

LOKSABHA DEBATES
TENTH SERIES (VOL.XXXIV No.18)
AUGUST, 18, 1994
ELEVENTH SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA

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.]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 18, 1994/
Sravana 27, 1916 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Counterfeit Currency

*341. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN
SINGH :
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA) :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police have uncovered a plot to smuggle counterfeit currency in India as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated July 24, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons including foreign nationals arrested in this connection;

(d) the details of fake currency and other

materials seized from them and the action taken against them;

(e) the *modus operandi* of the gang involved in such smuggling;

(f) the number of such cases detected by the Delhi Police during the current year so far; and

(g) the measures being taken to check such cases?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that one Kamran Gohar, (r/o Akbari Mandi Bazar Noharian, Lahore, Pakistan), alongwith his accomplice Salma @ Billo, (r/o Jagdamba Colony, Johripur Extension, Delhi) has been arrested in a case registered u/s 468/471/489-C IPC and section 14, Foreigners Act at P.S. Gokalpuri, Delhi. Seven counterfeit Indian currency notes of Rs. 100/- denomination each, alongwith 2 forged passports, were recovered from him. It has further been reported that Kamran obtained the forged currency at Pak border while entering India from Atari. No *modus operandi*

could be established so far. In all, 60 cases of counterfeit currency have been detected by the Delhi Police during the current year. Following measures are being taken to check such cases :

- (i) Intelligence is being developed by Police to unearth cases of counterfeit currency.
- (ii) Each case of smuggling of counterfeit currency is deeply probed to find out the sources and *modus operandi* of the gang found involved in such crimes.
- (iii) Co-ordination with intelligence agencies and various State police organisations.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any other country except Pakistan is also involved in the smuggling of counterfeit currency? If so, the names of those countries and whether our Government has lodged any protest against these countries including Pakistan ?

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, following the information received that some Pakistani nationals are visiting Delhi on forged passports and also using counterfeit currency notes of Rs. 100/- denomination allegedly brought from Pakistan, a raid was organised by a Special Cell of Delhi Police on 22nd July, 1994, and Mr. Kamran Gohar, S/o Mr. Mohammad Shafi was arrested from Jagdamba Colony, Gokulpuri, Delhi. During the interrogation it is found that he crossed the border at Atari from Pakistan. Apart from Pakistani passport, he had two

forged passports. He is a Pakistani national. A case had already been registered. In the year 1993, 11 persons were arrested along-with counterfeit currency notes. Out of them, eight were Indians, one was from Pakistan and the remaining two were Jordanians. In 1994, two persons have been arrested and they are from Bangladesh.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether fake money detector is available in India? If not, the efforts being made by the Government to make this machine available so that counterfeit currency notes could be detected?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have necessary equipments in our country to detect fake currency notes.

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA) : Sir, I would like to know the number of cases, out of these seven cases, in which action has been taken by the Government and the reasons for not taking action in the remaining cases. In addition to it I would also like to know the total amount of counterfeit currency notes seized in these cases and the number of persons arrested therein.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, as I have already mentioned, in 1993, 100 cases were registered, out of which two cases were cancelled and 98 cases were admitted. Out of 98 admitted cases, nine cases are pending for trial. 12 cases are pending in investigation and the number of cases untraced is 77. In 1994, 60 cases were registered. And out of the 60 cases admitted, 40 cases are pending in investigation and the remain-

ing number of 20 cases is untraced. So far, 17 persons were arrested.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : The hon. Minister has given figures regarding persons arrested for possessing counterfeit currency notes. It is being observed that now a days 2 to 4 such type of cases are found in every city of this country. He has also accepted that the people belonging to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Pakistan etc. are involved in the smuggling of counterfeit currency. Sir I would like to know the measures being taken by the Government to check the fast growing circulation of counterfeit currency notes in the country so that we can check the circulation of counterfeit currency in future.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Situation is not that much alarming as has been stated by the hon. Member. This is not a nationwide problem. You have said that the figures of last three years have been given, I have given figures for the last one and a half year for which I was asked. To deal with this problem.....

[English]

Intelligence is being developed by Police to unearth cases of those persons who are smuggling counterfeit currency. Each case of smuggling of counterfeit currency is deeply probed to find out the sources and *modus operandi* of the gang found involved in such crimes. There is also coordination with intelligence agencies and various State organisations.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government took up with those countries about the involvement

of nationals of those countries involved in these cases. If so, what is their reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, my colleague has mentioned that some foreign nationals have been apprehended. But that does not necessarily mean that the counterfeit currency has come from that area; he only belongs to that particular country. He was involved in committing the crime, but that does not necessarily mean that the counterfeit currency is being printed in those areas.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Sir, it is not an easy task to print such currencies because you need very sophisticated printing machines and printing press. I would like to know whether the Government has been able to locate any printing press either in India or abroad.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : No, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL : We have seen that the fifty rupee note which is in circulation now a days, has two types of printings. On some notes picture of Parliament, with a flag has been printed and on some other notes 'Satyamave Jayte' has not been written.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : The note which is not bearing Satyamave Jayte is counterfeit currency note.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL : These notes are in circulation on a large scale and people are in dilemma as to which one is the real note. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether these notes are counterfeit notes or real notes ?

