.

(b) As per such review conducted for 1992-93, 16 branch lines on various Divisions of Northern Railways have been found unremunerative accounting for a loss of Rs. 17.51 crore.

(c) and (d). The detailed information has been given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

1.. Names of the unremunerative Branch Lines on Northern Railway :-

(Loss in thousands of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of Branch Line	Division	1992-93
1.	BG Rohtak - Gohana	Delhi	31,01
2.	BG Gohana - Panipat	Delhi	40,20
3.	BG Batala - Qadian	Ferozepur	73,30
4.	BG Verka - Dera Baba Nanak	Ferozepur	3,23,33
5.	NG Pathankot - Jogindernagar	Ferozepur	2,83,95
6.	BG Phagwara - Jajjon Doaba	Ferozepur	1,59,98
7.	MG Garhi - Harsaru - Farukhnagar	Bikaner	18,72
8.	MG Ratangast - Sardarshehr	Bikaner	18,72
9.	MG Lalgah - Shreekolayatjee	Bikaner	30,36
10.	BG Dalmau - Daryapur	Lucknow	23,37

(Loss in thousands of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of Branch Line	Division	1992-93
11.	NG Kalka - Shimal	Ambala	3,50,13
12.	MG Pipar Road - Bilara	Jodhpur	61,78
13.	MG Samdari - Munabao	Jodhpur	2,27,60
14.	MG Makrana - Parbatsar	Jodhpur	28,56
15.	MG Bhildi - Raniwara	Jodhpur	51,17
16.	BG Raja-Ka-Sahaspur-Sambhal- katim Sarai	Moradabad	24,82
TOTAL			17,51,00

II Steps taken to make these lines economically viable :-

(a) Reduction in Staff : This has been achieved through :-

i) Downgradation of stations into contractor - operated halts.

-
- ii) Introduction of "One Engine Only" system whereby only one train can be in the section at any time. This obviates the need for block working and hence reduces the staff requirement.
 - iii) Curtailment of train services including running of trains only during day time, cancellation of trains on Sundays and other holidays etc.
 - iv) Issue of passenger tickets by travelling Ticket checkers/Booking clerks on the trains running on the section.
- (b) Reduction in infrastructure through :
- i) Dismantling of sidings.
 - ii) Dismantling of signalling equipments.
-

[English]

Price of Molasses

*128. SHRISOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the average prices of Molasses prevailing in different States after the decontrol;

(b) the average profits obtained by a sugar factory which crush one lakh ton of sugarcane by way of sale of molasses; and

(c) the number of factories that have passed on 50 per cent profits through sale of molasses to the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) A statement showing the levy

sugar zone-wise average realisation obtained from sale of molasses during 1993-94 season upto 31.3.1994 by 188 sugar factories from whom details are available is enclosed.

(b) Profit/loss of sugar factories depends on various factors such as adequate cane availability, size, age and condition of plant and machinery, technical and managerial competence, cane price, sales realisation from sugar and bye products, etc. Thus, the average profits obtained by factories on account of sale of molasses alone cannot be separately identified.

(c) Income derived from sale of bye products, including molasses, is taken into account while computing the notified cost of production of sugar. Excess realisation by the sugar factories based on the aforesaid cost of production is to be shared between the cane growers and the sugar factories as provided under Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

STATEMENT

Levy Sugar zone-wise Average Realization obtained from sale of Molasses during 1993-94 season upto 31.3.1994

<i>Levy sugar zone</i>	<i>Average realisation in Rs./Quintal</i>
Punjab	122.46
Haryana	64.72
Rajasthan	135.00
West Uttar Pradesh	94.86
Central Uttar Pradesh	81.30

<i>Levy sugar zone</i>	<i>Average realisation in Rs./Quintal</i>
East Uttar Pradesh	107.97
Madhya Pradesh	205.05
South Gujarat	164.69
Saurashtra	210.23
South Maharashtra	117.26
North Maharashtra	142.28
Central Maharashtra	138.48
Bihar	102.74
Orissa, Assam, Nagaland	245.27
West Bengal	
Andhra Pradesh	135.27
Karnataka	150.52
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	106.87
Kerala, Goa & Coastal Karnataka	250.00

Rock Sculptures

*129. SHRI RABI RAY : SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in 'Statesman' dated July 8, 1994 that the World famous rock sculptures of Ajanta, Ellora and Aurangabad are deteriorating due to environmental

degradation and air pollution created by rapid industrialisation in the area;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Archaeological Survey of India has already taken note of the report regarding Ajanta and Ellora caves, published in the 'Statesman' dated 8th July, '94. There is no deterioration due to environmental degradation and air pollution. However, the monuments are subject to the natural aging process, which is being controlled by adopting conservation measures.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The A.S.I. has undertaken chemical conservation of paintings and consolidation of the joints of the rocks and water tightening of the surface of the rocks as well as necessary drainage of water.

Sugar Industry

*130. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government

are envisaging plans to revamp sugar industry in the country to boost the production of sugar;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plans; and

(c) the units that will be benefited from the proposed scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Central Government (Department of Science and Technology) has set up a Sugar Technology Mission with the objective upgrading the present technology level in the Indian Sugar Industry with a view to increase the production of sugar in a cost effective manner. The Mission Mode Project is to be completed in a period of 5 years and is estimated to cost Rs. 225 crores. Under this project, to start with 30 sugar factories in different parts of the country will be identified for technological upgradation and to demonstrate to the financially weak units the techno-economic viability of modernisation.

In addition, the Ministry of Food is providing financial assistance to sugar factories from the Sugar Development Fund for various schemes aimed at the development of Sugar Industry. The details of assistance provided till 30.6.1994 are as under :-

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>
1. Cane Development Schemes	422.49	255.01
2. Modernisation/ Rehabilitation Projects	441.64	377.90

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>
3. Grants in aid for research projects	30.10	12.54
Total	894.23	645.45

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

*131. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :

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

(a) the literacy rates as per 1951 and 1991 census, State-wise;

(b) whether the rate of growth of literacy has consistently increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the rate of growth of female literacy has gone up as compared to male literacy during the last decade;

(e) the factors which are responsible for achievement of female literacy; and

(f) the steps taken to bring the States, which are below the threshold level of literacy, at the All India level of literacy ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (c). The literacy rate in the country has continuously increased since 1951 as is clear from the following table :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>	<i>Decadal increase in literacy rate</i>
1951	18.33	-
1961	28.31	9.98
1971	34.45	6.14
1981	43.56	9.11
1991	52.21	8.65

A statement showing State-wise literacy rates according to 1951 and 1991

census is attached.

Notes : 1. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above. The rates for the years 1981 and 1991 relate to the population aged seven years and above.

2. The 1981 rates exclude Assam where, the 1981 census could not be conducted. The 1991 Census rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 census is yet to be conducted.

(d). Yes, Sir. The female literacy rate for persons aged 7 and above, increased from 29.75% in 1981 to 39.42 in 1991, registering an increase of 9.67 percentage points. During the same period male literacy rate has gone up by 7.76 percentage points from 56.37% to 64.13%.

(e). The important factors which have contributed to an increase in female literacy rate during the last decade include creation of increasing awareness among women about the need and relevance of literacy through print and nonprint media, greater emphasis on enrolment and retention of girls in schools through various incentives, appointment of additional women teachers under the Operation Blackboard programme,

various steps taken for mobilisation of girls and women and active participation in the programme and more particularly in the districts where campaigns for total literacy have been launched, emphasis given to participation of women in the decision making process in various operations in the campaigns, greater emphasis on women education in the nonformal education programme for illiterates in the age group of 9 - 14 and organisation of programmes relating to women empowerment and literacy under the programme of Mahila Samakhyas and Integrated Child Development Scheme etc.

(f). Universalisation of elementary education, non-formal education for drop outs and the national Literacy Mission (NLM) which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 by 1995, form part a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country, with special efforts being made in the educationally backward States/UTs. Efforts are being made to secure progressive increase in coverage of districts in these States/UTs under total literacy campaigns which will also simultaneously ensure mobilisation and participation of girls and women in the literacy programme.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT STATE-WISE LITERACY RATE

S.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate	
		1951	1991
INDIA			
	States	16.6*	52.21@
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.2	44.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	41.59
3.	Assam	18.3**	52.89
4.	Bihar	12.2	38.48
5.	Goa	22.9+	75.51
6.	Gujarat	23.0	61.29
7.	Haryana	N.A.	55.85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.7	63.86

S.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate	
		1951	1991
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	19.3	56.04
11.	Kerala	40.7	89.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.8	44.20
13.	Maharashtra	20.9	64.87
14.	Manipur	11.4	59.89
15.	Meghalaya	N.A.	49.10
16.	Mizoram	N.A.	82.27
17.	Nagaland	10.4	61.65
18.	Orissa	15.8	49.09
19.	Punjab	15.2++	58.51

S.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate	
		1951	1991
20.	Rajasthan	8.9	38.55
21.	Sikkim	7.3	56.94
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.8	62.66
23.	Tripura	15.5	60.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10.8	41.60
25.	West Bengal	24.0	57.70
	Union Territories		
1.	A & N Islands	25.8	73.02
2.	Chandigarh	N.A.	77.81
3.	D & N Haveli	4.0	40.71
4.	Daman & Diu	N.A.	71.20

S.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate	
		1951	1991
5.	Delhi	38.4	75.29
6.	Lahshadwwp	15.2	81.78
7.	Pondicherry	N.A.	74.74

Notes :

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA) & Pondicherry

** Includes Meghalaya and Mizoram

+ Includes Daman & Diu

++ Includes Haryana, Chandigarh & some areas transferred to H.P.

Excludes Jammu & Kashmir as no census was conducted in this State during 1991

[English]

Environmental Education

*132. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India had directed to include environmental courses in school and college curricula; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the decision to inculcate the environmental concepts among students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court had, on 22nd November, 1991, directed that the University Grants Commission would require the Universities to prescribe a course on Environment and that the Universities would consider the feasibility of making Environment a compulsory subject at every level of College education. For the School level, the order required the State Governments and Education Boards to introduce compulsory Environmental Education in a graded way.

According to the information received from the UGC, the Commission has asked the Universities to include capsules on Environment in the Foundation courses at the Under Graduate level and also to include Environmental aspects in syllabi of various Disciplines. A book of about 150 pages on Environment will be prepared and circulated to Universities to further effectuate

the earlier direction of the UGC. To effectively monitor implementation of the directive regarding compulsory Environmental Education at College level, the Commission has also agreed to establish a Cell to deal with this aspect. A model syllabus on the subject has been circulated to the universities; they have also been asked to provide inputs on Environment in the training programmes for Teachers in the Academic Staff Colleges.

Generally, at the school level, Environmental Education is imparted by infusing environmentally relevant concepts and facts in various subjects at the school level. Accordingly, assistance amounting to Rs. 6.85 crores was provided to States/UTs till 1993-94 for review of curriculum and text-books up to the Upper Primary level of schooling and to undertake other measures to increase Environmental consciousness among the students. During the current Plan, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided for extending this process to the Secondary and Sr. Secondary levels also. This funding has taken place through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Environmental Orientation to School Education'. The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has already completed a review of curriculum and text-books at all levels of school education for the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

[Translation]

Study Centres of Ignoo

*133. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study centres of the Indira Gandhi Open University have been opened in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where these centres have been opened;

(c) whether there is a scheme to open more study centres in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). IGNOU has a target of setting up 20 more centres during 1994-95 within the country.

[English]

Increase in Railway Traffic

*134. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of increase in the railway passengers and freight traffic during the last six months as compared to the corresponding period during the previous three years, Zone-wise;

(b) the comparative increase in earnings during the above period; and

(c) the steps being take/proposed to be taken to modernise the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The details of Passenger and Freight Traffic during the last six months (January to June, 1994) compared to the corresponding period of previous three years Zone-wise are as under:-

STATEMENT

PASSENGER TRAFFIC (JANUARY - JUNE)

Railways	No. of Originating Passenger (In million)				%age variation of 1994 over		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993
Central	519	569	425	480	- 7.51	- 15.6	+ 12.9
Eastern	284	275	258	272	- 4.23	- 109	+ 5.43
Northern	206	192	199	152	- 26.2	- 20.8	- 23.6
N.E.	77	67	55	56	- 27.3	- 16.4	+ 1.82
N.F.	11	11	11	10	- 9.09	- 9.09	- 9.09
Southern	160	149	152	169	+ 5.63	+ 13.4	+ 11.2
S.C.	87	77	67	65	- 25.3	- 15.6	- 2.99
S.E.	87	84	79	84	- 3.45	Nil	+ 6.33
Western	577	607	557	578	+ 0.17	- 4.77	+ 3.77
Total	2008	2031	1803	1866	- 7.07	- 8.12	+ 3.49

FREIGHT TRAFFIC (JANUARY - JUNE)

Railways	No. of Originating Passenger (In million)				%age variation of 1994 over		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993
Central	17.44	17.05	18.00	18.83	+ 8.0	+ 10.4	+ 4.0
Eastern	33.50	32.99	36.23	37.02	+ 10.5	+ 12.2	+ 2.2
Northern	14.37	14.01	12.28	11.85	- 17.5	- 15.4	- 3.5
N.E.	2.63	2.56	1.93	1.60	- 39.2	- 37.5	- 17.1
N.F.	3.55	3.52	3.26	3.21	- 9.6	- 8.8	- 1.5
Southern	9.70	10.34	10.02	9.17	- 5.5	- 11.3	- 8.5
S.C.	17.29	17.52	18.63	21.93	+ 26.8	+ 25.2	+ 17.7
S.E.	58.82	63.12	63.74	68.24	+ 16.0	+ 8.1	+ 7.1
Western	13.50	14.56	14.56	14.12	+ 4.6	- 3.0	- 3.0
Total	170.80	175.67	178.65	185.97	+ 8.9	+ 5.9	+ 4.1

(b) The details of Passenger and Freight Earnings for January to June, 1994 compared to the corresponding period of three previous years are as under:-

Railways	Passenger Traffic Earning (Rs. in crores)			%age variation of 1994 over		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992
Central	325.45	428.52	452.40	507.90	56.1	18.44
Eastern	184.02	235.14	265.14	272.88	48.3	16.05
Northern	306.97	372.44	452.17	534.38	74.1	43.48
N.E.	99.50	117.06	121.01	131.70	32.4	12.51
N.F.	37.28	44.97	51.28	54.94	47.4	22.17
Southern	160.63	194.76	207.80	246.14	53.2	26.38
S.C.	168.84	201.24	217.38	235.03	39.2	16.97
S.E.	111.15	144.01	162.24	175.32	58.6	22.44
Western	290.47	372.07	413.77	458.53	57.9	23.26
Total	1684.31	2110.21	2343.65	2617.82	55.4	24.05
						11.69

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993
Central	717.40	847.60	899.71	1045.08	45.7	23.30	16.16
Eastern	512.63	588.79	704.23	806.69	57.4	37.08	14.55
Northern	686.84	812.60	903.06	994.33	44.8	22.36	10.11
N.E.	97.91	103.60	93.31	98.24	0.3	(-) 5.17	5.28
N.F.	115.33	128.48	125.26	120.45	4.4	(-) 6.25	(-) 3.84
Southern	236.75	263.00	285.11	309.46	30.7	17.67	8.54
S.C.	414.30	493.35	526.19	629.46	51.9	27.59	19.63
S.E.	1016.59	1207.71	1388.17	1628.58	60.2	34.85	17.32
Western	645.77	773.21	886.71	961.77	48.9	24.39	8.46
Total	4443.52	5218.34	5811.75	6594.06	48.4	26.36	13.46

(c) The various steps being taken by the Railways to modernise the system include upgradation of wagons and coaches, track infrastructure and signalling, locomotive engineering, electrification of high density routes tele-communication network, manufacturing units, workshops and maintenance sheds.

To increase the Railway's capacity to handle more passengers, fast inter-city trains such as Shatabdis and Rajdhani and higher capacity long distance trains have been put into service. Similarly, heavy haul freight trains and multimodal transport for attracting high value, export oriented goods is carried more and more.

Technology development already introduced or in the process of introduction are:

1. development of modern freight bogies;
2. 5,000 horse power locomotives for passenger and freight services;
3. three phase technology for high horse power electric locomotives;
4. diesel multiple units and rail buses;
5. introduction of three-tier AC Sleeper;
6. design and development of modern turn outs and concrete sleepers;
7. development of fuel efficient diesel locomotives; and
8. micro-processor based signalling equipment.

Allocation for Education

*135 SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for education in terms of percentage of GNP in the Eighth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether this shows a decline in comparison to earlier Plans;

(c) whether the share for elementary education in the total education budget has increased in comparison to earlier Plans ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The approved Plan outlay for education in the Eighth Five Year Plan (Centre and States) is Rs. 19599.73 crore. The allocation (Plan and Non-Plan) for Education in the first year of the Eighth Plan i.e. 1992-93 (Revised Estimates) is Rs. 21369.90 crore which formed 3.5% of GNP. The budgeted expenditure on Education is Rs. 23911.92 crore for 1993-94 (Budget Estimates). Its percentage to GNP cannot be worked out as the figure for GNP for 1993-94 at current prices is not available.

(b) The percentage of expenditure on education to GNP in successive Five Year Plans is given below:-

<i>Plan Period/Year</i>	<i>Expenditure on Education as % of GNP</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>
First Plan	0.9
Second Plan	1.4
Third Plan	1.7
Fourth Plan	2.3
Fifth Plan	2.6
Sixth Plan	2.9
Seventh Plan	3.5
Eighth Plan	3.5
(First Year 1992-93 (RE))	

There is no decline in the share of expenditure on education to GNP, as can be seen from above.

(c) and (d). The share of elementary education in the total Education budget in successive Plans is shown in the table below:-

<i>Plan Period/Year</i>	<i>Percent share of elementary education in total Expenditure on Education</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>
First Plan	41.0
Second Plan	37.1
Third Plan	39.3
Fourth Plan	43.0
Fifth Plan	45.3

<i>Plan Period/Year</i>	<i>Percent share of elementary education in total Expenditure on Education</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>
Sixth Plan	45.1
Seventh	45.8
Eighth Plan	46.3
First Year 1992-93 (RE)	

[Translation]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

*136 SHRI NARAIN SINGH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose
to reduce the subsidy on fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study on the impact
of subsidy reduction has been conducted
by the National Cooperative Union of India
recently;

(d) if so, the main findings thereof;
and

(e) the Government's reaction
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : (a) and (b).

There is, at present, no proposal to reduce
the subsidy on Urea, which is under Statutory
Price Control.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Committee on Flora and Fauna

137. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:

WILL THE MINISTER OF
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS BE
PLEASED TO STATE :

(a) whether the Government have
appointed a Committee for suggesting
measures to preserve and protect both wild
flora and fauna in the country;

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

(c) whether the committee has
submitted its report ;

(d) if so, the main recommendations
thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b). There are several bodies appointed to advise the Government of India on how to preserve and protect the flora and fauna in the country. However, the Government have recently constituted a committee to look into the issues related to illegal trade in wild species. The composition and the terms of reference of the Committee are shown in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

The Committee has a non-official Chairman with three other members including a Member Secretary. The Committee is required to visit various areas of wildlife significance in the country, discuss with field functionaries of related departments and others, examine the issues in detail and suggest ways and means to improve the existing control measures regarding illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products in the country. The Committee has been constituted by an Office Memorandum of 24.5.1994 and is expected to submit its report by 15.8.1994.

[Translation]

Management of Natural Calamities

*138. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the present management of the Government to deal with the natural calamities ;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to set up any independent body to strengthen the present management and to make it more effective;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete measures taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Shri BALRAM JAKHAR) : (a). Under the existing arrangements, the State Governments undertake rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural calamities. This is financed by an annual Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of the order of Rs. 804.00 crores, which is contributed by Government of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. Apart from contributing to the CRF, Government of India also supports the State Government's efforts by providing warning and forecasting systems and by helping in relief & rescue operations. There are also some Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes which help mitigate the impact of natural calamities.

(b). No, Sir.

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

[English]

Paryanaran vahinis

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

(a) the details and objectives of the Paryavaran Vahinis scheme;

(b) the number of districts where Paryavaran Vahinis have been established and proposed to be established in the near future, State-wise;

(c) whether any special training is proposed to be provided to the personnel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The Paryavaran Vahini scheme was launched with objective of involving people in the preservation of environment, forests and wildlife. A statement I giving details and the objectives of the scheme is enclosed.

(b) Paryavaran Vahinis have been constituted in 87 districts. A statement II giving the State-wise distribution of these districts is enclosed. The concerned State/ Union Territory Governments have been requested to constitute Paryavaran Vahinis in 95 additional districts. A statement giving State-wise distribution of these districts in enclosed

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A two-day training programme is organised for the members of Paryavaran Vahinis in each district by district authorities in consultation with the Regional Offices of the Ministry, State Pollution Control Boards and State Forest Departments. The training programme imparts knowledge about general environmental issues, environment

related legislation and the responsibilities of the members.

STATEMENT -I

Details and objectives of Paryavaran Vahini scheme

(i) Details :

Paryavaran Vahini Scheme is run by the Ministry of Environment & Forests with the cooperation of the concerned state and Union Territory Governments. The entire expenditure on the scheme is borne by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. One Vahini is constituted in each district selected on the basis of pollution incidence and density of forests and tribal population. Though each Vahini can have a strength of 100 members, the membership is restricted to 20 persons at present. It will be increased as the scheme progresses and more experience is gained. Students, Youth, Individuals (between the age 18-45 Years) and Non-Government Organisations are eligible for becoming members of the Vahini. A token grant of Rs. 200 per month is paid to each member to partially reimburse the expenditure incurred by him/her for attending meetings and other activities related to Vahini. District Collector is the nodal authority for selection of members, distribution of token grant and for taking action on the complaints received from the members. The members are expected to create environmental awareness in their area and also to report activities by any individual, group of people or industries which may be detrimental to environmental conservation. Such activities included deforestation/illegal felling of trees, encroachment on forest land, wildlife poaching, environmental legislation, etc.

Water Testing kits have also been supplied to the members of Paryavaran Vahini in 20 districts selected on the basis of high incidence of pollution.

(ii) Objectives :

The objectives of the scheme are as below :-

- Creation of environmental awareness and involvement of

people through active participation.

- Reporting on illegal acts pertaining to forests, wildlife, Pollution, environmental degradation and cruelty to animals.
- Feedback regarding afforestation and survival of plants.
- Monitoring, including collection of samples, analysis of ambient air and water quality including vehicular pollution.

STATEMENT II

List of districts where Paryavaran Vahinis have been constituted.

STATE	SL. NO.	DISTRICT
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Vishakapatnam
	2.	Khammam
	3.	Krishna
	4.	Karimnagar
	5.	East Godavari
	6.	West Godavari
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	East Siang
Assam	1.	Dibrugarh
	2.	Sibsagar
	3.	Karbi-Anglong

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
	4.	Silchar
Bihar	1.	Hazaribagh
	2.	Rohtas
Goa	1.	South Goa
	2.	North Goa
Gujarat	1.	Ahmedabad
	2.	Valsad
	3.	Vadodara
Haryana	1.	Rohtak
	2.	Hissar
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Kulu
	2.	Kangra
	3.	Sirmour
	4.	Una
	5.	Hamirpur
Karnataka	1.	Dakshina Kannada
	2.	Mysore
	3.	Bangalore Rural
	4.	Shimoga

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
Kerala	5.	Gulberga
	6.	Bidar
	1.	Iduki
	2.	Palghat
	3.	Ernakulam
Madhya Pradesh	4.	Kozhikode
	5.	Wynad
	1.	Bastar
	2.	Bhind
	3.	Chhindwara
	4.	Damoh
	5.	Mandsaur
	6.	Raisen
Manipur	7.	Shahdole
	8.	Raigarh
	1.	Ukhrul
	1.	East Khasi Hills
	1.	Aizwal
	1.	Kohima

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
Orissa	2.	Mokokchung
	1.	Kalahandi
	2.	Bolangir
Punjab	3.	Dhenkanal
	1.	Sangrur
	2.	Ludhiana
	3.	Ropar
Maharashtra	4.	Ferozepur
	1.	Bhandara
	2.	Nagpur
	3.	Thane
	4.	Chandrapur
	5.	Raigarh
	6.	Sindhudurg
	7.	Ratnagiri
Rajasthan	1.	Dungarpur
	2.	Pali
	3.	Udaipur
	4.	Alwar
	5.	Kota

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
Sikkim	1.	North Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	1.	Madras
	2.	Madurai
	3.	North Arcot
	4.	Tirunveli Kottaboman
	5.	Dindigul
	6.	Tanjore
Tripura	1.	South Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Agra
	2.	Allahabad
	3.	Kanpur
	4.	Sultanpur
	5.	Sonebhadra
	6.	Dehradun
	7.	Chamoli
	8.	Nainital
Union Territories		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.	Andamans
Chandigarh	1.	Chandigarh
Delhi	1.	Delhi
Total :	87	

STATEMENT III

List of districts where Paryavaran Vahinis are to be constituted in near future

STATE	SL. NO.	DISTRICT
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kurnool
	2.	Mehboobnagar
	3.	Medak
	4.	Ranga Reddy
	5.	Nalgonda
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Changlang
	2.	Dibang Valley
	3.	East Kameng
	4.	Lohit
	5.	Lower Subansiri
	6.	Tawang
	7.	Tirap
	8.	Upper Subansiri
	9.	West Kameng
	10.	West Siang
	11.	Papumpare
Bihar	1.	Dhanbad
	2.	Ranchi

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
	3.	Singhbhum
	4.	Godda
	5.	West Champaran
Gujarat	1.	Dangs
	2.	Bharauch
	3.	Surat
	4.	Junagarh
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba
	2.	Mandi
	3.	Bilaspur
Jammu & Kashmir	1.	Jammu
	2.	Baramula
	3.	Leh
Karnataka	1.	Belgaum
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Balaghat
	2.	Bilaspur
	3.	Jabalpur
	4.	Hoshangabad
	5.	Satna

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
	6.	Sehore
	7.	Betul
	8.	Bhopal
	9.	Chhatarpur
	10.	Datia
	11.	Dewas
	12.	Dhar
	13.	East Nimar
	14.	Guna
	15.	Gwalior
	16.	Indore
	17.	Jhabua
	18.	Mandla
	19.	Morena
	20.	Narsinghpur
	21.	Panna
	22.	Raigarh
	23.	Raipur
	24.	Rajnandgaon
	25.	Ratlam

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
Maharashtra	26.	Rewa
	27.	Sagar
	28.	Seoni
	29.	Shajapur
	30.	Shivpuri
	31.	Surguja
	33.	Tikamgarh
	34.	Ujjain
	35.	Vidisha
	36.	West Nimar
	37.	Dewas
	1.	Pune
	2.	Bombay City
	3.	Jalgaon
	4.	Nasik
	5.	Auranabad
	6.	Ahmednagar
	7.	Kolhapur
	8.	Satara
	9.	Sholapur

<i>STATE</i>	<i>SL. NO.</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
	10.	Sangli
Rajasthan	1.	Chittorgarh
Sikkim	1.	South Sikkim
	2.	West Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	1.	Nilgiris
	2.	South Arcot
	3.	Trichy
	4.	Salem.
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Ghaziabad
	2.	Deoria
	3.	Moradabad
	4.	Saharanpur
	5.	Meerut
	6.	Muzaffarnagar
Union Territories		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
Lakshadweep	1.	Lakshadweep.
Pondicherry	1.	Pondicherry.
Total :		95

"Utilisation of Foreign Aid"

140. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that over Rs.800 crores of foreign aid received by his Ministry for various projects has remained unutilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for non-utilisation of such assistance, project-wise;

(c) the agencies/officials responsible therefor;

(d) the action taken against those found responsible; and

(e) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to monitor and ensure effective utilisation of foreign assistance in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Wagon Unit

1283. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Wagon units resort to cartel bidding" appearing

in the 'Business Standard', New Delhi dated June 22, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken to smash this cartel bidding by the wagon manufacturers, when the PSUs in West Bengal are threatened with closure and lay-offs for non-release of orders for wagon supplies by the Railways?

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

(b) Wagon India Limited have submitted offers on behalf of its 10 constituent wagon builders even though tender enquiries were issued individually to each wagon builder. Offers have also been received from 8 other firms.

(c) and (d). The tender will be finalised taking various aspects into account. However, six public sector units including the four in West Bengal have also submitted their offers through Wagon India Limited. All aspects will be taken into consideration while settling the tender.

[Translation]

Bookstall Contracts

1284. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the contract of bookstalls was awarded to M/s A.H. Wheeler and Co. along with the number of such railway stations;

(b) the total amount of rent paid by this company to the Railways during the last three years for setting up stalls at various stations;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to adopt any pattern to allot stalls on the basis of higher bids by floating tenders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) M/s A.H. Wheeler & Co. are operating bookstalls at Railway stations for about 110 years and at present they are operating at 258 Railway stations.

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

(c) to (e). As per extant policy, all new bookstalls are reserved for unemployed graduates, their partnerships, associations, etc. and there is no proposal to change the policy for the present.

Food Corporation of India

1285. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge scandal involving supply of rice, rape-seed oil and other edible materials by the Food Corporation of India

has occurred in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India deals in rice, wheat and sugar only. The FCI supplies Public Distribution System articles to the State Government or its nominees from the Corporation's godowns duly loaded in trucks for distribution through Public Distribution System (PDS) network. Since the stocks loaded in the trucks are duly acknowledged by the State/Union Territory Governments or its nominees, both in respect of weight and quality, the responsibility for further movement and distribution thereafter squarely rests with the respective State/Union Territory Government.

However in 1992 certain allegations of diversion of PDS rice and wheat in Manipur came to the notice of the Government. The State Government was advised to tighten its machinery to ensure regular and uninterrupted movement of stocks. The Corporation was asked to draw up a programme for established at least one supply point within each State in the North East where the entire PDS allocations for the respective States could be made available with the objective of reducing pilferage theft enroute.

Cotton Cultivation

1286. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :

SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cotton is grown in Andhra Pradesh as one of the important commercial and fibre crops ;

(b) if so, the total area under cotton cultivation upto the end of January 1994 and the total production of cotton during 1993-94 in the State;

(c) whether area under cultivation of cotton in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 is very less as compared to previous year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the main reason therefor; and

(e) the extent to which the cotton crop area is likely to be improved during 1994-95 and estimated production likely to be achieved ?

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

(b) The total area under cotton cultivation and its production during 1993-94 in Andhra Pradesh is estimated as 651 thousand hectares and 1368 thousand bales of 170 kgs. each respectively.

(c) The area under cotton cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 was lower than the previous year.

(d) The area under cotton cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 is estimated as 651 thousand hectares as

against 806 thousand hectares in -1992-93. The decline in area is attributed mainly to adverse rainfall and weather conditions at the time of sowing.

(e) The coverage of area under cotton cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during 1994-95 is expected to be normal. It is too early to indicate the likely production of cotton in the State at this stage as much would depend upon the behaviour of rainfall and weather conditions in the coming months.

"Dabhol Power Project "

1287. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether assessment of environmental impact in connection with the Dabhol Power Project has been made;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has approved the Dabhol Power Project of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, when and the conditions/ suggestions made by his Ministry therefor;

(d) whether the Government have rejected some of these conditions/ suggestions made therein ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Approval from environmental angle was accorded on 16th February, 1994

subject to conditions which include the following :

- Boiler to have provision for dual fuel firing;
- Housing colony should be shifted atleast 500 metre away from the High Tide Line (HTL) ;
- Water intake and effluent discharge points should not be located in the estuary ;
- The minimum stipulated distance from the HTL with respect to the Main Plant, Storage Tanks, etc. should be maintained;
- Master plan of the area to be prepared ;
- A green Belt to be developed ;
- Off-site and on-site management plan should be prepared for oil spills;

Adequate measures to be taken for ensuring minimum emissions of oxides of nitrogen.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Passenger Facilities

1288. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the railway stations in Bihar where facilities of waiting rooms, restaurant, drinking water, toilets, retiring rooms and sheds on platforms are not available;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out in this regard and if so, the number of cases referred to the Railway Advisory Committee;

(c) whether it is proposed to provide these facilities on the stations during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Wagon Manufacturing Units

1289. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up more wagon manufacturing units to meet the growing needs of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where such units are proposed to be set up?

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

(b and (c). Do not arise.

Emu Coaches

1290. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:-

(a) the number of EMU coaches procured by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of coaches supplied/ provided to Zonal Railway during the above mentioned years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to procure more such coaches during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the share of each Zonal Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS :
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The number of EMU coaches procured and supplied to Zonal Railways for suburban services is as under:-

Year	Total No. of EMU coaches manufactured	Zonal Railway-wise share					
		ER	SER	NR	SR	CR	WR
1991-92	178	82	13	13	21	40	9
1992-93	180	74	30	6	19	33	18
1993-94	277	41	40	11	15	116	54

(c) Yes, Sir.

services during the current year 1994-95.

(d) 210 EMU coaches are planned to be procured/manufactured for suburban

(e) Share of each Zonal Railway is as under :-

Year	Railways						
	ER	SER	NR	SR	CR	WR	TOTAL
1994-95	45	24	21	6	78	36	210

[Translation]

"Endangered species of wild animal "

1291. SHRI DHARMANNWA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister

of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the species of musk deer are getting extinct;

(b) the names of other wild animals and birds which are on the verge of extinction; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect these endangered species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No, Sir. However, it is an endangered species.

(b) A list of animals and birds classified by the Zoological Survey of India as "Endangered", is given in the statement attached.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to protect the endangered species included:

1. Hunting of Scheduled wild animals has been banned by law.
2. Central assistance is provided to State/UT Govts. for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.
3. Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers, elephants and rhinos and their habitat are being implemented.
4. A network of wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna. Financial assistance

is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries on request from the State Governments.

5. Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities whenever information of illegal trading in wild animals reach them.
6. International trade in endangered species of animals/birds and articles made thereof is regulated under the provisions of the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). India is a Party to the Convention.
7. Regional and sub-Regional offices of Wildlife Preservation are set up mostly at the main export centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wildlife products.
8. Cooperation of Police, BSF, Coast Guard and Army is also taken in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.
9. There is a scheme for payment of reward to the informer, which among other things, helps in getting intelligence regarding smuggling of wildlife products.

STATEMENT

LIST OF ENDANGERED ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Mammals

S.No.	Common Name	Scientific name
1.	Liontailed Macaque	Macaca silenus (Linnaeus)
2.	Wolf	Canis lupus Linnaeus
3.	Brown Bear	Ursus arctos isabellinus Horsfield
4.	Malabar Civet	Viverra zibetha Blyth
5.	Caracal	Felis caracal schmitzi Matschie
6.	Asiatic Lion	Panthera leo persica (Meyer)
7.	Lesser Onehorned Rhinoceros	Rhinoceros sondaicus Desmarest
8.	Asiatic Wild Ass	Asinus hemionus khur (Lesson)
9.	Kiang	Asinus kiang (Moorcroft)
10.	Pygmy Hog	Sus salvanus (Hodgson)

Scientific name

Common Name

S.No.

11.	Musk Deer	Moschur moschiferus Linnaeus
12.	Swamp Deer	Cervus duvauceli G. Cuvier
13.	Manipur Thamin	Cervus eldi eldi M'Clelland
14.	Yak	Bos mutus (Przewalski)
15.	Wild Buffalo	Bubalus bubalis (Linnaeus)
16.	Blackbuck	Antelope cervicapra (Linnaeus)
17.	Tibetan Gazelle	Procapra picticaudate Hodgson
18.	Takin	Budorcas taxicolor Hodgson
19.	Himalayan Tahr	Hemitragus jemlahicus (H. Smith)
20.	Nilgiri Tahr	Hemitragus hylocrius (Ogilby)
21.	Ibex	Capra ibex Linnaeus
22.	Markhor	Capra falconeri (Wagner)

Scientific name

Common Name

S.No.

Caprolagus hyclocrius (Ogilby)

Hispid Hare

23.

Balenoptera musculus Linnaes

Blue Whale

24.

Physeter catodon Linnaeus

Sperm Whale

25.

BIRDS

Ciconia ciconia boyciana Swinhoe

Eastern White Stork

26.

Dendrocygna bicolor (Vieillot)

Large Whistling Teal

27.

Anas gibberifrons albogularis (Hume)

Andaman Teal

28.

Aquila chrysaetos daphanea Severtzov

Himalayan Golden Eagle

29.

Gypaetus barbatus aureus (Hablizl)

Himalayan Bearded Vulture

30.

Pandion haliaetus haliaetus (Linnaeus)

Osprey

31.

Falco peregrinus peregrinator Sundevall

Shahin Falcon

32.

Megapodius freycinet Gaimard

Nicobar Megapode

33.

S.No.	Common Name	Scientific name
34.	Western Tragopan	Tragopan melanocephalus (J.E. Gray)
35.	Himalayan Monal Pheasant	Lophophorus impejanus (Latham)
36.	Slater's Monal Pheasant	Lophophorus slateri Jardon
37.	Elwes's Eared Pheasant	Crossoptilon crossoptilon harmani Elwes
38.	Koklass Pheasant	Pucrasia macrolopha (Lesson)
39.	Cheer Pheasant	Catreus wallichii (Hardwicke)
40.	Hume's Batailled Pheasant	Symaticus humiae humiae (Hume)
41.	Peacock Pheasant	Polyplectron bicalcaratum (Linnaeus)
42.	Blacknecked Crane	Grus nigricollis Przevalski
43.	Siberian Crane	Grus leucogeranus Pallas
44.	Indian Skimmer	Rhynchops albigollis Swainsod
45.	Nicobar Pigeon	Caloenas nicobarica nicobarica (Linnaeus)
46.	Great Horned Owl	Bubo bubo (Linnaeus)

S.No.	Common Name	Scientific name
REPTILES		
47.	Green Sea Turtle	Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus)
48.	Batagur	Batagur baska (Gray)
49.	Gharial	Gavialis gangeticus (Gmelin)
50.	Estuarine Crocodile	Crocodylus porosus Schneider
51.	Mugger	Crocodylus palustris (Lesson)
52.	Water Monitor	Varanus salvator (Laurenti)
53.	Common India Monitor	Varanus Bengalensis (Daudin)
54.	Yellow Monitor	Varanus flavescens (Gray)
55.	Indian Desert Monitor	Varanus griseus (Daudin)
56.	Retiulated Python	Python reticulatus (schneider)
AMPHIBIANS		
57.	Himalayan Newt	Tylotriton verrucosus Anderson.

Allahabad Museum

1293. SHRI ANAND RATNAMAURYA

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts in each category in the National Museum at Allahabad;

(b) the number of posts reserved for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and the number of persons appointed in each category;

(c) the details of steps being taken by the Government to fill up these reserved posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d). In Allahabad Museum sanctioned posts under various categories are as under :-

Category	Posts
Group A	2
Group B	9
Group C	20
Group D	51

Reservation for purpose of appointment is with reference to the vacancies arising in each category. The appointments under reservation for each of the category is made as per the reservation roster and as per the instructions of the Government of India from time to time. Vacancies are filled up according to these instructions. However, there are backlog vacancies in this organisation and the Government have already issued instructions to accelerate the filling up of the vacancies meant for various reserved categories and to clear the backlog by specified timeframe.

Apna Bazar

1294. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI

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

(a) whether a series of "Apna Bazar" on the lines of Super Bazar has been introduced in Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government have also purchased its shares; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government is concerned with setting up of department stores under cooperative

sector which are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act in Delhi under the name of Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar or Cooperative Store. Government does not have any details regarding "Apna Bazar" in Delhi.

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

[English]

Super Bazar

1295. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in "Hindustan Times" dated April 6, 1994 about prices of Haldi powder, Dhania powder and Red chilly in Super Bazar;

(b) whether these grinded spices were not available in any of the branch stores of the Super Bazar on or about April 6, 1994;

(c) if so, the reasons for publishing the rates of non-existent goods in the Hindustan Times; and

(d) whether the Government have

enquired into the matter and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. However, Super Bazar has reported that the price list of only those spices are published which are available on their shelves.

International Food Assistance

1296. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state the quantity and value of food assistance provided by India to foreign countries including Russia, Afghanistan and other neighbouring countries during the last three years, year-wise, item-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD : (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : The quantity and value of rice and wheat given as assistance from the Central Pool to the foreign countries during the last three years are indicated below:-

YEAR	IMPORTING COUNTRY	COMMODITY	QUANTITY SHIPPED (MT) NETT.	VALUE (APPROX.) LAKH RS.
1991-92	1. U.S.S.R.	Rice	9,798	683.51£
	2. Maldives	Rice	911	44.64*
	3. Bangladesh	Rice	4,995	247.19*
	4. Iraq	Rice Wheat products	5,000	54.42*
1992-93	1. Russia	Rice	3,000	165.00 £
	2. Cuba	Rice	10,068	749.92**
1993-94	Nepal	Rice	10,000	650.00@

£ : As a gift
 * : As relief assistance.
 ** : As loan.
 @ : As grant.

*[Translation]***Delivery of Container Goods**

1297. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to give guarantee for delivering the container goods to its destination in time;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to pay compensation for not delivering the goods in time ; and

(c) the names of the container depots connected with Rail routes proposed for guarantee at present ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to run limited number of only International traffic container traffic container trains on scheduled paths within fixed transit time between Inland Container Depot, Tughlakabad and the sea Ports of Bombay, Nhava Sheva and Madras with a provision for working out a system of penalty time. These terms are only between Container Corporation of India Ltd. and Indian Railways.

[English]

**Assistance to Karnataka from
Consumer Welfare fund.**

1298. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the last three years for assistance from the Consumer Welfare Fund, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications cleared so far;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for quick disposal of the remaining cases; and

(d) the amount of assistance released so far from the above fund, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) The Consumer Welfare Fund has been made operational with effect from 27th January, 1994. Upto 31st May, 1994, 477 applications were received. The State-wise information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) So far, approx. 60 applications have examined, out of which 13 applications, which were complete in all respects, were placed before the Stading Committee, out of which 8 applications have been cleared.

(c) Government is strengthening the existing infrastructure which has been provided to deal with the work of Consumer Welfare Fund.

(d) Release orders have not been issued so far.

STATEMENT**THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE CONSUMER WELFARE FUND**

<i>Sl. No. States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of applications Received</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	111
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-
3. Assam	1
4. Bihar	13
5. Goa	1
6. Gujarat	14
7. Haryana	10
8. Himachal Pradesh	2
9. J. & K.	-
10. Karnataka	11
11. Kerala	33
12. Madhya Pradesh	2
13. Maharashtra	13
14. Manipur	
15. Meghalaya	

<i>Sl. No. States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of applications Received</i>
16. Mizoram	49
17. Nagaland	-
18. Orissa	28
19. Punjab	5
20. Rajasthan	36
21. Sikkim	
22. Tamil Nadu	65
23. Tripura	1
24. Uttar Pradesh	39
25. West Bengal	12
26. A & N Islands	-
27. Chandigarh	3
28. D & N Islands	-
29. Daman & Diu	-
30. Delhi.	25
31. Pondicherry	1
Total	477

Railway Line between Santragadi-Panskure-Kharagpur

1299. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to construct fourth Railway line from Santragadi and Panskure and third line from Panskure to Kharagpur and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Railway has been asked to update the survey already carried out taking into account the present transport demand from the industry, status of the already planned new plants/ industry, likely change in the pattern of freight movement due to electrification of Adra-midnapur and possible changes in coal linkages and coal movement.

Further consideration of the project would be possible after the survey report becomes available.

Locust Management Method

1300. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch anti locust drive as being launched in United Kingdom and China ;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the financial assistance, if any, provided for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to

be taken by the Government to upgrade the technology to control the menace of locusts at par with other developed countries of the World?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Sir, the Government is maintaining a permanent Locust Warning Organisation (LWO) for survey and control of locusts population over 2.0 lacs sq. kms of scheduled desert area. The Government is not aware of any environmentally sound Locust Management Method developed in China. Trials on bio-control of locust with fungal pathogenes have been undertaken in United Kingdom. However, the commercial viability of the method is yet to be established. So far, it has not been feasible to control locust plagues with bio-control agents.

(c) Efforts have been made by the Government to upgrade the locust control technology by setting up a remote Sensating Laboratory to improve locust Surveillance and forecasting.

Unauthorised passengers in Reserved Coaches.

1301. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the malpractices detected in reservations in each division of the Railways during the last two years; and

(b) the actions taken against railway employees, reservation agents and touts

etc. found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS :
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b).
Information is being collected and will be laid
on the Table of the Sabha.

Foodgrains to Tripura

1302. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased
to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received
complaints about the unsatisfactory transport
arrangements for the supply of foodgrains
to Tripura recently and the resultant failure
of the distribution system in the
State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and
the agencies entrusted with the work of
transportation of foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD : (SHRI KALP NATH
RAI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Complaints about
non-fulfillment of certain obligations by two
transporters have been received, but that
has not affected the total availability of
stocks in the State (FCI+ State Government
put together) to affect food distribution
system of the State. In the last few months,
the stock with State and FCI put together
has always been sufficient to maintain the
monthly PDS supplies.

As regards action against
transporters, FCI has already initiated the
same.

The induction of foodgrains into Tripura
is undertaken by rail, road and riverine
mode of transports and there is no cause
for alarm about the stock availability.

Demand of Fertilizers

1303. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) the estimated requirement of
fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh during the
current financial year;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers supplied
to State Government so far;

(c) whether there is a shortfall in
supplying the fertilizers to the State
Government as compared to last two years;
and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI
ARVIND NETAM) : (a). Since the decontrol
of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers with
effect from 25.8.92, the requirement of
Nitrogenous fertilisers namely Urea,
Ammonium Sulphate (AS) Ammonium
Chloride (AC) and Calcium Ammonium
Nitrate (CAN) only are assessed in
consultation with the State Government and
the fertiliser industry in advance of each
cropping season namely Kharif (April to
September) and Rabi (October to March).
However, information on the potential
requirement of Phosphatic and Potassic
fertilisers is obtained from the State
Governments in advance of the season.

The table below gives the assessed requirement of Nitrogenous fertilisers and potential requirement of Di-Ammonium

Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) in Andhra Pradesh for Kharif, 1994 season :

(Lakh tonnes)

Assessed requirement

1.	Urea	8.25
2.	AS	0.67
3.	AC	0.10
4.	CAN	0.66

Potential requirement

1.	DAP	3.20
2.	MOP	0.66

The assessment of Urea and the potential requirement of DAP and MOP for Rabi, 1994-95 season will be made at the appropriate time as per procedure explained above. Low analysis nitrogenous fertilisers like Ammonium Sulphate. Ammonium Nitrate have been decontrolled with effect from 10.6.1994. Hence their

allocations will not be made as part of ECA Supply Plan in future.

(b) to (d). The table below gives the availability and consumption/sale of Urea, the distribution, price etc. which is regulated by the Government:

(Lakh tonnes Urea)

	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Consumption</i>
Kharif, 92	6.97	6.46
Rabi, 1992-93	10.36	9.18
Total 1992-93	17.33	15.64

	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Consumption</i>
Kharif, 93	9.98	7.50 (Estt.)
Rabi, 1993-94	10.53	10.10 (Estt.)
Total 1993-94	20.51	17.60 (Estt.)
Kharif, 94 (1.4.94 to 15.7.1994)	3.57	2.35 (Sales)

There are no reports of shortage of Urea from the Government of Andhra

(e) whether the objective for setting up of this control room has been achieved?

Pradesh during current Kharif, 94 season.

Ammonium chloride and calcium

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

[Translation]

Super Bazar

1304. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(b) It collects information with regard to sale proceeds of the previous day from retail outlets and also receives information of stock position of various items in the retail outlets.

(a) whether any control room has been set up in the Super Bazar;

(c) Since this system is for day to day monitoring of the sales and stock position, such information is not placed before Managing Committee.

(b) if so, the functions of this control room;

(d) It is located at Head Office at Connaught Place and has 3 employees working therein.

(c) the details of services being taken by the Super Bazar Management Committee from this control room;

(e) yes, Sir.

Film under Consumer Protection Act

(d) the location of the control room and the number of employees working therein; and

1305. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to bring films under the purview of Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE : (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c) Deficient services relating to entertainment, amusement or purveying of news or information which have been hired or availed of for a consideration are covered under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. At present, there is no proposal with this Ministry to amend the Act further.

[English]

Social Welfare Advisory Boards

1306. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to register State Social Welfare Advisory Boards under the Companies Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to meet the total expenditures of these State Boards from the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details have not been worked out.

Dairy Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

1307. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY : SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been asked to take steps for intensifying dairy programmes in ten districts under the Operation Flood;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to implement integrated Dairy Project at a cost of Rs. 15.33 crores with the loan from the National Co-operative Development Corporation and State Government on 70:50 basis ;

(c) if so, the districts where this programme has been initially drawn-up; and

(d) the total amount to be spent on the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Dairy Development Programme under Operation Flood-III in Andhra Pradesh covers 17 districts grouped into 11 Milk Unions. These districts have good potential for dairy development

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the funding is in the ratio of 70 : 30 and not 70 : 50.

(c) The project sanctioned by National Cooperative Development Corporation will be implemented in the districts of Khammam, Karimnagar and Warangal of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) A total amount of Rs.15.33 crore will be spent on implementation of this project.

Imported palmolein Oil.

1308. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 19, 1994 to Unstarred Question No. 3857 and state;

(a) whether the balance quantity of imported palmolein has been disposed of so far;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether being it costly no one is prepared to purchase it; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government

to sell the existing stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) Out of the quantity of 42,000 MT of edible oil (palmolein) imported during 1993-94 for supply to States/UTs under PDS, about 6100 MT remains to be disposed of.

(b) The existing quantity of palmolein has since been allocated to various States/UTs and the same is in the process of being lifted.

(c) The end retail price of imported edible oil distributed through PDS is lower than the open market prices of most varieties of edible oils.

(d) In view of reply to (b) above question does not arise.

Lightning Deaths

1309. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several incidence of lightning strikers and cloud burst have come to the notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith

the loss of lives and property as a result thereof ;

(c) the extent of relief/assistance provided by the Union Government to the victims;

(d) whether similar incidents have also been reported during 1992 and 1993;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the remedial measures being taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected.

Railway Accidents

1310. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has expressed his concern over the railway accidents in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it has also been revealed that most of the accidents occurred due to human failure ;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report on Railways for the year ending 31.3.1993 has made a mention of accidents on Indian Railways and has highlighted train accidents that occurred during 1989-90 to 1991-92 on South Central Railway.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The safety measures are taken continuously to prevent accidents. They are reviewed from time to time and new measures are introduced on the basis of the recommendations made in the accident inquiry reports. Staff in operational categories are given intensive training of various types, and their performance is monitored closely. Drivers are regularly counselled with regard to their driving techniques. An unscheduled out-of-course screening of drivers with less than 10 years of driving service has been conducted and deficient staff have been given crash training recently. Operating and maintenance practices adopted at the grass root level are reviewed and necessary reorientation carried out to contain lapses on the part of individual staff. Other major steps taken to prevent accidents include renewal and rehabilitation of over-aged assets like track, bridges, signalling systems, rolling stock, etc. Intensive checks are carried out for signalling and telecom. gears, maintenance depots of wagons and locomotives and quality of out-turn from the workshops. Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles is being resorted to identify fractures.

Linking of Agartala With Capital

1311. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to connect Agartala with the National Capital ; and

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

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

(b) A railway line already exists between Kumarghat and Delhi. A survey has been taken up for a new line between Agartala and Kumarghat. Further consideration of the project would depend upon the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

Fire incident in Neelachal Express

1312. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fire incident in a reserved compartment of Neelachal Express from New Delhi to Puri between Bharthana and Samu railway stations in June, 1994 ;

(b) if so, the causes of the incident;

(c) the extent of damage caused to the Railway property

(d) the action taken against negligent persons involved therein and

(e) the steps being taken to avoid such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS :
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). There was no fire incident. However, smoke was noticed from the V belts of the underslung alternator of Coach No. 8387 of 2816 Dn. New Delhi-Puri Express between Bharthana and Samhon railway stations on 20.6.94. The cause of the incident is attributed to jamming of the bearing of the alternator.

(c) The damage is estimated to be about Rs. 600/-

(d) Does not arise as it is a case of material failure.

(e) Railways have been asked to ensure proper inspection of bearings during overhaul.

Betelleaf Research Centre

1313. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Agricultural and Betel Leaf Research Centre at Tamruk in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the specific steps taken by the Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE. : (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Locomotives

1314. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal, diesel and electric locomotives manufactured in the country during the last two years ;

	1992-93	1993-94
(i) Diesel Locomotives	181	152
(ii) Electric Locomotives	137	152

No steam locomotive was manufactured.

(b) the present capacity for the manufacture of these locomotives ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The number of diesel and electric locomotives manufactured in the Railway Production Units and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the only public sector undertaking from where procurement of locomotives is made by Indian Railways is as follows :-

(b) The present capacity of the Railway Production Units manufacturing locomotives is as follows :-

Diesel Locomotive Works	-	150 Diesel locomotives
Chittaranjan locomotive Works	-	150 Electric Locomotives

In addition, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have been supplying Electric Locomotives to Indian Railways at a rate of 12 locomotives per year.

(c) The estimated expenditure on procurement of locomotives by Indian Railways during 1993-94 was Rs. 696.45 Crores.

Sugar Scam

1315. DR. SUDHIR RAY :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a committee to probe into the sugar scam ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and [Translation]

(c) the time by which the committee is expected to give its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c). Government has already ordered an enquiry regarding the situation arising out of shortage in availability of sugar in the current sugar season. This enquiry has been entrusted to Shri Gain Prakash, retired Comptroller and Auditor General of India. He is expected to submit his report in one month's time.

Scrap Metal

1316. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of scrap metal is lying with the Railways all over the country ;

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

(c) the norms and conditions laid down to dispose of the same ; ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There is no unusual accumulation of scrap on any Zonal Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The disposal of scrap is arranged through Public auctions/tender sales by Railways/Production Units regularly.

Direct Train from Surat to Bihar

1317. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for starting a direct train from Surat to Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Examined but not found feasible.

[English]

Restoration of Trains

1318 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received to restore passenger trains between Repalle and Vijayawada via Tenali on the South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government there to?

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

(b) Examined but not found feasible. thereof

Tax-Free Bonds By Railways

1319. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Railways were the major beneficiary of the tax-free public sector bonds scheme ;

(b) if so, the revenue mopped up through these tax-free bonds by his Ministry during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) whether consequent upon the recent decision of the Government to phase out the tax-free public sector bonds, the revenue of the Indian Railways is likely to be reduced substantially ;

(d) if so, the details and the extent

(e) whether to make up the deficiency in their revenue, the Railway Board has decided to tap the Euro-market in a big way and float Euro-bonds;

(f) if so, the details thereof

(g) whether the norms for floating of Euro-bonds have been finalised ; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Funds raised by PSUs under the Ministry of Railways through tax-free bonds during the last three years are as under :

1991-92	:	Rs. 1611.64 Crores
1992-93	:	Rs. 10.5 Crores
1993-94	:	Rs. 845.44 Crores

(c) and (d). While the aggregate approval of tax-free bonds has been marginally reduced, there is no reduction

in the allocation for railways as per details below :

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total allocations</i>	<i>Allocations for Railways</i>
1993-94	1950	950
1994-95	1900	950

(e) to (h) During 1994-95, the Indian Railways envisage tapping of the Indian market through the PSUs under the Ministry of Railways to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores through both tax-free and taxable bonds. Necessary action is being taken for raising funds to the maximum possible extent. There is no proposal, at present, for IRFC raising any money through issue of Eurobonds.

Non-formal Education Programme

1320. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

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

(a) whether non-formal education programme is being revamped to enable drop-outs and working children to receive basic elementary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Girls/education;

(c) whether the Central assistance has been increased during 1994-95;

(d) if so, the extent thereof as compared to last year, State-wise ;

(e) whether a provision is also being made to facilitate the entry of students from the non-formal system to formal schools ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) the number of voluntary

organisations helping in implementing the said programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (g). The programme of Non-Formal Education (NFE) has been recently revised and revamped for implementation in the 8th Plan. The revised scheme of NFE lays special emphasis on education of girls and provides for increase in percentage of girls' NFE centres from 25% to 40%. The cost parameters for financial assistance to States/ Voluntary Agencies have been enhanced. During 1993-94, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 106.69 crores was sanctioned to various implementing agencies for implementation of the programme. This year, the budget provision for the scheme is Rs. 131.27 crores. The budget allocation under the programme is not made State-wise.

Provision for lateral entry of students from Non-Formal System to formal System already exists in the Scheme. The NFE students are periodically evaluated and on attainment of academic level equivalent to Classes V & VIII, they become eligible for admission in formal schools.

At present, 444 Voluntary Agencies are implementing the programme of NFE.

Kendriya Vidyalaya

1321. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have

received requests/proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in Himachal Pradesh, particularly at Una, Bilaspur and Shimla, etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) : Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated they had received proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at Rekonig Peo, Distt. Kinnaur ; Sarhan, Distt. Shimla; SSB Sapri Gwalamukhi and 'Gherwin Barsand Distt. Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has approved opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at ITBP Sarhan, Distt. Shimla during 1994-95.

Secondary Education

1322. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have proposal to constitute a task force for improving the quality of secondary education in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the views of various State Governments have been taken into account before taking any final decision in the matter ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b). The Programme of Action, 1992 contains a suggestion to set up a Task Force of study the existing position and status of the Boards of School Education and to draw up a Scheme to transform the Boards into effective instruments for bringing about qualitative improvement of secondary education. There is no proposal for any other Task Force.

(c) and (d) . The Programme of Action, 1992 has been unanimously approved by the Central Advisory Board on Education in which the Education Ministers of the State Governments are members.

Physical Education

1323. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI SURAJBHANU
SOLANK:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to integrate physical education with sports in primary level syllabus; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI
MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting to suggest ways & means to integrate Physical Education and Sports with the learning process.

The Committee has recommended the introduction of Physical Education and Sports in schools as a compulsory subject. It has recommended that atleast 40 minutes every day can be assigned to physical Education. All teachers should be provided Physical Education training through pre-service and in-service education courses. These courses should be conducted through District Institutes of Educational Training & B.Ed. colleges.

The Government has accepted the recommendations and requested the State Governments to incorporate these recommendations in the school curriculum.

[Translation]

'Ganga Action Plan Phase-II'

1324. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT :
DR. SAKSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government have
accorded approval to the Ganga Action
Plan Phase-II ;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to
commence for phase -II;

(c) the names of rivers and the works
to the executed thereon and the time-
schedule for the completion of the
project ;

(d) the estimated cost to be incurred
for completing this project and the share
of State Governments therefor alongwith
the names of the State Governments ;
and

(e) the names of the financial
institutions from which financial resources
are proposed to be provided for the project
and the names of those institutions whose
sanction has been received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The
Government have approved the Yamuna
and Gomati Action Plans under GAP Phase-
II. The other important schemes proposed
by the Governments under GAP-II relate
to 10 towns of UP, 11 towns of Bihar and 7
towns of West Bengal on river Ganga besides
the pollution abatement works for river
Damodar. These are under the consideration
of the Central Government.

(b) While the Yamuna and Gomati
Action Plans are under implementation, the
work on other schemes under GAP-II can
commence only after they have been
approved by the Government. The
Government is likely to take a decision
on the proposals under GAP-II in the current
calendar year.

(c) The Yamuna and Gomati Action Plans, the programmes for pollution abatement of Yamuna & Gomati rivers are scheduled to be completed in a period of four years. The works under these plans include interception, diversion and treatment of municipal waste water, setting up of crematoria, river front development, low cost sanitation and afforestation.

(d) The details are given in the

enclosed statement.

(e) The Overseas Economic Corporation fund, Japan is providing loan to part finance the works under Yamuna Action Plan. External assistance is also likely to be received from Overseas Development Administration (ODA), U.K., for Gomati Action Plan and from Govt. of Netherlands for works in Kanpur South City under GAP-II.

STATEMENT

1 *Cost of works to be shared equally between Centre and State*

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the State		Estimated Cost of Works	State Share
A.	Yamuna Action Plan		
(i)	Uttar Pradesh	213.75	106.875
(ii)	Haryana	113.85	56.925
(iii)	Delhi	16.18	8.090
	Sub-Total	343.78	171.89
B.	Gomti Action Plan		
	Uttar Pradesh	61.01	30.505
	Grand Total (A+B)	404.79	202.395
	Say Rs.	405 crores	202.50 crores
II.	Cost of Activities to be borne by the Central Govt. alone		16.00 crores

Abstract

Share of Central and State Governments

(a)	Centre	
	Cost of works on 50% basis	202.50
	Cost of Esstt., R&D etc.	16.00
	Total	218.50
(b)	State (UP, Haryana and Delhi)	
	Cost of Works on 50% basis	202.50

Soil Testing Laboratories

1325. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new soil and water testing laboratories set up during the last year, State-wise ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise ;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such laboratories at block level ;

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

(e) the number of such laboratories proposed to be set up in the country particularly in Bhiwani district of Haryana during the current year; and

(f) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) : Soil Testing Laboratories where water can also be analysed, are set up by Governments of States/Union Territories. All of State-wise Soil Testing Laboratories is given in the statement attached. During the last year, as reported, Governments of Punjab and Lakshadweep set up three Soil Testing Laboratories as per following details :-

	<i>No. of Soil Testing Laboratories</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs.)</i>
Punjab	2 (mobile)	10,00,000/-
Lakshadweep	1 (static)	94,000/-

Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilisers in which strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories is one of the components. The scheme with an outlay of Rs. 26 crores for Eighth Plan provides fund to the State Governments in this regard.

to set up such laboratories in each block.

(e) : There are already two Soil Testing Laboratories function at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. No new laboratory is proposed to be set up during current year in District Bhiwani.

(c) and (d) : There is no proposal

(f) : Does not arise.

STATEMENT

SOIL TESTING LABORATORIES RUN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND FERTILIZER INDUSTRY (1991-92)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Soil testing labs		Analysing Capacity ('000)	% Capacity utilisation
		Static	Mobil		
South Zone					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	8	355.00	93.4
2.	Karnataka	20	1	614.0	79.1
3.	Kerala	14	8	294.0	80.0
4.	Tamil Nadu	17	15	1041.0	100.5
5.	Pondicherry	2	-	20.0	94.5
6.	Andaman & N. Islands	1	-	12.0	60.9
7.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
8.	Lakshdweep	1	-	3.0	-
Total		81	32	2339.0	

Sl.No.	State	No. of Soil testing labs			Analysing Capacity ('000)	% Capacity utilisation
		Static	Mobil	Total		
West Zone						
9.	Gujarat	18	9	27	291.0	104.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23	11	34	437.0	47.2
11.	Maharashtra	23	4	27	236.0	78.3
12.	Rajasthan	8	14	22	265.0	98.3
13.	Goa	2	-	2	18.0	72.4
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	1.0	112.0
Total		75	38	113	1248.0	

Sl.No.	State	No. of Soil testing labs			Analysing Capacity ('000)	% Capacity utilisation
		Static	Mobil	Total		
North Zone						
15.	Haryana	27	1	28	308.0	78.7
16.	Punjab	29	19	48	475.0	95.3
17.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1	12	69.6	137.9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	62	23	85	1050.5	64.9
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	6	38.0	101.6
20.	Delhi	1	-	1	5.0	65.4
21.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
Total		133	47	180	1946.1	

Sl.No.	State	No. of Soil testing labs			Analysing Capacity ('000)	% Capacity utilisation
		Static	Mobil	Total		
East Zone						
22.	Bihar	36	4	40	361.5	36.7
23.	Orissa	15	4	19	390.0	46.7
24.	West Bengal	14	8	22	174.0	55.0
Total		65	16	81	925.5	

Sl.No.	State	No. of Soil testing labs			Analysing Capacity ('000)	% Capacity utilisation
		Static	Mobil	Total		
North East Zone						
25.	Assam	10	7	17	138.3	54.3
26.	Tripura	2	1	3	15.0	40.5
27.	Manipur	1	-	1	10.0	86.3
28.	Nagaland	1	2	3	20.0	50.0
29.	Meghalaya	3	-	3	17.0	100.0
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	5.0	23.0
31.	Sikkim	1	1	2	13.0	98.0
32.	Mizoram	1	-	1	8.0	81.2
Total		20	11	31	226.3	79.2
Total All India		374	144	518	6684.9	77.0

Production of Coarse grains

1326. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40 percent citizens living below poverty line are dependent on coarse grains than wheat and rice for their food requirements;

(b) if so, whether average rate of production of coarse grains like jwar, maize, millets grain etc. is very less as well as uncertain ;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a great potential of undertaking research work in this regard;

(e) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to increase average rate of production of coarse grains in this field;

(f) whether average expenditure being incurred by India in this field is less as compared to other developed countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (g) Information is

being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Vocational Institutions

1327. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vocational Institutions functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of students registered in such institutes, State-wise; and

(c) the grants provided by the Union Government to States for this purpose during the last three financial years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARISELJA) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level vocational courses have been sanctioned in 5701 institutions in the country. A statement - I indicating State-wise position is attached.

(b) The scheme provides for enrolment of 25 students in each vocational section.

(c) the grants released to States/ UTs for implementing Vocational Education programme during the last three years are given in the statement - II attached.

STATEMENT - I*Number of Vocational Schools/Institutions*

<i>Name of the State/UT</i>		<i>No. of Vocational Institutions</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	649
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	150
4.	Bihar	251
5.	Goa	33
6.	Gujarat	364
7.	Haryana	75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	38
10.	Karnataka	464
11.	Kerala	235
12.	Madhya Pradesh	390
13.	Maharashtra	854
14.	Manipur	19
15.	Meghalaya	10
16.	Mizoram	17

<i>Name of the State/UT</i>		<i>No. of Vocational Institutions</i>
17.	Negaland	8
18.	Orissa	231
19.	Punjab	282
20.	Rajasthan	155
21.	Sikkim	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	600
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	710
25.	West Bengal	39
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	6
27.	Chandigarh	11
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
29.	Daman & Diu	2
30.	Delhi	38
31.	Lakshwadeep	---
32.	Pondicherry	12
Total :		5701

STATEMENT II

GRANTS TO STATES/UTS FOR IMPLEMENTING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1010.235	1584.915	640.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.355	--	--
3.	Assam	140.28	100.246	291.54
4.	Bihar	0.75	--	408.51
5.	Goa	49.65	92.562	56.93
6.	Gujarat	879.375	1070.736	781.73
7.	Haryana	155.00	131.44	228.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	56.858	59.417	---

S.No.	Name of State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.80	---	22.55
10.	Karnataka	324.996	727.470	1012.695
11.	Kerala	346.899	410.778	352.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	---	---
13.	Maharashtra	1230.25	2195.333	2035.74
14.	Manipur	44.00	7.183	7.40
15.	Meghalaya	---	---	---
16.	Mizoram	---	24.883	21.924
17.	Nagaland	---	---	1.40
18.	Orissa	---	1.22	650.00

S.No.	Name of State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
19.	Punjab	222.25	320.62	253.74
20.	Rajasthan	323.56	340.395	385.19
21.	Sikkim	0.044	5.32	7.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	727.90	--	700.16
23.	Tripura	---	---	4.13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	99.147	581.39	258.42
25.	West Bengal	---	---	---
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	---	---	---
27.	Chandigarh	20.77	8.65	22.77
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	---	5.25	2.79
29.	Daman & Diu	---	---	3.09

S.No.	Name of State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
30.	Delhi	0.30	46.38	105.00
31.	Lakshwadeep	---	---	---
32.	Pondicherry	---	---	17.44
Total :		5657.419	7714.188	8271.469

[English]

Railway Line from Jogighopa to Silchar

1328. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start survey of Railway line from Jogighopa to Silchar immediately;

(b) whether a survey was already done for B.G. Line from Lanka to Silchar and the report submitted thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to review the survey report for Lanka-Silchar only with a length not exceeding 250 kms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(c) A feasibility study carried out in 1984 for providing a BG link between Lanka and Silchar revealed that the estimated cost of the 208.75 kms. long line would be Rs. 658.00 crores at 1983-84 price level. The present cost of the proposal may well be over Rs. 1150 crores.

(d) No such limitations is proposed.

(e) Northeast Frontier Railway will update the survey for the new BG line

between Lanka and Silchar also as an alternative to Jogighopa-Silchar new BG line.

Decrease in Railway Employees

1329. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decrease in the number of railway employees during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). The staff strength on Indian Railways is regulated according to the work load and the change in the work methods from time to time. The year-wise details of the employees (permanent and temporary both in open line and construction) working in the Railways during the last three years are as under:

1990-91	16,54,985
1991-92	16,57,232
1992-93	16,52,336

[English]

Degraded Forests lands to Private Parties

1330. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA :
SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to give waste and degraded forest lands to private companies/parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether W.W.F. India's Board of trustees strongly urged the Government not to allow diversion of degraded forest land for commercial purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government for giving waste and degraded forest lands to private companies/parties. However, in view of the increasing threat of encroachment upon the large quantum of degraded forest land in the country, and the need to afforest it urgently so as to expand green cover, inhibit encroachment and halt soil denudation, and also to meet rural fuel and fodder needs and thereby to reduce pressure on existing natural forests and protected areas, the Government is considering to involve industry in afforestation of severely degraded areas, in partnership with State Forest Development Corporations so as to augment the efforts and the financial resources available for afforestation schemes of the Central and State Governments NGOs and people's cooperatives.

(c) and (d) A reference from Secretary General, WWF-India expressing concern

about the press reports on the matter has been received. However, the apprehension of the Board of Trustees of WWF-India is mis-conceived, since there is no question of alienating forest land for the purpose. The matter was discussed at the recent Conference of Forest Ministers of States and Union Territories and at the National Environment Council. A scheme in this regard will be finalised only after careful assessment of various issues involved, including inter alia, its legal aspects, its likely effect on rights and concessions being enjoyed by local villagers and tribals in forest areas and the requirements of scientific silviculture and biodiversity conservation.

Oil Spill on Goa Shore

1331. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of a large-scale oil spill on the Goa shore from the trapped vessel sea transporter and serious threat of pollution to environment ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken to meet the problem; and

(d) the long term plan to avoid such occurrences alongwith the schemes formulated to control pollution and threat to environment for Goa shore during the Eighth Five year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c)

According to the information received from the Coast Guard, no significant oil spill had taken place on the Goa shore from the trapped vessel sea Transporter. Therefore, there is no threat of pollution to the environment. The vessel ran aground close to Goa coast on June 5, 1994 while it was carrying 1025 tons of heavy diesel and lubricants on board, Coast Guard ship and helicopter at Goa and Offshore petrol vessel with pollution response equipment were mobilised in time as a measure of caution to monitor and take remedial action in the event of oil spill. The Goa State Pollution Control Board was also alerted to keep its contingency action plan ready for beach cleaning operations if necessary. Fuel and lubricants were removed by pumping through discharge lines to tanker lorries.

(d) No specific scheme for control of pollution from oil spill for Goa shore has been formulated. However for this purpose, a National Contingency Plan has been prepared, for which the Coast Guard acts as a nodal agency to combat oil spill in Maritime Zone of India. A Crisis management Group, which includes representatives of various Ministries/ departments, has also been Constituted in the Ministry of Defence to deal with any crisis situation due to oil spill.

Fire in Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages.

1332. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

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

(a) whether the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL) appointed an enquiry Committee to probe into the fire incident which gutted the educational media and research centre in June, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMAR SELJA) : (a) and (b). An Enquiry Committee was appointed to investigate the fire incident that took place in June, 1994 in a portion of the old Educational Media & Research Centre of the Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL). The Committee consisted of :

1. Prof. J.P. Dimri, Dean (Foreign Languages), CIEFL, Hyderabad;
2. Prof. B.N. Garudachar, Professor of Electrical Engineering and Dean, Engineering College, OU, Hyderabad; and
3. Shri Yogeshwar Pratap, Superintending Engineer, Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad.

The terms of reference of the Committee were to enquire into :

1. the cause/source of the fire;
2. the extent of damage caused;
3. whether it was a case of sabotage; and
4. to suggest remedial and preventive measures to guard against the occurrence of such incidents in future.

The main findings of the Committee are as under :

1. The fire started accidentally due to short-circuit and failure of insulation coupled with adverse weather conditions prevailing at the time of the mishap.
2. The Committee could not find any evidence pointing to sabotage.
3. The internal wiring and acoustic panelling in the sound studio part, are totally damaged and have to be reconditioned afresh. The damage of the equipment as per EMRC estimates is Rs. 4.22 lakhs.

(c) The steps taken or proposed be taken to prevent the recurrence of

such incidents in future are as under :-

Steps taken :

Electrical wiring has been thoroughly checked. The insurance cover for the equipment as well as the new building has been obtained afresh.

Measures recommended for future:

1. Fire detection and audio-alarm system needs to be set up.
2. A centralised devise to indicate location of fire to be installed.
3. Valuable tapes should be stored in an independent fire proof room exclusively meant for such storage.
4. the electrical wiring should be of industrial grade, ensuring adequate power capacity and should be embedded in conduits.
5. The electrical wiring work should be entrusted to a competent licensed contractor of proven ability under the supervision of a responsible officer of the Institute.

Loss due to Natural Calamities

1333. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2795 on March 15, 1994 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information regarding natural calamities prone areas and loss incurred therein as a result of natural calamities during 1993 has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) the time by which information is likely to be collected ?

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

(c)and(d). Information regarding loss due to natural calamities during 1993 required for fulfilling the assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2795 in 15th March, 1994, is still awaited from 12 States and 4 Union Territories. All efforts are being made to collect necessary information from defaulting States/UTs expeditiously.

Railway Bridge over Ganga

1334. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state .

(a) whether a scheme for the construction of a Railway bridge over Ganga river from Pahleja to Digha (Bihar) for linking North Bihar with Patna is pending since

two decades;

(o) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be given approval for construction?

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

(b)and(c). A survey for a rail bridge across River Ganga near Patna was conducted in Feb. 91. The survey report revealed that the cost of the bridge would be about Rs. 468 crores with a negative rate of return. In view of the unremunerative nature of the project are faced with a resource crunch, construction of the bridge cannot be considered at present.

National Policy on Culture

1335. SHRI LAETA UMBREY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of an Approach Paper prepared on National Policy on culture ;

(b) the present status of the said policy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMAR SELJA): (a) Detailed aims and objectives are spelt out in the

paper. However, the main objective projected by the Approach Paper is to integrate all cultural activities, decentralise the hitherto centralised functions, promote and encourage voluntary and private efforts in the area of culture and to provide assistance for infrastructural facilities wherever necessary to promote Tribal and folk Arts including preservation of the dying forms, preserve and conserve the Cultural Heritage etc.

(b) and (c). The approach paper is under the Consideration of the Standing Committee of Parliament. The question of implementation shall arise only after final formulation of the policy.

Late Running of Trains

1336. SHRI SATY NARAYAN JATIYA

: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the time at which the superfast trains bound for Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin Railway stations actually arrived at these stations on 30th June 1994 and the time by which these trains were late from their scheduled time indicating the names of the trains and the reasons for late arrival in respect of each superfast train;

(b) the reasons for not running the trains at their scheduled time; and

(c) the effective measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) The details of the Superfast trains which arrived late at Delhi/New Delhi/Hazrat Nizamuddin on 30-6-1994 and the reasons of their late arrival are as under:-

S.No.	Train No. & name	Scheduled Arrival	Actual Arrival	Time by which arrived late		Reasons of late arrival
				Hrs.	Mins	
1.	2001 Bhopal-New Delhi Shatabdi Express.	2220 Hrs.	0135 Hrs.	3	15	Electric Loco-motive failure at Morena.
2.	2305 Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express.	0940 Hrs.	1105 Hrs.	1	25	Signal and Telecommuni- cation failure at Gahmar.
3.	2303 Howrah-New Delhi Poorva Exp.	1040 Hrs.	1255 Hrs.	2	15	Signal and Tele-communication failure at Bhadaura.
4.	2311 Howrah-Kalka Mail	1955 Hrs.	2030 Hrs.	-	35	Traffic A/c.
5.	2391 Patna-New Delhi Magarh Exp.	1155 Hrs.	1230 Hrs.	-	35	-do-
6.	2401 Patna-New Delhi Shramjeevi	0520 Hrs.	0630 Hrs.	-	10	Control failure at Ara & Signal failure at three Stns.

S.No.	Train No. & name	Scheduled Arrival	Actual Arrival	Time by which arrived late		Reasons of late arrival.
				Hrs.	Mins.	
Express.						
7.	2407/2409/2411 Jabalpur-Nagpur	0720 Hrs.	0737 Hrs.	-	17	Traffic A/c.
	Bilaspur-Hazrat Nizamuddi Exp.					
8.	2615 Madras-New Delhi G.T. Express	1145 Hrs.	1630 Hrs.	4	45	Goods train accident on Budni Midghat section and Electric Power failure.
9.	2617 Mangalore- Nizamuddin Exp.	1540 Hrs.	1635 Hrs.	-	55	Repercussion of accident at Budni.

S.No.	Train No. & name	Scheduled Arrival	Actual Arrival	Time by which arrived late		Reasons of late arrival.
				Hrs.	Mins.	
10.	2621 Madras- Nizamuddin Tamil Nadu Exp.	0645 Hrs.	1045 Hrs.	4		Repercussion of accident between Budni-Midghat ; worked on single line between Balharshah- Babupeth.
11.	2701 Miraj-Hazrat Nizamuddin Goa Express.	1445 Hrs.	1630 Hrs.	1	45	Late start ex.Miraj due to late arrival of link rake; Diesel Locomotive failure.
12.	2723 Secunderabad- New Delhi A.P. Exp.	0840 Hrs.	1310 Hrs.	4	30	Repercussion of accident between Budni-Midghat.

S.No.	Train No: & name	Scheduled Arrival	Actual Arrival	Time by which arrived late		Reasons of late arrival.
				Hrs.	Mins.	
13.	2815 Puri-New Delhi Express	1700 Hrs.	1920 Hrs.	2	20	Engineering restrictions and way & crossing.
14.	2926 Amritsar- Bombay Central Paschim Exp.	1610 Hrs.	2015 Hrs.	4	05	Diverted via Bharoli-Pathankot due to accident.
15.	2951 Bombay Central-New Delhi Rajdhani Express.	0955 Hrs.	1152 Hrs.	1	57	Signal and Tele- communication failure at ten stations.

(b) Trains run late due to various like Accidents, Bundhs Agitations, Fog/Bad Weather, Alarm Chain Pullings and other miscreant activities, Equipment failures, Engineering restrictions etc.

(c) Intensive chasing and round the clock monitoring to eliminate detentions within the control of the Railways.

[English]

Reservation Quota at Allahabad

1337. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation quota of berths at Fafamau, Phulpur, Mau, Aima Railway stations of Northern Railway in Allahabad district for the convenience of passengers travelling to and from Delhi and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). A reservation quota of 2 sleeper berths at Phaphamau, 4 Sleeper berths at Phulpur station by 1028 Gorakhpur-Varanasi Dadar Express and 2 Sleeper berths at Mauaima station by 1094 Mahangri Express is available for Bombay. A quota of 3 sleeper class berths by 4517 Unchahar Express for Delhi has also been provided at Phaphamau station. It has not been considered feasible to earmark any out station quota at Phulpur and Mauaima stations for Delhi due to heavy waiting list at train originating station leaving no scope for adjustment.

[Translation]

Purchase of Potato Seeds

1338. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) the name of the agencies through which Kufri Jyoti Variety Potato Seeds were purchased in Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh during the last three years and the quantity thereof; and

(b) the amount allocated to these States to distribute among the farmers for purchasing potato seeds during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

[English]

Crop Insurance Scheme

1339. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE :
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers benefited under the Crop Insurance Scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any evaluation of this scheme has been made ;

(d) to (f). Claims in all the States are settled except the following :-

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the remaining claims pertaining to above period under the schemes have been settled by now ;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(f) the time by which these claims are likely to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. During 1988 evaluation was made and following modifications were introduced in CCIS;

- i) Sum Insured was reduced to 100% of crop loan, subject to maximum limit of Rs. 10,000/- per farmer, against the earlier provision of 150% of the loan amount; and
- ii) Varying levels of indemnity depending upon variability of yield were introduced.

— The claim in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar for three season are pending for want of 1/3rd share from the State and will be settled as soon as the State Government remit their 1/3rd share.

— Due to late submission of yield data by the Orissa State, claims of Kharif 1993 season are under process at present.

— Total claims of Rs. 207 crore for Kharif 1993 season of Gujarat State are under scrutiny of Government of India and would be settled after scrutiny.

— Claims position for Rabi 1993-94 would be known only after receipt of yield data.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of farmers benefited during last three years (1991-91, 1992-93 and 1993-94 *)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476905
2.	Assam	3326

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Total No. of farmers benefited during last three years (1991-91, 1992-93 and 1993-94 *)</i>
3.	Bihar	206291
4.	Goa	244
5.	Gujarat	893958
6.	Himachal Pradesh	789
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.P. **
8.	Karnataka	51552
9.	Kerala	13343
10.	Manipur	N.P. **
11.	Madhya Pradesh	296644
12.	Maharashtra	437689
13.	Meghalaya	937
14.	Orissa	105683
15.	Rajasthan	N.P. **
16.	Tamil Nadu	118228
17.	Tripura	N.P. **
18.	Uttar Pradesh	N.P. **
19.	West Bengal	97455

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Total No. of farmers benefited during last three years (1991-91, 1992-93 and 1993-94 *)</i>
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	N.P. **
21.	Delhi	N.P. **
22.	Pondicherry	511
Total :		2703555

* Information for Rabi 1993-94 is not available. Therefore, information for Kharif 1993 season only is given.

** Not participating at present.

Development of Secured Landfill

1340. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for development of secured landfill on sites under Hazardous substance Management in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas identified under the scheme; and

(c) the financial assistance provided for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) According to Rule 8 of the Hazardous Wastes Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, the State Governments are required to identify hazardous wastes disposal sites and carry out detailed Environmental Impact Assessment. In order to initiate action, the Government had proposed to provide financial assistance to States, under the Central Assistance Scheme. Under this Scheme, all States were requested to submit proposals. No proposal has been received from Kerala State Government for financial assistance under this Scheme.

(c) Financial assistance upto a maximum limit of Rs. 5 lakhs is to be provided for each site to the State Governments/ State Pollution Control Boards for Collection of data, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and preparation of the landfill design as per the break-up given below :

(i)	Collection of data	Rs. 1.00 lakh
(ii)	Cost of EIA study	Rs. 1.50 lakh
(iii)	Cost of landfill design	Rs. 2.50 lakh
Total :		Rs. 5.00 lakh

[Translation]

Losses to National Seeds Corporation

1341 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is incurring losses constantly;

(b) if so, the average amount of losses suffered during the last three years;

(c) the cause of these losses; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check these losses ?

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

(b) The average amount of losses suffered during the period from 1990-91 to 1992-93 was about Rs. 778.55 lakhs per year.

(c) Main reasons for these losses

are :

(i) Increase in input prices and procurement prices paid to the seed growers without corresponding increase in the sale price of seed;

(ii) Increase in fixed overhead expenses on account of general price rise and payment of D.A. to the employees of the Corporation;

(iii) Heavy interest burden due to imbalance in the capital structure;

(iv) Reduction in marketing segment of NSC due to competition from State Seeds Corporation and private seed industry;

(v) Under-utilisation of infrastructural facilities created under National Seeds Project Phase-I and Phase-II due to cut-back in production; and

(vi) Excess staff.

(d) Under National Seeds Project Phase-III (NSP-III) M/s. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) were appointed to make a diagnostic study and to recommend remedial measures for improving the working efficiency and viability of the Corporation.

On the basis of the recommendations given by the Consultants, an Agreed Action Plan has been drawn up and is being implemented. The Government of India continuously monitors the implementation of the Agreed Action Plan.

Superfast Train from Bombay to Patna

1342. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no superfast train running daily between Bombay and Patna and the passengers have to face lot of inconvenience due to delay in operation of Shramshakti Express and its not being operated on daily basis ;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to start a superfast train between Bombay and Calcutta Via Patna daily ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTERS OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There is no superfast train running between Bombay and Patna, However, at present, the following express trains are available between Bombay and Patna :-

1. Dadar-Muzaffarpur Shram Shakti Express (weekly)
2. Dadar-Guwahati Express (bi-weekly)
3. Kurla (T)- Chhapra

Express (3 days in a week)

4. Kurla (T)- Bhagalpur Express (4 days in a week)

The running of Shram Shakti Express is being monitored and all efforts are being made for its punctual running.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) due to operational and resource constraints.

F.P.S. to Unemployed Youth

1343. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to allot Fair Price Shops under the Public Distribution System to the unemployed youth in Gujarat on cooperative basis in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the proposed scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Operational responsibility for implementing the Public Distribution System (PDS) is that of the State Governments and U.T. Administrations. Decisions on all operational aspects including the opening of Fair Price Shops (FPS), fixing of eligibility criteria and allotment of FPSs are within the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments/UT Administrations. Central Government, therefore, has no proposal to implement any scheme for allotting FPSs to unemployed youth and cooperatives run by them in any State, including Gujarat. Central Government has, however, advised all State Governments and UT Administrations to give priority to co-operatives in the allocation of FPSs. They have also been advised to consider reserving a certain percentage of FPSs for allotment to women and persons belonging to SC/ST Community including co-operatives run by them.

Expenses on Higher Education

1344. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's expenses on higher education are going higher at the cost of primary and secondary education; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government to spend sufficient amount on primary and secondary education to fulfil the constitutional obligation to universalisation of the educations within the specified period ?

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

CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b). Government takes a holistic view of the education system. Expenditure on one sector of education is not at the cost of other sectors. While the Government give highest priority to primary education and secondary education, higher education also has its own importance. While the share of higher education in total expenditure on education fell from 14.7% in 1988-89 to 12.2% in 1993-94, that of elementary education went up from 44.6% to 46.2% over the same period. The share of secondary education remained at around 32%.

Assistance to Cultural Councils

1345. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the academies/ councils and voluntary organisations which have submitted proposals for sanction of Central grants together with the amount of such grants sought therein State wise;

(b) when these proposals have been submitted ;

(c) whether the Government have since sanctioned the grants sought for ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these grants are likely to be sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF

CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railways Extension from Dullabcherra to Ranpur

1346. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to extend railway line from Dullabcherra to Ranpur in Karimganj-Dullabcherra Branch Section in Karmiganj District, Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

"Subarnarekha Irrigation Project"

1347. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has withheld the permission for implementing Subarnarekha Irrigation Project in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

The Subarnarekha Irrigation Project of West Bengal was considered by the multi-disciplinary Appraisal Committee in April, 1994 and the Project Authorities were requested to furnish clarifications. These have very recently been received in July, 94 and, as per prescribed procedure, decisions on proposals received with complete details are taken within a maximum period of 90 days from date of such receipt.

Benefits of Research by I.C.A.R.

1348. SHRI LALJAN S.M. BASHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is cooperating with various State Governments on propagating the benefits of research done by I.C.A.R.;

(b) if so, the details of any two successful research projects of I.C.A.R. whose benefits were passed on to farmers in 1993-94;

(c) whether the I.C.A.R. is overwhelmingly involved in administrative work rather than research work; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to streamline the functioning of I.C.A.R.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON- CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is extending the benefits of research to various State Governments through its network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras, ICAR Institutes, Project

Directorates, All India Co-ordinated Research Projects and State Agricultural Universities located in different parts of the country.

The ICAR has also evolved a system of Centre-State Coordination by setting in 8 Regional Committees in different agro-climatic regions to interact with research scientists, Extension personnel and input line delivery departments from State and Central Governments to discuss and solve problems being faced by the farming community.

(b) Benefits of the following two research Projects of ICAR have been passed on to the farmers :-

- (i) Phytophthora foot rot disease control measures in black pepper transferred for large scale adoption in pepper growing districts of Kerala.
- (ii) Particle board manufacturing technology using cotton sticks extended to Farmers Cooperative Society, Karnataka

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foodgrains in Tamil Nadu

1349. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of both buffer and operational stock of foodgrains in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to maintain the stock in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b). As on 30.6.1994 the stocks of foodgrains in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.) in Tamil Nadu was about 7.85 lakh tonnes (comprising 5.93 lakh tonnes of rice and 1.92 lakh tonnes of wheat), against monthly allocation of 25,000 tonnes of wheat and 1,00,000 tonnes of rice being made to Government of Tamil Nadu at present. Thus, the Food Corporation of India maintains adequate buffer stocks in their godowns in Tamil Nadu.

Terminal Facilities at Guwahati and Lumding

1350. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terminal facilities for broad-gauge trains at Guwahati and Lumding are inadequate ;

(b) if so, there is any plan to construct more terminal facilities there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise. However, following additional facilities being provided to increase their terminal and transshipment capacity to handle additional traffic projected for the coming years :-

- i. Fourth receipt and despatch yard line at Lumding.
- ii. Conversion of platform Nos. 1, 3 and 4 at Guwahati Station along with washable apron on platform No. 3 and 4.
- iii. Provision of washable apron at platform No. 1 at Lumding Station.
- iv. Provision of water filling arrangement for coaches at platform Nos. 1 and 4 at Guwahati Station.

Quality of Sugar

1351. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) The number of sugar mills which adhere to the ISI quality specifications prescribed for sugar making ;

(b) The details thereof; and

(c) The steps taken by the Government to ensure that sugar mills maintain quality control in their products as per norms prescribed by ISI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) All sugar mills in the country generally adhere to the Indian Standard Specifications prescribed for making of various pan sugar (Plantation white). Only sugar conforming to these specifications is released for supply through the Public Distribution System or as free sale quota.

(b) Government of India has prescribed Indian sugar Standards in the vacuum pan sugar factories in India for manufacturing of sugar. For crystal sugar, there are 6 grades in vogue under 3 grain sizes vis. L, M & S, each grain size group having two colours, vis, 30 & 29. Accordingly, the prescribed ISS Grades of white Crystal Sugar are as under :-

ISS	Grade	-	L-30
ISS	Grade	-	L-29
ISS	Grade	-	M-30
ISS	Grade	-	M-29
ISS	Grade	-	S-30
ISS	Grade	-	S-20

Crystal sugar which is below, the specified requirements in respect of grain

size or colour, shall be designated as 'Below ISS Grade'.

(c) Inspecting Officers (Sugar) in the Directorate of Sugar, Ministry of Food, pay periodical visits to sugar factories to draw samples of sugar with a view to check quality of sugar manufactured by the sugar factories. For offences relating to wrong grading of sugar, necessary action is taken against the defaulting sugar factories under the provisions of Sugar (Packing & Marking) Order, 1970.

New Railway Projects

1352. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to permit State Governments in equity for new railway projects;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

Accident of Hawrah-Amritsar Express

1353. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 3049 UP Howrah-Amritsar Express met with an accident near Moradabad on July 20, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

cause of the accident;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured therein ;

(d) the extent of damage caused to the railway property ;

(e) the details of compensation paid to the victims; and

(f) the steps taken to avoid such accidents in future ?

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

(b) On 20th July, 1994, while 3049 UP Howrah-Amritsar Express was on run between Mewa Nawada and Seohara stations on Moradabad-Saharanpur section of Northern Railway, its 10 coaches got derailed, blocking traffic on up track only. The cause of the derailment is being investigated by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle.

(c) In this accident, 7 persons lost their lives, 15 persons sustained injuries, including 11 with grievous injuries.

(d) The estimated cost of damage to railway assets is Rs. 30 Lakhs.

(e) No compensation has been paid so far. The claimants have to prefer a claim in the Railway Claims Tribunal under Section 125 of the Railway's Act, 1989 and compensation will be paid on a decree by the Tribunal. However, an ex-gratia of Rs. 18,750/- has already been paid to the victims

and/or their dependents.

be pleased to state :

(f) The safety measures are taken continuously to prevent accidents. Some of the steps taken to prevent such accidents include renewal and rehabilitation of overaged assets like track, bridges, rolling stock, etc. Intensive inspections are carried out of maintenance depots of wagons and locomotives and quality of out-turn from the workshops. Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles is being resorted to identify fractures. Staff in operational categories are given intensive training and their performance is monitored. Drivers are monitored and counselled with regard to their driving techniques.