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, we will take up this issue with the Finance Minister, and if necessary, to educate the people as to how they can possibly find out which is counterfeit currency.

[Translation]

PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any legal action is taken against those persons who are found guilty of possessing counterfeit currency notes. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has such information that any conspiracy is being hatched in foreign countries to destabilise our economy and as a result of that these notes are being smuggled to our country.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Majority of cases that we come across in the counterfeit currency happens to be from the banks. It is not an easy task to find the exact position from where it comes from, within the country or outside the country, and we do not have that agency that the hon. Member has in mind.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : By way of supplementing the answer, I would like to say that the question which the hon. Member has asked is, in fact, very important. In fact, we are not so much interested in finding out who has committed the crime. But we go to the source and try to find out whether there is a conspiracy to see that our economy is adversely affected. If such a thing is there, that is the most important thing. But so far, we do not have any such thing.

Development Schemes for J & K

*342. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any development package for Jammu and Kashmir has been announced recently in regard to the debt relief and rural schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether progress of development schemes in the State is reviewed from time to time;

(d) if so, the details of the latest review made, particularly of the rural development schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The progress of development schemes in the State is being reviewed regularly with a view to step up the pace of development activities and projects in J & K, and identify the difficulties and areas requiring further resource augmentation under various schemes. The last review meeting was taken by Minister of State for Internal Security on 20.7.1994. In addition, teams of Union Secretaries and other senior Central Government officials have been visiting the State frequently for detailed follow up action and review of various programmes with the concerned State Government officials at the field level.

In the light of these reviews and discussions, the following additional funds/projects have been sanctioned/allocated in various sectors :-

(i) Outlays under various Rural Development schemes have been enhanced substantially : IRDP - Rs. 5 crores (3.13 crores); JRY - Rs. 25 crores (17.5 crores) ; Sanitation - Rs. 2 crores (1 crore); TRYSEM - Rs. 70 lakhs (21 lakhs); DWCRA - Rs. 29 lakhs (16 lakhs); Drinking Water - Rs. 26 crores (19 crores). Apart from this, Rs. 6 crores have been allocated under Innovative Projects scheme (Figures in brackets pertain to the earlier outlay).

(ii) Extension of the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) to 23 more blocks in the State (covering an additional population of nearly 13 lakhs) and extension of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) to these 23 blocks, leading to a total availability of around Rs. 57 crores in the current year for the EAS.

(iii) For Women & Child Development, four ICDS Projects and four Working Women Hostels have been sanctioned, as specifically requested by the State Government.

(iv) Two additional industrial infrastructure projects, a fruit processing unit, establishment of an Entrepreneurial Development Institute, grant for setting up two abattoirs, additional grant in the

KVI Sector for wool weavers and a grant under the Intensive Employment Scheme for one district to begin with, with linkage of funds from the Ministry of Rural Development.

- (v) It has also been decided to provide funds to the tune of Rs. 3 crores under the JRY for restoration of damaged school buildings, and assistance for augmentation of medical and ambulatory services as also for repair and maintenance of sophisticated medical equipments.
- (vi) Allocation of wheat and rice under the PDS was enhanced by 10,000 and 8,000 tonnes respectively.

Proposals with respect to several other sectors are under consideration. Visits of Central Government officials to the State, to review and follow up action on decisions taken from time to time, as also steps to provide further assistance to the State Government will continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Mr. Speaker. Sir, no doubt that the Government and the security forces have successfully fought against terrorism during the last two years but keeping in view the prevailing conditions in Kashmir, the huge amount provided by the Government during the last five years for the people of Kashmir have not reached the village level. The administrative machinery at the village level is not available for the proper utilisation of the amount. I would like to know whether the Panchayati Raj Bill, which has been passed, is being implemented there or not?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that if the common man does not get any benefit from the policies, its objectives are not fulfilled. The House is aware about the precarious situation in Kashmir and the House is also aware that we have visited Kashmir and have taken steps to make the administration accountable. The fact is that the general public is living under the terror of gun and that also cast its shadow on the administration. The administration is not able to work as freely as it can work in other parts of the country. It is our endeavour to strengthen the hands of the administration and encourage it to undertake the development works efficiently. In this endeavour, we have achieved success in some parts and in some other parts we could not. There is some progress in the field of rural development in some districts but we could not succeed in some other sector. Our banks are not functioning to the desired efficiency and industrial development is also not upto the mark. Despite this our efforts are continued. Hon'ble Member has rightly pointed out that the administrative machinery is not working effectively and efficiently. We hope that the positive changes which have been brought about there during the last 5-6 months will further improve.