Doubling of Railway Line

1354. SHRI KESRI LAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake doubling of Kanpur-Jhansi railway line keeping in view the increasing traffic on this route ;

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

(c) the details thereof ?

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

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

Research Centres

1355. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to set up some new research centres ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of States where these research centres are proposed to be set up ;

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

(d) whether any proposal to set up one such research centre in Rajasthan is also under consideration ;

(e) if so, the place where it is likely to be set up; and

(f) the steps taken in that regard so far ?

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

(a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is undertaking research in the country through 44 Institutes, 4 National Bureaux and 21 National Research Centres.

Keeping in view the priorities and thrust areas of the Eighth Plan, the Council has approved 1 new Research Institute and 9 National Research Centres for establishment during the Plan period. A list of these is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e). Orders have been issued for the establishment of new Institute/Centres and the following have become operational.

1. National Research Centre on Rapeseed & Mustard,

Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

2. National Research Centre on Arid Horticulture, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

(f) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of new research Institute and National research Centres being established during VIII Plan

Name of the Research Institute/Centre	Location of Centre	State
a. ICAR INSTITUTE		
National Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology	Bangalore	Karnataka
b. NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRES		
National Research Centre on Rapeseed & Mustard	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
National Research Centre on Arid Horticulture	Bikaner	Rajasthan
National research Centre for Banana	Podavur Trichurapalli	Tamil Nadu
National Research Centre for Grapes	Pune	Maharashtra
National research Centre for Oilseed Palm	Padavegu	Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Research Institute/Centre	Location of Centre	State
National Research Centre for Medicinal & Aromatic plants	Anand	Gujarat
National Research Centre for Onion & Garlic	Nasik	Maharashtra
National research Centre for Orchids	Gangtok	Sikkim
National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture	Bhubaneswar	Orissa

[Translation]

[English]

Study on Agriculture

1356. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study for evaluating the effect of increase in carbon dioxide and heat on the agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of this study and the areas of the country in which the said study was conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is conducting a study to evaluate responses of increased carbon-oxide on a range of germplasm of selected crop plants for various basic physiological functions, and crop productivity as well as to develop simulating models with a view to forecast the responses for likely future environment.

(c) The study is in progress in wheat growing areas of the country. The preliminary results indicate direct correlation of rise in temperature and enrichment of carbon-di-oxide (upto a certain level) in relation to crop productivity.

Stoppage of Mussoorie Express

1357. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Mussoorie Express always stops on top of Yamuna Bridge before it enters Delhi Railway Station;

(b) if so, the number of times this train stopped on this Bridge during the months of May and June, 1994;

(c) whether the Government are also aware that stopping and starting a train on top of a steel-girder bridge cause avoidable stress and strain on the bridge;

(d) if so, whether any technical evaluation has been made about the quantum of stress/strain; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to prevent stoppage of train on this Bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). It stopped on 7 occasions in May '94 and on 5 in June '94.

(c) and (d). Bridges are designed to take such stresses and strains.

(e) No action is considered necessary.

Transfer Policy In Super Bazar

1358. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

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

(a) the norms prescribed by the Government in regard to transfer of employees of the Super Bazar ;

(b) whether the said norms are being followed properly ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the number of employees who are working in one place for more than 7 years in one capacity or the other; and

(e) the step taken by the Government to follow the prescribed norms in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) No such norms have been prescribed by Government.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) question does

not arise.

(d) Super Bazar has reported that as on date out of a total number of 2247 employees, 108 employees are working in one place for over 7 years due to exigencies of work involving skills of work experience and administrative requirements.

(e) As a policy, Government does not interfere in the day-to-day working of the Super Bazar.

Railway Claims Tribunal

1359. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) the places where the Railway Claims Tribunals have been discontinued and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the details of Tribunals functioning so far, zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) None of the Railway Claims Tribunal Benches has been discontinued.

(b) Zone-wise details of Tribunals functioning at present are given below:

East Zone	:	Calcutta, Guwahati, Patna, Bhubaneshwar and Gorakhpur.
West Zone	:	Bombay, Nagpur and Ahmedabad.
North Zone	:	Delhi, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Jaipur and Bhopal.
South Zone	:	Madras, Bangalore, Ernakulam and Secunderabad.

Extension of Trains

1360. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI

PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWZYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of superfast trains whose final destinations wre extended beyond the originally planned stations and new stoppages provided during the past two years ;

(b) whether new stoppages of superfast trains are causing inconvenience to long distance passengers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) During the period from 1-8-1992 to 31-7-1994, 2 pairs of Superfast trains were extended beyond their originally planned destinations and additional stoppages of Superfast trains and additional stoppages of Superfast trains were provided at 39 stations.

(b)and(c). No Specific complaints have been received

(d) Does not arise.

Compensation of Fishermen

1361. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for payment

of compensation to the insured fishermen who die in the accident on the sea;

(b) whether the Government have received a demand for the liberalisation of these criteria ;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the decision taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON- CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Under 'Group-Accident Insurance' component of Centrally Sponsored National Welfare Scheme of Fishermen, in case of death of the insured fishermen, his nominee would get the capital sum insured i.e. Rs. 25000/-, if the insured fishermen had met with an accident and injury caused by such accident had within six calender months of its occurence, become the sole and direct cause of death of the insured fishermen.

(b) No Sir.

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

Prices of Vegetables

1362. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a very steep rise in prices of vegetables on account of manipulative practices of both wholesalers and retailers;

(b) whether NDDB has been claiming to procure fruits and vegetables from producers directly;

(c) if so, the reasons for differences between retail prices of NDDB and producers prices; and

(d) whether the sources of supply, prices paid to producers and prices charged and NDDB's Booths have been made public over the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) There is considerable increase in the prices of vegetables during recent months which is mainly due to seasonal changes. There is nothing to show that increase is due to mal-practices of traders.

(b) NDDB is procuring most of the fruits and vegetables from producers' organisations and cooperatives.

(c) The differences between the producers prices and the retail prices are mainly due to the losses during sorting, grading and other overheads.

(d) Only the prices of vegetables and fruits sold through NDDB's booths are displayed.

Import of palmolein under O.G.L.

1363. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA) :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether a decision to import palmolein under the Open General License (OGL) was known in advance ;

(b) if so, the details including the quantity imported thereof ;

(c) the number of traders who have earned profits in international forward deals in the commodity ;

(d) whether a committee has been set up to go into the findings;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the rate at which it is bought from the international market and the rate at which it is sold to the consumers through PDS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government has no specific information regarding the alleged profits in international forward deals made by private traders.

(d) and (e) In view of (b) and (c) above, do not arise.

(f) The State Trading Corporation of

India Ltd. has contracted import of edible vegetable palmolein oil at an average price of US \$ 556 C.I.F. per tonne for July to September, 1994 shipments. The central Issue Price of imported palmolein for States/ U.Ts. for distribution through PDS are, with effect from 21.7.94, Rs. 24,000 per tonne for supplies in bulk (loose) and Rs. 27,000 per tonne for supplies in 15 kg. tins.

Consumer Protection

1364. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI TARA SINGH :
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL :
SHRI GOVINDARO NIKAM :

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

(a) whether the Government are considering inclusion of Consumer Protection as a subject curricula ;

(b) whether the Department of Education has been consulted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (d). according to information given by Deptt. of Education, the NCERT which is responsible

to formulate the national pattern of school curriculum has not developed any separate material on consumer protection. However, material related to consumer rights has been included in some of the social science text books of NCERT which have been prescribed for class III, class VI, class VIII and class IX.

[Translation]

Regional Centre of SAI

1365. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any assistance for setting up of a Central Zone Regional Centre of Sports Authority of India at Lucknow;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) whether the amount has been released to the State Government; and

(d) if not, the time by which the amount is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) No financial assistance has been sanctioned by Union Government as the details of setting up of a Centre at Lucknow are yet to be worked out.

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

[English]

D.M.U. Train Service

1366. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the irregular D.M.U. train service between Lucknow and Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). The punctuality performance of DMU type push-pull services between Lucknow and Kanpur has been averaging about 75%. The late running is mainly because of unscheduled precedence to long distance trains, equipment failures etc. All possible steps including intensive chasing and round-the-clock monitoring are being taken to run push-pull services in time.

Alleged Violation of Norms by NCERT

1367. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the alleged violation of norms in respect of reservation of scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotion in N.C.E.R.T.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that SC/ST candidates get their due representation in recruitment and promotion in N.C.E.R.T.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b). A news-item published in the Indian Express (Delhi Edition) dated 28.6.94 reported some cases of alleged violation of reservation norms in recruitment and promotion in the NCERT.

(c) The NCERT examined the allegations carefully and was satisfied that no violation of reservation norms has taken place and that the instructions issued by Government of India from time to time on reservation are being followed by them in toto. The Government have made this compliance binding in the NCERT by incorporating the requirement in the Regulations of the NCERT. One SC/ST Cell in the NCERT headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary who acts as Liaison Officer has long been set up to verify such allegations and take remedial action with the approval of Director, NCERT.

Privatisation of Rail Yatri Niwas

1368. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have

finally decided to hand over the Rail Yatri Niwas and other hotels run by the Railways to the private companies; and

Yatri Niwas were constructed and expanded by the Western Railway during 1993 and upto June, 1994;

(b) if, so the specific steps taken in that direction ?

(b) the number of railway rest houses available at various railway stations in Gujarat till date, station-wise ;

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the facilities provided in the said rest houses and the fees charged thereon;

[Translation]

Railway Rest Houses

1369. SHRI RATILAL VARMA :
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
PATEL :
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway stations in Gujarat where waiting rooms and Rail

(d) whether the Government propose to construct new railway rest houses in Gujarat during the year 1994-95; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Rest houses for railway officers and staff are available at the following stations:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>
1.	Valsad	15.	Surendra Nagar
2.	Bharuch	16.	Rajkot
3.	Surat	17.	Jamnagar
4.	Vadodara	18.	Okha
5.	Ahmedabad	19.	Dwarka
6.	Godhra	20.	Hapa
7.	Dahod	21.	Bhavanagar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>
8.	Anand	22.	Porbunder
9.	Maninagar	23.	Jetalsar
10.	Kalol	24.	Veraval
11.	Mehsana	25.	Junagadh
12.	Palanpur	26.	Dholi
13.	Sabarmati	27.	Gandhiham
14.	Viramgam	28.	Botad

(c) All basic amenities have been provided at these rest houses. No fees is charged if the officer/staff occupying the rest house is on duty. For occupation of rest house while on leave, suitable charges are levied which differ according to the grade of Officer and which also vary from place to place.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Milk/Ghee Prices

1370. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA :
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of milk/ghee and other products being sold by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy have been

increased exorbitantly recently;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in prices effected and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prune the administrative and management expenditure in these Organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a)and(b). There has been no increase in the selling price of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme since September, 1992. However the selling price of Ghee, Table Butter and White Butter have been increased by approximately 12.5% from Rs. 80, 68 & 70 per Kg. to Rate 90, 78 & 80 per kg. respectively with effect from 22-4-1994. These prices have been increased keeping in view the prevalent market prices of these items marketed by other manufacturers.

The Mother Dairy was marketing toned

milk at Rs. 8/- per litre and Full Cream Milk at Rs. 10.50 per litre till 8-11-1993. These prices were reduced to Rs. 7/- per litre and Rs. 9.50 per litre respectively with effect from 9-11-1993 as the procurement price of milk paid to the State Cooperative Dairy Federation was reduced due to easy availability of milk. However, with the onset of summer season the procurement of milk by Mother Dairy got reduced by 30% (approximately) and they had to pay enhanced procurement rates to the Federations in order to get sufficient milk from them. As such it became necessary for the Mother Dairy to restore the selling prices of milk to the same level as were charged by them prior to 8-11-1993.

(c) For pruning the administrative cost etc. in running the D.M.S. necessary steps like modernisation and overhauling of the machinery, installation of solar water heating system for energy saving, reduction in the size of pouches for packing of the milk, installation of computers to ensure accurate and reliable data recording, about quality control, fat and SNF contents, weighment etc. have been taken. In so far as Mother Dairy is concerned the administrative and management expenditure in Mother Dairy has already been contained to the extent so as to make it a viable project.

[English]

Trains Between Asansol and Bolpu

1371. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to run passenger trains between Asansol and Bolpur via Khanaloo for the

convenience of thousands of daily commuters and other passengers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Due to operational and resource constraints.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees

1372. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA :
DR. SUDHIR RAY :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to understand Question No. 4777 on April 26, 1994 and state:

(a) whether specific actions have been taken with regard to sixteen demands that have been accepted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as a result of deliberations with Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard to ward off the proposed agitation by the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR
EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF

CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d). Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya had held discussion with representatives of the employees in February, 1994. A discussion took place in the first week of April, 1994 with 2 Members of Parliament who were accompanied by some employees of KVS. It was agreed that 16 out of 25 demands have been accepted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and that KVS will convey the position to the Members of Parliament concerned and the associations in regard to each of these 16 demands and will ensure specific action very early. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has now intimated that action to meet the demands relating to the notification of the panels, early filling up of recent posts, formation of Grievance Cells, regularisation of the ad-hoc services of the staff of Headquarters Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Regional Offices, addressing of communication for conduct of work study of Headquarters Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and regional offices by the Internal Work Study Unit of this Ministry, re-orientation of AMA facilities and request to the Ministry of Health for extension of Central Government Health Scheme facilities has already been taken. The demand relating to reduction of duty hours of Chowkidar which involves increase in the man power and financial out-lay is being taken up by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for consideration of Govt.

The demand relating to the review of Recruitment Rules of various posts require the approval of Board of Governors, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the same will be submitted in the next meeting of Board of Governors. The Delhi Development Authority and Haryana Urban Development Authority have been requested by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to provide land for the construction of additional staff quarters.

Instructions have already been issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for implementing the group insurance scheme and appointment of teachers on contractual basis and payment of Over Time Allowance to the entitled staff.

The Joint Consultative Machinery meeting of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is proposed to be held in the month of August/September, 1994.

In view of the above, there is no cause for agitation by the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The Sangathan has Joint Consultative Machinery for discussing these issues and also Grievance Cells for redressal of grievances.

[Translation]

"Industrial Pollution"

1373. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding industrial pollution in various districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have so far received 20 complaints

during 1994 regarding industrial pollution in various districts of Uttar Pradesh. The list of complaints is given in the statement attached.

(c) In case of the complaint relating to M/s. Hindalco Ltd., Renukoot, a team consisting of scientists from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Central Pollution Control Board and U.P. Pollution Control Board visited the site, investigated the complaint and has made a report. In respect of M/s. Cheema Paper Mills, M/s. India Glycol, Multiwal Paper Mills, all situated in Kashipur, Bazpur Sugar Mills at Bazpur and Shiva Paper Mills at Rampur, Central Pollution Control Board investigated the complaints and found that effluents from these industries do not comply with the

prescribed standards and show cause notices have been issued to each of them. In the case of M/s. Ganesh Paper Mills, Jajpura, M/s. Raina Paper Mills, Khalilabad, M/s. Sanjay Paper Mill, Khililabad and M/s. Jhunjunhwa Vanaspati Mills, Naupur, have been issued notices to show cause as to why action should not be taken against them. In respect of M/s. Satnam Paper Mills, Kashipur, U.P. Pollution Control Board examined the complaint and reported that the unit only uses waste-papers and no chemicals. However, the unit was directed to upgrade its treatment plant.

The other complaints have been forwarded to UP Pollution Control Board, District Magistrate and other officials for necessary action.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Complaint</i>
01.	Pollution due to Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, Aligarh.
02.	Water pollution caused by M/s. I.F.F.C.O., Phoolpur.
03.	Pollution created by :-
(i)	M/s. Cheema Paper Mills, Kashipur;
(ii)	M/s. Shiva Paper Mills, Rampur.
(iii)	M/s. Bazpur, Sugar Factory, Bazpur.
(iv)	M/s. India Glycol Ltd. Kashipur ; and
(v)	M/s. Multiwal Paper Mills, Kashipur.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Complaint</i>
04.	Pollution from M/s. Yash Paper Mills, Darshan Nagar, Distt. Faizabad.
05.	Water Pollution caused by M/s. Hindalco Limited, Renukoot.
06.	Air Pollution caused by magnasite mining factories in Pithoragarh.
07.	Air and noise pollution caused by M/s. National Steel Emporium, Lucknow.
08.	Air Pollution due to Sisva Sugar Mill, Sisva, Maharajganj.
09.	Air Pollution caused by Bone Grinding units at Khatauli, Distt. Meerut.
10.	Pollution due to Lime Kiln factories at Dehradun.
11.	Pollution of Ganga river water at Kanpur due to tannery factories.
12.	Air pollution due to Brick Kilns at Village Sherpur, Distt. Ghaziabad.
13.	Water pollution caused by M/s. India Glycol, Distt. Nainital.
14.	Air pollution due to exhaust from chimnies of Solvent Factories at Shahjahanpur.
15.	Air and water pollution caused by M/s. Satnam paper Mills, kashipur, Distt. Nainital.
16.	Water pollution near Gulavati town due to a factory of Jindal Group.
17.	Water Pollution due to Carpet Industries at Parsipur, Distt. Varanasi.
18.	Air pollution caused by M/s Vijayant Soler and Brazing Alloys, Hapur, Distt. Ghaziabad.
19.	Air and water pollution due to tanneries and vehicles in Kanpur city.

*S.No.**Complaint*

20. Air and sound pollution by Panki Power House, Panki, Kanpur.
21. Water pollution in Denva river at Bhairnva, due to a distiller unit.
23. Air and water pollution due to M/s. Super Chemical Factory, Fatehpur.
24. Noise pollution caused due to M/s Chopra Steel Industries at Lakhimpur.
24. Air pollution caused by Tannery Waterhousing Units at Muzzafarnagar.
25. Complaint about water pollution caused by M/s. Ganesh Paper Mills, Jajpura, Distt, Badhyuan.
26. Water pollution caused by M/s Sanjay Paper Mills, Khaliabad, Distt, Basti.
27. Water pollution caused by M/s Raina Paper Mills, Khalilabad Distt. Basti.
28. Complaint of pollution of water due to M/s Uhunjhjnwala, Vanaspati Mills, Naupur, Distt. Jaunpur.
29. Water pollution caused by M/s. Baghpat Sugar Industries, Baghpat, Distt. Meerut.

[English]

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Bonus to Farmers

1374. SHRI SOBHANADRESS-
WARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of
FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are giving
bonus to farmers who contribute wheat
to central pool in several States particularly
in Punjab and Harvana ;

(c) the amount disbursed as bonus
during each of the last three years, State-
wise ;

(d) whether the Government propose
to provide bonus to the paddy growers
also ;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which bonus is likely to be given to the paddy growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c). A central incentive bonus of Rs.25/- per quintal was allowed by the Government to farmers on sale of wheat to public procuring agencies for Central Pool during 1st April to 30th June, 1992 and 1st April to 30th June, 1993 in 1992-93 and 1993-94 Rabi Marketing Seasons respectively.

(d) to (f). Government has no proposal to give bonus on paddy.

Commonwealth Games

1375. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) whether India will participate in the coming Victoria Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details of the disciplines identified and preparation being made for this ;

(c) the number of participants and others likely to be sent for these Games and the criteria adopted for their selection; and

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India will participate in the Athletics, Boxing, Wrestling, Weightlifting, and Shooting. Continuous coaching camps, competition exposure abroad and supply of equipment of international quality has been ensured as part of our preparations for the Games.

(c) Indian Olympic Association have sent a proposal for participation of 95 sportspersons/officials in the Commonwealth Games, which is under consideration of Government. Quantitative qualifying standards were fixed for Athletics, Shooting and Weightlifting. In case of Boxing and Wrestling selection has been made on the basis of their performance in various competitions.

(d) A sum of Rs. 20 crores had been allocated for preparation of our teams and sportspersons for Asian games and Commonwealth Games.

[Translation]

"Rare Birds"

1376. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR :
PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether Govt. have received complaints regarding the sale/purchase and smuggling of rare birds in the name of foreign birds ;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected during the last three years along with the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government

to protect these rare birds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b). Some reports of attempted smuggling and trade of rare and other species of birds have been received in the Ministry. The number of cases detected by Regional Offices of Wildlife Preservation of Govt. of India during the last 3 years i.e. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows :

Centre	1991-91	1992-93	1993-94
Delhi	-	-	-
Calcutta	1	-	-
MAURAS	-	-	1
Bombay	4	17	22

Action has been taken as per Law in all the cases.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to protect the rare birds include:

1. Hunting of Scheduled wild birds has been banned by law.
2. Central assistance is provided to State/UT Govts. for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.
3. Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities whenever information of illegal trading in

wild animals reaches them.

4. International trade in endangered species of animals/birds and articles made thereof is regulated under the provisions of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). India is a Party to the Convention.
5. Regional and sub-regional offices of Wildlife Preservation are set up mostly at the main export centres of the country to prevent smuggling of

wildlife products.

6. Cooperation of Police, BSF, Coast Guard and Army is also taken in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.

7. There is a scheme for payment of reward to the informers, which among other things, helps in getting intelligence regarding smuggling of wildlife products.

8. A network of birds sanctuaries have been set up in the country to conserve the wild birds and their habitat. Central Assistance is provided to State Govts. for their development.

Mini Railway Station at Surat

1377. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a mini railway station at Surat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal for setting up a mini railway station at Surat. There is, however, a proposal to construct a booking office on East side of Surat station. This work is presently held up as the Civil Authorities are yet to acquire

land for circulating area / parking place and approach road to the station.

[English]

Private Universities

1378. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Organisations have sought permission to start private universities ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

SIR,

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

(b) and (c). Same proposals for establishment of privately-funded universities have been received and are under consideration of the Government.

Upgradation of Technical Education

1379. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

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

(a) Whether a High Powered Committee set up in 1990-91 for mobilization of additional resources for technical education has submitted its report to the Government ;

(b) Whether the Committee has suggested for setting up an Educational Development Bank ;

(c) If so, the main recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). A High Powered Committee on Mobilizations of Resources for Technical Education was set up by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). The Committee has submitted its report in May, 1994. The main recommendations of the Committee which include among others income-tax rebate on donations and contributions ; levying an Educational cess on industries for funding technical education and R & D activities ; plan allocations for technical education to be based on outlays for industrial and service sectors ; generation of resources by the technical institutions through appropriate measures and setting up an Educational Development Bank of India (EDBI) for giving

soft loans for establishment of Institutions and to needy students for pursuing their studies. The recommendations involve actions by several agencies and require a thorough process of consultations.

Drinking Water Facility

1380. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: WILL THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS BE PLEASED TO STATE :

(a) the number of stations where the facility of drinking water is not available, zone-wise ;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme under which voluntary organisations/private parties can instal pias and water coolers at railway platforms ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the special steps being taken to encourage this scheme and to provide this facility on all the stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRIC.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Drinking water arrangements, commensurate with the volume of traffic handled, have been provided, in one form or the other, at all the Railway Stations, on Indian Railways.

(b) to (d). Instructions have been given to the zonal Railways that whenever any individual, businessman, industrialist or a company is interested in providing electric water cooler at any station of the Railways, they should normally grant permission, subject to the availability of space for providing the same. These parties may be permitted to display their name on the top of the water coolers. The

maintenance of these water coolers should also be got done through the parties concerned. Manning of these water coolers, if required, will be done by the Railway Staff.

[Translation]

Remunerative prices for Grapes

1381. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Grapes grower of Madhya Pradesh are facing problem to get remunerative prices of their produce due to lack of proper training and facilities for grapes production ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate training to the farmers to grow crop of sweet grapes ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid and Temperate zone Fruits, under which Rs. 8.00 lakh is provided to Madhya Pradesh during VIII plan period for training to fruit growers. National Horticulture Board is also providing assistance for transfer of technology through training and visits of growers in groups of 50 farmers at a maximum cost of Rs.

50,000 per group. These funds can be utilized for grape growers also.

Length of Railway Tracks

1382. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of rail tracks in K.M. at present ;

(b) the estimated number of passengers travelled in trains between 1991 and 1993 ; and

(c) the percentage of increase expected in passengers and goods transportation during the decade of 1990?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) As on 31st March, 1993, the total track Kms. of Indian Railways was 1,09,149.42 Kms.

(b) The number of passengers originating on Indian Railways for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93 are as under:—

	(In millions)
1990-91	3858
1991-92	4049
1992-93	3749

(c) Eighth Five Year Plan provides for 5% annual growth in passenger traffic. The estimated number of passengers originating and projected Revenue freight traffic for 1996-97 are as under :—

<i>Passengers originating (millions)</i>	<i>Passenger Kms. (billions)</i>	<i>Revenue Tonnes (millions)</i>	<i>Freight 1996-97 Tonnes Kms. (billions)</i>
4472	377.74	418.4	313.8

Zoological Gardens Maharashtra

1383. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of zoological gardens in Maharashtra ;

(b) the number of wild life exist therein ;

(c) the annual amount spent thereon during the last one year ; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve their conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c).

The list of zoological Gardens in Maharashtra and the number of wild animals displayed as registered with Central Zoo Authority alongwith the figures of expenditure incurred by these zoos during 1992-93 is given in the enclosed statement. The expenditure figures for 1993-94 are not available.

(d) The Central Government has notified minimum standards and norms to which every zoo in the country has to conform. Evaluation of every zoo is being done with reference to these standards and norms and the zoos are being asked to mitigate the shortcomings within a time frame. Financial Assistance is provided to zoos for improving, expanding the enclosures and other facilities of the zoo.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the zoo	No. of animals/ Birds	Expenditure incurred during 92-93 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Veermata Jijabai Bhonsle Prani Vdyan, Bombay	614	1.84
2.	Peshwa Park zoological Garden, Bombay	376	34.46
3.	Krishna Giri Udyan, Borivilli	84	34.34
4.	Aurangabad Municipal Corporation Zoo	120	12.00
5.	Maharaja Baug zoo, Nagpur	219	2.15
6.	Maharaj Shivaji Chatterpati Zoo, Kolhapur	98	0.96
7.	Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan, Sholapur	105	6.50
8.	Hutatma Prani Sangralya	59	

S.No.	Name of the zoo	No. of animals/ Birds	Expenditure incurred during 92-93 (Rs. in lakhs)
9.	Municipal Zoo, Sangli	83	Not available
10.	Nasik Zoo	1	No available

Nasik Zoo was not able to maintain the animals properly. Action to close down this zoo has been initiated. The animals displayed by this zoo, except panther, have been moved to other zoos. This animal will also be moved out shortly.

Neem-based Insecticides

1385. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR :
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the neem-based
insecticides have effective control on those
insects which were so far immune to other
insecticides ;

(b) if so, whether the Government
are contemplating any research work on
the use of neem-based insecticides ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the further steps taken by the
Government to encourage and popularise
the neem-based insecticides easily available
in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA
KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A few insect pests
which have developed resistance to other
pesticides can be controlled by neem based
insecticides.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Research on botanical pesticides
including neem has high priority. Special
projects have been initiated to promote use
of neem for pest management in crops
like cotton, vegetables and tobacco.

(d) Steps taken by the Government
include :

- (i) Simplification of registration
procedures for promotion of neem
based pesticide formulations in the
country.
- (ii) Granting of provisional registration
for several commercial
formulations.
- (iii) Commercialization of neem based
pesticides during the period of
provisional registration.
- (iv) Use of neem based pesticides in
the Integrated Pest Management
Programme both at National and
State level.

Alleged Irregularities in I.V.R.I.

1386. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether cases pertaining to alleged
fraud of lakhs of rupees in the purchase
of foreign journals by the Indian Veterinary
Research Institute, Izzatnager, Bareilly
during the last seven years have come
to the notice of the Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE. (SHRI S. KRISHNA
KUMAR). (a) and (b). Irregularities in the
purchase of foreign journals have been

alleged in local news-papers. Honble Member of Parliament Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, has also drawn the attention of Indian Council of Agricultural Research to these reports. Vigilance inquiry at the Institute level has been conducted and the report is being examined at the Headquarters of the Council.

Special Trains for Congress Rally

1387. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA) :
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of special trains, the starting points of each one and the estimated number of passengers so carried by each one for the recent Congress rally in Delhi :

(b) the rules and procedure for granting sanction for such special trains ;

(c) the prior amount required to be deposited in each case, actual deposit made in each of the such cases ;

(d) the number of persons found travelling in the coming of returned journeys of these special trains without proper tickets ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) The Rules for booking of special trains are published in IRCA Coaching Tariff No. 24, Part I, Vol. I (Rule 401 to 407).

(c) All charges as laid down in the Rules are required to be paid in advance before the ticket for special train is issued. About Rs. 3.14 Crores have been deposited by the Organisers in these cases at various places towards the Railway dues.

(d) None.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

STATEMENT

The details regarding the Originating points and the Number of Special trains are as under :—

<i>Starting Points</i>	<i>No. of Specials.</i>
Trivandrum	2
Cannanore	1
Mangalore	2

<i>Starting Points</i>	<i>No. of Specials.</i>
Mysore	1
Bangalore	4
Hospet	1
Nandyal	1
Raichur	1
Tirupati	1
Kazipet	1
Vishakhapatnam	1
Vijayawada	1
Hyderabad	2
Vasco	2
Madras	4
Pune	1
Kurla	1
Nagpur	1
Jamnagar	1
Ahmadabad	1
Surat	1

<i>Starting Points</i>	<i>No. of Specials.</i>
Udaipur	1
Ajmer	1
Jodhpur	1
Bikaner	1
Sriganganagar	1
Kota	1
Sealdah	2
Howrah	2
Kharagpur	1
New Alipurduar	1
Ranchi	1
Patna	2
Katihar	1
Berhampore	1
Raipur	1
Bhubaneshwar	2
Titlagarh	1
Bilaspur	1
Jabalpur	1

<i>Starting Points</i>	<i>No. of Specials.</i>
Jhansi	1
Varanasi	1
Gonda	1
Allahabad	1
Gorakhpur	1
Jammu Tawi	2
Guwahati	6
Total	68 Specials

In the return direction from Delhi Area, 69 Special trains (One more for Visakhapatnam) were run.

The number of passengers being carried in the Specials to the carrying capacity of the coaches attached with these trains.

[English]

Pay Scales in Museums

1388. SHIR ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Technical Assistants working in various museums are not being given pay scale of Rs. 1640-2900 despite the recommendation made by the Fourth Pay Commission and substantiated by CAT, Hyderabad ;

(b) whether these recommendations have been implemented in some museums w.e.f. 1.1.1986 ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for non-implementation of these recommendations in all Museums ; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to implement these recommendations expeditiously in other museums including the museum at Allahabad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). The issue of extending pay scales of Rs. 1640-2900 in favour of technical Assistants

working in centrally administered Museums is presently subjudice before the Principal Bench of Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi. The question of implementing pay scales will arise on receipt of the orders of the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi.

Child Prostitution

1389. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a high-level committee to suggest measures for the eradication of child prostitution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the composition and terms of reference of the committee ;

(d) whether the said committee has submitted its report to the Government ;

(e) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(f) if not, when the committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : A Statement is attached.

(d) : Yes, Sir.

(e) : The salient recommendations for the Report are :

- (1) Strict enforcement of the Innoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 through notification of special officers and formation of Advisory Bodies including leading voluntary organisations.
- (2) Improved coordination in the enforcement of law and the rescue of child prostitutes and the protection, counselling and rehabilitation of the rescued persons ;
- (3) Involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations by giving them Identity Cards ;
- (4) Expansion of ICDS and adolescent girls scheme to red light areas ;
- (5) Schooling for the children of prostitutes/child prostitutes ;
- (6) Upgradation of various services including health and psychiatric services for children of prostitutes/child prostitutes under the scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment ;
- (7) Implementation of training-cum-income generation projects for rescued persons under regular schemes of the Government ;
- (8) Development of Source Areas (high supply area of prostitutes) ;
- (9) Involvement of CBI for the purpose

of investigating and tackling Inter-State trafficking ;

- (10) Involvement of BSF and ITBP for the purpose of keeping vigil in the country on movement of young girls under suspicious or unexplained circumstances ;

- (11) Review for the concerned laws ;
and

- (12) Creation of implementing machinery and orientation training to the implementing officials.

The recommendations made by the Central Advisory Committee have since been sent to the concerned Central Ministries / Departments and to the State Governments for taking appropriate action.

(f) : Dose not arise.

STATEMENT

CONSTITUTION TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILD
PROSTITUTION AND ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE.

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE	Chairperson
1. Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development.	Member
2. Joint Secretary (Social Defence) Ministry of Welfare.	Member
3. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.	Member
4. Joint Secretary (Child Development), Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development.	Member
5. Joint Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice.	

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 6. | A representative of the
National Commission for Women,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 7. | Director,
National Institute of Social Defence,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 8 | President,
Indian Council for Child Welfare,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 9. | Secretary-General,
Association for Social Health in India,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 10. | Executive Director,
Central Social Welfare Board,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 11. | Director,
Joint Women's Programme,
New Delhi. | Member |

12.	Representative of Vimochana, Athani, Karnataka.	Member
13.	Representative of Bharatiya Patita Uddhar Sangh, Delhi.	Member
14.	Secretary, Social Welfare, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi/New Delhi.	Member
15.	Secretary, Women and Child Development, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.	Member
16.	Secretary, Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.	Member
17.	Director, National Law School of India University, Bangalore.	Member

18.

Joint Secretary,
Department of Women & Child Development,
Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Member-Secretary

II. TERMS OF REFERENCE

implementation of its suggestions.

The Committee will

[Translation]

- (a) suggest welfare programmes to be implemented at the national level for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the young fallen victims, namely, the children and the girls.

- (b) make suggestions for amendments to the existing laws or for enactment of any new law, if so warranted, for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children.

- (c) examine the Devadasi system and the Jogin tradition and suggest ways and measures for the eradication of these systems and for the rehabilitation of the victims of such traditional forms of exploitation.

- (d) recommend a plan of action and implementation schedule and recommend to the Government the setting up of an appropriate machinery for the proper

Damage to Railway Property.

1390. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the damage caused to the railway property in Gujarat by the Anti-social elements during the last one year,

(b) the number of persons found involved therein and the action taken against them thereon ; and

(c) the concrete measures taken by the Government for the protection of railway property in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF):—(a) and (b). The details of the damage caused to the railway property in Gujarat by the anti-social elements and miscreants during the last one year, i.e. 16.7.93 to 15.7.94 is as under :—

<i>No. of cases registered.</i>	<i>value of damaged property (in Rs.)</i>	<i>persons arrested.</i>
4	1,10,175/-	Nil

(c) The following preventive measures are being taken for the protection of Railway property :—

1. Strict vigil is kept over the activities of anti-social elements and miscreants.

2. All important trains are being escorted by GRP/RPF personnel in affected areas during night as far as possible.

3. Surveillance on criminals and raids to arrest the miscreants.

4. Track patrolling is being undertaken in identified vulnerable sections.

[Translation]

5. High profile presence of uniformed GRP personnel at the Railway Stations/premises.

6. Sniffer dogs are deployed in certain places in order to detect explosive materials.

7. Regular coordination meetings are held between Railway and State police authorities.

[English]

Change of Location of Sugar Mill

1391. SHRI CHHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal received from the Government of Gujarat for change of location of a new sugar mill is pending since long ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c). The Central Government has received six proposals for change of location of new sugar factories in Gujarat. In five cases, approvals have been granted and necessary amendments have also been made in the Letters of Intent. In respect of one remaining case, necessary action is being taken in pursuance of court's orders.

Support Prices of Foodgrains

1392. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of support prices of the foodgrains increased during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 ;

(b) whether the cost of agricultural production has also increased accordingly during these years ;

(c) if not, the factual position in this regard ;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any survey to find out the extent of increase in the purchasing power of the foodgrains growers especially of marginal and small farmers during the above period ; and

(e) if so, their estimated purchasing power in April, 1991 and April, 1994 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) : The Minimum Support Prices of major agricultural commodities have been raised over the years primarily due to higher cost of production and other relevant factors. A statement showing the percentage increase in the minimum support prices of foodgrains during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is enclosed.

(d) and (e) : The Minimum Support Prices fixed by the Government for major agricultural commodities including foodgrains allow an adequate to return to

the growers. Accordingly, their purchasing power is expected to have increased over the years. However, no specific survey has been conducted in this regard.

STATEMENT

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES OF FOODGRAINS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

Crop	Variety	(Rs. Per quintal)			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	
Paddy	Common FAQ	230 (12.2)	270 (17.4)	310 (14.8)	
Jowar	FAQ	205 (13.9)	240 (17.1)	260 (8.3)	
Bajra	FAQ	205 (13.9)	240 (17.1)	260 (8.3)	
Ragi	FAQ	205 (13.9)	240 (17.1)	260 (8.3)	
Maize	FAQ	210 (16.7)	245 (16.7)	265 (8.2)	
Wheat	FAQ	275 (22.2)	330 (20.0)	350 (6.1)	
Barley	FAQ	210 (5.0)	260 (23.8)	275 (5.8)	

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Variety</i>	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
Tur (Arhar)	FAQ	545 (13.5)	640 (17.4)	700 (9.4)
Moong	FAQ	545 (13.5)	640 (17.4)	700 (9.4)
Urad	FAQ	545 (13.5)	640 (17.4)	700 (9.4)
Gram	FAQ	500 (11.1)	600 (20.0)	640 (6.7)

* Including a Central Bonus of Rs. 25 per quintal. Figures in Brackets are the percentage increase in Minimum Support Prices over previous years.

[English]

Integrated Watershed Management

1393. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers is being implemented in several States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its objectives ;

(c) the total funds allocated to each State during 1992-93, 1993-94 ; and the amount earmarked for 1994-95 under the scheme ; and

(d) the achievement made therefrom during the above period ?

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

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers is being implemented in Gangetic basin since sixth five year plan (1980-81). The catchments of Rivers of Ganga basin namely Sone (Bihar, M.P. and U.P.), Ajoy (Bihar and West Bengal), Punpun (Bihar), Gomti (U.P.), Ghaggar (Haryana, H.P and Punjab),

Upper Yamuna (U.P. and H.P.), Upper Ganga (U.P.), Sahibi (Haryana, U.T. of Delhi and Rajasthan) and Roopnarain (West Bengal) are presently covered. Financing pattern of the scheme is 100% central assistance to the States comprising 50% grant and 50% loan. The objectives of the scheme, inter-alia, are :—

- (i) Prevention of land degradation by adoption of a multidisciplinary integrated approach in the catchment areas of Flood Prone Rivers.
- (ii) Improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the watersheds.
- (iii) Promotion of land use to match land capability.
- (iv) Reduction of runoff from the catchments to reduce peak flow into the river system.
- (v) People's involvement in the management of catchment.
- (vi) Upgradation of the skills in planning and execution of land development programmes.

(c) and (d). The Statewise allocated funds during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and achievements are given in the Statement enclosed. An outlay of Rs. 30 Crores is provided for 1994-95. The Statewise allocation would be based on the submission of the programmes by the States.

STATEMENT

Details of funds released and progress during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under FPR Scheme.

S. No.	State	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical achievement (Hect.)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94 (Anticipated)
1.	Bihar	36.00	303.00	3720	5650
2.	Haryana	50.00	17.00	1240	580
3.	Himachal Pradesh	264.00	386.00	3800	5210
4.	Madhya Pradesh	92.50	340.00	3710	9300
5.	Punjab	—	—	—	—
6.	Rajasthan	570.00	622.00	19140	19120
7.	Uttar Pradesh	671.17	930.00	29060	29900
8.	West Bengal	78.14	92.00	1210	2070
Total		1761.81	2690.00	61880	71250

Achievement includes the works executed from balance amount available with the State from previous years, i.e. Rs. 106.00 lakhs.

A part of the State Punjab falls under Ghaggar catchment which was included under FPR scheme in 1993-94. The State did not avail central funds during 1993-94.

[Translation]

pleased to state :

Bridge on Ganga

1394. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to construct another bridge on Ganga river near Kachhla railway station under Badaun district keeping in view the dilapidated condition of the existing bridge ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing bridge is in sound condition.

Sale of Rice by FCI

1395. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD be

(a) whether the Government have directed the Food Corporation of India to release superior quality of rice for sale in the open market during January, 1994 to September, 1994 ;

(b) if so, the quantity released so far ;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any reserve price for the sale of this rice in the open market by the Food Corporation of India ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH
RAI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quantity of approximately 63935 MT of rice was sold by FCI during the months of January, 1994 to July, 1994 (upto 25th July).

(c) and (d) A statement indicating State-wise, month-wise prices of rice fixed by FCI for open sale of rice from January, 1994 to July, 1994 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

THE PRICES FIXED FOR OPEN SALE OF RICE FOR EACH REGION FROM JANUARY, 1994 TO JULY, 1994.

S.No. No.	Name of the State	January, 1994	(Price of S/F Rice)	Rate Rs. per MT	June & July, 1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
North zone					
1.	Punjab/Haryana Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan	The Sale was conducted on the basis of tender enquiry.	6600/-	6600/-	6550/-
2.	Delhi		6700/-	6700/-	6600/-
East Zone					
3.	West Bengal/Bihar		6600/-	6600/-	6550/-

S.No. No.	Name of the State	January, 1994	February, 1994 to April, 1994	May, 1994	June & July, 1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Orissa				
	West Zone				
4.	Maharashtra/ Gujarat		6800/-	6800/-	6700/-
5.	Madhya Pradesh		6600/-	6600/-	6550/-
	South Zone				
6.	Tamil Nadu/ Karnataka		7000/-	6900/-	6700/-
7.	Kerala		7100/-	7000/-	6700/-

S.No. No.	Name of the State	January, 1994	February, 1994 to April, 1994	May, 1994	June & July, 1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8.	Andhra Pradesh		6600/-	6600/-	6550/-

Note : 1. Price of fine rice is Rs. 200/- per MT less than that of Super Fine Rice in all Regions except Andhra Pradesh where the Price of Fine Rice is Rs. 100/- per MT less than that of Super Fine Rice during the month of February to May, 1994.

2. Price of Fine Rice is Rs. 300/- per MT less than that of Super Fine Rice during June and July, 1994.

*[English]***Engineering Colleges**

1396. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether privately managed Engineering Colleges are increasing the fees in their Colleges;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue guidelines fixing the fees of these Colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d): The All India Council for Technical Education has issued Regulations under the AICTE Act 1987 on 26.5.1994 for regulating admissions and fees in private professional unaided technical institutions in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement in Unnikrishnan case. According to the Regulations, the tuition and other fees to be charged by a professional college are to be determined by State level committees.

▲

Late Running of Mahalaxmi Train

1397 : SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaints and representations have been received regarding late running of Mahalaxmi train between Bombay and Kolhapur;

(b) If so, the details thereof during 1993 and upto June, 1994; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure its punctuality?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Some representations have been received in this regard.

(b) Letters/representations have been received including from S/shri Anna Dange, MLA; Sharad Chand Patel, MLC; Shivajirao Deshmukh, Minister for Public Works, Parliamentary Affairs, Rehabilitation & Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Govt. of Maharashtra; Prakash Vasantrao, MP; Maj. Sudhir Sawant, MP and Sadashivrao Maudlik, Minister of State for Irrigation, Higher and Technical Education, Employment Guarantee Scheme & Rehabilitation, Govt. of Maharashtra, etc.

(c) Intensive chasing and close monitoring is being done to eliminate the detentions which are within the control of Railways.

New Varieties of Pulses

1398. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has developed any better variety of pulsed during the last

six months ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) and (b). No variety of pulse has been developed during last six months. However, two varieties of pulses i.e. Pusa-9 and Pusa 855 of Arhar have been released during 1993 and BG-362 of chickpea and Pusa-9072 of mungbean have been identified during September, 1993.

[Translation]

Misuse of Railway Passes

1399. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway passes issued to various categories of persons are being misutilized ;

(b) if so, the details of such cases came into the notice during 1993 and 1994 till date ; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to check this misutilization and the extent of success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Some cases of misutilization have come to notice.

(b) During 1993 and during 1994 so far 112 cases have come to notice.

(c) Frequent checks are made in trains by Ticket checking staff as well as Vigilance teams and Anti Fraud Squads of Commercial Directorate to apprehend misuse of such passes. This has greatly succeeded in checking misuse.

[English]

Stoppage of Rajdhani Express

1400. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Guwahati does not have any stoppage in Assam except the termination point at Guwahati ;

(b) if so, whether there is a demand for stoppage of the train at New Bongaigaon ; and

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

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

(c) Not found justified.

Market Intervention

1401. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a market intervention scheme

for various cash crops ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of those crops ;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to this scheme ;

(d) whether the State Government has also requested to the Union Government to arrange the share of working capital to be borne by the State from NABARD ; and

(e) if so, the response of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala sent a proposal for market intervention in various cash crops, namely, Ginger, Turmeric, Clove, Nutmeg, Mace, Cinnamon Cocoa and Black pepper. Market intervention operations for Black pepper were undertaken. However, in the case of other crops, the State Government of Kerala did not agree to meet working capital for the state designated agency required to make equal purchases alongwith the Central nodal agency, viz., National Agricultural Cooperative Market Federation of India Limited, New Delhi. Government of Kerala requested the Union Government to make the arrangements of working capital for the state agency from Reserve Bank of India of BABARD. As the Central and the State Government have to meet working capital needs of their respective agencies, it is for the State Government to make necessary arrangements.

Prakash Tandon Committee

1402. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the recommendations of the "Prakash Tandon Committee" and implemented the same ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee ;

(c) whether representations have been received by the Government for non-implementation of the Committee's recommendations ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee cover the changes to be made in the organisational structure and management systems to enable Indian Railways to function as business led enterprise. These recommendations are under consideration.

(c) to (e). Certain representations have been received from Officers Associations and these will be kept in view before final decisions are taken.

Women And Child Development Scheme

1403. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to review the schemes pertaining to woman and child development ;

(b) if so, whether the report has been received from different States regarding the implementation of those centrally sponsored schemes during the review period ; and

(c) the steps taken to make these schemes more pragmatic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT/ DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI) : (a) The schemes relating to Women & Child Development are being reviewed, monitored and evaluated from time to time and improvements being made wherever necessary. Besides the Women & Child Development schemes are also reviewed during the annual plan discussions with the Planning Commission. In addition the 5-year plans are also reviewed by way of mid-term appraisal.

(b) As regards the centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the Department of Women & Child Development, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is continuously reviewed through a computerised management information system on monthly and quarterly basis, through reports from the projects being implemented in the States.

(c) A number of steps such as

revision of cost norms for different components, improved convergence of different women and child related services and strengthening of community participation through the involvement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have been initiated during the recent years.

[Translation]

Survey On Education

1404. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the progress achieved and assessment made so far in regard to the All India Education Survey Conducted through the National Council of Educational Research and Training ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government so as to bring the reforms in the present education system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) For the sixth All India Educational Survey (AIES), all the preparatory activities including training of state survey functionaries and finalisation of data collection forms, upto the stage of data collection have been completed. The data collection is in advanced stage of completion.

(b) The sixth AIES, a joint endeavour of the NCERT and the National Informatics Centre aims to build up a database of school education at the district and State

headquarters to facilitate annual updating necessary for planning and implementation of quantitative and qualitative improvement in variegated areas of school education at micro and macro levels by the Union and State Governments. Reforms in the present education system in pursuance of the strategies identified in the Programme of Action 1992 based on the postulates of the National Policy on Education as modified in 1992, are continuing programmes of the Government.

[English]

Subsidy On Seeds

1405. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to give transport subsidy on seeds to all Hill areas in the country ;

(b) if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken and implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A new scheme entitled "Integrated Seed Development Scheme" has been formulated which provides for transport subsidy on seeds for hill areas as well as other remote and not easily accessible areas. It will be implemented after finalisation of all details and approved by the Competent Authority.

Metro Railway in Calcutta

1406. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH :
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metro Railway in Calcutta has been incurring losses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to check these losses ?

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

(b) (i) Operational loss incurred on the Project upto 1993-94 is approx. Rs. 43.15 Crores.

(ii) Truncated nature of traffic.

(iii) Metro Projects are capital intensive and are run on socio-economic needs and not on financial considerations. As such, certain losses are inevitable, as the fare structure needs to be kept at par with other modes of transport in the area.

(c) The following steps are being taken to increase the ridership :

(i) Advertisements in the Newspapers to attract more commuters.

- (ii) State Government of West Bengal have been urged to reduce the number of buses running parallel to Metro alignment and also to provide feeder bus services from Metro Stations.
- (iii) Plan to complete the entire Project by 1995.
- (iv) State Government of West Bengal have also been requested to provide concessional power tariff to Metro Railway at par with Calcutta Tram Services.

Railway Wagons

1407. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to cut down procurement of railway wagons for the coming two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the crisis in the wagon building industry arising out of this alleged decision of the Government ;

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to rescue the wagon industry from this crisis ; and

(e) the number of wagons procured from the Braithwaite Company Limited during 1992-93, 1993-94 and proposed for 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As traffic offerings to the Railways

have not been picking up as per projections and asset utilisation has improved, the requirement of wagons has reduced. Consequently, the level of procurement in the coming two years is likely to be less.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. To help the industry, orders have been released for manufacture of 7600 wagons in terms of four wheelers during 1994-95, on the basis of current level of requirements. Also 2205 wagons in terms of four wheelers have either been ordered or are in the process of ordering, under 'Own Your Own Wagon' Scheme. A tender for further 1800 four wheelers is in hand for ordering during the current year. Wagon industry should also make aggressive marketing efforts to acquire load under 'Own Your Own Wagon' Scheme from the concerned sectors of Industry.

(e) Particulars of wagons procured from M/s. Braithwaite are indicated below:

<i>(In four wheelers)</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Procured</i>
1992-93	3707.5
1993-94	2120
1994-95	1220

(Target/orders placed)

Diesel Locomotives

1408. SHRI HARADHAN ROY :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Indian made

diesel Locomotives are most fuel efficient and will cost much less than the imported ones ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time by which the commercial production of such locomotives is likely to start ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. State-of-art diesel locomotives produced abroad are more fuel efficient.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A new 3100 h.p. diesel locomotive has been developed and the first locomotive is about to be turned out from Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi. This is more fuel efficient than existing diesel locomotive of Indian Railways but less efficient than State of the art locomotives produced abroad.

(d) Does not arise.

Commercial Crops

1409. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) the per hectare yield of major agricultural crops as well as commercial crops and oilseeds in the country ;

(b) whether the per hectare yield of these crops has not increased considerably

as compared to the yields in several other countries ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly with regard to paddy, cotton, pulses land oil seeds ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the per hectare yield at par with the average yield of Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Per hectare yield of major agricultural crops of foodgrains, commercial and oilseeds in the country during 1992-93 (latest available) is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The per hectare yield of crops in the country has increased considerably which has shown a rate of growth of 2.84% per annum during the period 1980-81 to 1992-93. The yield of foodgrains oilseeds and cotton has shown rate of growth of 3.15, 2.72 and 4.20 per cent per annum respectively during the same period. Although significant increase in the yield has been achieved, yet the yield per hectare of crops in India is relatively lower than the developed countries.

(c) The reasons for low yield per hectare in India as compared to that in developed countries may be attributed to variation in availability and adoption of modern technology as well as differences in socio-economic and agro-economic conditions of farming.

(d) In order to increase the per hectare yield of various crops, the government is implementing various crop production

oriented programmes including distribution of minikits for improved seeds, subsidy on identified farm equipments, distribution of certified seeds, organisation of

demonstration and training to farmers for transfer of technology, expansion of irrigation facilities, besides providing price and market support etc.

STATEMENT

<i>Crop</i>		<i>Yield</i>
Rice	—	
	Kharif	1663
	Rabi	2758
	Total	1744
Wheat		2323
Jowar	Kharif	1224
	Rabi	674
	Total	989
Bajra		824
Maize	Kharif	1625
	Rabi	2523
	Total	1694
Ragi		1340
Small Millets		425
Barley		1668
Coarse Cereals	Kharif	1100
	Rabi	924

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Yield</i>
	Total
Tur	1065
Other Karif Pulses	663
Gram	428
Other Rabi Pulses	673
Pulses	605
	502
	641
	573
	1289
Foodgrains	1706
	Total
	1445

COMMERCIAL CROPS YIELD IN KGS. PER HECT. — 1992-93

(ALL INDIA)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Yield</i>
Groundnut	—
	Kharif 950
	Rabi 1601
	Total 1060
Castorseed	936
Sesamum	361
Nigerseed	308
Soyabean	856
Sunflower	—
	Kharif 456
	Rabi 654
	Total 566
Rapeseed & Mustard	773
Linseed	305
Safflower	484
Total Oilseeds	—
	Kharif 779
	Rabi 813
	Total 793
Sugarcane	63810
Cotton	261
Jute	1848
Mesta	968
Jute & Mesta	1658

*[Translation]***Fake Universities**

1410. SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY :

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

(a) the number and particulars of
the fake universities that have come to
the notice of the University Grants
Commission and the Union Government
recently ;

(b) whether such fake universities
insert advertisements in newspapers offering
award of degrees in various courses and
also pose as open Universities ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the Government have
taken any effective measures to stop the
functioning of such universities ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) : (KUMRISELJA): (a) According
to the information furnished by University
Grants Commission, 25 fake universities
were functioning in the country as on 30th
June, 1994 in violation of UGC Act, 1956. A

list of these fake universities is given in the
Statement attached.

(b) and (c) It has come to the notice
of the Commission that the Bhartiya Shiksha
Parishad, U.P., Lucknow (Open
Vishwavidyalaya), a fake institution is giving
advertisements in the newspapers that it
is conducting courses/examination under
the open university system.

(d) and (e) The University Grants
Commission, the Association of Indian
Universities, and the MRTPC keep a watch
on any fake university functioning in violation
of the UGC Act, 1956. As soon as the
existence of a fake university is brought
to the notice of University Grants
Commission by members of public, students,
or their parents or any other agency, the
relevant provisions of UGC Act are brought
to the notice of the promoters/office-bearers
of such self-styled/fake universities. They
are advised to desist from the use of
expression "University" and also to stop
awarding degrees/diplomas. The concerned
State Governments are also requested to
conduct enquiries regarding the functioning
of such fake universities. In addition, the
UGC gives wide publicity to the list of fake
universities every year to caution the
students and parents about such institution.

If any case of bogus institution issuing
fake degrees to students comes to the
attention of M.R.T.P. Commission, the
Commission initiates necessary action under
the MRTPC Act, 1969.

Government has already introduced
an amendment Bill to UGC Act, 1956 in
the Parliament in December, 1991. The
amendment Bill provides for enhanced
punitive provision in Section 24 for violating

provisions of Section 22 and 23 of the Act. Central Government has also requested State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to keep a strict vigil and to prosecute such institutions for violating UGC Act, 1956 and other Penal laws.

STATEMENT

*University Grants Commission
List Of Fake Universities As On 30-6-1994.*

1. Maithili University/
Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga,
Bihar.
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/
Vishwavidyalays (Women's
University), Prayag, Allahabad,
U.P.
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit
Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, U.P.
4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya
Ganj, Delhi.
5. Testator Research University,
Bodinayakanur, Tamil Nadu.
6. Indian Education Council of U.P.,
Lucknow, U.P.
7. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag,
Allahabad, U.P.
8. National University of Electro
Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur,
U.P.
9. University New Jerusalem,
Kuthuparamba, Cannore, Kerala.
10. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
University (Open University).

11. Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open
University, Mughal Sarai, U.P.
12. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur,
Trichi, Tamil Nadu.
13. Bharatiya Siksha Parishad (U.P.)
Open Vishwavidyalaya, Lucknow,
U.P.
14. Arya University, Srinagar, J & K.
15. Bible University, Ambur (North
Arcot).
16. Eastern Orthodox University,
Ambur (North Arcot).
17. Globe University of Science,
Kumakortam, Tamil Nadu.
18. St. John's University, Kishanattam,
Kerala.
19. National University, Nagpur.
20. United Nations University, Delhi.
21. Vocational University, Delhi.
22. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya,
Kosi Kalan, Mathura, U.P.
23. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan
Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh, U.P.
24. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.
25. Urdu University, Motia Park,
Bhopal.

FCI Branches In U.P.

1411. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister
of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of branches of the Food Corporation of India in Uttar Pradesh, location-wise ;

(b) the number of employees working in these branches, branch-wise ;

(c) whether the Union Government have any proposal to open new branches in the State ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) The Corporation with its Regional Office at Lucknow coordinate functions through two Sub-Regional Offices viz. Moradabad and Allahabad and 23 District Offices at the following places :—

1.	Hapur	2.	Bulandshahar.
3.	Moradabad	4.	Bareilly
5.	Lucknow	6.	Faizabad
7.	Sitapur	8.	Saharanpur
9.	Kanpur	10.	Sahjahanpur
11.	Gonda	12.	Banda
13.	Azamgarh	14.	Ghazipur
15.	Allahabad	16.	Varanasi
17.	Haldwani	18.	Jhansi
19.	Agra	20.	Gorakhpur
21.	Dehradun	22.	Srinagar (Pauri)
23.	Aligarh		

(b) The category-wise staff position in Uttar Pradesh Region as on 31.3.1994 is as under :—

Category-I	—	63
Category-II	—	410

Category-III	—	5063
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Category-IV	—	3072
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		8608
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The branch-wise position of the employees is not readily available in FCI

Headquarters.

(c) to (e) :—The re-organisation of the Districts is a continuous process and the matter is accordingly reviewed by the Corporation for the creation of Districts from time to time. Recently, the recommendations along with justification for re-organisation of FCI Districts have been called for from all ZMz/SRMs including SRM, UP.

[English]

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya

1412. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Principals of the Kendriya Vidyalayas insist upon students for taking tests for admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Special Dispensation Scheme for Members of Parliament ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether some guidelines have been issued to be followed by the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas for such admissions ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the existing guidelines for admission, the Principal conducts tests to assess the suitability of a student for admission to the class.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, the admission test is conducted on the basis of the syllabus for the class preceding the one to which admission is sought. The candidates securing 35% marks in each subject and 40% marks in aggregate in admission test are considered eligible for admission. However for admission to class I, the test seeks to assess a child's intelligence and general awareness.

Milk Production in Gujarat

1413. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the National average production of milk at present and the share of Gujarat in it ;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to bring the level of production of milk in the State at par with the National average ;

(c) whether the Government have contemplated to encourage cooperatives for production of milk in the State ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) During 1992-93, the per capita milk production in the country and in Gujarat was 181 and 244 grams per day respectively.

(b) The milk production in per capita terms is already more in Gujarat than the National average. However, various State and Central Programmes are being

implemented to enhance the milk production in the State.

(c) and (d) The Operation Flood Programme is being implemented in a majority of the districts in the State of Gujarat. By March 1994, 10,819 Dairy Cooperative Societies were set up in the State, procuring about 30% of the total milk procurement of all cooperatives in the country. To encourage the cooperatives, steps have been taken to expand/strengthen the existing infrastructure for enhancement of production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk.

Clearance To Development Projects

1414. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the development projects cleared from environmental as well as forest angles by his Ministry since January 1, 1994, State-wise ;

(b) the names of the projects rejected during the period, State-wise ;

(c) the names of the development projects pending with the Government as on date, State-wise ;

(d) since when these are pending and the reasons for delay in clearing them ; and

(e) the steps taken to clear them early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Statement-I showing State-wise names of the developmental projects cleared from environmental angle and under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 Since 1.1.1994 is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II showing State-wise names of the projects rejected from environmental angle and under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 since 1.1.1994 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Statement-III showing State-wise names of the projects pending with the Central Government for environmental clearance and under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 30.6.1994 alongwith period of pendency and reasons for delay is enclosed.(N. B.E) As and when a proposal is received with full material details, expeditious action is taken to decide the proposal.

A. PROJECTS CLEARED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL ANGLE :

*Name of the project***ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Petroleum product pipe line from Vizag to Vijayawada, HPCL.
2. Vernagiri gas based power project.
3. Sri Sailam Left Bank Canal Project.
4. Jurala Multi-purpose Project.
5. Ravindra Khani New Tech, underground project, (SCCL).
6. Obulapuram Iron Ore Mine, Shri G. Ramamohan Reddy.

BIHAR

7. Expansion-cum-modernisation of M/s Usha Martin Ltd. at Jamshedpur.
8. Noamundi Iron Ore Mine, TISCO.

Name of the project

9. Captive power of TISCO - 67 5MW.
10. Ship repair ward within Mormugao Port Trust premises.
11. Construction of tourist cottages at Varca.
12. Wanakbori Thermal Power Station, 7th unit (210mv).
13. Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station, 5th unit (210 MW).
14. Expansion of Hazira Shore Terminal, ONGC.
15. L P G recovery plant at Vaghodia.
16. Haryana water resources consolidation project.

GOA**GUJRAT****HARYANA**

*Name of the project***KERALA**

17. Diesel generator set at Kasarkode, 60 MW.
18. Deepening of channels leading to Cochin Oil Terminal.

MADHYA PRADESH

19. Tawa underground project.
20. Dhudhichua opencast project.
21. Maheshwar Hydro-Electric Project.
22. Sinter plant-III, CPP-II, Billet Bloom Casters, Bhilai Steel Plant.

MAHARASHTRA

23. Expansion of Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd. Rasayani.
24. Bombay-Manmad pipe line project of BPCL.

Name of the project

25. 6.0 MMTPA Grass Root Refinery at Deoghat of HPCL.
26. Debol gas based power project - 2000 MW.
27. Bhadrawati thermal power station - 2 x 500 MW site clearance.
28. Ports and Harbour project at Dabhol.
29. Beach Resort project at Kashid village, Raigad Distt.
30. Bombay Sewage Disposal Project.
31. Expansion of Integrated Aluminium Complex, NALCO.
32. Joda East Project of TISCO.
33. Gomardih Dolomite Quarry. (TISCO).
34. Chromite Mining of Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.
35. Dholpur thermal power project (3 x 250 MW).

RAJASTHAN

*Name of the project***TAMIL NADU**

36. Zoro Unit (250 MW) at Neyveli - C M S Electric Company.
37. Construction of Multi-Purpose Cargo Berth No. 7 at Tuticorin Port.
38. East Coast Road linking Calcutta to Kanyakumari.
39. Madras Fishing Harbour-stage II.
40. Submarine pipe line system for imported Ammonia at Ennore Coast.

WEST BENGAL

41. Jambad Opencast project.
42. Chinakuri thermal power project, 40 MW.
43. Bakreshwar Reservoir scheme.

INTER STATE

44. Konkan Railway project (Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka).

Name of the project

45. MDAJ Hook-up to Karnal Bhatinda.

UNION TERRITORIES**ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS**

46. Construction of two No. Type-I staff Quarters at Satellite earth station campus, Car Nicobar.
47. Construction of Lighted Beacon at South Sentinel Island.
48. Diesel Generator set at Bamboo flat of South Andaman Island. 4 × 5 MW.
49. Augmentation of diesel generator set at Long Island. 3 × 128 MW.

LAKSHADWEEP

50. Proposal for conducting controlled under water blasting at the entrance to Kadmath Island.
-

B. PROJECTS CLEARED UNDER THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980 (EXCLUDING THOSE CLEARED BY THE REGIONAL OFFICES) UNDER THE POWER DELEGATED TO THEM UNDER THE REVISED CONSOLIDATED GUIDELINES ISSUED ON 25.10.92)

Name of the project

1. Laying of new meter-gauge line Chitradurg-Rayadurg in Anantpur District.
2. Excavation of canals for IBM - 40 Teegatvant Distributory in Warangal District.
3. Doubling the Railway line - Vicarabad to Tandur Station.
4. Renewal of mining lease for limestone in favour of M/s ACC Ltd. in Adilabad District.
5. Survey and execution of Sreesailam Left Bank Canal underground tunnel scheme through forest area in Mehaboobnagar, Nalgonda District.
6. Excavation of DBM no. 48 Vennavaram Branch canal under SRSP in Warangal District.
7. widening of NH No. 7 (Nagpur - Hyderabad) Road in Adilabad District.

Name of the project

ASSAM

8. Laying of 220 KV transmission line from Kathiatop to Dimapur in Karbi Anglong District.
9. Laying of 400 KV D/c Ranganadi - Balipara Transmission line by NEEPCO Ltd. in Saritpur District.
10. Drilling locations for oil exploration at "KHE" in Golghat district.
11. Laying of 132 KV transmission line from Badarpur to Kalarship Aizwal in Hailakandi district.
12. 400 KV transmission line from Kathatguni to Kathiatob in Karbi Anglong District by NEEPCO Ltd.

BIHAR

13. Mining lease for 10 year for Urinari open case project in favour of M/s Central Coal Fields Ltd. in Hazaribagh District.
 14. Mining lease for 10 years in Pandai riverbed for picking up floats, pebbles etc. in favour of Shri R.P. Verma in West Champaran District.
-

Name of the project

15. Renewal of mining lease for 10 years in Pandai River bed for picking up floats, pebbles etc. in favour of Shri Rai Brij Mohan Sharma in West Champaran District.
16. Construction of Ash disposal yard of Bodaro 'B' Thermal Power Station of DVC in Giridih District.

GOA

17. Chapog minor irrigation project in South Goa district.

GUJARAT

18. Koliari Irrigation Scheme in Panchmahal District.
19. Miyagan Branch Canal of Narmada Irrigation Project.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

20. Construction of 220 KV D/c Bairasuil Pong Transmission line.
21. Laying of 22 KV H.T. line from Larot to Dodra Kwar REC project in Shimla District.

Name of the project

HARYANA

22. Sidhmukh - Mohar Irrigation Project in Hissar District.

KARNATAKA

23. Mining lease in favour of Shri Abubaker for mining of ore in District Belary.
24. Mining lease in favour of M/s Kudremukh Iron ore Co. Ltd. for prospecting for mining in Kudremukh National Park.
25. Lease for stone quarry by Nuclear Power Corporation, Kaiga Atomic Power Project in Uttar Kannada District.

MADHYA PRADESH

26. Bandakpur Semar Khoh Minor Irrigation Project in Damoh District.
27. Chargaon Irrigation Project in Bastar District.
28. Uridgaon Tank Project in District Bastar.
-

Name of the project

29. Pilpapani Tank Project in Raipur District.
30. Siksoore Tank Project in Bastar District.
31. 11 KV Pal-Mohde transmission line in District Betul.
32. Guna - Etawah Broad Gauge Railway Line.
33. 33 KV Chicholi - Mahatpur transmission line in Betul Distt.
34. Babili Tank Project in District Mandla.
35. Allapur Irrigation Project in District Gwalior.
36. Devar Path Tank Project in District Bastar.
37. Ramnagar Irrigation Project in District Mandla.
38. Undhale-Sindrani 11 KV transmission line.
39. Underground coal mining by SECL for Navagaon and Rajendra project in district Shahdol.

Name of the project

40. Paragath Tank Project in Shivpuri District.
41. Pirda Tank Project.
42. 33 KV Sheopur transmission line in district Morena.
43. Gorsa Nalla Tank Project
44. Grant of Surface rights to South Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. in Sarguja District.
45. Thakur Dev Irrigation Project in Raipur District.
46. Daspur Tank Project in Raipur District.
47. Pithapur Tank Project in Bastar District.
48. Mining lease in favour of WCF Ltd. for Surface rights in Pathakheda coal area in Betul District.
49. 220 KV Satna-Birsinghpur Transmission line in Shahdol district.
50. 400 KV Koyna Lonikand double circuit line in Satara/Pune district.

MAHARASHTRA

Name of the project

51. Jam Medium Irrigation Project in Nagpur district.
52. Kaveri-Gawahiwadi Dhangarwad road in Kothapur District.
53. Minor Irrigation Tank at Dhanoli, Nasik District.
54. Renewal of 64 mining leases in Thane & Nagpur districts.
55. Minor Irrigation Tank at Ambit in Ahmednagar district.
56. Diversion of 1500 ha. of forest land for rehabilitation of Sardar Sarovar Affected persons in Dhule district.
57. Arunawati Major Irrigation Project.
58. Minor Irrigation Project at Vidhi.
59. Pimplegaon Joda Minor Irrigation Project.
60. Kotambi Minor Irrigation Tank in Akola District.
61. Laying of Transmission line from Dahanu to Versova in Thane district.
62. Kukudi Left Bnak Canal in Ahmednagar district.

Name of the project

63. Dhimbhe Left Bank Canal and Ahod branch canal in Pune district.
64. Minor Irrigation Tank Rozwa in Dhule district.
65. Minor Irrigation Tank in Kode Village.
66. Minor Irrigation Tank Wakwad in Dhule district.
67. M.I.T. in Khamkheda in Dhule district.
68. Aswali M.I.T. in Thane District.
69. Sanan Temb M.I. Project in Sindhudurg district.
70. M.I. Tank in Buldhana district.
71. 400 KV Electric line Babli Lashwar to Dhule and Dhule to Sardar Sarovar.
72. M.I. Tank Borkheda in Jalgaon district.
73. Lower Wunne Irrigation Project in Nagpur district.
74. M.I. Tank at Gangapuri in Jalgaon district.
75. Improvement of Ringnabodi Ghat in Nagpur-Edlabad Road.
76. 400 KV D/c transmission from Talcher to Rourkalea.
77. Railway line from Daitrai to Bansapani in Keonjhar district.

ORISSA

Name of the project

PUNJAB

78. Saleran Dav Project in Hoshiarpur Distt.

TAMILNADU

79. 400 KV Trichy-Madurai Transmission line by Nigamolal Lignite Corporation Ltd.

UTTAR PRADESH

80. Chhathiyara-Khabara Motar road in Tehri Garhwal distt.

81. Laying of 400 KV Unnao-Lucknow Transmission line in Lucknow and Unnao Distts.

82. Ghat Sutol-Kannol Motor Road in Chamoli Distt.

83. Bhaywala-Jagatpur Motor road in Dehradun Distt.

84. Kosi-Daulaghat-Kori Chhina Motor Road in Almora Distt.

85. Kathpuria-Chhina Sheraghat Motor Road in Almora Distt.

86. Exchange of 184.84 ha of private land of the villagers of Lal Dang with forest land in Nainital Distt.

WEST BENGAL

87. Relocation of existing forest village at Khunia in Jalpaiguri Forest Division.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

88. Establishment of stone quarry at Kalapahar in Maya bunder Forest Division.

STATEMENT II

Name of the project

A. PROJECTS REJECTED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL ANGLE

ASSAM

1. Investigation for Dikhow Project.

GUJARAT

2. Angon gas recovery unit at Hazira.
3. HMT joint venture project for manufacture of Press Dies Mould.

GOA

4. POL Installation at Vasco.

5. Construction of Employees, Housing Colony at Chicolina by Goa Shipyard Ltd.

HARYANA

6. Alumina foundry at Matuh Udyog Ltd.

Name of the Project

7. Water resources consolidation

KARNATAKA

8. Varahi Tail Race Hydro Electric project.

KERALA

9. Revised Adirapally HEP.

ORISSA

10. Additional Power generation scheme at Hirakud B and Chipima-B.

UTTAR PRADESH

11. Agro Barrage Project.

12. Ganga Barrage Project.

WEST BENGAL

13. Chinakuri I & II mine.

14. Development of Calcutta Port Trust land in Boat Cana.

15. Development of Calcutta Port Trust land in Strand Road Area.

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B. PROJECTS REJECTED UNDER THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980 (EXCLUDING THOSE REJECTED BY THE REGIONAL OFFICES UNDER THE POWER DELEGATED TO THEM UNDER THE REVISED CONSOLIDATED GUIDELINES ISSUED ON 25.10.1992.)

Name of the project

GUJARAT

1. Zankhari Irrigation Project.
2. Bitavaldia Irrigation Project.
3. Establishment of Amusement Park.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH

4. Doomarpali Tank Project.
5. Naik Bandha Tank project.
6. Chichadi Tank Project.

Name of the project

MAHARASHTRA

7. Nandpur Tank.
8. Minor Irrigation Tank at Temphurwadi.
9. Bhendara Minor Irrigation project.
10. Percolation Tank Sukari-I.

ORISSA

11. Chikra Minor Irrigation Tank.

12. Stone Quarry in favour of Shri Bale Ram Sahu.

UTTAR PRADESH

13. Resettlement of villagers situated in the catchment of Tal, Malan and Rawasan Rivers.

STATEMENT-III

A. PENDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Sea water Magnesia Project at chippada in Visakhapatnam	March, 1994	Under process.
BIHAR			
2.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Power Station of DVC.	May, 1994	Under Process
3.	Coal Briquetting Unit of Bokaro Steel Plant, SAIL	October, 1993	Additional information awaited.
GUJARAT			
4.	Crude oil Terminal at Vadinar by BPCL.	July, 1993	Under Process.
5.	Gas Processing Complex at Gandhar by GAIL.	August, 1993	Under Process.
6.	9 Million Tonne oil Refinery at Vadinar ESSAR (Site approval only).	October, 1993	Under Process

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
7.	9 Million Tonne oil Refinery at Vadinar Reliance Petrochemicals (Site approval only).	October, 1993	Under Process.
8.	Copper smelter project at Lakhimpur by M/s. Indo-Gulf Corp. Ltd.	March, 1994	Under Process.
9.	Dolatpura Weir Project.	February, 1994	Additional information awaited.
10.	Kutuch Tidal Power	February, 1994	Additional information awaited.
11.	Captive Berth for cement project of Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	September, 1993	Under Process
12.	Lignite based power station at Surat (Mangrol) 2 x 210 MW	January, 93	Additional information awaited.
13.	Lignite based power station at Akrimota, 2 x 120 MW	July, 1993	Additional information awaited.
KARNATAKA			
14.	Sandur Mining projects of M/s. Sandur Manganese and Iron ore Ltd.	May, 1993	Under Process.
15.	Iron & Manganese Mine, Chitradurga of Mineral Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Sept., 93	Revised proposal is awaited.
16.	Raichur Thermal Power Station (2x250 MW) of KPCL	December, 93	Additional information awaited.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
17.	Sarapadi Hydel Project	Sept., 1992	Additional information awaited.
KERALA			
18.	Fisheries Harbour Stage-II Development at Cochin	March, 93	Additional information awaited.
19.	Development of Thangassery Fishery Harbour Stage-II in Quilon District of Kerala.	May, 94	Additional information awaited
20.	Development of Azhikkal Port by Govt. of Kerala.	May, 94	Under process.
21.	DG Power Plant at Thalakkulathur (120 MW)	April, 1994	Under process.
22.	Expansion of C6H6 Unit if CRL	July, 1993	Under process.
23.	200 TPD De-inking plant & Enhancement of capacity of the Mill to 1,00,000 TPA of M/s. Hindustan Newprint Ltd. at Newprint Nagar.	March, 1994	Under process.
MADHYA PRADESH			
24.	Installation of New Cold Rolling Mill & Modernisation of Aluminium smelter at Korba by BALCO.	March, 94	Under process.

S.No	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
25.	Mongra Project	September, 90 awaited.	Additional information
26.	Rowghat Iron ore Project Bhilai Steel Plant, Steel Authority of India.	June, 87	Essential Study Report awaited.
27.	Chirimiri Opencast Project South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	July, 92	Under Process.
28.	Optimum Exploitation of Malanjkhand Copper Deposit (Expansion), Hindustan Copper Ltd.	November, 92	Additional information awaited.
29.	Thesgora Mathani Under-ground project, Western Coalfields Ltd.	October, 93	Under Process.
30.	Kuteshwar Limestone Mine, Steel Authority of India.	December, 93	Under Process
31.	Girijapur Mining Block South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	January, 94	Under Process
32.	Urdhan Opencast Project Western Coalfields Ltd.	April, 94	Clarifications awaited.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA			
33.	Wirur/Chincholi Under- Western Coalfields Ltd.	October, 93	Under Process.
34.	Upper Pen Ganga Project	May, 94	Additional information awaited.
35.	Melamine Plant of RCF, Thal	Feb, 93	Under process.
36.	Nagothane CCGT (820 MW) of MSEB	June, 92	Additional information awaited.
37.	Waste Heat Recovery project at Uran 3 x 120 MW	June, 93	Additional information awaited
38.	Construction of Airport at Kasalnunde, Taluka Kudalo, Distt., Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.	July, 92	Additional information awaited.
39.	Construction of Airport at Shirdi, Taluka Kepergaon, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.	Feb., 93	Additional information
40.	Construction of Worli-Bandra Link Road in Bombay.	July, 93	Under process.
41.	Replacement of Submarine Pipeline at Bombay port.	March, 94	Additional information awaited.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
42.	Environment Clearance for Captive Jetty for Sponge iron project in Tashel Pen, Distt. Raigad in Maharashtra by Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd.	May, 94	Additional information awaited.
MANIPUR			
43.	Loktak Down Stream HEP.	March, 94	Under process.
ORISSA			
44.	Daburi Thermal Power Station (2 x 250 MW)	March, 93	Additional information awaited.
45.	IB valley Thermal Power Station (2 x 250 MW)	January, 93	Additional information awaited.
46.	0.5 MTPA capacity mini Steel plant of Mid-East integrated Steel Ltd. Jaipur.	January, 94	Under Process.
47.	Sargipalli Lead MineHindustan Zinc Ltd.	July, 92	Under process.
48.	Mining of Iron & Manganese Smt. Maitri Shukla in Sundergarh distt.	Sept., 93	Under process.
49.	Basundhara (East) Opencast Project, Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	October, 93	Under process.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Period of Pendency</i>	<i>Reason for Pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
50.	Lakhanpur Opencast Project (Expansion) Mahanadi Coal-fields Ltd.	January, 94	Under Process.
51.	Bhuvaneshwari Opencast Project, Mahandi Coalfields Ltd.	January, 94	Clarification awaited.
52.	Anantha Opencast project (Expansion) Mahanadi Coal fields Ltd.	January, 94	Project considered by the Committee.
53.	Hingula Opencast Project Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Feb., 94	Clarification awaited
54.	Bharatpur Opencast Project (Expansion) Mahanadi Coal fields Ltd.	May, 94	Additional information awaited.
RAJASTHAN			
55.	Chittorgarh Thermal Power Station (1 x 500 MW)	January, 93	Additional information awaited.
56.	Bisalpur project	January, 94	Additional information awaited.
57.	Oil Depot at Bharatpur	March, 93	Under Process.
58.	Banwas Mines, Hindustan Copper Ltd.	August, 93	Under Process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
59.	Jhamarkotra Integrated Project, Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd.	Feb., 94	Under Process.
60.	Balda Tungsten Fluoride Project, Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Feb., 94	Under Process.
TAMIL NADU			
61.	Minota Aquatech's Prawan Farm at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu for Clearance under CRZ.	May, 93	Additional information awaited.
62.	Jayamkondam Lignite Mines Jayamkondam Power Corpn. Distt. Tirchirapalli.	April, 94	Under process.
63.	Polyester Filament Yarn Plant of National Aromatics and Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	June, 94	Additional information awaited.
64.	North Madras Thermal Power Station (1 x 500 MW)	Feb., 94	Under process
65.	Samalpatti Diesel Engine Power Station (100MW)	May, 94	EIA report is awaited.
66.	Captive Power Plan of Jaykundam Lignite Power Corpn.	Feb., 93	Under Process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
67.	Eastern Ganga Canal Project	December, 93	Additional information awaited.
68.	Zamania Pump Canal Project	November, 93	Additional information awaited.
69.	Tons Pump Canal Project	May, 94	Additional information awaited.
70.	Renusagar Thermal Power Station (2x67.5 MW) Stage-IV	March, 93	Additional information awaited.
71.	Jhironli Magnesite Mine M/s Almora Magnesite Ltd. Almora.	June, 93	Under process.
72.	Expansion of throughput Capacity of Mathura refinery from 7.5 MTPA to 8.0MTPA by IOC	January, 94	Court case.
73.	Matching Secondary processing Facilities (OHCU, Hydrogen Unit, SEU Etc.) at Mathura Refinery.	May, 1994	Court case.
WEST BENGAL			
74.	Gouripur Thermal Power Station (2 x 67.5MW)	November, 92	Comprehensive EIA report is awaited.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
75.	Sagardhigi Thermal Power Station (2x500MW).	February, 93	EIA report is awaited.
76.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project.	February, 94	Additional information is awaited.
77.	Teesta Barrage Project	June, 94	Under process.
UNION TERRITORIES			
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
78.	Extension of Runway at Port Blair Airport.	March, 93	Under process.
79.	Cage culture of Fish in North Bay in A & N Islands.	July, 93	Proposal being examined.
DAMAN and DIU			
80.	Wonder World Resort at Daman.	April, 93	Under process.
81.	Beach Resort Hotel Sea View on the Sea Coast at Daman.	October, 92	Being examined.
GOA			
82.	Construction of fishing Jetty at Chicalim Bay for Mormugao Port, Goa.	April, 94	Additional information awaited.
LAKSHADWEEP			
83.	Permanent Bundering facilities at Kavaratti	August, 92	Pending finalisation of CZMP.
84.	Cage Culture of Fish in Lakshadweep.	May, 1993	Under process.

B. PENDING UNDER THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980 (EXCLUDING THOSE PENDING WITH THE REGIONAL OFFICES UNDER THE POWER DELEGATED TO THEM UNDER THE REVISED CONSOLIDATED GUIDELINES ISSUED ON 25.10.1992).

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Conversion of M.G. Railway line to B.G. Railway line between Geddalur to Dronachalam.	June, 94	Under Process.
2.	Construction of Road to M/s SCCL.	June, 94	Under Process.
3.	Mining lease to M/s SCCL.	May, 94	Under Process.
4.	Puttakamm Balancing Reservoir project.	April, 94	Under Process.
5.	Renewal of Mining lease	April, 94	Under Process.
6.	Muttyalavaga Reservoir Project	Sept. 93	Under Process.
ASSAM			
7.	220 KV Transmission line from Kongdong Kopiti and Kathratoli.	June, 94	Under Process.
GOA			
8.	Renewal of Mining lease No. 40/1957 and 42/1957 in favour of M/s Chowgule & Co.	March, 94	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
9.	Renewal of Mining lease No. 88/1952 in favour of M/s Salgaoncar.	March, 94	Under process.
GUJARAT			
10.	Laying of pipeline from BPB Platform to Offshore to ONGC	June, 94	Under process.
11.	Mining lease Glass Company.	June, 94	Under process.
12.	Construction of Mini Cement Plant.	October, 92	Under Process.
HARYANA			
13.	Panipat Refinery Project by IOC.	June, 94	Under process.
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
14.	Diversion fo forest land in favour of NJPC near Jhakri, Rampur Forest Division.	May, 94	Under process.
15.	Setting up of Forest Institute for Temperate Species near Shimla.	May, 94	Under process.
16.	Renewal of mining lease (Crusher for Crushing bolders and conversion into metal & bajri).	May, 94	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
17.	Cement Plant by M/s. Chattisgarh Distilleries.	February, 93	Under process.
KARNATAKA			
18.	11 KV Transmission line for electrification of Mansi Koddagudda village in Sirsi Taluk.	May, 94	Under process.
19.	Grant of mining lease in favour of M/s. Seethabai L. Lamani.	May, 94	Under process.
20.	Mining lease in favour of M/s. Gadagi Minerals for Manganese.	October, 93	Site Inspection Report awaited.
21.	Renewal of lease of forest land in favour of WCP Mills.	May, 93	Under process.
KERALA			
22.	Exchange of forest land for rehabilitation of bonded labourers.	January, 93	Under process.
MADHYA PRADESH			
23.	Pedhi Tank Project	June, 94	Under Process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
24.	Mining lease in favour of WCL in Pathakheda area.	June, 94	Under process.
25.	Mining lease in favour of WCL in Pathakheda area.	June, 94	Under process.
26.	Mining lease in favour of Narmada Mineral Industries.	June, 94	Under process.
27.	Rehand-Singrauli-Kanpur Ltd.	June, 94	Under process.
28.	Kesarteda Irrigation Project	April, 94	Under process.
29.	Mining lease to M.P. State Mining Corporation.	May, 94	Site Inspection Report awaited.
30.	Ajabnagar Tank Project.	March, 94	Under process.
31.	Mining lease to S.E.C.L.	January, 94	Under process.
32.	Pandavapara Giriapur Coal Mines.	January, 94	Under process.
33.	Gohan-Nakka Railway line	October, 93	Under process.
34.	Guna-Etawah Railway line (Mohna-Khajuri Section).	September, 93	Under process.
35.	Ban Sager Feeder Canal	August, 93	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
36.	Sendhari Pani Tank Project	June, 93	Under process.
37.	Mining lease in favour of WCF Ltd, for coal mining.	September, 93	Under process.
38.	Mining lease in favour of WCF Ltd. for coal mining.	September, 93	Under process.
39.	Upper Chandiya Tank Project	April, 93	Site Inspection Report awaited.
40.	Chhota Jham Firing Range by Army.	February, 93	Under process.
41.	Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project.	August, 92	Under process.
42.	Mining lease in favour of Konark Minerals Ltd.	October, 92	Under process.
43.	Bercha field firing range by Army.	October, 92	Under process.
44.	Diversion for spiritual upliftment.	August, 92	Under process.
45.	Construction of Shampur Tank Project	June, 92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
46.	Construction of Amarpura Project.	July, 92	Under process.
MAHARASHTRA			
47.	Widening of Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway.	May 94	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
48.	Construction of MI Tank at Ranipur.	May, 94	Under process.
49.	Construction of Palandur Minor Irrigation Tank	February, 94	Under process.
50.	Construction of M.I. Tank Sairsala	February, 94	Site Inspection Report awaited.
51.	Chsakasman Project	December, 93	Under process.
52.	Construction of Nagya Sakya Project.	November, 93	Under process.
53.	Upper Penganga Project Isapur right Bank Canal	March, 1993	Under process.
54.	Deolali Field Firing Project.	September, '922	Site Inspection Report awaited.
55.	For Non-Forestry use of restored land to private forest.	June, 93	Under process.
56.	Construction of Utawali Medium Irrigation Project	July, 93	Site Inspection Report awaited.
57.	Construction of MI Tank at Nimbala	March, 94	Under process.
58.	Construction of MI Tank at Waghzira	June, 94	Under process.
59.	Construction of Mimbadevi MI Tank.	June, 94	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
60.	Construction of Kalpathari Tank Project.	June, 94	Under process.
61.	Establishment of Inter-national Standard Sports Complex at Nagpur.	June, 94	Under process.
62.	Construction of Percolation Tank Waghdi No. 1	June, 94	Under process.
63.	Construction of Percolation Tank Khudki No. 1	June, 94	Under process.
64.	Construction of Percolation Tank at Raipur.	June, 94	Under process.
65.	Construction of Percolation Tank at Panala I.	June, 94	Under process.
MANIPUR			
66.	Diversion of land for Loktak Downstream.	August, 93	Under process.
67.	Thoubal Multi Purpose Project.	October, 93	Under process.
MEGHALAYA			
68.	132 KV Transmission line from Khalria Badarpur.	June, 94	Under process.
MIZORAM			
69.	Tural Hydro-Electric Project	March, 94	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
70.	Construction of 132 KV Transmission line from Badarpur to Aizwal	March, 94	Under process.
71.	Indo-Bangladesh Border Road, Lunglet.	March, 94	Site Inspection Report awaited
ORISSA			
72.	Construction of 147.2 km. Railway line from Daitari	May, 94	Under Process to Bansapani.
73.	Renewal of mining lease of Joda East Iron, Keonjhar	Jan, 94	Under process.
74.	Construction of Lower Suktel Irrigation Project	March, 94	Site Inspection Report awaited
75.	Open Cast Project in IB Valley area, Sundergarh	Sep, 92	Under process.
76.	Mining leases in favour of M/s. IM & FA, Cuttack	Oct., 92	Under process.
77.	Clearance of Baiguakhalla MIP in Kasihakar Block	Oct., 93	Under process.
78.	Mining lease in favour of Smt. M. Shukla	June, 94	Under process.
79.	Rehabilitation of villagers of Satbhaya and Kahnupur village in Kendrapara Distt.	June, 94	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
80.	Bagh Barrage project	May, 94	Under process.
RAJASTHAN			
81.	Diversion of forest land for Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd.	June, 94	Under process.
82.	Diversion of forest land for 220 KV RAPP, Udaipur S/C Transmission line by Power Grid Corporation of India in Chittorgarh Distt.	June, 94	Under process.
83.	Diversion of forest land for 220 KV RAPP-Chittorgarh DL Transmission line by Power Grid Corporation of India in Chittorgarh District	June, 94	Under process.
84.	Diversion of forest land in Mandana Range Kota Division for Construction of 220 KV RAPP-ANTA S/C Transmission line by Power Grid Corporation of India	June, 94	Under process.
TAMIL NADU			
85.	Diversion of forest land for 110 KV line Periyar	April, 94	Site Inspection. Report awaited.
86.	Renewal of lease of ACC Ltd.	Feb 92	Under Process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
87.	Construction of Gyansusald Uprokot Motor Road	May, 94	Under process.
88.	Construction of Gopershwar Devar Kehlover Motor Road	May, 94	Under process.
89.	Construction of Narayan Baggar Choptra Motor Road	May, 94	Under process.
90.	Construction of Nilong Naga Motor Road	May, 94	Under process.
91.	Construction of Gorihat Bhatri Motor Road	May, 94	Under process.
92.	Bageswar Dagot Motor Road	May, 94	Under process.
93.	400 KV Rihand Singrauli Kanpur Transmission line	June, 94	Under process.
94.	Mandha Dam	June, 94	Under process.
95.	Eastern Ganga Canal	June, 94	Under process.
96.	400 KV Transmission line from Anpara to Unnao.	June, 94	Under process.
97.	Assan field firing range.	April, 94	Site Inspection Report awaited.
98.	Ash disposal to Renusagar Power Company.	March, 94	Under process.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Period of Pendency</i>	<i>Reason for Pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
99.	Construction of Chandak Tikoli Motor Road.	May, 94	Under process.
100.	Construction of Tawaghat Jibite Motor Road.	March, 94	Under process.
101.	Collection of Stones Boulders and Sands	March, 94	Site Inspection Report awaited.
102.	Jam Rani Multi purpose Project.	April, 94	Under process.
103.	Renewal of Mining lease in favour of Almora Magnesite Ltd.	March, 94	Under process.
TRIPURA			
104.	Estt. 162 BN BSP HQ at Nalkota.	April, 94	Under process.
105.	132 KV Transmission line from Choraibari of Agartala by Power Grid.	April, 94	Under process.
WEST BENGAL			
106.	Kongsabadi Reservoir Project.	April, 94	Under process.
107.	132 KV Transmission line from NBU to Raman.	May, 94	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the project	Period of Pendency	Reason for Pendency
1	2	3	4
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
108.	Establishment of Stone Quarry in Nicobar Island.	May, 94	Under process.
109.	Establishment of two stone Quarries near 32.70 Km. in Andaman.	May, 94	Under process.
DAMAN AND DIU			
110.	Realignment of proposed forest land.	March, 94	Under process.

Late Running of Trains

1415. SHRI CHHITUBHAT GAMIT:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to refund ticket money to passengers in cases the trains are delayed beyond the time of the journey period; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b): As per rules, full fare is refunded to passengers at the journey commencing stations if they do not undertake journey on account of late running of trains by more than three hours. No refund is granted for late arrivals at stations.

Since the passengers have already performed the journey and the railways have incurred the cost of carrying the passengers to their destinations, refunds are not granted.

Subject on Consumer Protection

1416. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL :
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :

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

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce the subject of 'Consumer protection' in the curricula of open Universities :

(b) if so, whether Indira Gandhi National Open University has taken any initiative in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, the University has designed an academic programme in the area of Consumer Protection to train the persons who wish to take up leadership of Consumer Protection Movement at various levels.

Extention of Tatanagar-Badampahar Line

1417. KUMARI SHUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend Tatanagar Badampahar broad-gauge line upto Bangiriposi to link up with Rupsa-Bangiripasi line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Survey for a new line between Bangiriposi and Badampahar/Gorumahisani has been taken up. Construction of the project depends upon the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

[Translation]

Train Services

1418. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have not fulfilled the increasing demand of train services on the North and North-Eastern Railways;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to fulfil the above demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). Introduction of new trains to meet the demand for train services is a continuous process on the Indian Railways. During 1994-95, 9 Pairs of Express trains have been introduced on Northern and North Eastern Railways to meet the increasing demand of traffic. However, it is not feasible to meet all the demands fully due to constraints of resources and operational exigencies.

[English]

Rail Linkages

1419. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to connect Kharagpur with Sealdah, Bardhaman, Bandel and Dankuni by rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). Kharagpur is connected with Sealdah, Bardhaman Bandel and Dankuni by rail lines, but as the connecting lines are not suitable for passenger traffic, the running of passenger trains is not feasible.

Compensatory Afforestation

1420. MAJ.GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA :

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

(a) whether the Government have a policy regarding compensatory afforestation where trees are cut for any developmental activity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines issued for its implementation;

(c) whether it is true that compensatory afforestation for hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh is being carried out outside these districts; and

(d) if so, the reason for not doing the afforestation in the same districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Compensatory afforestation is one of the conditions stipulated for diversion of forest land for non-forest use. Compensatory afforestation is required to be done or

equivalent non-forest land. In case non forest is not available, compensatory afforestation is required to be carried out on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area being diverted. However in certain essential cases such as laying of transmission lines upto 220 KV, construction of roads, minor irrigation works, school buildings etc., compensatory afforestation on double the degraded forest area is permissible, if total forest land to be diverted does not exceed 20 hectares in hilly areas or in any district where forest area exceeds 50% of its geographical area. In respect of proposals involving diversion of forest land upto 1 hectare plantation of 10 times the numbers of trees likely to be felled is required to be done.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In certain cases where diversion of forest area involved is more than 20 hectares compensatory afforestation is being carried out outside the same district due to non-availability of non forest land.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

1421. SHRI SOBHANADREES
WARA RAO VADDE :
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission for Agriculture has made any recommendations with regard to establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in each district of the Country;

(b) whether the Government have implemented those recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir, The recommendation of the Commission was to establish one KVK in each district by 1985 and three KVKs in each districts by the end of 2000 A.D.

(b) While the recommendations were accepted in principle, it has not been possible to adhere to the schedule suggested by the Commission.

(c) So far 183 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established. Besides, 78 more KVKs have been approved in principle. Thus, the total number of KVKs be about 261.

(d) The Council has decided to establish 500 Krishi Vigyan Kendras to cover all the districts of the country. It is proposed to establish 120 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the 8th plan period whereas the remaining 119 will be established in 9th plan period.

Freight Traffic Performance

1422. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the target of freight traffic fixed on the South Central Railway and the Southern Railway in 1993;

(b) the extent of target achieved; and

(c) the measures adopted to boost the freight traffic performance of the above Zones?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) The target fixed for 1993-94 and achievement are as under:

(in million tonnes)

	Target	Actual Loading
South Central	38.50	40.30
Southern	23.00	19.01

(c) Necessary input of rolling stock and other infrastructural facilities have been provided and marketing strategies are taken wherever necessary.

[Translation]

CWC Godowns in U.P.

1424. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

Meeting of State Minister

1423. SHRI CHHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation are lying vacant in Uttar Pradesh;

(a) whether the Union Government recently called a meeting of the State Food Ministers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed in the meeting ;

(c) the loss suffered by the Corporation and steps taken to utilise the godowns fully?

(c) the decisions arrived at the meeting ; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) No meeting of the State Food Ministers has been called by Ministry of Food during the year 1994.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b). As on 31.4.1994, Central Warehousing Corporation was having 51 warehousing in Uttar Pradesh having a total capacity of 8.72 lakh tonnes with average capacity utilisation of more than 83%. All the warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation in Uttar Pradesh are utilised except one warehouse at Ballia which is lying vacant. The Warehouse at Ballia is lying empty because of the fact that there is no procurement of stocks of Food

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Corporation of India in the area and also no fertilizer manufacturer moves stocks to Ballia through meter gauge.

(c) During 1993-94, the estimated net surplus of all the CWC warehouses in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 91.20 lakhs. It is expected that during 1994-95, the profit will be more. With reference to Central Warehouse Ballia, until the Railway Track is converted into broad gauge there is very little prospect of receiving substantial stock at Ballia.

[English]

Rail Link in Backward Areas

1425. MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways propose to undertake study, *suo-moto*, to identify backward areas and prepare plans for their rail link;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, classified as "Backward" by the Planning Commission, for rail links;

(c) if so, the action plan of the Railways in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) do not arise.

(d) Railways are only one of the modes

of transport to cater to the development of backward areas, etc. The type of transport infrastructure required for development is a part of the overall planning process which has to be looked into from its total perspective. In hilly regions, railways projects are more capital intensive as compared to the roads, which are the other mode of transport and which may turn out to be a better catalyst for the economic development.

Export of Rolling Stock

1426. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Railways are planning to export second-hand rolling stock;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of old locos and rolling stock on the meter and narrow gauge which are being phased out expected to various countries and

(d) The action taken by the Government to regulate the export process?

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

(b) and (c) No firm order yet been received. However, 10 Nos. in services Diesel Locomotives have been leased out to Malaysian Railways.

(d) A high power Committee has been set up in Ministry of railways for export promotion of rolling stock.

Double Discharge Platforms at Howrah

1427. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of proposed double discharge platforms at Howrah has started;

(b) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the said project is likely to be started and completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work is planned to be completed in 1996-97.

Electric Locoshed

1428. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of WAP1 electric locoshed at present in the country;

(b) whether the locoshed under the Eastern Railway are not capable of handling such locomotives;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that electric locosheds under the Eastern Railway handle such locomotives?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) WAP1 electric locos are presently maintained in four loco sheds.

(b) to (d) All electric locosheds on Indian Railways are capable of handling such locomotives and no specific ateps are required to be taken to enable Electric loco sheds on Eastern Railways to handle such locomotives. Allotment of one WAP1 loco to Eastern Railway has already been made and more will be allotted during this year.

Sports Schools

1429. SHRI P.C.THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The details of sports schools established to encourage talented boys and girls to develop their talents in sports;

(b) The results achieved so far; and

(c) The number of students from these schools during the last 2 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The Government of India has not established any sports school. However the Sports Authority of India has placed some talented children in fifty-nine established schools in the country under the N.S.T.C. Scheme.

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

*[Translation]***Railway Factories in Rajasthan**

1430. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway factories in Rajasthan and the names of places where these are located;

(b) the number of labours/ employees and officers employed in these factories at present and the details of the production/ maintenance/construction work being done in these factories;

(c) the details of total capital invested in these factories and the date of setting up of each factory and their contribution till date;

(d) whether the Government

alongwith the gauge conversion have allocated different work to different factories;

(e) whether the Government propose to close down any of these factories and shift it to some other place;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the expenditure incurred on modernisation and development etc. of these factories during the last three years; and

(h) The expenditure from the Railways Budget of this year likely to be incurred on maintenance and improvement of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Number of Workshops : 6

Places where located : Jodhpur - 1 No.

Bikaner - 1 No.

Kota - 2 Nos.

Ajmer - 2 Nos.

(b) Workshop	No of employees	No of Officers
Jodhpur Workshop	2663	7
Bikaner Workshop	2053	7
Kota Workshop	3172	9

(b) <i>Workshop</i>	<i>No of employees</i>	<i>No of Officers</i>
Ajmer Workshop	8132	26
Ajmer Electric Repair Shop	26	NIL
Kota Electric Repair Shop	28	NIL

Details of the major works undertaken in these workshops are as follows :-

<i>Workshop</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Monthly out turn target</i>
Jodhpur	MG Coach Periodical Over	70 Units
	Hauling (POH)	
	MG Wagon POH	100 Units
	NG Coach/Wagon Construction	4 Units
Bikaner	MG Coach POH	50 Units
	MG Wagon POH	50 Units
Kota	BG Wagon POH	950 Units
Ajmer	MG Diesel Loco POH	4 Nos.
	MG Coach POH	220 Units
	MG Wagon POH	300 Units

These workshops are also undertaking repairs of rolling stock sub-assemblies and manufacture of rolling stock components.

The two Electrical Shops are undertaking repair of train lighting equipment/ components and associated switchgear.

(c) Capital investment in workshops is a continuous process since their inception. As Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ajmer Workshops were set up in pre-Independence era, records of total capital invested in these workshops are not available. The total capital invested in Kota Workshop upto March, 1994 is Rs 130.68

crores. Ajmer Electrical Repair shop was set up at a cost of Rs. 4.63 lakhs. Kota Electrical Repair shop was set up at a cost of Rs. 1.28 lakhs.

The years of setting up of these workshops are as under :

<i>Workshop</i>	<i>year set up</i>
Jodhpur	1886
Bikaner	1925
Kota	1960
Ajmer	1879
Kota Electrical Repair shop	1965
Ajmer Electrical Repair shop	1964
shop	

These workshops have been undertaking Periodic Overhaul of rolling stock and have, thus, provided significant maintenance support for operation of rolling stock.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

<i>(g) Workshop</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred during last 3 years.</i>
Jodhpur	Rs. 73.42 Lakhs
Bikaner	Rs. 24.80 Lakhs
Ajmer	Rs. 7.87 Crores

(g) *Workshop**Expenditure incurred
during last 3 years.*

Kota	NIL
Ajmer Electrical Repair Shop	NIL
Kota Electrical Repair Shop	NIL

(h) *Workshop**Budget estimate of 1994-95
for maintenance/improvement*

Jodhpur	Rs. 27.66 Lakhs
Bikaner	Rs. 3.03 Lakhs
Kota	Rs. 11.00 lakhs
Ajmer	Rs 13.00 Lakhs
Ajmer Electrical Repair Shop	No separate Budget
Kota Electrical Repair Shop	No separate Budget

[English]

(b) if fo, the details thereof ?

Gauge Conversion

1431. SHRI RAM NAYAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost benefit analysis for the conversion of the narrow and meter gauge into broad gauge in the Aurangabad, Nagpur, Pune and Amrawati division in Maharashtra to be completed during Eighth Plan period have been made; and

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

(b) The gauge conversion work of Manmad-Aurangabad-Jalana-Purna-Mudkhed-Adilabad line to be completed in the 8th five year plan had a rate of return of 6.00% on Manmad-Parbhani and 13.41% on the rest of the route, as per surveys done prior to taking up the work in 1973-74 & 1983-84 respectively.

Requirement of Wheel and Axle

1432. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of wheel and axles by the Railways for the last two years and the estimated for the current year, category-wise;

(b) the details of supplies recieved against demands from the different manufactures, category-wise in terms of quality and in terms of value;

(c) the number of wheels and axles being imported at present in terms of both quantity quality and value; and

(d) the justification for such import?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Railways' requirement of wheelsets, wheels and Axles for the last two years and estimated for the current year are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Requirements of</i>		
	<i>wheelsets</i>	<i>wheels</i>	<i>Axles</i>
1992-93	51116	40020	18893
1993-94	33962	51546	15252
1994-95	29400	52100	9700
(Estimate)			

(b) The details of the supplies of wheelsets, wheels and axles received from

different manufacturers in the last two years are as under:

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Approximate Value (Rs. in crores) Ex. works/CIF</i>
(i) Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore	1992-93	Wheelsets	36155	148.83 crs.
		Wheels	4048	4.54
		Axles	10506	20.62
	1993-94	Wheelsets	32040	139.89
		wheels	12470	14.33
		Axles	11824	26.29
(ii) Durgapur Steel Plant Durgapur	1992-93	Wheelsets	621	2.97
		Wheels	522	0.79
		Axles	2913	8.21
	1993-94	Wheelsets	1922	4.90
		Wheels	8647	14.00
		Axles	1744	2.57

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Approximate Value (Rs. in crores) Ex. works/CIF</i>
(iii) TISCO	1992-93	Axles	5474	7.65
	1993-94	Axles	1684	2.90
(iv) M/s.Mafera	1992-93	Wheels	13693	17.41
Brazil	1993-94	Wheels	7934	11.01
(v) M/s. Stroj export, Czech Rep.	1992-93	Wheels	1608	2.01
		Wheelssets	1420	4.79
	1993-94	Wheels	5318	75
(vi) M/s. Di. Apollo Sri, Romania	1992-93	Wheels	9000	8.09
		Wheelsets	10920	28.37
	1993-94	Wheels	10739	11.49
(vii) M/s.Kolmax Poland.	1992-93	Wheelsets	2000	4.49

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Approximate Value (Rs. in crores) Ex. works/CIF</i>
(viii) M/s. Lovere Sidermeccanica, Italy.	1992-93 1993-94	Wheels Wheels	3444 1502	7.61 5.26
(ix) M/s. const- ructions Y. Auxiliar De Spain	1992-93	Wheels	205	0.20
(x) M/s. Lucky Goldstar, South Korea.	1993-94	Wheels	3600	4.70
(xi) M/s. Ferrost-aal AG Germany	1993-94	Wheels	1336	0.93
(xii) M/s. Sumitomo Corpn., Japan.	1992-93	Wheels	7500	9.93

(c) (i) Details of wheels ordered on foreign suppliers for 1994-95 requirements are as under:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Approximate CIF Value</i>
Locomotive Wheels	10925	Rs. 11.85 crores
Wheels Centres for		
Electric Multiple Units(EMU)	1257	Rs. 0.80 crore

(ii) As sufficient indigenous capacity for Axles is available, Axles are not being imported at present.

(d) EMU Wheels Centres and Locomotives wheels are still being imported as these items are not yet fully developed by any indigenous manufacturers.

Central Warehousing Corporation

1433. SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation Container Freight Station was set up in Calcutta with the idea of reducing the cost of container handling, stuffing and destuffing to help the export and import from the Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the details of benefits accrued to the exporters and importers in terms of expenditure of money and time;

(c) whether the CFS was also intended to benefit the port operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The benefits which would accrue to the importers/exporters by using the Container Freight Station of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) would be as under:

(i) If an importer is not in a position to take delivery of his container within free time allowed by Calcutta Port Trust, he will be required to pay the rent of the cargo loaded in the container in addition to container rent and other shifting cost etc. at the Port but these costs will stand substantially reduced if the same container is shifted to Central Warehousing Corporation, Container Freight Station where the total charges to be paid (for the container with cargo) per TEU are as under :-

	Rs. per TEU per day
1st to 3rd day	free
4th to 15th day	Rs. 50/-
16th to 30th day	Rs. 100/-
31st day onwards	Rs. 200/-

(ii) For the exporters the complete work of bringing the empty containers from container Freight Station Yard, stuffing, customs appraisalment, transportation to Calcutta Port etc. will be done at a total package rate of Rs. 1900/- per TEU for full Container Load (FCL) containers and Rs. 1925/- per TEU for less than container load (LCL) containers.

(iii) Similarly for providing road vehicles at CPT Yard, taking over import loaded containers transporting the same to Container Freight Station Complex, destuffing the container in the import Warehouse of Container Freight Station and stocking the cargo in the Warehouse and shifting the empty container to container yard or any other designated area within the Container Freight Station complex, Central Warehousing Corporation charges Rs. 1900/- per TEU for FCL containers and Rs. 1925/- per TEU for LCL Containers.

(iv) The CPT is charging Rs. 2250/- per TEU as stuffing and destuffing charges from the exporters/importers. The charges of Central

Warehousing Corporation which include many other operations besides stuffing and destuffing of the containers are thus very competitive and cheaper for the trade.

(v) Due to prevailing congestion at the Port, the importers/exporters would be finding it difficult in quick retrieval of their container/cargo. By arranging automatic shifting of the import/export containers to Container Freight Station the trade would be saving a lot of time since their cargo/containers could be handled at the Container Freight Station at a faster rate.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. By the creation of additional capacity for covered storage as well as for the containers in the form of container freight station of Central Warehousing Corporation, the congestion at the port will be eased. By this process there could be more turnover of containers and cargo and hence the Port operations would be benefitted.

Pollution Causing Industries

1434. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY
: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about two years ago the Government had communicated a list of 17 pollution causing industries to the State Governments.

(b) if so, the details of these polluting industries;

(c) whether the Government of Haryana has not accepted the directives of the Union Government and adopted a list of 43 pollution causing industries on their own for which environmental clearance was essential;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to review their list on the lines of the Haryana Government list;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 17 categories of heavily polluting industries identified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests are: Aluminium smelter, Caustic Soda, Cement, Copper smelter, Distillery, Dyes & Dye Intermediates, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Leather, Pesticide, Petrochemical, Pharmaceuticals, Pulp & Paper, Oil Refinery, Sugar, Thermal Power plants and Zinc smelter. These 17 categories

were identified for the sake of initiating priority action for pollution control and communicated the same to all the States including Haryana.

Subsequently, the Government have also communicated to all the State Pollution Control Boards through the Central Pollution Control Board that in case of small scale industries other than those belonging to the identified 17 categories, more acknowledgement of the receipt of their application by the State Board would be treated as deemed consent while the industries in those 17 categories are required to obtain consent from the respective State Boards.

(c) and (d). Haryana Pollution Control Board has written to the Central Pollution Control Board that in addition to these 17 categories there are 26 more heavily polluting categories of industries in Haryana which are required to obtain consent every year.

(e) to (g). This matter has been kept as an agenda item in the meeting of Chairman and Member Secretaries of State Pollution Control Boards convened by the Central Pollution Control Board in the first week of August, 1994.

Super Bazar

1435. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASHTRI :

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

(a) the number of complaints recieved

about the irregularities in the purchase department of Super Bazar during the last three years year-wise;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). 3 instance of malpractices have come to the notice in the last three years. All these cases come to the notice during the year 1992-93. An enquiry was conducted and major penalty proceedings were initiated against the delinquent employess. These were each in Grocery department, Footwear department and Handloom department. On detection of the cases, disciplinary action was initiated against them. As result of investigations major penalty of demotion in rank was imposed on the officers working in these departments. The officer working in the handloom department expired before the penalty could be imposed on him.

Purchase of Sub-Standard Paper by IGNOU

1436. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :
SHRI TARA SINGH :

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

(a) whether the comptroller and

Auditor General of India has indicated the Indira Gandhi National Open University for purchasing sub-standard paper to the tune of lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take action against those who are involved in such wasteful purchases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Restriction on Sale of Sugar

1437. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had put restrictions on sale and despatch of free sale sugar by mills weekly instead of fortnightly basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) to what extent this decision will ensure that indigenous sugar is not held back by the mills; and

(d) the extent to which these curbs imposed on free sale sugar will help in

reducing price of sugar and also making available sugar freely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Weekly restrictions have been imposed to ensure uniform flow/availability of sugar in the market at a reasonable price.

(c) Sugar factories are required to comply with this stipulation and any default in this regard would amount to contravention of the statutory orders.

(d) The various measures taken by Government, including weekly restrictions on sale and despatch of free sale sugar, have helped to augment availability of sugar and to reduce its price in the open market. The wholesale prices of S-30 grade of sugar in the four principal markets of the country which were in the range of Rs. 1483 to Rs. 1630 per quintal on 19th May, 1994 have declined to the range of Rs. 1260 to Rs. 1320 per quintal as on 26-07-1994.

Committee on Public Distribution System

1438. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2891 dated March 15, 1994 and state :

(a) whether the recommendations given by the Committee of Ministers had

been discussed at the forum of the National Development Council held recently;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at the forum; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has decided that the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on the National Policy on PDS may be considered by a Group of Ministers in the first instance.

Purchases in Super Bazar

1439. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Bazar is making local purchases of crores of rupees every year from unregistered dealers/locally without inviting the tenders/quotations;

(b) if so, the reasons there for and the details of the purchases so made by the Super Bazar in each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enquire into the matter and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) The number of employees working in the G&T department of the Super Bazar, Category-wise; and

(e) whether the policy to transfer all such employees who have been in that department for more than 3 years is followed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No Sir. Super Bazar has reported that local purchases are resorted only for those items which do not exist on approved inventory of the Store and for which specific indent has been placed by Government Departments & Undertakings. These are one time purchases and competitive rates thereof are being ensured by inviting quotations or tender depending on the value of goods.

(b) In view of reply at (a), question does not arise. Super Bazar has reported that no record in respect of item wise purchase is maintained. Department-wise and year-wise purchases made during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed statement I.

(c) Super Bazar is following guidelines and norms prescribed by their Managing Committee for purchase of goods. Government also periodically reviews the working of Super Bazar. Government generally does not interfere in the day-to-day working of the store.

(d) A list showing number of employees category-wise is at enclosed at statement-II.

(e) Super Bazar has reported that keeping in view the exigencies of the work, the transfer of employees is made.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Departments	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Furniture	43.50	40.27	89.79
2.	R.M.G.	1.50	0.63	18.71
3.	Paints/Hardware	14.56	23.66	59.99
4.	Sports/Toys	1.44	4.16	5.27
5.	Cycle/TV	14.42	13.32	5.46
6.	Footwear	0.87	2.20	2.51
7.	Sty/office equip.	92.43	81.78	236.45
8.	Textile	1.04	2.90	26.96
9.	Handloom	-	3.78	30.33
10.	Household	43.89	39.42	36.12
11.	G&T	4.49	37.58	253.62
12.	M& SC	1.21	0.87	
TOTAL :		219.45	250.57	833.94

STATEMENT-II

*Category-wise list of Employees presently posted in
Central Purchase Cell of the store*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>
1.	Manager	1
2.	Asst Managaer	3
3.	P.A.	1
4.	Sr. Supervisor	1
5.	Jr. Supervisor	3
6.	Jr. Steno	1
7.	Acctt. Asstt.	3
8.	Sale Asstt.	4
9.	Jr. Sales Asstt.	5
10.	Typist	1
11.	Helper	3
12.	Sweeper	1
13.	Packing Cleaner	1

[Translation]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA :

Damage to Foodgrains

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased
to state:

1440. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains

spoiled due to rains and moisture and inadequate storage facility in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India during 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) the losses suffered by the Food Corporation of India as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Adequate storage capacity is available with FCI for stocking of foodgrains. FCI stores foodgrains in covered and C A P (Cover and plinth) storage on scientific lines. However damage to foodgrains sometimes occurs due to unforeseen natural causes like floods, cyclones incessant rains etc. The State/ FCI Region-wise details (tentative) of Foodgrains so damaged are given in the Statement attached.

(b) The losses suffered by the

Corporation in this regard will be known only after the accounts for the year 1993-94 have been finalised.

(c) FCI has taken a number of remedial steps. Some of these are.

- (i) Arranging additional storage-worthy and rodent and damp proof godowns.
- (ii) Protection of stocks under C A P with water proof covers lashed with ropes.
- (iii) undertakings scientific preservation and pest control measures in respect of stored foodgrains.
- (iv) Periodic prophylactic treatment alongwith regular aeration and ventilation.
- (v) Moving of foodgrains in clean and covered wagons ; etc.

STATEMENT

S.No	State/Region of FCI	Tentative quantity in tonnes of foodgrains damaged
1.	West Bengal	576
2.	Bihar	1144
3.	Orissa	569
4.	Assam	479

<i>S.No</i>	<i>State/Region of FCI</i>	<i>Tentative quantity in tonnes of foodgrains damaged</i>
5.	NEF	286
6.	Delhi	2467
7.	Punjab	34737
8.	Haryana	195
9.	Rajasthan	90
10.	U.P.	571
11.	J&K	160
12.	Tamilnadu	501
13.	Andhra Pradesh	637
14.	Karnataka	411
15.	Kerala	264
16.	Maharashtra	769
17.	Gujarat	474
18.	Madhya Pradesh	502
Total		34832

[English]

POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

Milk Co-operatives

1441. SHRI SHANTARAM

(a) whether the Government have
any proposal to establish milk cooperatives

on Anand Pattern in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas identified to establish such milk cooperatives in each State; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor that the high quality of milk is produced and provided to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Under Operation Flood Programme 23 States/ Union Territories are covered for establishing milk producers' cooperatives in the country. Till March, 1994, 67317 Anand Pattern milk cooperatives have been formed with 86.0 lakh farmer in 170 milkshed covering 267 districts. By the end of Operation Flood-III project there will be 70000 Anand pattern cooperatives through out the country. All the potential districts of the country have already been covered and no new districts/ State have been identified under Operation Flood.

(c) Quality of milk is monitored under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954.

Gauge Conversion in Rajasthan

1442. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct broadgauge railway line between Agra and Bandikui during the Eighth Plan Period and the time by which this work is likely to be completed;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start Satabdi Express between Delhi and Jaipur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. The existing MG line between Agra and Bandikui will be converted to BG during the VIII Five Year Plan subject to approval by the Planning Commission to which it has been referred for clearance.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Details are yet to be finalised.

Central University of Gujarat

1443. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to established a new Central University in Gujrat;

(b) if so, the details of the location in the State where proposed University is to be established; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, states that, in view of the need to effect an all round improvement in the institution, it is proposed that, in the near future, the main emphasis will be on the consolidation of, and expansion of facilities in, the existing institutions.

[Translation]

Conversion work on Rewari-Sirsa

1444. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have completed the gauge conversion work from Rewari to Sirsa rail line within the record period;

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to introduce any new passenger train on this route;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to electrify the above route line in the near future;

(f) if so, the details in this regard; and

(g) the progress achieved in the matter of electrification of Delhi to Jind/Bhiwani Rail-line and the targetted period to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rewari-Hisar-Bhatinda (300Km.) was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 129 crores in 1993-94. Bhatinda-Hisar (157 Kms.) was opened in March 1994 and Hisar-Rewari (143 Kms) was opened in June, 1994.

(c) and (d) 2 Pairs of passenger trains already introduced between Bhatinda and Hisar. It is also proposed to introduce 2 pairs of passenger trains between Rewari and Hisar. In addition 4085/4086 Bhiwani Express is proposed to be extended upto Sirsa.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) There is no sanctioned work of electrification of Jind/Bhiwani rail line.

[English]

Grant-in-Aid-Scheme

1445. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from Voluntary Agencies for financial assistance under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c)
Statewise details of project proposals
received from voluntary agencies for

financial assistance under the Grant-in-Aid
Schemes of the Ministry of Environment
and Forests in the year 1994-95 and action
taken thereon is given in the enclosed
Statement.

STATEMENT

Name of State

Name of the Voluntary Agency
Which has submitted the Project

Status/Amount Sanctioned

1.

2.

3.

Andhra Pradesh

Rayalaseema Rural Development Service Society, Cuddapah
 Shiva Harijan Mahila Mandal, Nandayal

Under process

-do-

Vayavasayak Mariya Sanghta Abriudh Sanstha, Khannan

-do-

Vijaya Puram Preja Seva Saniti, Chittoor

-do-

Peoples Organisation for rural Development, Cuddapah

-do-

Social Action for Development, Mahabubnagar

-do-

Venkateshwara Rural Service Society, Kurnool

-do-

Consumer Promotion Council, Anakapalle

-do-

Arunachal Pradesh

Tanyi Jagriti Foundation, Itanagar

-do-

Bihar

Mahakali Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Nawada

-do-

Amrora Labour Co-operative Society Ltd., Garhwa

-do-

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the Voluntary Agency Which has submitted the Project</i>	<i>Status/Amount Sanctioned</i>
1.	2.	3.
	Dr. Jaganath Mishra Education Sah Bal Evan Mahila Kalyan, Muzaffarpur	-do-
	Rupayan, East Singhonum	
Gujarat	VIKSAT, Ahmedabad	-do-
	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Ahmedabad	-do-
Himachal Pradesh	Jai Centre for Research and Rural Development, Mandi	-do-
Madhya Pradesh	National Centre for Human Settlements and Environments, Bhopal	-do-
	Adarsh Vaniki Society, Chhindwara	-do-
	Suresh Kumar Bawaria, Chhindwara	-do-
	Gram Van Samiti Nayapura, Chhindwara	-do-
	Satpura Yuva Mandal, Chhindwara	-do-

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the Voluntary Agency Which has submitted the Project</i>	<i>Status/Amount Sanctioned</i>
1.	2.	3.
	Adarsh Samaj seva Shiksha Samiti, Gwalior	-do-
	Paryavaran Evam Samajik Vaniki Sahkari Samiti, Chhindwara	-do-
	Jaya Prakash memorial Centre, Bastar	-do-
Maharashtra	Sant Ravi das samaj seva samiti, Madhya Pradesh	Approved/50,000
	Anant Shaikshanik Sanstha and Sanskrutik Shodh Kendra, armori, Godchiroli	Under Process
Orissa	Mukti, Dhenkanal	-do-
	Orissa Social Service Institute, Cuttack	Approved/50,000
Punjab	Environment Society of India, Chandigarh	Approved/50,000
Tamil Nadu	People's Organisation for Promotion of Environment, Nellai Kattabomman	Under Process
	Community Action for Food and Rural Development, Tirunelveli	-do-

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the Voluntary Agency Which has submitted the Project</i>	<i>Status/Amount Sanctioned</i>
1.	2.	3.
Uttar Pradesh	Sustainable Agriculture & Environment Voluntary Action, Madhurai	-do-
	Rural Education for Action and Development, Anna	-do-
	Tarun Chetana, Rabareli	-do-
	Gramin Vikas samiti Shikohabad, Firozabad	-do-
	Paryavaran Avam Jan Jagran Simiti, Almora	-do-
	Bhartiya Gramoudyogh Vikas Samiti, U.P.	-do-
	Paryavaran Sanrakshan and Vikas Kendra, U.P.	-do-
	Deep Paryavaran Avam Jan Jagriti Samiti, Muzaffarpur	-do-
	Gauri Ganj Mahila Prashikshan Kendra, Sultanpur	-do-
	Amethi Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Sultanpur	-do-
	Dayal Vriksharopan Samiti, Firozabad	-do-

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the Voluntary Agency Which has submitted the Project</i>	<i>Status/Amount Sanctioned</i>
1.	2.	3.
West Bengal	Amlatora Paili Seva Sangha, Midnapore	-do-
	Institute of Ecological and Development Studies, Howrah	-do-
	Primary children Crops, Calcutta	-do-
	Gram banla Bikash Kendra, calcutta	-do-
	Sabuj Sangha, 24 Paragana District	-do-
	The Wave of Environment, Midnapore	-do-

EMU Coaches

1446. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on repair and maintenance of carriages and wagons including EMU coaches has been increasing even though the maintenance of the coaches attached to various trains specially old first class coaches is every poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on repair and maintenance of the coaches during the last year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for proper maintenance of the coaches and wagons?

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

(a),(b)and(d) The increases in expenditure on maintenance of carriages and wagons including EMUs in the last two years has been just sufficient to cater for general rate of inflation.

Instructions already exist on the Rlys for proper and timely attention of coaches and wagons in workshops and open line. Further to that, instructions were issued to the Railways to launch a drive to improve the condition of coaches and implementation is being monitored at the highest level on the Railways.

Wagon maintenance, particularly overhaul in workshop and open line are

being constantly monitored to improve reliability. The incidence of en-route detachments of wagons has improved by 19% in 1993-94 over 1992-93.

(c) Revised estimate for 1993-94 under demand No. 6 for coach maintenance excluding EMU's is Rs. 467.22 crores.

Export of Railway Coaches

1447. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting railway coaches all over the world;

(b) if so, the details of exports secured during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to enhance the quality of production of Railway coaches both for domestic market and exports?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Indian Railways have exported coaches to some African and South East Asian Countries.

(b) Export orders secured are as follows:

1992-93	Nil
1993-94	Nil
1994-95	15 coaches

(Till July'94) (Vietnam Railways)

(c) Improvement in quality is a continuous process and continuous efforts are made to improve human skills, quality of input materials and processes to improve quality of coaches.

National Council of Teacher Education

1448. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating its impact on quality of education in the country; and

(c) the details of administrative set up and regional operational Network alongwith the present status of the proposal?

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

(b) The National Council of Teacher Education will be established with a view to achieving planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith. This is expected to have a positive impact on the quality of education in the country.

(c) The proposed Council will have

its Headquarters at New Delhi and four regional offices to cater to the requirements of Northern, Southern, Western and Eastern regions. The main administrative organ of the council will be the Executive Committee and its Regional Committees. The Regional Committees will have all powers of recognition of teacher training institutions and the matters connected therewith. The Council is in the process of being operationalized.

Weights and Measures laws

1449. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken review of the weights and measures rules to meet the needs of an open market economy and ensure protection of consumer interests;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals under consideration alongwith the present status in this regard;

(c) the measures being taken to ensure that technical aspects of the law and implementation machinery keep pace with the advance of technology; and

(d) the steps being taken to educate the enforcement machinery, public trade and industry about various aspects of metrology for effective implementation of the act and make it more consumer friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. A Standing Committee to examine review and make suitable recommendations to the Government from time to time on changes in the provisions of the standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 and policy matters related thereto, has been constituted.

(b) The Committee reviewed the Third Schedule of the Rules, which contains the names of the commodities/group of commodities to be packed in specified quantities, and recommended deletion of many items. On the basis of these recommendations, the Rules were amended *vide* GSR No. 591(E) dated 20 July, 1994.

(c) In order to ensure that technical aspects of the laws and implementation machinery keep pace with the advance of technology, the technical regulations and procedures are based on the International Recommendations made by the International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML).

(d) In order to ensure effective implementation of the weight and measures laws, an institute, namely, the Indian Institute of Legal Metrology, Ranchi has been set up for providing in-service training to the weights and measures enforcement machinery. Public and trade and industry are educated through various publicity programmes. Friendly the State Governments. To make the laws more consumer of the Centre and consumer organisations or consumers activities are given due representation on various Committees constituted in the Ministry on

weights and measures.

Sale of Railway Material

1450. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the type of railway materials/property which is sold as scrap ;

(b) the procedure adopted by the Railway for its disposal ;

(c) the earnings therefrom during the last three years ;

(d) the percentage of the sale price that was lower/higher than the then prevailing market price during the above period, sale-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to check the possibility of any nexus between the officials and the scrap buyer ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Materials sold as scrap consists of unserviceable rails and other permanent way materials, condemned locomotives, coaches and wagons, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap, condemned machinery and plant, empty drums and barrels and other waste materials called miscellaneous scrap.

(b) Scrap on the Railways is disposed off through Auction/Tender.

(c) Value of scrap sold in last three years is indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of scrap sold (Rs. in crores)</i>
1991-92	540
1992-93	679
1993-94	850

(d) Scrap is a heterogeneous product. Its price varies from lot to lot depending upon the type of scrap, its condition and geographical location. Sale below the reserve price is permissible only when considered expedient and specific reasons for doing so exist.

(e) Any nexus between buyers and officials is ruled out with following safeguards:-

- (i) The sale of scrap is mainly conducted through Public auctions or through open tender having full transparency.
- (ii) A reserve price is fixed for each lot before conducting the Auction.
- (iii) Representatives from Accounts Department are also associated in supervising the Auction.
- (iv) Periodical/surprise check are also conducted by Vigilance Organisation of the Railway.
- (v) Senior Officers from Headquarters keep a watch on the auctions.

Water Quality Monitoring Laboratories

1451. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposals for setting up of water quality monitoring laboratories under the Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the places where these are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted any proposal for setting up of Water Quality Monitoring Laboratories under any Centrally sponsored scheme.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Chemical Fertilizers

1452. SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agricultural land is becoming barren due to use of chemical fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the annual average of agricultural land becoming barren, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any strategy to check it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government are considering any Scheme for production and use of bio-fertilizers of other natural fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that any land has become barren due to use of chemical Fertiliser is fertilizer use is advocated based on soil test reports & crop requirement.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise. However, since the organic manures and bio-fertilisers have additional favourable effects in improving soil productivity, their use is propagated by organising training of extension staff & farmers through Centrally Sponsored and State schemes.

(e) To produce, distribute and promote the use of bio-fertilisers in the country, a National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilisers is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme. A Technology Mission on Bio-Fertiliser is also under consideration.

12. 00 hrs.

RE: ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON IRREGULARITIES IN SECURITIES AND BANKING TRANSACTIONS—*CONTD.*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I hold the Report in the highest esteem. I do not doubt the integrity, the capability and the expertise of the hon. Members of that Committee. I take it for granted that that is the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But that cannot be and that can never be the final word in law for taking action. While initiating action against any individual, we have to keep in mind its many many consequences. Leave alone the Ministers, leave alone the Officers and leave alone the banks, on the basis of the report itself, without going further into the matter, without further investigation, any action initiated against anybody in the country is liable to be struck down. If that is the situation, who would hold himself responsible subsequently for a decision taken by the court? That is what we have to be conscious of. Today I would borrow the words of Shri Chandra Shekhar who said the other day that it is a political issue.

My problem is that the hon. friends on the other side are taking it only as a political issue. I know that they have been saying that there can be no question of consensus, no question of agreement on the Action Taken Report. They have been saying this. They know that as each day passed by, all the issues which they tried to rake up during the past few years have slowly and slowly

slipped out of their hands. They know about this. Even this issue of scam is not prevailing with the people today. It is not a secret information that the Government is giving us. All the Members know it. We all know it. The members of the public knew it. Ever since the surfacing of the scam, the Government was conscious of it; the Government had taken every possible measure to curtail its effect and to ensure that such things do not happen. This Action Taken Report is only a formality. It is an important step in the process of the working of Parliamentary institutions. The Government summarises all that is done and places it before the Parliament. That is all that has been done. All that I would say finally to and is that if the hon. friends on the other side were really serious — we have been hearing invocations in the name of democracy during the last few days— to ensure that Parliament works, that we get an opportunity to bring forth everything to public, they would have given us an opportunity to discuss that. That opportunity has been denied to Parliament. I may have my personal differences with that also. They are talking of withdrawal of the Report. When the hon. Finance Minister wanted to get up in the House to speak, he was not permitted to speak. That is the sort of democracy we are talking of. We do not know what he wanted to say. I share the sentiment of everybody that certain words in the Report could have been avoided. Certain words in legal matters would have a different meaning. I think such words could have been avoided as far as the question of the presentation of the Report is concerned. But that does not really give us the right to do things that have been going on, with all humility at my command, I would say.

I would, therefore, request and I appeal

to them that we have to ensure that Parliament really works, that the working of Parliament is not stalled. But if ever their endeavour is to stall the proceedings, I can only tell them that the people of the country are not going to be taken in by such things. They know what is what. They know what is going on, what are the motivations behind this. So, the friends on the other side must not be under any illusion on that score. It would not be appropriate today to simulate a situation as they have done. The Government is taking major steps in improving the economic situation, in improving the economic environment of the country. The people acknowledge this and this stand of the opposition will not impress them.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this Monsoon Session was about to commence, you had invited we people in your chamber on the day before the session was to start and asked us as to what topics we would like to discuss in this session. On that day, I, on behalf of my party, had mentioned the most important issues before the country which were proposed to be taken up by us for discussion. Those issues included the economic condition of the country. The way inflation has been increasing, the unchecked inflation has become a big problem the unemployment problem has reached a point of explosion and the way the sugar scam created a havoc in the country and millions and billions of rupees have been wasted in several such scams now, the poor people of the our country will have to face several difficulties. The price of sugar has gone up to Rs.20 per kilo from Rs.9 per kilo. The people of our country are constrained to buy

sugar at the rate of Rs.20 per kg.

The flood situation is also very bad. We would like to discuss it but on that day we had said that we wanted to discuss the forthcoming report of JPC and it had been suggested by the leader of opposition that they gave it priority. All of us were of a unanimous opinion that this should have been discussed and that they were ready to discuss it. But today it is being rumoured by the ruling party that the Government wants to discuss it but we do not want to do it. This is absolutely baseless and wrong. We wanted to hold a detailed discussion on it but then what went wrong? Sir, after that, this report was presented before the House without consulting or taking anybody into confidence.

Shrimati Pratibha Patilji has just said that this committee is not like other general committees. But even the other general parliamentary committees also have a rule that whenever they make recommendations, these recommendations are normally accepted by the Government. If the Government does not accept the recommendations then they send the report back to the committee and when the committee does not agree then, it is kept before the House, this is an enquiry committee.

The whole House had felt that it was a very big scam which involved the hard-earned money of the people of our country. It was the money of not only the Government or the budget but in fact this money belonged to the poor people of the country who would forego their meals in order to deposit some money in banks and this scam involved those billions of rupees deposited by poor people. That is why, the House had been of

unanimous opinion that no judicial inquiry would be held or no investigation would be got conducted by any commission in this regard. The House themselves had taken the responsibility of conducting an investigation into this serious scam.

I would like to say that the members of this committee deserve to be praised who gave such a report and it was repeatedly mentioned that we wanted that some action should be taken and the guilty persons should be caught to make the public believe that no corrupt person would go scotfree. That is why, this report was prepared unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had convened a meeting. As the representatives of the Government Ministers were present in that meeting. These Ministers could have come to you and said that this committee had ceased to function as other normal committees and that it did not exist any longer and that the Government was proposing to come out with their report and as to whether a way to hold a discussion on it could be found. It was repeatedly said as to why this Government did not initiate any talks in this regard. Did the Government ever convene a meeting of opposition and other leaders to inform that this committee did not exist any more and that they had taken a decision in the form of an Action Taken Report? Please tell us, this is a matter to be decided by the House. We do not want to bring any party politics in it. This is a serious matter. Why did the Prime Minister not do it? Why did the Government not do it?

Sir, this House has not been taking up its business for a week now. The eyes of all the people in the country are on the House

as what is happening here and what is its background. Once the Opposition Members had even decided to resign en masse from the Membership of this House on the question of corruption. This report has been presented at the time when the sugar scam involving billions of rupees has come to light, which has affected the public. Now the public is wondering whether a way out will be found or corruption will become a part of life. It seems corruption will remain unabated and the guilty will not be brought to book.

A colleague of ours has just mentioned that if do not hold a discussion on it it will weaken the Parliamentary system. But they did not bother about the Parliamentary system. I would like to repeat it that I do not blame the hon. Minister of Finance since he never got an opportunity in the House. He went to Madras and said that he was ready to apologise because some objectionable words had inadvertently been used. I would like to charge an allegation against the Government that they never seriously considered such an important report. We....*[Interruptions]** They had used some objectionable words for which they had to apologise. Is this the way to consider a report of such a big incident of corruption? Are the people of our country not aware of this?

On behalf of our party I would like to say that we are resigning from the membership of Parliamentary Committees because we feel that this Government has destroyed the dignity of Parliamentary Committees. The Government should have given attention to the dignity of these Committees but they remained nonchalant. I demand again that it is the moral duty of all three Ministers to resign whose names have

appeared in the report of the Committee and who have been held responsible by this Committee. They should tender their resignations, only then will a good impression be formed. I demand their resignation. Will the parliamentary dignity remain intact or not? One recommendation is that the action should be taken against the top management of the Government for the misappropriation of the money which belonged to the public sector. The Government had replied that the necessary action is being taken against them. They did not specifically mentioned as to against whom the action would be taken and who is responsible for it? Nothing more had been said. This Government is not seriously considering the idea of doing away with corruption. It does not behove the Government that the people of the country may get an impression that even after such a big scam and looting of crores of rupees not a single person will be punished.

I would like to tell the ruling party that you have had great traditions. Did you not hear the voice of your conscience? I do not want to say that you should rebel, I am merely reminding you of your traditions. By acting on your conscience you have taken action which have gone against your decisions. Are you not going to shake your conscience out of its slumber for taking such a step?

I would be honest in saying that...*[Interruptions]*.... your conscience has not bogged down, it is resting in its slumber. Is it not correct that an action should have been taken thereon, corrupt people should have been caught and the Ministers should have accepted its moral responsibility? If they have heeded the voice of their conscience it is our request to Shri Shukla to

convey our submission to the hon. Prime Minister as the Prime Minister hardly remains present here. He does not have time. He should ask his conscience as to whether he is satisfied with this report? I have an information that the Government have realized their mistake. Sir, while abiding by the Parliamentary tradition I would not disclose the contents of the discussion which took place in the Speaker's Chamber but it is my information that the Government have realized their mistake and we should have a statement in the House by such a Minister whose department was not involved in this scam. The Government has not given any statement on it so far. You should not make it a prestige issue. We had given suggestions in connection with finding a way out. This Action Taken Report will fail to satisfy the people of the country. This Report will be instrumental in increasing corruption and you will not be able to check it. If no action is taken again misappropriation of billions of rupees, corruption will not be rooted out. Please consider it and withdraw this report. They denied making it a prestige issue and maintained that they were ready for a discussion. We attended all the meetings convened by the hon. Speaker. Shri Somnath ji and Shri Vajpayee ji have just said that all the meetings were convened by the hon. Speaker and he is worried most of all. Sir, you even said that though it was not your duty yet if everybody wanted it then you were ready to undertake the work which was proposed to be undertaken by the Government and a way out could be found. We requested you and you took an initiative. You are still pursuing it but the hon. Prime Minister did not consider it even once to hold a discussion by inviting us and trying to find a solution. He did not pay any attention to see whether there can be a solution.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: My point of order is whether a regular discussion on this report has started or not.....[Interruptions] You do not listen and only say whatever you have to. I am asking you whether a discussion has started in the House or not? If the discussion has started, then we should discuss the merits and issues.....[Interruptions]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are cooperating but they are observing a point of order which will create problems....[Interruptions]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: What is the question of coordination. Let a discussion on the report be held. It should be made clear that the discussion has started on the report.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I do not want to take more time of the House. We have been feeling that it is a big issue and it is not a question of parties. It is necessary to take effective steps to free the administration of our country of corruption and to ensure that people found to be involved in corruption get punished. Otherwise the people of the country will not be satisfied. For that certain parliamentary traditions are to be observed. That is why, the members of our parties are forced resign from all the Parliamentary Committees because the Government has adopted a lackadaisical approach towards it....[Interruptions]

[English]

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much pained and distressed to learn that the leaders of the opposition parties have announced their decision not to associate

themselves with the different parliamentary committees which have been set up by you.

Sir, it is through your efforts that these standing committees have been introduced; and you have made significant contribution in the functioning of these committees and thus, strengthening the democratic institutions. These different standing committees are functioning properly if I may say so. If the parliamentary democracy in our country is to be strengthened, your contribution will always be remembered with gratitude for the new system that you have introduced. But, I am rather pained to learn that the opposition Members are now taking a decision not to associate themselves with the parliamentary committees.

You have allowed the discussion on the floor of the House on this particular aspect. If I may say so with utmost respect, the situation might not have been as it is today if the Members of the Opposition had allowed the discussion on the Action Taken Report on the floor of the House. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister announced before this House that the Government had an open mind. The Government has an open mind to take further decision as a result of the deliberations and the discussions which are to take place on the Action Taken Report. But unfortunately, the attitude which the hon. Members of the Opposition have shown during these several days, shows clearly that parliamentary democracy is not to function by coercion. It is a cardinal principle of our democratic institutions that democracy can function effectively only by discussion and not by coercion. That is what is happening today. If the Members of the Opposition had allowed the discussion to take place on the floor of the House, the House would have been benefited. The

discussion would have brought to light if there are any deficiencies in the Action Taken Report.

The Government has announced — the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has announced— more than once that the Government has a free and open mind. It will react to the discussion which will take place in the House. But that is not allowed to take place.

On the other hand, what has happened? Today, the decision is taken that they are dissociating themselves from the different Committees. Why? The Action Taken Report is not to be discussed in the House. That is to be withdrawn. It is rather surprising how a Report on Action Taken can be withdrawn. The Report only describes what action has been taken on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The action has already been taken by the Government. And the Report only describes what are the actions that have been taken by the Government. I wonder how this sort of demand that the Action Taken Report should be withdrawn can stand at all to reason.

On the other hand, the discussion will show how far the Government has implemented the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The hon. Finance Minister was ready— it appeared from the Press— to make a further statement before this hon. House. The Members of the Opposition did not allow even the hon. Finance Minister to make a statement before this House for a further clarification on the Action Taken Report. It appeared from the Press that the hon. Finance Minister was ready and is still ready to withdraw if there are any unfortunate expressions or

observations appearing in the Action Taken Report. But the Members of the Opposition did not even have that amount of patience and forbearance to allow the hon. Finance Minister to make his statement on the Report. On the other hand, without discussion on what action has been taken by the Government, the Members of the Opposition have now been taking an extreme course that they will dissociate themselves from the Parliamentary Committees. I wonder how this decision is in consonance with the true principles of constitutional democracy.

You do not allow the House to discuss because the JPC has now ceased to function. Therefore, the only way to discuss the attitude of the Government is by discussion on the floor of the House. You did not allow that to be done. The hon. Finance Minister has pointed out the measures taken in the Action Report—if anybody had taken the pains to read the Action Taken Report, he would have found that 93 recommendations of the JPC have been accepted in full and action has been taken.

Six recommendations have been partially accepted. It is now a well settled principle of constitutional democracy that the Government should undoubtedly view the reports of the Parliamentary Committees with utmost respect. But that does not mean that the Government cannot differ with some of the recommendations or observations of the Parliamentary Committees. Therefore, the Government has come out to explain its position. But the opposition in the House is not allowing the Government to present this sort of report before the House. This is something, which if I may say so, runs counter to the proper functioning of constitutional democracy.

Now, the Members of the Opposition say that action has not been taken. I am not here to discuss the Action Taken Report. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you allow this discussion to take place on the floor of the House, then certainly, the Members would have an occasion to discuss it in detail.

I just want to give one or two illustrations. The Opposition is saying that no action has been taken with regard to foreign banks. The recommendation of the Committee is that the repatriation of the profits for the years 1991 and 1992 should be withheld. The Government has accepted that recommendation and the profits of the foreign banks have not been allowed to be taken to their own country. The Committee has recommended that the report should be given to the respective foreign governments to which these Banks belong, so that action may be taken according to their laws. That too has been accepted by the Government.

I am not discussing the Action Taken Report. I am only highlighting certain issues to prove my point. Take for example, the recommendation regarding the audit and supervision of the nationalised banks. Government has accepted all these recommendations in full. Government has also accepted in full the recommendation pertaining to the appointment of Directors of Banks.

The Committee itself has conceded at the very beginning that system failure is the major reason for this sort of securities scam. When there is a system failure, it is for the House to discuss how best this system failure can be remedied. Government has taken measures to remedy this sort of defects and now, it has come out with many more suggestions.

The Committee has recommended that prosecution should be launched against the delinquents of this scandal. Forty-three FIRs are lodged, then the matter is within the jurisdiction of the appropriate court and it is the court which has to take cognizance of the FIRs. Thereafter the proceedings have to continue. Now, in any event, the Government cannot be blamed for that. I would like to give yet another example. Government has conducted investigations in respect of the income tax details of different delinquent persons and officers. As a result of that, the CBI has already started action and even prosecution.

These are matters which should be discussed in the House. This discussion could not take place because the Members of the Opposition are not allowing the House to function. At least now, I am grateful, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that on this occasion when the hon. Members of the Opposition are taking the decision to dissociate themselves from the Parliamentary Committees, you have allowed some discussion. I would appeal to the hon. Members of the Opposition also, even on this occasion, that the decision to dissociate themselves from the Committees would not have been necessary at all, if the House was allowed to have a detailed discussion on this issue. I am of the view that many more things would have come to light by this discussion and the Government would have responded to the points raised by the Opposition Members.

Mr. Vajpayee has pointed out that the Government has a closed mind. The Government is repeatedly saying that it has an open mind. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made it very clear on the floor of the House and the hon. Prime Minister has also made it clear. If the Members of the

Opposition were to stall the proceedings of the House in this manner, insisting all the time that the Action Taken Report should first be withdrawn and if they were to make a political issue out of it — some of them have even conceded that it has become a political issue— then the result will naturally be what is happening today. But I would appeal that even now it is not too late and there is enough time and opportunity for the Members of the House to think over the matter quietly and take this opportunity to discuss the Action Taken Report which has been submitted before this House.

The JPC has now ceased to exist. Therefore, House is the only forum where this can be discussed.

Sir, I am grateful to you for the contribution that you have given and history will remember you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that to strengthen the functioning of the Parliamentary democracy you had set up these Committees and they are functioning well. Now, the decision that the Opposition Members are dissociating themselves from these Committees, I would say with great respect and humility, will amount to setting the clock back. I appeal to the Members of the Opposition, who are taking this decision, not to take the decision in this way. Let the House start discussion on the Action Taken Report. The Action Taken Report only mentions about the actions that has been taken. It does not mean that the Government will not consider it further.

With these few words I would again appeal to the Members of the Opposition not to take this decision which will block the progress of the Parliamentary democracy instead of strengthening it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore):

Sir, I wonder whether we are now discussing the contents or merits of this Report. That was not the objective or the purpose with which we have assembled here this morning. While expressing my high appreciation of the repeated efforts and initiatives which you have taken in the last one week to try to solve this impasse, I feel that we have now come to a stage where these are actually obituary references to the Action Taken Report which are going on in the House.

My colleagues have referred to the fact that during the last one week the Government has never taken initiative or made effort even to call the Leaders of the Opposition Parties for a discussion. Even a meeting which was called some 2-3 days ago, in which the Prime Minister was also present, was convened by you and not by the Government.

Sir, the Government does not seem to be interested at all in breaking this deadlock. I am not going to discuss the merits of this Report. All I wish to say is, you may like it or not, that it is not a technical or procedural matter. Thanks to the attitude of the Government, it has now become a political matter and why should we be on the defensive about that? This House is there to discuss political issues also and we think there is no political issue which deserves higher priority than the question of corruption in high places. This is the latest and the most blatant example of it.

It is true that corruption is eating into our whole society like a cancer. There is no aspect of our public life which is uncontaminated by corruption whether it be politicians or anybody else. When I say that, of course, I do not mean that everybody is

contaminated but today outside in the streets people talk like that — politicians are contaminated, the Press is contaminated, parts of the judiciary are contaminated, the business world is contaminated the media is contaminated by corruption which is being practised and which is intensifying every day because of the growth of black money in this country. Those who are the owners of this black money are using it to good purposes.

Now, Sir, we have come to this case of banking scam, the Bombay Share Market scam where nobody is even able to quantify the total amount of money which has been looted or siphoned off. That is why I said the other day that this is the grandfather of all the scams. Bofors on which we had resigned and left the House is nothing compared to this. In Bofors about Rs.60-70 crore were involved and here the estimates which are there show that Rs.3000-12000 crore have been involved.

Sir, in such a case what are you expecting the House to do; what are we supposed to do? Therefore, we had been pleading that this Report which they had prepared and placed cannot be accepted by us. It cannot be discussed. We will have a polite discussion here, with both the sides expressing their views and then the whole matter will be given a quiet burial. This we cannot allow. We cannot allow because we have to go out and face the people. Therefore, I am once again pleading with the Government that as far as we are concerned, the Government whose face we see every day is that of Mr.V.C.Shukla and no other part of the Government confronts us on this issue. The Prime Minister was there one day. Thanks to your efforts, Mr. Speaker. He listened, of course, and in the

end, he said that: _We have an open mind and whatever you say, Mr. Speaker, we will be receptive to that+. But is that to be said only? For one week we have been saying it in the House, outside, round the table but the Government from its side does not respond at all. Therefore, Sir, we cannot associate ourselves any more with this kind of thing because the whole Committee system is being sabotaged. The very concept of Parliamentary Committees is being scuttled and sabotaged by the attitude towards this Committee. This is not an ordinary committee. We have said it many times here. A committee of both the Houses, comprising Members from all the Parties, had presented a unanimous Report. The attitude of the Government is now on trial, towards such a Committee and towards that Committee Report and findings. They may not be able to implement all the recommendations and they may say- they have not said that also—that. They have to explain why they could not or what is the difficulty in implementing some of the recommendations. But they have challenged the very findings. The observations or findings of such a committee have been challenged by saying that this is _unwarranted+, that is _unjustified+, that is _unfair+. Having realised their blunder, they now say that these words can be removed, if they have given offence to anybody. But I said that these words are not just words, these words have come from somebody's thinking. It is the attitude of somebody which has produced these words. That means apart from the recommendations, the very observations and findings of this Committee can be challenged by the Government. They can sit in judgement on it. I humbly suggest that they have no right to sit in judgement. That is not the function of the Government to sit in judgement on the observations and

findings. About the recommendations, they can sit in judgement by saying that some they can implement, some they cannot accept and some they are partially accepting. They should explain to us why they cannot accept. We do not find any light thrown on this point by the Spokesman of the Government so far.

Therefore, I do not wish to take up more time. We, all the Members of the Opposition, have been consulting together and we came to an agreed conclusion yesterday and we have already announced it to the Press that in order to express our protest and our disagreement with the whole attitude of the Government, our condemnation of the Government, we have now reluctantly I must say very reluctantly—decided to take this step of disassociating from the Parliamentary Committees. That will be put into operation from today unless the Government changes its attitude, stand and come forward with some means of redress. Even now there is time. I agree with those Members who have said Mr. Shukla is here, he can take back this Report and in order to make it acceptable, let him change it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has no authority to do so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If he has no authority, then he should say so.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj): Only man who can do is Mr. Ram Lakhan Singh !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: During the course of the day all the members of our Parties will submit their individual resignations from whichever Committees

they are Members of. I would like you to believe us when we say this does not in any way signify our lack of faith in the Committee system. But the Committee system is being cut at the very roots by this attitude towards the JPC.

Therefore, we have no more effective way of registering our protest than to disassociate ourselves from these Committees for the time being; we are not doing it for all times to come, for ever; now we are doing it. If still the Government is not prepared to make any response, well, it is for all parties to sit together again and decide some further steps, which we have not yet announced, which we have not yet decided. Therefore, this kind of confrontation is no good. I am not happy about it at all.

We have been forced to this position. As my friend from the BJP with whom we have got so many ideological and political differences has said, it is the Government which has brought us together today. The press and public are always eager about this. Why can all the Opposition parties not come together? What prevents them from coming together? now, they can see for themselves that a situation has been created by the Government's folly which has brought all parties of the Opposition together. The logical consequence of that should follow. What is that? They should resign or at least they should accept what we are all saying unanimously that this Report cannot be accepted. Please take it back, revise it, amend it, expand it, augment it, do whatever is required to be done. You know by now what are our main objections to it. Three points have already been enumerated, but there are many more.

If you like, I am prepared to submit a

paper even on the question of systemic failure. The system has failed. There are recommendations of the JPC as to how this systemic failure should be plugged; how this should be rectified. Even those recommendations have not been accepted and implemented.

Regarding auditing, parliamentary supervision over the banking system and functioning of the brokers, there are so many recommendations made in order to rectify the systemic failure. Have those been accepted? Have those been implemented let alone other things?

We cannot make people believe that such a huge scandal took place without any Ministerial responsibility. I cannot swallow it. Such a huge thing has happened and no Minister is responsible, nobody is accountable, nobody is to be hauled up.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): There is no Government at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If there is no Government, then what is the use of this Government claiming that it has a majority in this House and therefore we must listen to it and all that. So, apart from those three points about Ministerial responsibility, culpability of certain high officials and top executives and the role of the foreign banks, even systemic failure, as they have recommended, for rectification, has not been accepted. Therefore, this Report will not do in its present form. There is no point in debating it also. What are we going to debate? I do not understand what we should discuss about it.

Therefore, I request the Government not to stand on prestige and please take it

back in the light of what we have already told you. If you want to know more, we can give more points. You rectify it, change it, amend it, augment it, revise it and then bring a proper Report here, which will be worthy of discussion.

Pending that, we have no alternative but to join with all our colleagues. I am speaking on behalf of my party. All our Members will submit their resignations from all the Committees in which they have been functioning.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): It is very unfortunate that the Opposition parties have come to the decision that they should disassociate themselves from all the Parliamentary Committees.

At the outset, I will appeal to them with all sincerity that they should re-consider their decision. Some points which have been raised by a very senior Opposition leader, Shri Indrajit Gupta, are very important. Now he has candidly conceded that this is a political issue and not a parliamentary and procedural issue.

No doubt, fight against corruption is a political issue and not only the Opposition but the Ruling Party should also fight to root out the corruption. But I would say that if it is a political issue, why not discuss that in this House and put your points of view as far as corruption and measures to be taken against them are concerned.

Now, the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta himself said that Government must explain that they had not done all these things. Exactly, that is for what the discussion should take place, so that you put your points of view and Government will be bound

to explain their views or concede to some of the points raised by you.

Then, the hon. Opposition Leader Shri Indrajit Gupta also said that there are these two-three points on which you amend or withdraw the report. But he had also to say that there are many other points, particularly regarding system failure also on which he was prepared to give a written note. Then why not discuss this and let us know his points of view?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You read the Report !

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Therefore, it is really necessary for the purpose of attacking corruption, to fight against corruption that there should be discussion first on the Action Taken Report which was submitted by the Government. The demand for merely withdrawal of the Report is not logical, according to my humble submission.

We have always been working in all these committees. Now the point is raised that this is a deviation from the parliamentary committees and as the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta put it that the whole committee system is being sabotaged. Most of us are working in different Committees and I am sure the senior Members have all the experience of working in Committees like the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee, the Subordinate Legislation Committee, the Public Undertakings Committee, etc. what is always the procedure followed there.

Here we are making much noise about the unanimity of the Report. All these reports are unanimous and rarely there is a note of dissent. All the Committee reports are

unanimous but even then many times the Government has to come forward and say that they do not accept those recommendations; that there were these difficulties and that this was impracticable. Therefore, they could not implement it. That report always comes to the Committee and I need not tell you, you all know, that the procedure is that we consider their explanation, again send them back and ask for reconsideration.

Now, the other day, in the Public Accounts Committee, we had recommended certain amendments to the Legislation of Excise Tax. The Government said that it was not necessary to amend the Excise Tax Act because it would not serve any purpose. We again said, µNo, it will plug the loopholes, so do it. Then the Secretary of the Ministry said that they would again consider it. This is the normal procedure followed in all these committees that Government comes, accepts many recommendations or does not accept some of them and explains its position. Then again the Committee asks them to go back and do it.

Here, as I said the other day that this is not a permanent committee. Now the JPC is this House itself. Therefore, this House can say in discussion that this action taken is not good and we insist that this action must be taken. The Government is bound to come back again with another report. It is not necessary to say that this is an interim report and nothing is final as far as the recommendations and our views are concerned. We can go on pursuing our views and make the Government report again and again to our satisfaction or till, ultimately, the hon. Speaker decides that this is all.

We need not go further. No useful purpose will be served by doing all these things. Therefore, the logical way is to discuss this Report. Now it is being said that the Government has made it as a matter of prestige. The Government has always said, as I understand, that they would delete the objectionable words and the offending words and they would keep it open so that it can be amended. The Government has suggested to treat this Report as an interim Report and said that it would again come back with another Report. And even the Finance Minister has gone to the extent of apologising also. But, the stand of the Opposition is to withdraw the Report and nothing else. Then, who is standing on prestige? I submit that the Opposition is standing on prestige and the Government has an open mind to discuss, to accept some of the points, to amend the Report and to submit again another Report.

Now it is made out that this Report is not treated with that respect at all. I submit that if we read the Report carefully, many of the recommendations have been accepted. Some of them are under process. Some of them are not accepted at all. I understand that. I also concede that the wording is not proper. The Government can amend all those things.....[Interruptions]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which wording?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I concede that the language, such as _ it is not warranted-, used in the Report may not be correct. For that purpose, we can criticise the Government and the Government would react accordingly as far as this is concerned.

Finally, I would put a point for your consideration. Now, today some Party is in power; tomorrow another Party may come to power and again a different Party may come to power. Are we going to establish this convention that at the demand of the Opposition, the Minister should be dropped or kept in the Cabinet? Is it not the prerogative of the Prime Minister and should it not be the prerogative of the Prime Minister, in a parliamentary democracy, to decide which Minister should be dropped, which Minister should be retained and which Members should be taken in the Cabinet?....[Interruptions]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Those who are responsible for corruption should be dropped....[Interruptions]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Should there be an insistence from the Opposition? It is a joint responsibility of the Government. You can attack the Government. You can attack the Government's policy. I submit, with all humility, that in a parliamentary democracy it will be a bad precedent if we follow the practice of including or dropping somebody or some other person from the Cabinet at the insistence of the Opposition benches. I urge upon you to consider all those points...[Interruptions]. From the point of view of parliamentary procedure, it is necessary first to discuss this Report and thereafter insist upon the Government to make another Report in the light of the discussion, which would take place in this House.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with deep anguish, I inform your goodself our Party's decision to resign from several Committees, to which our Party Members have been appointed or nominated in

connection with the functioning of our responsibilities. We are doing this with a heavy heart in protest against the Government's stonewalling of this very serious matter.

Sir, you are very good enough in trying to break the impasse for the last several days. Sir, you have taken so much pains and you have convened the meetings. But we are very sorry to state that the Government is not replying to your efforts.

Sir, without repeating what our learned leaders, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Indrajit Gupta have already stated, I would like to say two words in this respect.

Sir, apart from the wording, which Shri Sharad Dighe has just now accepted, about words like 'punwarranted' or 'punfair' here, the question is that it is not only an affront to the respect of the Committees and of the House, but also because a wrong signal is being sent to the entire country that this Government is not really serious about the securities scam. People feel that if a matter in which Rs.5,000 crore to Rs.6,000 crore of public money is lost and nearly Rs.50,000 crore of investors' money is lost, is not a serious matter to draw the attention of Government and to invite comments from the JPC, does the Government feel that only when lakhs of crores of rupees are lost, that alone would warrant a comment from the Committees? People are feeling that way and it is sending wrong signals even to foreign countries also about the sincerity of the Government in taking action against the culprits.

I would like to humbly submit that this Government has been saying—in the Report

also it has been consistently saying—that it is a system failure. But when the Committee has given a concrete suggestion to plug the deficiencies in the system failure, for example, that the bouncing of SGL should be made punishable, the Government has not accepted it. They are referring it to some Committee again to suggest some amendments.

Sir, on the other day when the hon. Prime Minister was going abroad to USA, to satisfy those multi-national corporations like the IMF and the World Bank, a National Telecom Policy was announced just before his getting into the plane without deciding the crucial issues, such as how the foreign equity percentage should be allowed, what steps are coming in the way of the nation's security and defence point of view. Still, the Government announced the National Telecom Policy. They have not come forward with an amendment about the bouncing of SGL.

Also, with deep anguish I would like to say that the whole security scam had taken place because of the role of the brokers in these inter-bank transactions on securities and the JPC had recommended that this issue should be seriously considered. But the Government has expressed its opinion that there is nothing to worry and still it has to be allowed in future also. When the Nationalised Banks themselves are in need of some security, from one bank to the other, why should a broker come in the way and go away with a lot of money as commission? We have seen all these nonsensical things. All these things coincide with our views. *(Interruptions)*

I am not going into the merits. I only just wanted to pinpoint a few issues that

show very clearly the Government's intention not to act on the JPC Report. That is why we have been insisting that this Report should be withdrawn. In spite of the fact that the Government has not agreed that there is nothing wrong in the Report in the beginning, and at a later stage, the Finance Minister has agreed that certain words are detrimental to the dignity of the Committee, to the respect of the Committee and through that Parliament, why does the Government stand on prestige to withdraw this Report?

I request the Government to withdraw this Action Taken Report and come forward with a preal Action Taken Report taking action on the recommendations made by the JPC and then only can any fruitful purpose be served in discussing it. Till such time, the Members of our Party have decided to dissociate themselves with the Parliamentary Committees. If the Government does not amend its behaviour, we have also decided to boycott the further proceedings of this Session.

13. 00 hrs.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to be very brief. I do not want to speak, at this moment, on the merits of this JPC Report. What I say is that the attitude the Government has adopted on the JPC Report has destroyed the democracy in this country. The Report was a unanimous Report and rejecting a unanimous Report is an insult to the entire Parliament and we cannot be a party to such a behaviour on the part of the Government.

I would have always liked the Government to have the grace to come forward and have withdrawn the Report. I

say that the Government does not have an open mind but a close mind. Therefore, it cannot take a proper decision.

In these circumstances, I associate myself with the Opposition Parties and dissociate myself with all the parliamentary committees as a Member of this House representing the Indian National League, which is a secular and national democratic party.

Therefore, I associate myself with the Opposition Parties and dissociate with all the Parliamentary committees reluctantly for the time being.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, in the last few days, unfortunately, a one-sided impression was allowed to spread in the country. We, the Members of the ruling party, were very sad and we were keeping quiet only because we wished that after the deliberations, the Opposition Members will take a reasonable position. I am very sad that the Opposition Members—some parties in the Opposition—are announcing their decision of dissociating themselves with the parliamentary committees. Here, I want to point out one thing to put the record straight. Sir, at least, one party in the Opposition today—I have read this statement—is saying that they are not agreeing to this action of most of the Opposition parties and are not resigning from the parliamentary committees. This at least shows that this action taken by some of the Opposition Parties is an over-reaction or it is not a consensus even among the Opposition Parties. At least one party in the Opposition has announced their decision that they are not resigning from the Parliamentary Committees but they have reservations on certain things. This itself shows that the

argument which is being advanced from the Opposition side is not fully correct.

The Members served in the JPC for eighteen months and have laboured very hard. They spent so much time in the JPC. When the JPC was concluded, with all my anguish and anxiety I told some of my friends that the JPC, in spite of its best efforts, could not come to a conclusion about the end-use of money which is involved in this scam. The parliamentary committee has got its own limitations. So, the JPC also could not come to a final conclusion. But I fully endorse their decision. I fully associate with Shri Indrajit Gupta's analysis about the corruption in public life. Sir, the Opposition Members, in their anxiety, to establish their points are saying that if the JPC Report is fully implemented, then corruption in the public life will go. Sir, they are sadly mistaken. For argument's sake I say that even if the JPC Report is fully implemented, also it is not a panacea for all the ills of the society.

I wish to point out one or two points here because they are wrongly mentioned in this House. Sir, when we referred to Shri Shankaranand, we deliberately and consciously referred to him as the OI DB Chairman. Sir, there is only one Minister in the Government who is a Chairman of the Board. It happened and this decision was taken not by Shri Shankaranand but by his predecessor, Shri S.P.Malviya. When he was a Minister that the Minister himself will be the Chairman of OI DB. The Minister has got certain responsibilities. OI DB Chairman as a Chairman has to deal with the public sector banks. I am sure, the hon. Members, Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee will definitely remember that we deliberately used the words 'the then Chairman of the OI DB' while referring to,

Shri Shankaranand. Today, Shri Vajpayee has said that they will be happy only if the action is taken against the Ministers. But what action are they contemplating against another former Chairman of OI DB who is still in the Opposition. I am referring to the previous Chairman here.

I fully endorse the JPC Report. The definite conclusion of the JPC was that wherever an irregularity occurred, we have said: *‘over the years’*. What does it mean? Definite proofs came before the JPC that irregularities occurred from early 1980s. So, who are responsible for that? If they are asking for action, it should start right from early 1980s... [Interruptions]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We fully support that. You take action right from 1986.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO: Paswanji, you have not read the Report fully. It goes back to 1980. You can very well ask your friend, Mr. George Fernandes as to what had been happening. So, wherever the word *‘irregularity’* is found in the Report, all of us have come to a consensus that this has been happening since early 1980s. So, if you are satisfied only with the action taken against the Ministers, will you agree for going back? Will you show an example?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, we are ready.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO: Then you ask those who were Ministers at that time to resign from Parliament.

Sir, if they are sincere, they should ask their members, their leaders who are still in the Parliament, who are still in the

Rajya Sabha, to first set an example by resigning themselves. If any Minister comes forward, takes the responsibility and says that he is resigning, I shall be the happiest person. But will they agree? Will they tell their friends who are still adorning positions in this House and also in the other House, to resign and show an example? Let them do that if they are sincere.

Sir, unnecessarily an impression is being created and it is being allowed to go down. As many hon. Members have pointed out, this is a forum for discussion. You have given your wise counsel to all of us but unfortunately this is not being accepted by the Opposition parties. We did not stand on prestige. This Government has changed its position. They may call it folly or they may call it mistake, but we take that mistake as an honour. We came first with the Report and then we said that if any unparliamentary reference is there, we are prepared to change that. In the meeting also that you had called in your Chamber, the Finance Minister came out quite unexpectedly for all, openly offered that he was prepared to tender an unconditional apology. Where is the question of prestige then? Can they still say that we are standing on prestige?

This Government was prepared to amend the Report. Many Members were saying: *‘Throw away the Report, scrap the Report’*. As a senior wise person, Shri Indrajit Gupta said: You amend the Report, you change the Report. The Government is prepared to amend the Report. The Government is prepared to change the Report. Time and again, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister was not even allowed to make a statement in this House. Is this the parliamentary procedure we want to follow? They did not allow the Finance Minister to

make a statement. They have been raising the accusing finger against him. Time and again, all of them stood up together and did not allow him to make a simple statement in this House. Is this the democracy we want in this country? The people who elected all of us are watching from all corners of the country, what we have been doing for the last four days. They say that they are fighting against corruption. I support my hon. colleague who said let us fight against corruption together. It is not a party issue. As rightly said by Shri Indrajit Gupta they have made it a political issue. This is a political reaction. If they want to take this matter to the streets, we are also equally prepared to do that. Let us fight this issue there. We have seen this political fight in U.P., we have seen this political fight in Madhya Pradesh, we have seen this political fight in many other places also, but there they did not succeed.

JPC has put in the best of its efforts but many lacunae were there. Now they want the Action Taken Report to be taken back. But that does not mean that the action will be withdrawn. Government has taken action and action will continue. For argument sake, let us think that the Report is taken back. What will be the qualitative effect of that? The action will continue. The action has been initiated. A number of cases have been registered. My friend Mr. V.S.Rao was saying that this is *µNo Action Taken Report*!. The Securities and Exchange Board of India was strengthened on a recommendation. When we were in the JPC, itself, a number of actions were taken. We wanted to make an Appendix on this. We wanted to add one chapter about the action taken in the JPC Report itself. Unfortunately, we did not have the time, otherwise we had discussion in the JPC that we would append one chapter

about the action taken itself. That shows the sincerity of this Government. The Government could have produced a two-page cyclostyled Report and they would have been satisfied with that. But now we think that we are being punished for the sincerity of this Government. We are being victimised because this Government is frank. [Interruptions] On each and every issue, we said that this is our reaction. What is it for which you are blaming us? Instead of that two-page cyclostyled version, we could have said that in pursuance of J.P.C.'s recommendations we have taken the following actions. What would have been the reaction from your side? Some of the colleagues are saying about conscience. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was saying about conscience. You ask your conscience as to what should have been your reaction. On each and every issue this Government has taken action. Never in the parliamentary history, a report was completely accepted or implemented by any Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
 (Bolpur): It is all bogus.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO: The Government may have reservation. The Government will have to come to a conclusion. I am happy about what Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, you can be satisfied with the phrase of *µan obituary reference to the ATR*!. But, at least, a discussion took place in this House today. This party, this Government will be remembered in the history as a Government sincerely tried to implement the recommendations of the J.P.C. [Interruptions] I want to say one more thing. If, at any place, deliberately or not, there is a derogatory reference to J.P.C., everyone from this side will feel apologetic. Our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and also our Finance

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Minister have made it categorically clear that they are prepared to amend it and are prepared to take back any derogatory remark. They are not going into the argument whether they are derogatory or not. You spell the words and we are prepared to amend them.

Sir, this Government did not stand on prestige. Some of them did not understand the J.P.C report properly. Even the J.P.C Chairman, the J.P.C Members and the Committee as a whole were not fully happy and satisfied with the report because even after 18 months we could not find out the end-use of the money. We wanted the Government to conduct investigations. The C.B.I, the Directorate of Enforcement and other Governmental arms and agencies are going into the investigations. Cases are being registered. S.E.B.I. is being strengthened. The internal controlling mechanism of the Reserve Bank of India is being strengthened. A number of steps are being taken. Do you want to throw out all these things? Do you want to reject all these things?

All the actions taken by the Government will not be accepted by you but they will be accepted by the people of this country. If you are acting with political motives, these political slogans will be faught in the streets of India.

This is my submission to you
.....[Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand of the Central Government to take action now and if any case of corruptions in 1986 comes to light

then it should also be investigated into and action should be taken thereon.....[Interruptions]

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): In 1986 Shri V.P.Singh was the Finance Minister. He should first resign. You ask him to resign first and then you talk here.....[Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We want that you should take an action and if any Minister is found to be involved in it, action should be taken against him.

[English]

We are not interested in the Action Taken Report. We want action.
[Interruptions] But you must take action.....[Interruptions]

SHRI P.G.NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we have reached a point at which the Government has to come forward with a proposal to defuse the situation. I feel this is not a matter in which the Government must stand on prestige. When the prestige and privilege of the parliamentary committees, especially the J.P.C. are involved, there is nothing wrong for the Government to come forward to rectify the defects and deficiencies in the Action Taken Report. Our demand is action must be taken on those who are indicted in the J.P.C. report. The insulting comments of the Government on J.P.C must be removed.

I appeal to the Government, in the

interest of the healthy parliamentary system, to come forward with a concrete proposal either with a fresh report or with any other proposal to the satisfaction of all the parties to end this crisis.

So far as our party is concerned, we feel that it is not necessary to resign from the parliamentary committees.

We will fight the injustice by remaining in the Parliamentary Committees.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join our friends here in the House to inform you that our party will resign from all the Parliamentary Committees and Standing Committees as a protest against the attitude of the Government towards the functioning of these Committees and also the Parliament. I do not want to discuss the merits and demerits of the Action Taken Report. But it has been crystal clear to any observer that this Action Taken Report is an insult to the intelligence of the people. It is a fraud on the Parliament. It is also a contempt of the House and finally, it is a blow to the tradition that this House has built up over the years in matters regarding the functioning of the Parliamentary Committees.

Sir, you were the architect, as a matter of fact, for introducing the new system of functioning through the Standing Committees related with different departments of the Government. It has been our experience that these Committees are also not being allowed to produce the desired result. Therefore, the attitude which has been displayed towards the recommendations of the JPC is an example for us to note. This was a unanimous report and this unanimous report, as a matter of fact, if you allow me to say, has been

rejected unceremoniously. They have given up the basic principle of parliamentary accountability. They have given up the fundamental principle of ministerial responsibility, the collective responsibility of the Government.

These are the pillars of parliamentary democracy. If the Government is able to destroy the pillar, the edifice cannot exist. Therefore, in the interest of the parliamentary democracy and to defend the basic principles of parliamentary practices, we have got no other alternative than to, with all humility, say that we cannot associate ourselves with the functioning of these Committees which you were so pleased to set up. I also want to say that we have taken this decision with utmost reluctance.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of concern for the country that this Parliament has come to such an impasse and it is the duty of all of us to find a way out to avert such a situation. As a matter of fact, the decision of the Opposition parties to withdraw from the Parliamentary Committees is very much unfortunate and it will be the saddest day in the history of Parliament if the Members of the Opposition withdraw from the Committees. It is also the duty of the Government to take all steps to avert such a situation. This House is to transact its normal business, especially to discuss some other very sensitive and important issues facing the country like flood, sugar scandal and such other things which the hon. Leaders of the Opposition have already mentioned here. Therefore, this is not the time for a confrontation, but a conciliation.

Sir, it is an undisputed fact that the Action Taken Report submitted by the

Government is containing a number of deficiencies.

These deficiencies are there whether one would like it or not. One of the undisputed facts is that there are several and numerous deficiencies in the Action Taken Report. So, this is not the time for the Government to stand on the issue of prestige. I would also request the Opposition that they also should not stand on the issue of prestige. The very important issue before the House is how to solve this problem.

Sir, with great respect to the Chair and also to the feelings expressed by the Members from both the sides, I would say that the Government should come before the House and admit in the House that there are deficiencies in the Report already submitted before the House. Government should also assure the House that there will be another report. It can be an additional report or a supplementary report or an exhaustive report covering all those deficiencies. When deficiencies are there it is the duty of the Government to cover those deficiencies and come before the House to express its sincerity of purpose. [Interruptions] May I just make my submission. You may or may not agree with it.

What I mean to say, Sir, is that the Government should change its approach. There has to be a shift from the stand that it has so far taken. Government should change its approach. How can the Government change its approach? Firstly, it has to admit that there are deficiencies in the Report submitted before the House and secondly, the Government has to assure the House that those deficiencies will be covered in an additional report or supplementary report.

Pending the submission of that supplementary report before the House, we shall just postpone the present discussion and only after that supplementary report is presented, we can very well discuss the matter in detail. Anyway, Sir, there was already a discussion here. We now have partly discussed the matter in the House. I do admit that it was not a full-fledged discussion. Therefore, we can have a full-fledged discussion on the Report only after the Government comes out with another report which you may call as a supplementary report or an additional report or an exhaustive report with sufficient amendments, with sufficient augmentation as suggested by the hon. Leader of the CPI, the senior-most Member of this House, hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta. Let us try to resolve this issue for the time being and we can discuss other matters in the House.

I do not know, Sir, whether one would associate with the Opposition's decision to withdraw from the Committees or not. I have a humble submission that, Sir, there was a very very serious and highly sensitive issue that this country had faced. For example, take the demolition of Babri Masjid. According to me, there was no issue much more serious than that. But even then, myself and whoever were in my party, at that time, have not disassociated with the Government or disassociated with the Committees. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, this is not the time for me to withdraw from the Committees. Anyway, I would just submit before this House that this is the time for all of us to take conciliatory attitude rather than confrontationist attitude.

I hope and would also request the hon. Minister, in-charge of Parliamentary affairs or whoever is the concerned to come

before the House and admit that there are deficiencies and also to assure the House that a new report will be submitted before the House. Until then, if necessary, we can even treat this as an interim report and let us come to such a conclusion. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a party issue. This is a national issue and in such a case nobody be it congress people or opposition people wants that such a loot should continue in our country. So far as the members of the ruling party are concerned, they also do not want that it should be restricted to a few people. We have had these problems since the evolution of human beings. But whenever there have been incidents of theft, loot etc., the guilty people have not been let loose after catching them. The JPC has pointed out the guilty people. Several incidents of murders, rape etc. take place and the arrested people cannot be let loose on the pretext that this has been the practice. The Government are enacting new laws of order to acquit certain congressmen and criticising the JPC report. I feel that the Government should expose the guilty people involved before the public no matter, they are Ministers or officers. They should not suppress incidents of corruption and speak in its favour. That is why, on behalf of my party I say that the members of our party are resigning from all the Parliamentary committees and I would like to tell the Government that this is not their party issue. This is a national issue and it would be in their interest to accept the steps taken by the JPC for doing away with it.

SHRI SHIBU SOREN (Dumka): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, we have approached this House for the last judgement. It is not a small issue. A Committee was set up to enquire the security scam and even on the basis of the report of the Committee, no scamster has been traced out or we are unable to apprehend the culprit, the main reason of it, is the interference of the hon. Members. Not only from the membership of the Committees, but we should also tender our resignation from the Membership of the Parliament also. Last time the Bofors case involved 65 crore rupees but this scam involves 5000 crore rupees. If only a little thing is not known then what is the use of setting up of committees, presenting reports and there is no use in holding discussions even? There is no use of speaking anything here. What will the people of this country think when none is found guilty when we say that such and such person is involved in this 5000 crore rupees scam. None has been apprehended. Therefore, it is very disgracing. What will we say to the people. The whole of the country is burning. Therefore, my submission is that if the guilty persons are found out, as the hon. Members of the committees claim that the guilty should be pointed out, only then our dignity can be saved. Otherwise, my submission is that there will be no use in coming of us to the Parliament and in setting up of this system.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I am very happy that a short but purposeful debate has taken place on this issue. I must make it clear as I have done it earlier in your Chamber and in the sittings that we are not standing on any issue of prestige. We are open to

suggestions. We have an open mind and I must say that some very useful suggestions have been made by hon. Members during this short discussion and we will fully take into account all those suggestions and take purposeful action on those matters.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What are those points?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Many points have been made. I do not want either to refer or to argue on those points. These points can certainly be discussed. We have taken careful note of those points. We stand second to none in establishing the supremacy of Parliament and parliamentary committees.

[Translation]

Hon. Vajpayee ji has talked about the dignity of the House. Vajpayee ji has always tried to safeguard the dignity of the House and we have also made efforts in this direction. I think that the whole of the opposition have been trying to keep the dignity of the House intact since without doing so our efforts to run the House on the Parliamentary system can be of no use. Therefore we have never tried and we will never try to bring down the dignity and reduce the powers of the Parliamentary system and the Parliamentary Committees. I would like to assure you that we will make every effort in the direction of maintaining the dignity of the House, the Parliamentary traditions and the Parliamentary Committees. If there is any lacunae in it, we are ready to remove it.

We make it clear firmly that if it appears from this report that no action has been taken then we will take the further step.

There is no question of patching up the issue since neither we nor the hon. Members of the opposition have ever made it a party issue but we have discussed it as a national issue and this is the result that this report has come unanimously and whatever we could do, we have done. We never claim that whatever we have said is right or there is no lacunae in it. If there is any lacunae, we are ready to remove it. If some additional action is to be taken, we are also ready for the same.

As far as the question of fighting out corruption is concerned, both the Houses had decided to set up a joint committee and everyone contributed in the completion of the proceedings in a cordial atmosphere. After the proceeding was completed we are trying to fight out corruption [Interruptions] Please listen to me. Therefore, I would like to say that.....[Interruptions]

[English]

Sir, there are many more points that could be given. But I would like to make it a short submission to you that after consultations with the Leaders of various Political Parties about the Action Taken Report laid on the Table of the House on 26th July, 1994, pertaining to the Report of the JPC, since the need was felt to augment the report in some respect, the Government is willing to bring a Supplementary Report covering the deficiencies before the House at an appropriate stage....[Interruptions]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): What is that appropriate stage?.....[Interruptions]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: In the meanwhile, the present Action Taken

Report will remain with the House as an interim report and the consideration of the final report after receipt of the Supplement may be decided upon by the House at an appropriate time.....[Interruptions] Sir, I hope that this will be acceptable to the House. I would submit that we do take action that the whole House wanted to take.....[Interruptions]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you have given us the opportunity to express our views not on the merits of the Report but as to our response generally to the attitude of the Government. I do not wish to repeat that. But in view of the stand taken by the Government, we are not satisfied with mere placatory words. The Government seems to be adamant in not withdrawing the Report. It is very difficult for us to participate in the deliberations of this House until the end of this Session. So, we decide to walk out of this House till the end of this Session.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has read out the resolution put forth by the Government in the meeting summoned by you. I would like to say that this resolution had come as a reply to Shri Indrajeet Gupta's resolution, which should also be presented before the House. Shri Indrajeet Gupta had tried to find a way out but the Government did not let it be successful.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the record should be complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, please carry on.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to read it out. The resolution presented by Shri Indrajeet Gupta in the meeting of the leaders of the parties is:

[English]

After consultation with the various opposition parties about the Action Taken Report laid on the Table of the House on such and such date pertaining to the Report of the JPC, since the decisions in some respect are not comprehensive enough to satisfy the expectations of the Members of Parliament, the Government is now willing to have the Action Taken Report amended, augmented and to bring the Report so revised before the House at an appropriate stage. In the meanwhile, the present Action Taken Report may be treated as an interim report and the approval or disapproval of the final report may be decided by the House at an appropriate time.

[Translation]

This resolution was moved by Shri Indrajeet Gupta and we were asked to discuss it, discuss it immediately today. We had decided to present it in the meeting of our party but we could not do so due to the urgent nature of it. If both the resolutions are compared, the allegation, levelled by the ruling party that the opposition is not having a reasonable attitude, will be proved wrong. Shri Indrajeet Gupta had tried to find out a way but the Government did not accept even that limited resolution since the Government is not in a mood to settle this issue. The Government has adopted a rigid attitude....[Interruptions]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is not the resolution. *[Interruptions]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you also. Now please let Shukla ji speak.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is right. *[Interruptions]*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are ready to accept the resolution of Shri Indrajit Gupta into read out by Shri Vajpayee ji is to be. We are ready to accept, what you have read out. We accept it in toto. *[Interruptions]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance also to speak. Now, please let Advaniji speak.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might be remembering that at the time of the setting up of the Standing Committees, the hon. Members of the opposition parties.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): He has read out what Shri Indrajit Gupta has said. The Government has accepted it. Is he not accepting it? It is closed now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not closed please.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Parliamentary democracy works more effectively wherever the standing committees and Parliamentary Committees have been set up. Today, it is a great setback to the Parliamentary committees set up. Not only the J.P.C have

been disgraced and insulted but the whole set up of the Parliamentary Committees and that institution have got a set back due to this attitude of the Government.

I remember that once the whole opposition had withdrawn and disassociated itself from the consultative committees. May be you remember or not but the old Members of this House like Shri Somnath Ji might be remembering that the issue was settled when the Government accepted that a unanimous decisions of the consultative committee should be accepted. Unfortunately, today the obstacle is due to the disapproval of the unanimous decision. Earlier the obstacle was removed when the Government had accepted that a unanimous decision would be accepted. I think that the Government does not give any importance to it and these problems are the results of it. The opposition is not resigning from the Parliamentary Committees willingly but the Government is responsible for it. Corruption is the main issue and the Opposition is not ready to compromise on it.

Today it has appeared in the newspaper and many people have made an appeal to us to change our decision and to give it a second thought but I do not know whether it is right or wrong today it has appeared in the newspaper on behalf of the hon. Prime Minister that the opposition wanted to criticise the Government on the issue of G.A.T.T. agreement, they could not do so, therefore, they have raised this issue.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It is wrong. Do not go on it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Good, that it is wrong but it has appeared in the newspapers. I had made a reference of it as the attitude

of the Government was so. Although the hon. Speaker had tried a lot to put an end to this controversy but the Government was not ready for it and it was firm on its point. We had opposed due to that.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now a letter of Indrajit ji was read. We do not know anything about it. All the hon. Members from all the parties had held a meeting at 1.00 p.m. We are clear in our views. Indrajit Babu had been with us. I do not know why this misunderstanding has cropped up but one thing is clear that this action taken report is useless. To make it useful, Indrajit Babuji had given four suggestions time and again in the Committees. If these four things are added the report becomes useful. I do not want to go into verbosity. We have always demanded that this report should be withdrawn. I would like to make it clear that as long as this report is not withdrawn, it will be difficult for us to continue this discussion and the matter will become more worse. Therefore, the National Front and the Left Front boycott this House....[Interruptions]....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your decision is there, but at least please listen to others also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In response to your desire we have come.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whatever I could understand from the hon. Minister is that right at the end he said he is willing to accept that proposal. I want to make it clear. I want to remind you though you do not need to be reminded.

MR. SPEAKER: I was going to say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I made it clear that it was subject to the approval of the other Left parties and the JD friends. It was my personal proposal; it was not on behalf of all these Parties or Members. Now if any of them is not prepared to accept that in toto or they have any reservation on that or any objections to it, it is too late. I withdraw my proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: I must make the record very clear that that was a proposal given by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He had said that it was coming from him and that he had to consult others also. Probably we all were under the impression that that would be something on which there would be consensus. I think Shri Saifuddin Choudhury and Nirmal Kantiji were also there. I must make it very clear that the Government also had said at that time that if it was acceptable, then they would consider it.

Indrajit ji also had said that he would discuss it with others. Let that record be very clear.

Now, the second point is this. Well, today I am really happy and unhappy. I am happy because at least we could exchange our views and we could speak; and thus, some points could be made very clear to us. I am also happy because all the leaders- Shri Shuklaji and his colleagues also- had met in the committees and outside also; they tried their best to see that some solution is found to this problem so that the problem is overcome. I think, they tried their best very sincerely in spite of the fact that they had their own views and they stuck on to those views also. That is why, I feel happy.

But, I am sad because the leaders have declared on the floor of the House that they want to dissociate from the legislative

committees and it cannot give pleasure or happiness to any Member in the House. Those who have done also, might have done with a very sad heart and reluctantly. I am very unhappy about it.

As far as the third point is concerned, you have made a declaration on the floor of the House. But, I think, we all should persist in having a dialogue even after this and try to solve this.

[Interruptions]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we shall not respond to any responsible or reasonable suggestion. We have always cooperated with you in finding a solution. Whenever you have desired, we have attended the meeting. But, in view of the Government's attitude, we are not able to take part in the deliberations at least till the end of the Session. [Interruptions]

13. 47 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sharad Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.

13. 47 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: As I had said that Indrajit Gupta.....[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, Vajpayee ji was not present, so please let him speak.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is concerned with what I had said earlier so I would like to make it clear. I had said that the proposal of Indrajit Gupta Ji came to us today morning and we were to discuss it on party level but I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the sudden change in the attitude of Shukla ji. We decided to give resignation from the Committees and thereafter he accepted the proposal of Indrajit Gupta ji. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might be remembering that and now you will have to be a witness that in your chamber...

MR. SPEAKER: Maybe that is right or wrong but I admit that if you put a pressure, they will accept and if they request, you will accept.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Therefore, we are putting some more pressure to withdraw this report. If they do not withdraw then we will also have to stage a walk out with the other friends....[Interruptions]

13. 48 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other Members left the House.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It was decided before your announcement today in the morning. It was not accepted on anyone's pressure. [Interruptions]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were not a party to the different opinions of different parties.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no you were present there. You have been called, ask

Indrajit Gupta ji.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are happy that we were not aware of these things. What has come up right now before the House is not going to solve the issue. What has been going on since morning enrages us and there is nothing in it to solve the tangle. Since beginning we have demanded that the Government should withdraw this report but what was decided alongwith you, the Government has tried to violate it. It has been said that if the report is withdrawn, the Government will have to resign...[Interruptions] and later on it was said that that some of the Ministers should be sacked, overall it meant that if the report is withdrawn the Government will have to tender the resignation and the elections will have to conducted again. I doubt at the courage of the Government to tender its resignation and to go for the polls. We would like to urge upon the Government that either this report should be withdrawn and if the hon. Prime Minister does not have courage enough to withdraw or take any action on this report then this House should be dismissed and polls should be conducted and then let the people decide the fate of both this Government and the future of the country.

With these words our party also will not take part in the proceedings of the House and we leave the House.

1. 51 hrs.

[English]

At this stage, Shri George Fernandes and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR

(Mayiladuturai): Sir, I am on a point of order. Is it appropriate for a Member of this House, who has been indicted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, to speak? Mr. George Fernandes has been indicted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish, Vajpayee ji would have been present in the House and I had said so before him. The dignity of the House does not allow me. While we were discussing in your chamber on the business advisory report, I along with Shri Shivcharan Mathur Ji had requested you on the proposal of Indrajit Gupta. You might be remembering that Shri Jaswant Singh ji was representing B.J.P in business advisory committee. He had said before you that they would support on behalf of the BJP the proposal brought by Indrajit ji. He had said so. We had presumed that Indrajit ji is playing the role of a middleman on behalf of all the parties.

I take it as a well thought resolution supported by BJP. If Jaswant Singh ji had not given this assurance, we might have consulted the hon. Members of BJP. I would like that it should go on record....

MR. SPEAKER: Discussions were held with BJP in the morning.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Jaswant Singh ji had said earlier that they would accept it. It appears from the way he has gone that he is busy with his political tricks. He has no

concern with it.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that even after agreeing with the Opposition, taking it as an interim report and later on a detailed report can come, we are ready to abide by, what has been said by you, the opposition is not ready to sit here. It is sad for the House and I hope that they would give a second thought to what has been said by them.

You know that we had moved a resolution and Vajpayee ji had said on it that the resolution moved by Shri Indrajeet ji should be accepted as such. There was no any specific difference between these two except a few words. I had no objection in accepting it on behalf of the Government and we have accepted it. After that Gupta ji raised to withdraw it while Vajpayee ji had moved it for acceptance. God knows, why they have decided to walk out. I could not understand properly the proceedings of the last ten minutes. It is quiet astonishing that even after accepting to what they wanted, they rejected their suggestions and walked out. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I would like to submit to you that they should think over it coolly. We all have the aim that as far as possible, corruptions should reduced / exadicated from the administration of the country and we should make every effort in this direction. It should be made a political issue. I am of the view that we are fully bound to safeguard the dignity of the House and the Committees. The opposition should also co-operate with us. My submission is that you should make an appeal to them and once again the discussion should be held with them. If they accept it, I think that it will magnify the dignity of the House. It will also help us in our desired endeavours to fight out corruption.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you and we will sit together to discuss, as earlier.

13. 54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli for 1991-92 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 1991-92.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers

mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 6122/94]

Statement for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1992-93 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6123/94]

Annual Report and Review in the working of Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): I beg to say on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New

Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6124/94]

Gur (Control) Order-1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Gur (Control) Order, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.374 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1994 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6125/94]

Notification under Apprentices Act, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O.1041 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1994 specifying the Production Engineering and Industrial Management as designated trade, for Graduate and Technician Apprentices, for the purposes of the Apprentices Act, 1961 issued under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6126/94]

Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

- (1) G.S.R. 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1994 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Grant of Advances for purchase of conveyances) Regulations, 1993.
- (2) G.S.R. 36(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1994 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1994.
- (3) G.S.R. 59(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1994 approving the Paradip Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Department) (Amendment) Regulations, 1994.
- (4) G.S.R. 66(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1994 approving the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Licensing and Control of Pilots) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1994.
- (5) G.S.R. 71(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1994 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees (Other than Haldia Dock Complex) (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1994.
- (6) G.S.R. 378 (E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1994 approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees (House Building Advance Special Family Benefit Fund) (Amendment) Regulations, 1994.

- (7) G.S.R. 394 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1994 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Contributory Outdoor and Indoor Medical Benefit after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 1994.
[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6127/94]

**Memorandum of Understanding
between Madras Refineries Ltd. and
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
for 1994-95 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Captain
Satish Sharma:

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Refineries Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1994-95.
[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6128/94]
- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cochin Refineries

Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the Year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6129/94]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the Year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6130/94]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between IBP Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6131/94]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6132/94]

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6133/94]

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6134/94]

- (8) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT-6135/94]

**Memorandum of Understanding
between Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.
and Ministry of Steel in 1994-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH
MOHAN DEV):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Manganese Ore (India) Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6136/94]

**Annual Report and Review on the
working of National Institute of
Fashion Technology, New Delhi for
1992-93 and statement for delay in
laying these papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT
SWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of

Fashion Technology, New
Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6137/94]

Notifications under National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 50 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987:-

- (1) The Fruit and Vegetable Project Officers (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No.DEL:NDDB in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1994.
- (2) The Fruit and Vegetable Project Officers (Appointment, Pay and allowance) Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No.DEL:NDDB in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6138/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd, Delhi for 1992-93 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of SHRI K.V.THANGKA BALU: I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6139/94]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI, I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy of the Automobiles Cess

(Amendment) Rules, 1993. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.341 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1994 under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6140/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of the Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. 6141/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi. for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6142/94]

Notification containing the Presidential order extending the validity of Notification No.S.O.431 (E) dated 15.6.1994 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No.S.O.

487 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1994, containing Presidential Order extending the validity of Notification No.S.O.431 (E) dated the 15th June, 1994 upto the 30th November, 1994 issued under provisions of article 280 of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6143/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961:-

(i) The Income-Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No.S.O.369 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1994.

(ii) The Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 490 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6144/94]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) The Central Excise (Fourth

Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 516 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 560 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6145/94]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 505 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notifications as specified in the Table annexed with the Notification.

(ii) G.S.R. 506(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to materials required for the manufacture of the final goods when imported into India, from the whole of the basic and additional duties of Customs leviable thereon.

(iii) G.S.R. 529 (E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 204/92-Cus., dated the 19th May, 1992.

Forty-Third Annual Report of Union Public Service Commission for 1992-93 and Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of Union Public Service Commission referred to Chapter VIII of the said Report.

- (iv) G.S.R.531 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 513/86-Cus., dated the 30th December, 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:-

- (v) S.O. 470 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for purposes of assessment of imports.

- (1) Forty-third Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1992-93.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6147/94]

- (vi) S.O.471 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for purposes of assessment of exports.

- (2) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission referred to in Chapter VIII of the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6148/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Sports Authority of India, New Delhi for 1991-92 etc.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6146/94]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

MUKUL WASNIK): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, of the year 1991-92.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6149/94]

Census (Amendment) Rules, 1994 and Notification under Delhi Municipal corporation Act, 1957.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Census (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 589 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Census Act, 1948.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT.6150/94]
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. U.14011/160/89-Delhi (Hindi

and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd June, 1994 making certain amendments in the Order published in Notification No. U-14011/160/89-Delhi (I), dated the 5th January, 1990 issued under sub-section (1) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6151/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6152/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6153/94]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6154/94]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6155/94]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of

- Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6156/94]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6157/94]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, for the year 1991-92.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6158/94]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6159/94]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6160/94]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sewagram, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sewagram, for the year 1992-93.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers

mentioned at (19) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.6161/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong for 1991-92 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1991-92.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6162/94]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

- Government on the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1991-92.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6163/94]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6164/94]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6165/94]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6166/94]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1992-93.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6167/94]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1992-93.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. 6168/94]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1992-93.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6169/94]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1992-93.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6170/94]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1992-93.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6171/94]

13. 55 hrs

1994.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY- GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following 14 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the ninth and tenth sessions of Tenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President.

- (1) The Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill, 1994
- (2) The Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
- (3) The Special Court (trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Bill, 1994.
- (4) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1994.
- (5) The Manipur Panchayati Raj Bill, 1994.
- (6) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
- (7) The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
- (8) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1994.
- (9) The Copyright (Amendment) Bill,

(10) The Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

(11) The Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1994.

(12) The Manipur Municipalities Bill, 1994.

(13) The New Delhi Municipal Council Bill, 1994.

(14) The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1994.

13. 55 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-Second Report

[English]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 3 o'clock.

13. 56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

15. 03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHR! UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar):
Mr. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

I would like to know the fate of the motion which was put forward by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the basis of a proposal by Shri Indrajit Gupta and accepted by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. As per me this was accepted by the House. I hope my understanding is the understanding of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: You may wait for some time for the Ruling.

15.04 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) **Current Flood situation in the Country.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the current flood situation in the country and the relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the Government.

South-West Monsoon, 1994 arrived in Kerala on 28th May, 1994, three days in advance and covered the entire country by 30th June, 1994 about fifteen days in

advance of the normal time of coverage. During the period from June 1 to July 20, the cumulative rainfall has been excess in 18 of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions into which the country is divided. Out of 415 districts 174 districts received excess rainfall while 112 received normal rainfall. The rainfall has remained deficient in the North-eastern States, West Bengal, Sikkim, Bihar plains, Hills of West Uttar Pradesh and Marathwada. Substantially heavy rainfall ranging upto 114% has been received in Orissa, Bihar Plateau, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir.

An unusual feature of the rainfall this year has been that the traditionally low rainfall areas have received good rains like in Saurashtra, Kutch, West Rajasthan and North Interior Karnataka. On the other hand, the traditionally high rainfall areas of north-east have been deficient in rainfall. In the last few days monsoon has been active over Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Telangana, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim. Rainfall has also occurred in the North Eastern States and at many places in Himachal Pradesh, West Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar.

The monsoon this year started with floods in Assam in early June. It continued with floods in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and parts of Uttar Pradesh by mid-June. Continuous rains in most parts of the country in July aggravated the situation in Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala and also brought flood havocs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Punjab.

The floods have caused 539 deaths in the country. My heart goes out to the members of bereaved families. The damage to public and private property is being assessed by the State Governments. The cropped area affected as per provisional assessments is 4.56 lakh hectares. The state Governments have reported that 45 lakh people have been adversely affected by the floods and that over 1.5 lakh houses have been damaged and 21,000 cattle-heads have been lost.

The concerned State Governments have undertaken immediate rescue and relief operations in the affected areas and the relief activities are continuing. In several States marooned people have been rescued with the help of helicopters and boats. Relief camps have been opened and food packets distributed. State Governments have also arranged supply of essential commodities and health care facilities have been provided to prevent outbreak of epidemics. We are in constant touch with the State machinery. Whenever requests were received from State Governments we have arranged to replenish their stock of essential commodities, medicines and other materials required by them to meet the crisis situation.

Before the onset of monsoon and in order to initiate preparedness measures to meet eventualities of excessive or inadequate rainfall, Government of India, on 8th June, convened a conference of all State Relief Commissioners and representatives of Central Ministries. During this meeting a detailed review of the arrangements for disaster preparedness both at the level of State Governments and the Central Ministries was made. The conference had alerted State Governments about taking advance action in response to

weather forecast and to ensure the availability of essential commodities like foodgrains, kerosene oil, petroleum products, medicines etc. and required inputs of agriculture production.

Soon after the receipt of flood situation reports from some of the States the Crisis Management Group (CMG) met on 5th July, 1994 under the Chairmanship of the Central Relief Commissioner to review the flood situation in the States. The Group has been meeting regularly thereafter. These meetings are attended by representatives of the affected State Governments and the problems and back-up support required for each state is reviewed and necessary follow-up action is ensured by the concerned Central Ministry. As a result of these discussions, special release of foodgrain stocks have been made to Assam and Rajasthan and special release of kerosene oil has been made to Government of Orissa.

Army, Air Force and Navy have also extended assistance by way of arranging helicopters and boats for evacuation of the people and air dropping of food packets and essential supplies. The Border Roads Organisation has extended assistance in clearing of road blockades in border areas.

The Prime Minister personally reviewed the situation in a meeting on 18th July, and on his directions Central Ministers were deputed to assess the flood situation in the States of Karnataka, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. I have personally visited the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat and my colleague Shri Arvind Netam visited Gujarat in June, 1994 and reviewed the situation.

On the recommendations of the IX

[Sh. Balram Jakhar]

Finance Commission, a specific amount known as Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) is allocated to each of the States. The CRF is contributed by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 3:1. The Central Share of this fund is released in four equal quarterly instalments regularly on 1st April, 1st July, 1st October and 1st January every year irrespective of any natural calamity having occurred. This enables the State Governments to always have funds with them to be able to organise relief and rehabilitation measures at the time of a calamity. Further, under the scheme full powers have been delegated to the State Governments to decide the type and scale of assistance which is determined by a Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. During the current year the first two instalments of CRF have already been released to all the states.

In the context of the present flood situation, Central Government released the second and third instalments of CRF to the Government of Gujarat in advance in June, 1994. The third instalment of CRF has also been released in advance to Karnataka in July, 1994. We have recommended release of third instalment of CRF to Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and the fourth instalment to Gujarat.

A Control Room is working in the Ministry of Agriculture which is monitoring the situation in each of the States on a continuous basis. I am receiving reports and am personally reviewing the situation and issuing instructions to fill up the critical gaps in the relief operations from time to time.

I wish to assure the Hon'ble Members

of the House that we will spare no effort in supporting the State Governments to meet the situation effectively.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): There is a discussion under Rule 193 to be started as Notices have been given by two Opposition Members at 4 p.m. It may be taken up now. Therefore, I request the Deputy-Speaker that this discussion may be taken up now, because it is a serious situation.

Even now, in Kerala, the flood situation is unabated. I have a strong sense of resentment against the Government because the Minister of Agriculture did not visit there. He has visited many other States.

108 persons have lost their lives in floods in Kerala. Hundreds of people had been injured due to floods. Thousands of houses have been damaged either partially or fully. There are more than 30,000 people affected by the floods in Kerala. The Government has to keep them in the relief camps.

In spite of our repeated requests and also the assurance given by our Chief Minister, the Minister of Agriculture did not find time to visit Kerala. We want to know what this Government has done about the flood situation in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This matter will be taken up at 4 p.m. today.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): More than 108 persons have lost their lives due to floods in Kerala. It was announced by the Minister of Agriculture that he would visit Kerala, but, unfortunately, he could not do so. My submission is that he should visit Kerala immediately.

The Chief Minister of Kerala has asked for special assistance of Rs.100 crores, but nothing has been given so far. The floods in Kerala have not been abated so far; they are still increasing. The damage to property due to these floods runs into hundreds of crores of rupees.

Again, I would submit that the Minister of Agriculture should visit Kerala immediately. Secondly, whatever amount is possible to be released should be released immediately to the State of Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This matter will be taken up for a discussion today at 4 p.m. Those hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion, can do so at that time.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS-*CONTD.*

(ii) **Industrial Accident at Bokaro Steel Plant**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, It is with deep regret that I would like to announce to the House that on 23-7-1994 an accident took place at Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) of SAIL which resulted in the deaths of Thirteen persons.

The facts are that on 23-7-1994 at 1240 hours there was a sudden leakage in the recirculating water line in the Steel Melting Shop No.1 at Bokaro Steel Plant which resulted in the escape of steam and hot water into the atmosphere. This caused

severe burn injuries to 29 persons working in the vicinity of the said water line.

As a result of the accident 13 persons have succumbed to their injuries of whom 11 were contract labourers, one was a private contractor and one was an employee of the BSL.

Immediately after the accident, all the affected persons were rushed to Bokaro General Hospital. 5 persons were immediately discharged after receiving first aid, while others were discharged in stages. At present, there are 5 persons in the Intensive Burn Unit of the hospital, undergoing treatment.

SAIL has already constituted an enquiry committee under the Chairmanship of Director (Operations) SAIL. The committee is expected to submit its report on 9-8-1994. Government of Bihar has ordered a magisterial enquiry into the incident to be conducted by the Additional District Magistrate (ADM) of Bokaro.

Management of Bokaro Steel Plant has offered employment to one of the dependents of each of the deceased, besides compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In addition, ex-gratia payments have been sanctioned in respect of all the deceased and injured persons.

The Superintendent (Maintenance) and Manager (Maintenance), who are in charge of the boiler area have been placed under suspension, following the accident, pending detailed enquiry.

Immediate steps have been initiated to further intensify safety procedures

throughout the Plant. The production in the Steel Melting Shop resumed at 1640 hours on 23-7-94. Situation in the plant is normal. The Trade Unions as well as Officer's Association are cooperating in maintaining peace and normalcy.

15. 16 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-
GENERAL'S
(DUTIES, POWERS AND
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)*
AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

15. 15 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY
(Pedapalli): Sir, I beg to move:

That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: The question is:

That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act..

The Motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor -General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I Introduce the Bill.

15. 17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need To Set Up Exclusive Cargo Services And Cargo Planes To Facilitate Promotion Of Exports Of Various Agricultural Products**

[English]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH

PATIL (Amravati): It is understood that the Centre has asked the State Governments to draw up an export policy similar to industrial policy of the States and spell out the specific incentives and cost effective measures required to support the export performance with a view to doubling exports from the States.

The Food Processing Ministry has already proposed to set-up a number of task forces to work out an integrated plan for enhancing export of agricultural commodities and processed foods. However, the requisite emphasis on development of container and cargo services for overseas operations is sadly missing. Due to lack of cargo services the surplus milk of Gujarat and Maharashtra cannot be exported to the Gulf countries.

Besides the other agricultural products cannot be exported from the country. There is a bright scope for fruits, vegetables and marine products in the international market. But due to lack of cargo services they are not being able to be exported.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to set-up separate cargo services and cargo planes for export promotion. Most of the leading airlines of the world have separate cargo divisions and also cargo planes.

(ii) Need To Have A Legislation For Allowing Human Organs Transplantation In Needy Cases

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL (Solapur): Many Western countries allowed human organ transplantation in their countries. I urge upon the Government to

come with a legislation of this kind so that we can also save thousands of lives of those who desperately need such transplants.

When the law comes into effect, it will mobilise lot of donors. It will mitigate the sufferings of many and save many lives.

(iii) Need To Enact A Law For Rectifying The Lacunae In The Existing Scheme Of Examinations For Academic Courses And To Ensure Proper Evaluation Of Answer Papers

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): The present system of evaluation of answer papers empowers absolute and arbitrary powers to the evaluators. In some cases answer papers are not properly evaluated. There are no check on the absolute authority of the evaluators.

There is no provision for revaluation of answer papers, particularly the answer papers of Higher Secondary Examination.

Since there is no provision for seeking revaluation of the answer papers of the affected students, the demands of natural justice have been denied in the present system of examinations. Hence, the intervention of the Central Government is an imperative in this regard.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to make a law urgently plugging the loopholes of the present system of examination and providing opportunities for revaluation of answer papers at the request of the affected students so as to satisfy the demands of natural justice.

(iv) Need To Revalidate The Orders For Utilisation Of Funds During 1994-95 Granted To Kerala State For The M.P.S Local Area Development Scheme In 1993-94 And Also To Release The Funds For 1994-95.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): The Government of India had released Rs.1.45 crore to the Kerala State for the MP's Local Area Development Scheme for 1993-94. The release of funds was actually made to the State Rural Development Department. The Rural Development Department proposed for the transfer of the funds released by the Government of India to the State Planning Department, the nodal department at the State level for the implementation of the scheme as per the Government of India guidelines. The amount could not be placed at the disposal of the District Collectors in March, 1994 because of insufficient time to complete the formalities.

Hence, I request the Government of India to revalidate orders for utilisation of the funds during 1994-95. I also urge upon the Government for the early release of Rs.29.00 crore due for 1994-95 under the above scheme.

15. 24 hrs.

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL-
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up item No.29— further

consideration of the motion moved by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

Shri Umrao Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Civil Aviation for bringing this bill to set up a single authority in place of Airport Authorities in this country.

At present two authorities are functioning in the country. Apart from it there are also civil aviation departments in states they have their own airports. Now this proposed single authority will strengthen its functioning and improve the quality of work. In comparison to the advanced countries of the world, our airports lack in several infrastructural facilities, our airtraffic has not only increased for Delhi or Bombay but it has also increased at international level. It seems that in the coming times tourism will develop and number of tourists will increase. Demands for facilities at airports will increase with the increasing air traffic which we should provide. There were small aircrafts before 20-25 years which carried 100-150 people but now the capacity of aircrafts is 300-400 people. Therefore it is necessary that our airports should be fully equipped with latest equipments to handle this traffic. Along with that passengers should get all facilities accordingly. I have got opportunities to visit abroad, in comparison to their airports our airports need a lot of improvements. We are lagging behind in the arrangements and facilities for passengers since the moment when the passengers go through checking and reach to their destination and take back their luggage. In our airports passengers have to wait for a period of 2 or 2.30 hours

to get their luggage whereas the journey might have taken just one hour. Therefore, improvements in facilities at airport is quite necessary.

15. 29 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

We have domestic airtraffic as well as international airtraffic. We look after both traffic from domestic airports, so these airports should also be handled properly. Whenever any such opportunity comes, it is said that there are no facility at airports and it takes too much time in getting back the goods especially after assuming the office of Prime Minister by Shri Narasimharao and Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation by Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad and introduction of open sky policy frequency of air-taxi bus service has increased too much. Our national carriers Air India and Indian Airlines which have also changed a lot, side by side there has been a great improvement in our domestic and international traffic. The number of passengers is increasing. Therefore, we have to keep it in mind that what would be the position of our domestic and international traffic in the next 5, 10 and 20 years. No matter, how properly our airport authority has been constituted, we have to see whether it will serve effectively in the times to come. I feel that such planning is quite necessary because in view of the increasing traffic the facilities should also be increased at our airports. The new airports and new terminals which are being constructed are being provided with such a facility where arrangements have been made to enable the passengers to directly board the another planes.

Sir, it rains heavily in our country and

when a plane is on ground, the passenger feel inconvenience in moving. New terminals have been constructed in Bombay and Delhi, where all facilities are provided but other international airports should also have these facilities because in foreign countries small airports are equipped with such facility. Air transportation facility is available there. I feel that there are several instruments for providing flight information and other purposes and our airports should also be provided all such facilities. If Airport Authority will provide the facilities of all specific instruments it will facilitate the taking-off/landing off of our planes. The visitors can be impressed by this because the people who come here make their opinion from the first impression at the airport the moment they land they can guess as to how much development has taken place and how much our country has advanced. In modern electronic age we should install all necessary gadgets at airports. It needs a viable and strong Airport Authority which can take appropriate steps in this regard and can think in the interest of the country and will develop all the airports in the country.

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying here that we have asked the hon. Minister time and again to provide facilities in those areas from where people have gone abroad to facilitate their arrival and departure. All the Members of this House are aware that a large number of people from Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala have gone abroad. No matter, wherever you go, be it England, America, Canada, Middle East, South East etc... You will find thousands and lakhs of people belonging from Jalandhar and other adjoining areas. When they come here, they have to face many difficulties. They have to go far away but have to face many difficulties at airports. It

[Sh. Umrao Singh]

is my submission to hon. Minister that the checking system at airports needs to be improved upon. The passengers have to face many problems during immigration and custom checking, and it does not leave any good impression on foreign tourists. On one hand we are talking about giving facilities to NRIs and policy liberalisation but on the other hand such experiences leave a bad impression in abroad and the country is deterred. Today NRIs are willing to invest crores of rupees in our country and foreign exchange may come here but facilities must be provided to those people.

I request that the new Authority should make plan for new airports and special attention should be paid towards those areas from where more people have gone abroad. A large number of people from my area have gone abroad and they usually visit here but they do not get all facilities here. After spending so much money on such visits when they do not get any facility they get disappointed. I would like to say that Jalandhar should be brought on national and international airmap. You may compare the data of all the flights of Air India, Lufthansa, British Airways you will find that 30-40 percent passengers belong to Punjab and most of them belong to Jalandhar and its adjoining areas. I am sure that by constructing an airport at Jalandhar Indian Airlines will be highly benefited because after arriving at Delhi airport the passengers will take another flight of Indian Airlines to Jalandhar. Many NRIs are ready to help us in this project. I urge upon the hon. Minister that he should try to contact NRIs on this issue. I do hope that we will certainly get help from them in some form.

Hon. Ghulam Nabi Azad has contributed a lot in establishing peace and brotherhood in Punjab. He visited each and every village with us for establishing peace and the people of the state have high regard for him. If an airport will be set up at Jalandhar the people will give him much more respect and he will be remembered for ever.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I support this Bill.

I hope that the proposed Authority will comprise of such Members who can advise it properly and the Authority will function smoothly. With these words I conclude.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azadji for bringing this Bill, the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1993. Simultaneously, I would also congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for his initiative to have an agreement for Indo-Russian cooperation in the field of civil aviation through joint ventures. When our Prime Minister visited Russia recently, this is one of the agreements signed between India and Russia. We are proud of this agreement and we are proud of our hon. Prime Minister. The joint venture between India and Russia will be registered very soon and it will create an impetus and allround development of civil aviation in our country.

Sir, though this Bill which was expected to come before the House earlier, this Bill had been brought before this House on 23rd of August, 1993 only, nearly a year ago. The

hon. Minister had stated very clearly the aims and objectives of this Bill in a reply to the Unstarred Question in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 1993. In that reply, the hon. Minister had categorically stated that as to why there will be a merger of International Airports Authority of India with the National Airports Authority and what would be the net benefit for the country out of this merger. The first point he mentioned was that this merger would facilitate better mobilisation and utilisation of resources for integrated development of airports. I will create a good mobilisation of resources in an integrated way. The second point was that it would provide for closer integration, better administration and cohesive management of airports. Then, there will be a better administration and cohesive management of airports including aeronautical communication and air transport services. By this merger, there would be a better management of civil aviation in India.

Sir, sometimes there is a criticism from the Members of the Opposition. I want to clarify that the Minister had very clearly mentioned the objectives in that reply which he had given to the Rajya Sabha. Another point which he stated was that with the expertise of the Government in various fields, the efficiency can be improved.

Sir, by this measure efficiency will be improved. The fourth point is that by the proposed unification it would be possible to avoid overlapping. By overlap, I mean, the claims of corruption and overlap of time also. It will enable better governance and ensure very efficient utilisation of the manpower. If the two organizations exist separately, then better utilisation of manpower may not be possible because in

the two organizations two different groups of manpower are required, but in a single organization the manpower can be better utilised. The fifth point is that the integrated development of airport facilities would be the responsibility of a single authority having better command over resources. A single authority would ensure better command over the mobilisation of the resources.

Until 1971, the Director-General of the Civil Aviation was entrusted with the responsibility not only of regulatory functions but also with the responsibility of construction and management of airports, air traffic control and air space management in the country.

In 1971, IAAI, an autonomous body, was constituted for the construction and management of larger airports in the country. Four international airports, namely, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were transferred to International Airports Authority of India with effect from 01.04.1972; later on, Trivandrum airport was also transferred. In 1985, the Government decided to give similar treatment to domestic airports and air traffic control and it constituted the National Airports Authority under the National Airports Authority Act. These two are now repealed under the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1993.

Sir, the Bill proposes to transfer and vesting of the undertakings of the International Airports Authority of India and National Airports Authority in the Airports Authority of India. All licences, permits, quotas and exemptions granted to these two undertakings will be deemed to have been granted to the Airports Authority of India. This was stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill.

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

Sir, I do not understand the logic put forth by some hon. Members of the Opposition parties. They are not there in the House now. One of the hon. Opposition Members, Shri Lokanath Choudhury, has mentioned that the National Airports Authority is a loss-making undertaking and International Airports Authority of India is a profit-making undertaking and that if both of them are combined together or if unification takes place, it will be like joining the two parts of Jarasandha. It was said that if one part is weak then the other parts also will become weak automatically. It was his conception. But in reply, the Minister stated that the National Airports Authority in 1991-92 had shown a profit of Rs. 17.72 crore; in 1992-93 it had shown a profit of Rs. 11.76 crore and in 1993-94, it had shown a profit of Rs. 17.33 crore.

So it is not a losing concern and one losing concern is being amalgamated with another profit-making sector. It is not like that because in his reply the hon. Minister said that National Airports Authority earned a profit in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 of Rs. 17.72 crores, Rs. 11.76 crores and Rs. 17.33 crores respectively. So, that argument is not justified. A BJP Member argued that this will be for the benefit of our CPM Party and not of capitalists. Those who are behind them will not be benefited. The entire Air Force of the country will be looked after by the Government. Government will take care of it. They say that big industrialists will take over the Air Force and then Air Force can be developed. That conception is totally wrong. It is neither beneficial to CPM nor to BJP. It will be beneficial for the country as a whole. This is the conception.

Regarding the formation of

Committees, there should be some Members of Parliament on them who can look after the organisation. One Member from Rajya Sabha and two Members from Lok Sabha should be on the Committee and one Member from ITDC and one Member from IAF should be on the Committee. Its term should be for three years. If the management is better, if the Authority functions properly, then the functioning of the Airports of our country will be better. I want to place the problems of my State before the hon. Minister. The flights to Bhubaneswar were suspended on Sunday. That is why, we could not reach the House by Monday. You should appreciate our grievances. This should be rectified and suspension of flights to Bhubaneswar should be withdrawn. We should have one flight from Bhubaneswar to Port Blair. It is our benign hope. The development scheme of Bhubaneswar Airport is with the Government. It should be cleared. It is still pending. The Plan will be sanctioned. The entire Bhubaneswar airport will be developed. Amarda and Jharsuguda air strips may kindly be surveyed and schemes may be prepared for flying of Vayudoot. I am bringing this to your notice because from the British days, there are two air strips which can be improved with minor repairs and if minor improvement is there, it will be very convenient to ply Vayudoot from different places. One Vayudoot service has been cancelled from Bhubaneswar to Rourkela. The Vayudoot service from Rourkela to Calcutta should be restored.

Why was it sanctioned? Why were these services withdrawn? The position is today it is running. For the next four days, it will not be running. It is like that. So, it is not convenient for the tourists and passengers. That is why regular Vayudoot services should be there from Bhubaneswar to Rourkela, from Calcutta to Rourkela and

also to Port Blair. Services should be there between Bhubaneswar and Amarda, Bhubaneswar and Jharsuguda, Bhubaneswar and Port Blair. Our State is a very neglected State. All the Members of Orissa requested the hon. Minister and after repeated request, he has been very much pleased to console us by saying that he would consider it. I request the hon. Minister that he should first sanction it. It is not enough to console us. He should restore that service. It is not for us only. It is for the sake of passengers. Bhubaneswar is a great tourist place. Tourists from different parts of India and from abroad come in large numbers. Bhubaneswar and Varanasi attract more and more people from different parts of India and abroad. That is why I am requesting the hon. Minister to consider it outright. In his reply, he should tell that it is restored.

Here, I would like to point out that the Members of the Opposition are criticising the Government in all respects. Whatever good the Government is doing for the country, they criticise it. They feel that it is not proper. They have boycotted this House. That is their intention. They want to hide the truth. What happened in the case of Bofors? They tried to pressurise the Government. They tried to play the pressure tactics. In this case also, they have tried to play the pressure tactics so that it would be beneficial to them during the time of election.

सिंधु के प्पेच्चे पाप छ्हिपे ना
नेच्चे छ्हिपे ना बारपन गै,
सब्हा के ब्हेतार पण्डित छ्हिपे ना,
सुरत छ्हिपे ना बदल च्छै।

What is the truth? It will be revealed one day. The mind of our hon. Prime Minister is very clear. He will take drastic action

against the persons against whom corrupt practices have been proved. Our hon. Prime Minister has stated that if anybody is found guilty, he would be punished. The Opposition parties are reluctant to discuss the Action Tak Report because truth will be revealed. If it is discussed, the entire country will know what is what. If the truth is revealed, then their game will be revealed. That is why they have boycotted this House. I condemn their action in this regard.

With these words, I conclude.

16. 00 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Heavy Loss Of Life And Damage To Property Due To Floods In Many Parts Of The Country

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up discussion under Rule 193 on the above subject. The time allotted for this discussion is two hours.

Shri Nitish Kumar	Not Present
Shri Guman Mal Lodha	Not Present
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	Not Present
Shri Lokanath Choudhury	Not Present
Shri Basudeb Acharia	Not Present
Shri Bhubaneswar Prasad Mehta	Not Present
Shri R.M.Ghangare	Not Present

Shri P.C.Thomas

Not Present

nation has faced.

PROF. K.V.THOMAS (Ernakulam):

Sir, I am sorry that many of the hon. Members who have given notice under Rule 193 for a discussion on the flood situation in the country are absent and those Members could not give expression to their feelings on the grave situation in the country and specially in their State.

Hon. Agriculture Minister Shri Balram Jakhar has made a statement on the situation in the country as a whole on the floods. Monsoon which started by the end of May and which still is going on in the country has created havoc in different parts of the country. Starting from Kerala to Assam, everyday we have been getting reports of the people who have been killed, the properties that are being destroyed and the great loss to the agriculture as a whole.

On the 9th July there was a report in Patriot which titled: 'flash floods claimed 29 lives in North and North-East'. On the 13th July, there was another report about Orissa, 'floods in coastal Orissa'. Again in Statesman on 13th, it said, 'Madhya Pradesh— flood situation is very grim'. In Deccan Herald, it is said, 'recurring floods in Karnataka— ten killed, villages flooded, traffic hit— flash floods wrecked havoc in coastal and Malabar districts'. On 14th again in The Hindustan Times, it is said, 'flood killed six in Madhya Pradesh. On 18th, 'flood toll crosses 300 mark'. Everyday we are getting reports on heavy loss to men and properties. As on today, what we could gather is that more than 600 people have been killed. In Gujarat, it is 117; in Kerala, my State it is 108; in Karnataka it is 56. In Madhya Pradesh it is 13. This is one of the cruellest natural calamities which this

The hon. Prime Minister has taken immediate measures to help the people who are in difficulty. On 18th, under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, a review of the flood situation in the entire country was made in Delhi and four senior, central Ministers were deputed to flood-hit states. Shri A.K.Antony was sent to Orissa; Shri Mallikarjun was sent to Karnataka; Shri P.A.Sangma went to MP; and Shri Sukh Ram to Himachal Pradesh. At that time hon. Agriculture Minister Shri Balram Jakhar was making a visit to Maharashtra to review the flood situation and from there he went to Gujarat. The hon. Prime Minister has directed that a sum of Rs.50,000 be given to the relatives of the people who have been killed in this casualty. He has also released Rs.15 crore from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund towards such payments. Relatives of all those who have been killed have been given Rs.50,000 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

The flood situation of this time is incomparable. Even though this House has discussed a number of times natural calamities, this is one of the few occasions when we have to be a little more realistic. The central assistance which is given to the States in the form of Calamity Relief Fund has been fixed by the 9th Finance Commission; that is 75 per cent central assistance and the rest 25 per cent the States have to find out themselves. Each state has been allotted a fixed amount. For my State, Kerala, what has been allotted is Rs.31 crore. That means from the Central Government we will get an assistance of Rs.23.25 crore while the State Government has to find out Rs.7.75 crore. This decision of the Finance Commission is highly

unrealistic. Do you mean that in every state if there is a natural calamity, if there is a flood, it can go only to the extent decided by the 9th Finance Commission? For example, in Kerala do you say that we can have a flood only to the extent of Rs.31 crore? Our hon. Chief Minister has written to the hon. Prime Minister on 19.7.1994 that the loss to Kerala as calculated at that time is coming to around Rs.110 crore only from two items—one is the value of crop loss to the extent of Rs.65 crore and the other is the value of the public property loss to the extent of Rs.45 crore. There are other losses also. On 19.7.1994 this is our assessment. In Kerala alone the assessment as on 19.7.1994 is Rs.110 crore. The 9th Finance Commission says, no, your loss cannot be more than Rs.31 crore. I think this is highly unrealistic. The Chief Ministers of different States have expressed their unhappiness on this decision now and then.

I think, the time has now come when the Government of India has to be realistic about the situation and see that, over and above the Finance Commission's criteria, some other help is given. There are ways of extending help. I have got one or two suggestions in this regard.

The Government of India with a futuristic view, has started a Centrally sponsored Integrated Watershed Management Scheme. In 1993-94, Rs.27 crores have been spent for the management of catchment areas in flood-prone rivers; and about 57,000 hectares of land has been managed by this. So, from this amount, I think, the Government of India can immediately release adequate amount to the State Governments, over and above the amount fixed by the Ninth Finance Commission. Even in this Integrated

Watershed Management Scheme, 50 per cent is the Central loan and 50 per cent is the Central grant. This is one of the ways by which, I think, the State Governments can be immediately helped.

The second type of help can be from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Already the Prime Minister has released Rs.15 crores to help the States. I think, more amount has to be released. So, a realistic view should be taken by the Central Government when natural calamities occur. The present stand of fixing a fixed amount to help the States when natural calamities occur, is not realistic. The Government should come up with a realistic plan and actual help should be given in time.

Coming back to my own State, Kerala, the situation is very—very bad there. Kerala has never faced such a bad flood during the last ten years. According to the statistics that we have got, as on 22nd July 1994, the number of districts affected is 14; that is, the entire Kerala has been affected. The number of villages affected is 1,278. The number of population affected is 4,82,875. The number of persons died is 108. The number of persons injured is 190. The number of persons missing is five. The number of families evacuated is 38,455. The number of relief camps opened is 517. The number of families in relief camps is 49,450.

16. 13 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *In the Chair*]

The number of houses fully damaged is 10,550. The value of houses that are fully damaged is Rs.228.6 lakhs. The number of houses partially damaged is 13,797. The value of houses partially damaged is

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

Rs.251.12 lakhs. The value of cattle loss is about rupees one lakh. The crops affected area is 18,820 hectares. The value of the crop loss, as I have told earlier, is Rs.65 crores. The value of the public property loss is Rs.45 crores.

So, this is the situation in Kerala and the Government of India is just giving us Rs.23.25 crores. That will not help us. So, immediately the Kerala Government should be given proper assistance.

Secondly, in this connection, I wish to bring before the august House, the position about sea erosion. Sea erosion is a part of the natural calamity. Earlier, for building new walls in the sea eroded places, the Government of India used to give us 50 per cent; and for the repair of the work, they used to give us one-third of the amount.

Now, both have been withdrawn. The anti-sea erosion work has been completely entrusted to the State Government. How many crores of rupees, we are spending for the defence of our nation! Does not this sea erosion work become part of the defence work because this is also a part of our boundaries? You should not leave the protection of our sea shores to the State Governments alone. State Governments are in a very bad shape. Of course, I do agree that the Central Government too has financial problems. But the anti-sea erosion work should not be entrusted to States alone because they do not have enough resources. Especially, in States like Kerala, we find it practically difficult to spend even a single paisa, for the simple reasons that we do not have any money to spend! Therefore, unless the assistance used to be granted

earlier is restored, States like Kerala will be very adversely affected and the entire coastal area will be washed off. I once again request the Central Government firstly, to give immediate assistance, over and above the norms set by the Ninth Finance Commission; Secondly, to provide some financial help for the anti-sea erosion work; and lastly to give us immediate help from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund as well as the Integrated Watershed Management Fund.

With these words, I conclude with a request that relief work in respect of natural calamities should be taken up on a war-footing.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I totally endorse the views given expression to by my hon. friend and colleague, Shri K.V.Thomas. He has given everything in detail and he has depicted a graphic picture of what happened in Kerala.

Sir, we have great respect for Shri. Balram Jakharji, hon. Minister for Agriculture. He has always been very considerate to our State. But I am very sorry to say that this time when our State is facing such an unprecedented flood after the 1962 floods, Shri Jakharji could not make it convenient to visit his favourite State of Kerala. I say *pfavourite* because whenever any important issue, political or otherwise, cropped up in Kerala, I know personally that it was Dr. Balram Jakhar who used to rush to Kerala at the instance of his leader late Shri. Rajiv Gandhi and also on his own. But this time, I do not know what happened to him. I wonder how he could forget our state when we are facing such a terrible situation. I would like to put it on record that 109 people have lost their precious lives, five people are still missing, about 200 people have been injured

and more than 50,000 people are rendered homeless. So, one can easily imagine the magnitude of the flood situation in Kerala. And I do not understand how our hon. Minister who is in charge of Flood Control can have a good sleep here in Delhi! Our hon. Chief Minister has assured the state that Shri Balram Jakhar will be visiting Kerala. When many of our Central Ministers have been sent to various States to assess the situation, nobody is sent to Kerala. Of course, I do remember that one of our Minister from Kerala, Shri. A.K. Antony did pay a visit. I also know that he is duty bound to do it. But Shri Balram Jakhar, the Minister in charge of Floods has not found time till now to visit our State. That is the resentment that I have to express. Anyway, it may be an omission on his part and I hope he will sincerely attempt to make good the wrong that he has done to Kerala.

How will he be able to do it? In such a situation how can we be satisfied with just Rs.23 crore of financial assistance? I know that the Minister will say that this is what are allocated by the 9th Finance Commission. But, if he is guided by the Finance Commission and Planning Commission he will not be able to solve our problem. I know that the Planning Commission is not a statutory body but it is more than a statutory body. However, I do concede its importance. You cannot expect us to go to the people and say that the Commission is unable to help us in this natural calamity. How can a State like Kerala, which is already facing its own financial crunch, solve this problem? Is it not the duty of the Central Government to help the State in such a natural calamity?

I would like to say that many of our boundaries have been eroded by sea. From the Defence point of view whenever there is

a dispute on the border, the Government spends crores of rupees on it. Similarly, why cannot the Central Government come forward to protect the boundaries of a State which are being eroded by sea. Is it not the duty of the Government? On the contrary, everything has been left to the State Government.

What is the position in Kerala? Everybody knows that the financial position that holds good in Kerala is from treasury to mouth. Whenever we get any assistance from the Centre it will be first utilized for paying salaries to the officers and such other purposes. In spite of all these shortcomings and difficulties the State Government has risen to the occasion to solve this problem on a war footing. Our State Ministers have been camping there all the time. They have mobilised the public, but what about the share of the Government of India? What is the role of the Government of India? Is Kerala not a part of this country? I am very happy and I congratulate the hon. Minister for showing consideration to other States. I have absolutely no objection to it but why the same treatment is not given to the State of Kerala? You should treat Kerala also at par with the other states.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): He has also not visited Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI E. AHAMED: But Madhya Pradesh has very many great leaders like you and like Shri Arjun Singh, who is a very senior leader.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Shri Arjun Singh): But I do not have money.

SHRI E. AHAMED: You will be able to make money for your State. Anyway, I am not here talking about the visits of the Minister. I wish to say that this is the time for the Central Government to come forward and help the State. Even now the rain is unabated and in northern districts torrential rain continues and even now many of the houses are being destroyed. People are just running from pillar to post. Many of the school buildings and other important institutions have been affected in my constituency in Malappuram and Kannur districts. All these people have been rendered homeless. I do not want to take much of the precious time of the House. I request the Minister to take this into account seriously. The Minister should not be guided by the bureaucratic attitude. He should not be guided by any other consideration except the humanitarian consideration. He should be guided by compassion. I again and again urge the Government of India, especially the Hon. Minister who is very much considerate to the States to help us in this natural calamity.

The Agriculture Minister announced that apart from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund there will be some discretionary fund. I do not know whether it is applicable to the Planning Commission or to the Government of India. The Hon. Minister of Commerce, who is also the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, is present here. I request that there should be some such discretionary fund which should be set apart to meet such situations. One cannot say when the floods will come. You can very well evaluate estimates to say that whether the railway line would require but flood is a natural calamity. A natural calamity like this should not be entrusted to the Finance Commission alone to fix the norm because

it may sometimes exceed the limit.

So, such a contingency should also be taken into account. Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to assure the House that he will provide help to the State Government for which our hon. Prime Minister also was requested for. When we requested for Rs. 150 crore, you have given us only Rs. 23 crore. Now, you are saying that you have discharged your duty. I would say that you have not discharged your duty. So, please assure the House on this.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion on flood, drought and famine always goes on in this House. The hon. Agriculture Minister has just given the details about the areas in the country where flood have occurred this year. In this flood, more than 600 people have died and the amount of loss to the crop is still being assessed. It is also true that this time the flood has come earlier in July form its usual course in August. As a result thereof the situation has become more grim. More than 600 people have been killed this time in floods. It happens always, some people die due to famine and some in earthquakes. In this regard, I would suggest that a Prime Minister Calamity Relief Fund should be set up and the people dying in natural calamities, should also be given compensation of Rs. one lakh, as is done in the case of rail accidents. The Government should also think seriously about the damage caused to the crops due to flood. If an industrial unit sustains loss, the Government try to give it every possible assistance. In Assam and some other States, the crops worth crores of rupees are damaged due to flood. In this year too, there is a fury of flood

in Kerala, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and several other States. Even the farmers could not sow their crops. As the hon. Minister has himself admitted even the farmers would not sow their crops. For a farmer, crop is everything and if it is damaged, his whole year's hope gets dashed. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should also think about giving some compensation for the crops damaged due to natural calamities. I do not say that the farmer should be given a compensation of Rs.5-10 or 20 thousand for one acre of land, but some compensation must be given to the farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government assesses the damage caused to the crop due to flood and drought every year and also starts some relief programmes to extend immediate help on ad-hoc basis. Though, the wages and wood for building a house is made available to the people, yet the permanent solution of the problem does not come out. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the Government that the problems of famine and flood are two sides of same coin and unless stop-dams are constructed on small and big rivers as well as on canals, we will not be able to find any permanent solution to these problems. If we construct more stop-dams, it would help in storage of water, whereas it would not be possible by constructing ten big dams. In France, big dams are not constructed. Rather, they construct stop-dams. Due to construction of stop-dams, the rain water of the villages coming under the periphery of 80-100 miles is stored. In our country, the Government tries to construct big dams in which lakhs of poor people lose their houses and land and they are, in return, given a little compensation. They do not get that much of land from that compensation. Whenever big

dams are constructed, the poor families get ruined forever. However, if it becomes necessary to construct big dams, the Government may go for that. Shinnath river flows through Durg district, which is my constituency. When its water reaches Orissa, it causes damage there. Therefore, about 7-8 stop-dams should be constructed in this district so that the water is stored there itself and it may not cause any damage in Orissa. Many benefits can be derived from the storage of water in stop-dams. If we construct big dams, we ought to give compensation to displaced people. However, in case of stop-dams, the environment does not get polluted, the forests are saved and the houses of the poor people do not get damaged. There are five lakh seventy six thousand villages in our country. We should construct more and more stop-dams so that the rain water could be stored. Due to construction of thousands of stop-dams, there will not be any danger from heavy rain or flood. The Government should spend more money on the construction of stop-dams so as to find a permanent solution to this problem. The Finance Commission has decided that a particular State would be given a particular amount of assistance. In my opinion it is a very little amount. Besides this, other states are also required to be given more financial assistance. A large part of Madhya Pradesh has been badly affected by the flood but the Government has not received the factual details. In Chhatisgarh region, the flood has caused havoc in eight or nine districts—Rajnada, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja, Durg, Balaghat, Raigarh, Bilaspur and Mandla. At least three or four lakh people have been affected and about 50-70 thousand houses have been damaged. Crop has also been damaged in large area. Accordingly roads, culverts, dams and canals have also been damaged. I would request the hon. Minister

[Sh. Chandu Lal Chandrakar]

to provide adequate funds, as early as in September, to repair the damage caused to roads, culverts, dams and canals and also to protect the ensuing rabi crop by stopping the water. I understand that the Government has received a report in this regard. About seven or eight districts of Chhatisgarh region have been badly hit there by the flood. Therefore, the Government should send Rs.50 to Rs.60 crore immediately, otherwise the paddy crop will be completely destroyed.

I am confident that Sh. Balram Jakhar will go there and get acquainted with the problems of the villagers. The dependants of the deceased should be given Rupees One lakh each. Further, the injured as well as the farmers, whose crop has been damaged, should also get some kind of compensation.

I would once again request the hon. Minister to pay a visit to that region because he himself say that if they face any difficulty, Balram will save them. Therefore, you must go there and provide adequate compensation for the losses suffered by the people.

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the recent floods have created havocs in many of the States. Karnataka is one of the states which has been affected very severely by the floods. This year the monsoon in Kerala started three days in advance. In Karnataka normally the monsoon starts on the 7th of June and this time it has started on the 30th of May itself. Floods have occurred thrice consecutively. In fact, this season the monsoon rainfall is a record for the last 60 years.

Hurricane and storm have affected the villages which are at the higher altitude while heavy rain and floods have affected the people living in the lower altitude particularly in the coastal area of the Karnataka. About 60 persons have lost their lives according to a 15 day old report. At present, this number has gone much higher. Out of 22 districts, 14 districts have been affected by the floods. About 2546 villages in 88 Taluks are in great trouble on account of the floods. In the entire State, the total loss of cattle is about 2399 and the total number of persons who are affected by the floods is about 10.73 lakhs. Standing crops about 127516 hectares have been destroyed. Many farmers in the state took up sowing after the first flood. Unfortunately that was also destroyed by the second flood. Added to this sea erosion has also created havocs and destroyed many villages in the coastal areas. The agricultural lands on both sides of the rivers have been affected. Water logging in the agricultural fields has become a major problem to the farmers. This water has to be removed immediately so that the farmers can take up agricultural work.

The State Government of Karnataka has submitted memorandum to the Centre and they have requested Central assistance to the tune of Rs.100 crores. The State Government is very keen to help the farmers and others who are affected by the recent floods. The State has no sufficient funds for this purpose and hence the Centre should come to the rescue of the State at this juncture.

3,000 houses have been completely destroyed and about 15,000 houses are partially damaged. These damaged houses have to be repaired and new houses have to

be constructed to those unfortunate people who have lost their houses. Many village roads & dams have been damaged and these have to be repaired immediately.

About 500 rupees is being sanctioned per hectare as the flood relief. This meagre amount is not at all sufficient for the helpless farmers. Agricultural workers are the worst hit in the floods as they do not get work anywhere. Hence financial assistance must be given to these agricultural workers from the Flood Relief Fund.

The Centre has to approach International Financial Institutions to take up flood control measures in our country and a substantial amount has to be allocated to my State. Desilting work in the rivers has to be taken up without any further delay otherwise there would be floods in future. I urge upon the Government of India to increase the Flood Relief Fund per hectare from Rs.500/- to Rs.5000/- to be given to the farmers.

The Government of India has sent a team to visit the flood affected areas in the State of Karnataka to assess the total damage and I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for this. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture was kind enough to discuss this matter with me. All the Members of Lok Sabha have submitted a memorandum to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister for Agriculture. Both of them have assured to wipe out the tears of the people who are reeling under severe flood situation.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important subject and with these words I conclude.

SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT (Mandvi):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to heavy rain in the whole country, the food situation has become grim in several states. In Gujarat also, due to the heavy rain South Gujarat and Saurashtra region have been affected by heavy flood this year.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to inform that Gujarat is such a State which comes under the grip of natural calamities—famine, flood, cyclone etc. every year. For the last few years, Gujarat has been facing the fury of famine. In this regard, Kutch and Saurashtra region have been badly affected. In this year too, there was a possibility of famine in Kutch but due to good rain, there is smile on the faces of the farmers of Gujarat. It rained heavily in the districts of South Gujarat, Surat, Balsar, Dang, Barauch etc. w.e.f 13 June to 16 June. Generally this region experiences about 40 cm rainfall every year but in the outset of this monsoon, it has already rained about 40 cm to 50 cm in this region so far. Similarly, it has rained about more than 108 cm in South Gujarat. It is because of this that heavy flood came in Ambika, Purna, Jhankri, Oranga etc. rivers of Gujarat. This fury of flood has broken the record of the last fifty years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency, Mandvi has come under the grip of this dreadful flood. As a result thereof thousands of people have become homeless and their livestock have also been washed away in flood. There has been heavy damage to the life and property, including crops. Besides Surat district, other districts in Saurashtra region i.e. Junagarh, Kutch, Rajkot, Amreli, Bhavnagar etc. have also experienced heavy rain and due to this, there is a fury of heavy flood. This has resulted in a loss worth crores of Rupees. Due to heavy rain, out of

[Sh. Chhitubhai Gamit]

18 districts of Gujarat, 10 districts have been completely struck by flood and 12,74,000 people of about 5,162 villages have been affected. I would like to share some information, which I have received from other sources. Due to the flood, the damage to houses, jhonparis, crops and livestock has been assessed to be more than Rs.300 crore. In the heavy rain, about 140 people have been died, the crop standing in 48,784 hectare area has been damaged, 14,940 houses have been destroyed and jhonparis of about 7153 people have been destroyed. Thus, the damage to jhonparis has been assessed to be around Rs. 32,602 crores.

Moreover, the property worth Rs.115 crore has been lost in which the public property such as irrigation, dams, canals, bridges, roads including the property of the Gujarat State Electricity Board are included. Thus, due to flood Gujarat has suffered a loss of more than Rs.300 crore so far. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is still raining heavily in Gujarat. Sir, keeping in view the heavy loss of Gujarat due to flood through you I demand that the Government of India should release an interim financial aid of Rs.200 crore for the Government of Gujarat immediately. Moreover, maximum possible help should also be given to the flood-affected people from the Prime Minister Relief Fund. At least Rs.One lakh should be given to the next of the kin of flood victims. The farmers, who have lost their crops, should be provided seeds, fertilisers and medicines as much as possible. Those poor people, tribals, Harijans and agricultural labourers who have suffered loss, should be provided loans under the Indira Awas Yojana for the construction of their houses and the amount of the loan

should be raised. Those persons who have lost their industries, shops etc. should be provided loans at lower rates of interest. The loan facility at lower rate of interest should also be given to those farmers who have lost their crops or live-stocks.

In order to assess the loss of life, industries and public property, a high-level central team should be sent to Gujarat.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at last I would like to submit that Gujarat has suffered heavy loss this time due to flood. The economy of the State has been shattered and development works have got a severe setback. The life of the flood affected poor have been scattered. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government of India to send Rs.300 crore immediately to the Government of Gujarat to combat the flood situation.

[English]

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Sir, strangely when the majority of the country is facing flood havoc and cyclones and relief measures undertaken by the Government, unfortunately the Anantapur district is facing severe drought conditions.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, South-West monsoon 1994 arrived three days in advance and covered the entire country by 30th June, 1994 about 15 days advance of the normal time of the coverage. I differ with the statement of the hon. Agriculture Minister with regard to the rainfall in the Anantapur district. Due to floods, many people lost their lives and properties, I feel very sorry for the same.

I hail from Anantapur district which is the most backward and drought-prone in Andhra Pradesh. The rainfall of Anantapur district is 520 millimeter, which is the lowest in the State and the second lowest in the country. Farmers have not raised any crops in the district and delayed monsoon has affected sowing and transplantation of Kharif crops, particularly in Anantapur district.

We mainly depend on South-West monsoon. Unfortunately, South-West monsoon is not kind toward us. Tanks, drinking water wells and bore-wells have gone dry and people are suffering for want of water and foodgrains. The cattle are suffering for want of water and fodder.

The entire House will agree with me that drought is more severe than floods. On account of drought the people suffer for drinking water and foodgrains and the cattle also suffer for drinking water and for fodder. The farmer will incur a heavy loss due to drought.

The Central Government and the State Governments are taking various relief measures in flood and cyclone affected areas and lots of funds are sanctioned for this purpose which is a welcome measure. But, at the same time, there is necessity to come to the rescue of drought affected areas in any part of the country.

Unfortunately, the State Government and the Central Government are not paying much attention to these aspects.

In this connection, I urge upon the Government, through you, to take the following steps:

- (i) To take immediate action in

arranging for artificial rains in the area, which is possible due to advancement of science and technology;

- (ii) to take immediate action to assess the loss due to drought in the backward drought-prone area of Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh and to provide immediate financial assistance and relief measures; and
- (iii) to consider the proposals of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to constitute the 'Anantapur Desert Prevention and Development Authority' by including it in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

SHRIP.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):

Sir, this year's calamities which have occurred throughout India, are so serious that very staunch steps have to be taken to give some relief to the affected people as well as the affected farmers.

One of the States which have been affected this year is Kerala and I think the points relating to Kerala have already been raised by two of my learned friends who have already spoken. It is true that when the floods were in vogue and when the leaders were being sent, we had a feeling— at least the Papers reported in Kerala— that Kerala alone had been left out. But we were expecting that this will be compensated by immediate aid which was going to come. The most unfortunate thing is that Kerala is being affected by floods and also by droughts, year after year, for the past several years without any stop. As per the directions of the Finance Commission, the maximum aid that we can get is only Rs.33 crore, out

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

of which one-fourth has to be met by the State of Kerala. So, what we can get is only Rs.25 crore. This norm has to be changed in the first instance. The State Government has been pleading with the Finance Commission and also with the Central Government that this norm is so unreasonable that such States as Kerala are entitled only to such paltry amounts, compared to the loss that occurs. Therefore, this is something which has to be taken very serious note of and some change has to be brought about in this regard.

As has already been put, out of the total deaths that have taken place in the country due to floods, almost one-fourth have occurred in the State of Kerala. In Kerala, 109 people have died, thousands have been injured and thousands have lost their homes. It is also a matter of grave concern that the loss occurred to crops or plantations is something which cannot be counted.

I would just draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one aspect which I think is more special to Kerala. So, I think I would put more stress on it. As far as the agricultural loss is concerned, Kerala is a State where, in a different way from other States, the types of crops are mainly cash crops. The plantations- rubber trees or pepper vines or other cash crops- are nursed for years together. The farmer who has put in all his efforts on plantation for quite a number of years, is just amazed when he finds that within a few seconds all his efforts have gone waste. The sight of this is something which we cannot explain but which we know that the hon. Minister as well as the Government will surely understand.

This year, three or four Assembly segments of my constituency, called Muvattupuzha, have been very seriously affected by floods.

17.00 hrs.

There is one Panchayat where in one ward itself 55,000 rubber trees are lost. Those trees belong to more than 200 farmers who are all small farmers. But nothing could be done to compensate them. The compensation to be given to one rubber tree which is lost must be at least Rs.2,000/-. But the State Government could pay only Rs.40/- per tree. It may be just enough to cut and remove that tree which has been lost due to flood. It is not at all sufficient and the farmer is not given a proper relief.

Sir, I think some new aspects may also be brought into this discussion at this stage. In fact, my party, the Kerala Congress had given a document to the Planning Commission. It was an alternative document to the Eighth Five year plan. At that time, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said that that was the first time an alternative Plan document had been given by a political party. In that document, one submission was made with regard to Group Insurance for the farmers. This is something which, I think, we have to take it up on a long term basis because there is no Group Insurance Scheme for the farmers now. Therefore, no Government can really give any proper assistance to the farmers who lose their plantations like the cash crops. There will be no difficulty in starting such a scheme. The farmers' organisations are there, the cooperative banks are there and there are many other governmental and non-governmental organisations which are working with the farmers. They can contribute

in a big way and the Government also can contribute to it. I think a scheme has to be prepared and approved to give effect to the Group Insurance to the farmers. I think that is the only way in which any Government can give proper assistance to the farmers who lose their crops due to flood. At present, we can give assistance only from the Central Government.

Sir, the State of Kerala has asked for a flood relief of Rs.150 crore. Last time, an amount of Rs.300 crore was asked, but no proper amount could be given. The amount which was given was only Rs.25 crore. That is why, I would request the Government that this aspect has to be taken very seriously. The hon. Minister can make a visit to Kerala because even now the monsoon is very active there and the downpour is continuing in Kerala. I was there in Kerala yesterday. The rain is continuing and there is no chance of rain stopping in the immediate future. So, if Jakhariji can make a visit to Kerala. I feel it would be better. If it is not possible, then a Central team may immediately be sent to the State of Kerala to assess the damages. If it is assessed, I am sure it would come to Rs.100 to Rs.150 crore. So, I would request Jakhariji, through you, Sir, to give proper assistance to the State of Kerala.

With regard to the other States where floods have been there, they were very severely affected. I submit that we must find a long term solution in which this kind of a natural calamity can be dealt with. I think that is the only way in which we have to find a real solution to this problem.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL
(Belgaum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this time the floods have come in an unprecedented way in all the places. It is a natural calamity

beyond the imagination of the human being and no Government can help in that way. However, we have been used to drought and flood regularly for centuries. But no arrangement has been made permanently to meet the situation. As my friend has said, I suggest that a separate arrangement has to be made independently and a special portfolio has to be created so that it can independently monitor, watch, anticipate, attend and tour the drought and flood affected areas.

17. 04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER- in the Chair]

Sir, this time the State of Karnataka has been affected by flood in an unprecedented way and particularly my district has been affected very seriously due to flood. In Karnataka, the catchment area is more, but the flood has taken place in drought areas. In the river there is no water, but in nearby areas there is flood.

Actually in my constituency, Belgaum, about 20-25 villages are totally submerged in water including two towns. One is Gokak and the other is Ramdurg. For two or three days they were totally submerged in water and many houses fell down because they were built in mud. When the water receded we found that three or four lanes and some villages have been destroyed. Actually three villages in the Gokak town were under water. It has been very difficult for the Government to evacuate people and make the necessary arrangements for their rehabilitation. However, we have done it. More than six or seven people have lost their lives and a lot of property has been lost. Sugarcane, groundnut and jowar and all other crops

[Sh.S.B. Sidnal]

were totally destroyed. Drought could be tolerated to some extent because people can go somewhere else and get themselves employed. But when affected by floods, the persons, crops and the animals remain in water and its impact will be felt for the next three years because of soil erosion and so many other things take place. Apart from this loss, the roads are also destroyed. National Highway No.4 is totally destroyed and there are no funds with the State Government since it is a National Highway. Therefore, I appeal to the Government of India to set up a mechanism whereby the necessary work can be undertaken automatically in such an emergency. Otherwise, it becomes very difficult.

I thank Shri Mallikarjun who could come in the rough weather and stayed for two or three hours in my constituency and he could visit some areas. In Belgaum city also, there is water in some low lying areas. Of late, when cities are being developed and when there is a heavy rainfall, the water does not get percolated because of the use of cement and tar and as a result every rain drop gets collected in the low lying areas. Now water has been collected upto ten feet deep in those areas. We could not get even oil machines. There was no current and there was no oil machine available to pump out the water. So, thousands of houses in the Belgaum city were sunk under deep water and many houses fell down; some of them are still in water. In my life I have never seen such a thing happening; it is happening after 50 years. It has to be taken very seriously and the Government should establish a special portfolio which can monitor and look at the trends scientifically and it can also visit these flood affected

areas. In my State, there are five or six districts right from the Tumkur district, from where Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, your goodself represents. The floods are affecting our State at one or the other time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Drought and floods are really terrible. In Tumkur, Bangalore rural area, Chitradurg and in Bijapur it is very terrible.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: In half of the State we are facing regular floods or drought. And no attention is being paid by the Central Government. We pleaded with Shri Balram Jakhar also, who is very generous and very good, but he does not give us any money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is very kind also.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: He must be more liberal because it has been very difficult for us. There is no planning, but we are going in, as my colleague said, for big dams where silt is deposited after 20 years. For completion of these big dams, it takes 20 years time and the benefit derived is nothing. The land is also lost. I do not know, how it is economically workable. If you make a small bund and if you build check dams in every village, wherever water is flowing, at least, it gets percolated, the borewells gets charged and you can get water. There is no planning, there is no scientific approach to such things. If you do not attend to these things now, the future generations also will suffer. The rain is scanty and there is no regular rain in half of the Karnataka. What should be done? Only by addressing the Parliament or attending the meetings nothing can be done. It is just like distributing theertha. The aid that is given is just like a theertha. Some solution has to be found out. If necessary a

committee has to be formed to look into these things.

How best can we overcome? In backward areas, industries could be set up. A permanent arrangement can be made. There are rivers and there is no water. There is silt in some tanks. Who can do these things? The State Government should be directed to desilt the tanks. At least, percolation can be developed. If small sectors are built, it will have its benefits. You can get fish. You can have good environment. If you develop a system of percolating the water down it gets stored. You can get tubewells. If this arrangement is not made, nothing can be done. How much money the Central Government can give? There should be a permanent solution and a mechanism. A Committee by a Minister like Shri Balram Jakhar should be set up for this area. Its recommendations should be implemented bit by bit. Funds can be raised. Whenever flood or drought comes, we come here and address the House. Some aid is given. It is not properly reached and worked out. People always agitate and all the areas are as they were 100 years back.

At least, horticulture is to be started in the drought affected areas and shady trees have to be planted so that they can get fruits within 10 to 15 years. I have worked out that horticulture is more profitable than regular crop. If you put 30 to 40 tamarind trees, you get Rs.40,000 per annum after 10 to 15 years. You can manage with some other thing during these 10 to 15 years. There are many species, varieties where such things could be done. But there is no planning either by the Central Government or by the State Government. We only see some notes in Eighth Five Plan and something is given. Some labour is recruited under JRY. They

do not have a permanent plan.

I thank the Prime Minister for having sent Shri Mallikarjun who took pains to come there in the rough weather.

Our Chief Minister also visited the area twice. Other Ministers are also visiting the areas.

There are some charitable people in this country who have given some money. Government money comes late. Government of Karnataka has released money immediately and something can be done.

Three villages are to be totally rehabilitated and 50 families were totally in the water for three—four days. There was no food for them. We could put the wire. We installed poles and tied wire. We sent food for them. We brought some steamers from other places and sent them food. This is a temporary arrangement.

Shri Balram Jakhar has rich experience in life. He himself is an agriculturist. He knows the sufferings of agriculturists.

Therefore, I appeal to Shri Balram Jakhar and to the Government of India to establish a permanent mechanism to avert drought and floods.

Thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): I participate in this debate with a very heavy heart. On the very first day of this monsoon Session, I have given notice for a discussion on this subject but unfortunately the valuable

[Sh.P.C. Chacko]

time of this House was taken away for other unimportant and political issues.

In the country, more than 14 States are being affected by floods and heavy monsoon. It is an extremely important issue. An issue of even such national importance is not being discussed in this House, is a sad thing.

Friends from my State, Shri P.C. Thomas and Prof K.V. Thomas and Shri E. Ahamed have highlighted this problem which my State is facing due to the flood situation.

I do not want to repeat those issues. But the flood situation which the country is facing today is something very grave, very serious. I am happy that the Commerce Minister and Deputy- Chairman of the Planning Commission is also present today in this House. The Government has to have a re-look about the arrangement that the Government of India is making for facing the natural calamities, for redressing the grievances of the people. The damage caused to each State is being explained by the Members while they participate in this debate. Different States in the country are in different financial situations. All the States cannot be treated on an equal footing. I come from a State which is facing unparalleled financial difficulties. During the last three years, we had faced six times the overdraft crisis in our State. We are finding it extremely difficult even to pay the salaries. Such a State, which is finding it extremely difficult to make both ends meet, when a natural calamity of this magnitude affect the people, how can that State face the natural calamity? How can that State handle the situation? That is the real problem I think

that the Central Government has not applied its mind to this question and has not come out fully for helping the State Governments. The figures have been explained here. So, I am not going into the details. It is not a problem confining to only one State. I am bound to explain the problems facing my State. I know from Assam to Kerala, more than 14 States have been affected. Even in Delhi, because of overflowing of Yamuna River, the lower parts of Delhi have been inundated. Like that, the Brahmaputra, Ganga, Cauvery and many rivers are overflowing and causing havoc. In Kerala, the problem is that we are not only affected by floods but also by landslides. Recently, we have read about the cloudburst in Himachal Pradesh. The hon. Prime Minister gave assistance to Himachal Pradesh to face this.

Sir, the South-West monsoon had started by the middle of June. It is still continuing in Kerala. The northern parts of Kerala are reeling under deluge. It is not only in villages but also in cities the flood waters are playing havoc. 108 people died.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the hon. Minister Shri Balram Jakhar Ji in his statement has said that more than 580 people died. Out of the 580 human lives lost, one-fifth is from my State. In such a small State, 108 lives have been lost. What is the compensation that we are giving to the affected people? The total allocation by the Finance Commission for Kerala towards natural calamity for one year is Rs.31 crores. This is very unreal and inadequate. I request the hon. Commerce Minister and Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission to have a re-look on this issue. The Finance Commission and the Planning Commission decide that μX_i is the amount for meeting

natural calamity. The point is that natural calamity is not under the control of anybody. Only Rs.31 crores were allocated to Kerala for meeting natural calamity. If this is the decision of the Government, where can we get justice from? Out of the allocation of Rs.31 crores, 25 per cent is to come from the State Government and the balance is only Rs.23 crores. For the whole State of Kerala, for meeting the natural calamity, the total amount expected in one year is Rs.23 crores from the Central Government. Shri Balram Jakhar has said that he has released the third instalment for Kerala. Even if the entire amount is released, it is not even a fraction of what we have lost. The loss to the standing crops alone is to the extent of Rs.65 crores. Apart from that, the loss to irrigation canal is there. The experts say that there is an advantage in the case of floods also. They say that even if the standing crops are lost, the second crop may be better. But the crop which is lost is lost. That alone amounts to Rs.65 crores. In the case of canal system, there is another loss of Rs.45 crores. So, the total comes to Rs.110 crores. In addition to this, the damage caused to bridges and roads comes to Rs.30 crores.

The loss suffered by a small State of Kerala during the last 30 days is to the extent of Rs.140 crores. The total compensation to Kerala, as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission, is only to the extent of Rs.31 crores. Out of that, the Central contribution is only to the extent of Rs.23 crores. How are we going to meet this problem? 108 lives have been lost. In the case of a train accident, if a person dies, there is a provision for compensation to be paid to the affected family. Like that, if people lose their lives in the natural calamities, there must be a provision for compensation to be paid to their families. There must be a revolving fund in the Central

Government. The Finance Commission and the Planning Commission has to find out ways and means for that.

There has to be a revolving fund for helping the poor States which are in distress. Loss which occurred to the State is Rs.140 crores and the total assistance provided is only of Rs.23 crores. Out of that, two instalments are already consumed and the balance is a very meagre amount. With this, how are we expected to redress the grievances of the people? 50000 people are now living in the make-shift camps. I am coming from Trichur constituency. Half of the area of my constituency is coastal area. Sea erosion which is happening is affecting the coastal area in a very violent manner. In my constituency, I visited a panchayat Kadapuram and there one kilometre of sea wall costs Rs.5 lakhs and fifty per cent of the assistance was given from the Centre previously. But that has recently been stopped. My friend Prof. K.V.Thomas has made that point. Whenever there is a necessity for repairing a sea wall, 30 per cent was given by the Central Government. Both these assistance are completely stopped. States are left to construct sea walls on their own. I fully subscribe to the idea expressed by Prof. K.V. Thomas that sea coasts should be treated as international boundaries and construction of sea walls should be funded and financed by the Central Government. This is not being done.

During this monsoon season, in many areas of Kerala like Idukki, Wynad, Calicut are facing land slides. Kerala is facing the problem of sea erosion on the one side and the problem of land slide on the other. And all the rivers are inundated. The whole State is facing such a serious calamity that even giving ration for the poor people who lost

[Sh.P.C. Chacko]

their houses, is beyond the reach of the State Government. In such a situation, 3,500 houses are totally lost, 15000 houses are damaged, 15000 families were to be evacuated, 58 thousand people are living in the make-shift camps, how can a State Government which is in such a grave and financial difficulty, meet this calamity? The whole nation has got the responsibility, the Central Government has got the responsibility not only to sympathise but also to extend full support. Here is a situation where this cannot be within the rules or the plan. This is beyond everybody's expectation. If something like this happens, it is the duty of the Central Government to come out with a solution. Our Chief Minister has written a letter to our beloved Prime Minister asking for Rs.100 crores as an interim assistance. We know that the Central Government also is having the financial constraint and they have to work within certain parameters. We have asked for an advance of Rs.100 crores. But even that is not being considered. The Agriculture Minister knows the problem of Kerala. Kerala is very often flooded. This is a perennial problem for the State. Rs.100 crores which is asked for by the Chief Minister as an interim relief, may kindly be extended to the State and the State of Kerala may be helped to tide over this crisis situation, and emergency situation due to unprecedented floods. Emergency relief measures should be evolved by the Central Government. I urge upon the Central Government to take emergency steps. The steps which are taken, I am of the clear opinion, that these are not sufficient. Government has to come out with concrete steps to tide over the crisis situation which is being faced by the country.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I am not going to narrate the sufferings of the people which are already being narrated by my friends. I support all, what they have said. Every year there is a discussion on the flood situation in this House. I have been a Member of this House since 1980. I have seen not a single year without a discussion on this. But still we do not have a plan to tackle this natural calamity which is occurring every year. What I am suggesting to the Agriculture Minister is that there should be a long time plan.

Instead of dealing with the situation with ad hoc grants, assistance and ad hoc plans, there should be a long term plan. I hope the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, who is here, will think of such a plan. Today in this scientific age it is possible. There are experts to advise us on how this long term plan can be formulated and implemented. I would request the Agriculture Minister to come forward with a long term plan.

Secondly, I want to bring to his kind notice that the compensation that he is giving today is inadequate. The norms are being devised by some bureaucrats sitting in the Krishi Bhawan or in the Planning Commission. These norms are perhaps prepared by those who have no idea about agriculture. My friend Mr. Thomas said about the compensation being given to rubber growers. It is Rs.40 per tree. To plant a rubber tree and bring it to yielding stage it requires more than five years and on each plant the farmer must have spent hundreds of rupees. But unfortunately the compensation is very small. The same is the case with coconut trees. The norms of compensation should be revised and brought

on par with at least the expenditure involved in growing these trees.

Thirdly, I want to bring to your notice that the compensation today is given after a long time. I find that the floods take place at a particular time, say in the month of July or August. But the team visits afterwards and bring a report. Then some study will take place as to what all is going on. Finally it will take months before the assistance is released. By that time there is no need of assistance. So how quickly we can disburse whatever assistance is given is very important. I want the Agriculture Minister who himself is a farmer and who knows the difficulties of farmers to act in such a way that the assistance is released without any delay.

In my State only 108 human lives have been lost. This is not the up-to-date data. Today I have got a telephone call from constituency that the southern part of Kerala is also fully flooded and the National Highway, and the MC road, all have been flooded. Mr. Chacko spoke about the flood situation in the northern part. So the number must have increased by now.

I read in the newspaper yesterday that the Railway Ministry is going to give a compensation of Rs.2 lakh per passenger if some accidents takes place and his life is lost. This is also an accident since these floods occur and the lives are lost because we are not able to adequately plan and prevent such calamities. So we have an indirect moral responsibility. Not only moral, in a way we have a direct responsibility on the lives lost. Therefore, the Government of India should announce the compensation of Rs.2 lakh each for each life lost. If the Railway Ministry pays Rs.2 lakh as

compensation, let Agriculture Ministry also pay that amount. In floods 500 precious human lives have been lost, All brothers and sisters who are poor people. If you take the list and see you will find that those who die in the floods are not even the middle class or the rich people; they are poor farmers, poor agricultural workers or people who have no dwelling place. Therefore a compensation to them is due. I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to consider this suggestion for each life lost in natural calamity, whether flood or landslide or cloud burst, whatever it may be; adequate compensation should be given.

My friend Mr. Chacko mentioned about the inadequacy of the Calamity Relief Fund allotted to the State.

It is ridiculous for a body whichever it is, to fix a limit on what should be the upper limit or extent of calamity. Since you cannot predict the calamity, how can you limit it at a particular level? How can you say that only Rs.31 crores will be the Calamity Relief Fund for the State of Kerala? I think, the very procedure is wrong. Instead of that, the Central Government should keep a revolving fund, I would say, of at least Rs.5,000 crores with it; and wherever floods or other calamities occur, adequate funds should be released. This should be taken out of the purview of the Finance Commission which is now being asked to prejudge the volume of the calamity or about the quantity of the funds that is to be released. The very policy should be changed. Instead, a quantum of fund should be kept at the disposal of the Prime Minister so that whenever the situation demands or whenever a calamity occurs, a team will go and visit the place; and the relief will be given immediately. Such a new policy should be adopted because no flood occurs

according to norms, no rains come according to norms and the lives are also lost not according to any norms. So, the bureaucrats in the Krishi Bhawan or in the Planning Commission or in the Finance Commission can not fix a ceiling or limit on the Calamity Relief Fund. Therefore, the very concept of Calamity Relief Fund should be changed. This is my suggestion.

Whatever happened has happened; and for the State of Kerala, the Calamity Relief Fund is only Rs.31 crores. For other States also, it will be limited accordingly. What I suggest is this. Since the fund is inadequate, special relief should be given by the Central Government to meet the situation. I do not know the details about other States, but at least about the State of Kerala, I know. I support what Mr. Thomas, what Mr. Chacko and others said. In fact, the figures which they have given must be less because those figures are the figures which are received a couple of days back. After that, many things have happened. I came from Kerala only yesterday and I found that there was again torrential rain and most of the areas in the southern part of the State are also inundated. So, the lives which are lost will be much more. Therefore, I would request you, as I said earlier, that a special relief asked for by the Chief Minister, that is Rs.100 crores, should be provided immediately. Whatever other account adjustments are to be done, it can be done later. This is an urgent demand from the State of Kerala and I am sure the hon. Agriculture Minister will give a special consideration. He gives a special consideration for the State of Kerala always, I know; and he will do the same thing now also. At the same time, we have a genuine complaint that he did not visit our State. Even though he did not visit, I know that he

would compensate it by giving Rs.100 crores to the State. If he wants to visit now, it may be late; but if he is willing, he is welcome. His visit will be very fruitful and I have no doubt about it. Last year, I went along with him to visit the places. His visit will be very useful, I know. He is now very kind to say that he can visit any number of times. But before visiting, please announce in this very House itself- I am requesting the hon. Agriculture Minister through hon. Deputy Speaker- that Rs.100 crores assistance would be given to the State of Kerala. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA

(Jhabua): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing here about the flood caused by heavy rain. There has been heavy flood in many States of the country. Many people have lost their lives and many others injured. The people have to face many difficulties due to excessive rain. Shri Chandrakar was right when he was saying just now that nearly half districts in Madhya Pradesh have been affected by flood. Still it is raining heavily there. As a result thereof, many people are residing out of their houses. In this regard Shri Kurian stated just now that Madhya Pradesh has been given only Rs.37 crore from the Natural Calamities Funds. The area of Madhya Pradesh is largest in India where thirty districts have been affected by the flood. Therefore, an amount of Rs.37 crore will not serve any purpose. At least Rs.200 crore should be provided there. Over 600 persons have lost their lives and lakhs of people have been rendered homeless till now. In such a situation we should help them. The area of irrigated land in Madhya Pradesh is very little. The people should be provided employment until the next harvest season comes. Arrangements

for their accommodation will have to be made. For all these works funds must be raised.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people who have taken loan for seed and fertilizer should be exempted from the recovery of loan and the banks should withdraw their recovery orders. I mean to say that such recovery should be postponed from those farmers whose crops have been destroyed by flood, drought or famine.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission Shri Pranab Mukherjee is sitting here. He is requested to rethink this issue. Normally the rainy season starts from the 20th to 25th of July in Madhya Pradesh, but this time it has been started since the 10th June, and due to this reason paddy fields could not be prepared for sowing. Neither seeds have been sown nor fertilisers have been used there. In such a situation we should have to make all arrangements for the whole year. The Banks will have to postpone the recovery of their loan and plans have to be chalked out again and therefore, Madhya Pradesh should be given funds as much as possible. As Shri Chandrakar has pointed out that under the insurance scheme, the Railways provide compensation of Rs.2 lakh to each of the kins of the deceased in the train accident. Similarly, the farmers should be provided compensation in case of the damage to their crops. The Government must give guarantee that in case the crops of the farmers are damaged or they are rendered homeless the Government will provide help to them generously. As I have stated earlier, Rabi crops are grown in many parts of Madhya Pradesh. Secondly there are no means of irrigation in my constituency Jhabua. These farmers cannot progress

there. Through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture that the proposed fund of Rs.37 crore from the Natural Calamity Relief Funds to Madhya Pradesh will not be adequate. Madhya Pradesh should be allocated at least Rs.200 crore so that people get employment there round the year. With these words, I would like to submit to Shri Balram Jakhar that Chhattisgarh is known as the paddy bowl and Madhya Pradesh as wheat bowl. Therefore, he should provide aid to the farmers of Madhya Pradesh generously as he has promised to do so in other States. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore): Mr. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving us this opportunity to speak on the problems of flood affected areas. Actually, I feel that this subject should have come up on the very first day of the Session or at least some preferential date in the first week of the Session should have been given to it. But unfortunately, various other furious and serious problems were raised and this subject could not be accommodated before. Anyway, we are happy that we now have an opportunity to take up discussion on this very important subject of natural calamities.

Coming to my State, Karnataka has been facing the problem of heavy floods consecutively for the last three years. A lot of damage has been caused due to the heavy rains in Karnataka. As per the estimates of the State Government submitted to the Central Government, the damage can be to the extent of Rs.100 crore. In my view, this could be much more because these figures were drawn up or assessed during the first week of the floods.

[Smt. Chandra Prabhu Urs]

In some parts of the State, the rains are still continuing heavily. Due to this unusual and unpredictable rains, a lot of damage is caused. Bridges and roads are submerged. standing crops have been totally damaged. Even the national highways have suffered the maximum extent of damage. Districts like Mangalore, South Canara, North Canara, Chikmagalur, Mysore, Gulbarga and Bidar have been very adversely affected due to these heavy floods. Rivers such as Kaveri, Tung Bhadra, Kabini and Hosangiri are in full spate and they have washed away many lowlying areas. Even the houses in some areas are completely washed off. In Mysore District, commercial crops such as tobacco, sunflower, and to some extent sugarcane and foodcrops such as paddy have been damaged.

To highlight the magnitude of the havoc caused by these floods, I would like to give some figures which have been officially released as on July 1994. The South West Monsoon has taken a toll of nearly 60 human lives and 2300 livestock; 82 persons have been injured; 2842 houses have been fully collapsed; 14,620 houses have been partially collapsed; 3345 irrigation pumpsets and 95 irrigation wells have been damaged; 1,27,515 hectares of agricultural area has been totally damaged; the estimated loss to private property is to the extent of Rs.35.01 crore; as many as 1840 public buildings, 625 bridges and culverts and 824 minor irrigation tanks have been totally damaged.

Public roads measuring about 2379 k.m and another measuring about 1385 k.m have been damaged. In addition, the damage on account of sea erosion is of the order of Rs.5.16 crore. Damage to the property of

Karnataka Electricity Board itself is of the order of Rs.6.13 crore. So far the aggregate loss of public property is nearly Rs.65.74 crore. The aggregate estimated damage to both private and public properties as of July 21, 1994 is Rs.100.75 crore. A statement has already been laid on the Table of the House.

On the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission only Rs.27 crore were given to the State of Karnataka and Rs.25 crore have been spent so far on the relief work. Sir, Rs.25 crore is the annual Central share and Rs.60.75 is the annual State share. The official machinery was put in on a war footing exercise to see that minimum relief measures are taken up. These people have rescued a number of people. The people living in low level area have been shifted to higher level area and efforts are made to provide them at least minimum necessities of life. Even now the loss is still continuing due to continuous rain in our part of the country. Even Delhi has experienced heavy rain in the last 2-3 days. There was continuous rain in the catchment areas for a week which has disrupted the life.

The measures that have been taken up so far are the barest minimum. Though some relief was given, permanent rehabilitation of the people living in the low lying areas could not be achieved. The Revenue officials and other agricultural officials are assessing the loss caused due to the damage of standing crops. When these permanent relief measures are taken up the Central Government has to come to our assistance. At least 60 per cent of the fund for which the State Government has put up the requisition should be granted. We are thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for giving help out of the Prime Minister's Relief

fund to the families of the persons who died in this mishap. I think about Rs. 1 lakh has been granted to each of such family. But these measures are not at all enough. People living in the low lying area, who are continuously affected by the floods and its consequent affects, have to be shifted to higher level area and they should be provided with permanent houses. Assistance was given not only to the families of those who died but also to those who have lost their standing crops due to heavy rains. In Karnataka irony of nature is that while in some districts drought conditions are prevailing and in other districts heavy loss is caused due to flood in which the small farmers lose all their staple food like paddy, jawar and so on. The revenue officials and other agricultural officials are assessing the total loss due to the standing crops. The assessment is still on and as I told you earlier it may go to about Rs. 75-100 crore.

Sir, for meeting these natural calamities, the funds set apart are very meagre. So, a rethinking has to be done by the Planning Commission and also the Ministry of Agriculture in this regard. Unfortunately, in our area where small farmers are in larger number, because of soil erosion, they are facing a lot of difficulty. The top soil had been washed away because they were holding these lands in the low level areas. Some of them were holding three acres of land and some of them still more. Sir, it will take a few more years for them to bring back those lands to a cultivable condition. In order to take care of their livelihood and in order to see that soil conservation measures are taken up, they should be given loans from the State Banks or Lead Banks or some such banks.

The other day the hon. Agriculture

Minister in his Statement had said that these rains also bring natural fertilizers and good soil to other fields. It might be true as far as the plains of North India are concerned. They may also bring fodder to the cattle in the longer run. They may also add to the fertility of the land in the plains. But it is not so in low level areas. The hon. Members, especially, from Kerala and Karnataka were saying earlier that the Government should give a relook towards the whole situation as such. I would also request the hon. Minister to visit our State immediately in order to have a first hand knowledge of the situation prevailing in our State. It is because you have not only to give assistance to them but also you must see that they conserve the soil for the coming years which takes a longer period and involves huge investment.

It is also stated that the funds set apart for this purpose needs rethinking. When you say that you cannot limit yourselves with any norms or guidelines in the natural calamities, you must also know that sometimes you may require more funds and sometimes you may require less funds. You must think of taking some immediate measures. The State Government had given a Memorandum to the Central Government for release of nearly Rs. 100 crore as relief. If you can release, at least, sixty per cent of it immediately as an advance, it would be very helpful for us. It is because, in our State, there are many other social welfare measures that are going on for quite some time. Take the examples of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Employment Guarantee Scheme and so on. You must also see to it that through the Public Distribution System, the poor people of our State are given more food grains and more kerosene during the current year as also in the coming year.

[Smt. Chandra Prabhu Urs]

Sir, our farmers are put to a lot of hardship. They are suffering a huge loss. Even next year also, they may take some time for conserving their profits for putting back their land to a cultivable condition.

Sir, in the case of drought affected areas, the Government have given assistance through various programmes. In the case of drip irrigation, earlier, the Central Government had come forward with a project for giving all assistance to the farmers. But those farmers who have lost their livestock and the standing crops as on today, they will have to be given relief immediately. Unfortunately, as stated earlier, if you give financial assistance, if not directly but through waiving of loans or interest or adjusting the loans with the cooperative banks and other leading banks, in order to see that those farmers, take other loans for conservation of cultivable lands, that would be very helpful.

Regarding houses, as the hon. Member Prof. P.J. Kurien has put it, it is the poorest of the poor people who have lost their houses; those who do not have their dwellings they have lost their houses and huts. They should be given permanent shelter through these small colonies at a safer place. They should also be shifted to safer places where they can live peacefully in future.

Such assistance could be thought of. Of course, it needs a lot of funds to be raised, but they can be compensated in many other ways. It could be streamlined through the revenue departments through the agriculture machinery and the State machinery, because the machinery which

has to go into the needs of the people and immediate relief measures have to be taken up, is the State machinery. They can not only earmark the amount to be given but they can also streamline it through different departments by giving proper direction, guidelines and instructions so that the amount reaches the needy and the affected people as quickly as possible.

These are some of the suggestions which I have put forward like waiving of the crops loan and the interest amount. They can reconsider it. The Finance Ministry can also consider it. In detail, they can study the statistics that have been collected by the State Government and some compensation may be arranged. They have already made a request to the hon. Minister of Commerce to put a word to the IGF, because in our area, export quality tobacco is grown largely; it is grown in some of our talukas where they have now sustained heavy losses due to floods; they are not recoverable at all. It is totally washed away; it is totally decayed. So, they have also lost the barren fields. In such sheds they can put up a note to the I.T.C and instruct them to give some financial assistance for the rehabilitation of tobacco growers and farmers in the area.

I request the Commerce Minister to go into other aspects also in the Planning Commission to revive the Natural Calamity Fund which is very meagre. Every year, that can be made available in a more scientific way so that any State which is flooded or which is having such natural calamities, at that point of time, we need not rush in and ask for immediate aid which is not available there. Immediate relief means only Rs.500 for the loss of a house or a hut; immediate relief also means Rs.5000 for the death of a person or something like that, which, in no

way, compensates a human life or a small farmer or a poor farmer.

So, I would request the Government of India to come forward with more funds generously through these departments which could generate employment, which could also assist them through other ways and means. They can give advance in any form to help them timely.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: In some parts of Karnataka, still drought is there.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: It is still going on. The water level had started receding to a certain extent. Day before yesterday, it again started rising to the maximum level in dams and other reservoirs.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): When the hon. Minister replies, I would request him to take into consideration these suggestions also. For drought affected areas, what relief the Minister is going to give to Karnataka? On the one hand, we have floods; on the other, we have a drought. These points should also be covered in his reply. We have this situation in almost five-six districts.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: If the House agrees, can we sit for some more time? There are so many hon. Members who want to participate in this discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let us

adjourn the House. Tomorrow, they can speak.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: In our State, the situation is extremely difficult. It is totally affected by the floods and other natural calamities. As other hon. Members have put it, it is the other way round. There are drought affected areas. There also, they need a lot of assistance.

18. 00 hrs.

As I said, conservation of soil and water, more assistance towards drip irrigation and other alternative measures have to be taken up.

So I would urge upon the Government of India to have a relook and rethinking not comparing the small and poorest farmers to the other parts of the region and other parts of the country; to take an overall look at the latest statistics collected by the concerned States and also give more assistance which will go a long way in protecting the lives and properties of poor and the flood hit areas of the country.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18. 01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 3, 1994/ Sravana 12, 1916 (Saka)

PLS. 40. XXXIII 794

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PUBLISHED UNDER RULES 379 AND 382 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT
BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA (SEVENTH EDITION) AND PRINTED BY S. NARAYANAN &
B-88, OKHLA INDUSTRIAL AREA, PHASE-II, NEW DELHI- 110 020.