So far as the Panchayat Raj is concerned we are not on strong footing and that is why we are not in a position to implement the same. Once there was some improvement to hold the Panchayat elections for constituting Panchayat committees but the fact is that such proposal should have come from the Rural Development Scheme which has not yet come. People are not prepared for it. They want that their names should be kept secret, however, they are willing to work. Panic is still there. We have to dispel the panic. But it will take time and only then we will be able to move ahead.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the reply given by the hon. Minister that there will be some difficulties in utilising the funds allocated for Rural development. Our Army has worked especially in the areas where civic action programmes have been taken up. Even the work of rural development is being carried out by them. Our forces have been successful in North Eastern part of the country also. The Army in Jammu and Kashmir is demanding funds to undertake civic action programmes but funds are not being made available to them. I would like to know whether the amount earmarked for rural development by the Government would be utilised in civic Action Programmes through the Armed forces so that its benefits may reach the villages.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Had the hon. Member gone through my reply then it would have been clear to him that there has been an increase in the allocation of fund for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95. The funds allocated under IRDP was Rs. 3 crores for the last year which has been increased to Rs. 5 crore this year. Similarly, the allocation for sanitation was Rs. 17 crores for the last year and this year it has been increased to Rs. 25 crore. Last year Rs. 19 crore were allocated for supply of drinking water schemes which has been increased to Rs. 26 crore this year. It is clear from it that funds have been increased (*Interruptions*) I am coming to part (d) of the question.

I would like to submit that funds have been increased in comparison to the last year. The fund allocated last year under the Drinking Water Scheme was Rs. 19 crore and in this year it has been increased to Rs. 26 crore so that people may be benefited. Rural Development works are monitored by the Central Government itself.

The hon. Member has asked about the

Army in part (d) of his question. There can be no two opinions about it that Army has done very well in some parts of the North-East. Here too, Army is helping the people in many ways from its own funds such as in supply of medicines, repairing of small schools etc.

The Government had instructed the administration in this regard and I myself visited the Army Headquarters and discussed with the General there. He told me that we could share the works like blackboard, medicines for children, opening of schools in certain military units. But we have not yet given them the entire work of civic amenities. The dialogue is going on between the administration and the army in this regard. If both of them agree, the Government would like that the work should be carried out.

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Mr. Speaker. Sir, terrorism has increased in Jammu and Kashmir. The reason is that the most of the fund released has gone into the hands of middlemen there. Political leaders also grabbed large amount of the allocated funds. In the statement of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs which appeared in newspapers on May 20, 1994, it was revealed that certain old guards of the Congress were also involved in it. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the former Governor of Jammu and Kashmir had said that Rs. 80 thousand crore had been spent there so far, but most of the amount had gone into the pockets of middlemen or bureaucrats. The Government also admits it today. I, therefore, ask the Government whether it would set up a monitoring committee to oversee the utilisation of funds and to suggest ways and means to better utilise the fund and also to keep vigil to ensure proper utilisation of funds.

The hon. Minister stated just now that the Government was chalking out certain plan to open some abattoirs and was providing funds therefor. But owing to rise in terrorism lakhs of people have been displaced. Some of them have migrated to Delhi and some others to Jammu. I would like to know from the Government about the development plan chalked out for the displaced people and whether this development plan also includes the scheme to rehabilitate these displaced persons, so that they may also participate in development plan. The Government must inform the august House whether it has any comprehensive plan for the displaced people on the line of the plan for the weavers whom funds are being provided.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker. Sir, it has been policy of the Government to bring an element of accountability in the administration. We feel that the administration should be accountable not only in Kashmir, but also all over the country and unless it happens so, we will not be able to maintain the values cherished by the nation. So far as Kashmir is concerned, we have tried to remove all defects in the system there. After the imposition of President's Rule there, we ourselves have been monitoring the schemes to ensure that these may reach the villages. I do not boast that our system is perfect or foolproof. We have taken steps to plug the defects wherever there have been detected or found. In one of the cases a D.C. was found involved in an irregularity of Rs. 8-10 crores. We took action against him and the other officers involved in that case. We are making all our efforts to maintain accountability there.

The second question that the hon. Member has asked is about the assistance given to the migrants. The Government has launched all possible special schemes such

as self-employment loan scheme etc. for them. However, the Government intends to improve the situation there so that the migrants may go back to their respective native places. The Government is trying to restore normalcy there. Moreover, the schemes like self-employment and loan etc. have been enforced for the migrants living in camps and some people have also been benefited thereby.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I visited Ladakh on the 19th and the 20th of last month. Ladakh is the most peaceful region in Jammu and Kashmir. The area is inhabited by Buddhist people and is totally free of any disturbances. But due to negligent policy of the Government there are apprehensions of disturbances being created there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, under a law the people of that area were exempted from paying income tax till 1989. But this facility has been withdrawn. There were earlier 26 flights for that area. Their number has now been reduced to 4 or 5. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here. I would like to remind him that he had announced on October, 9, 1990 to set up a Autonomous Hill Council for that region, but no decision has been taken so far. That is why when any hon. Member of Parliament visits that place the citizens there ask three questions regarding (a) the time by which the Government is going to set up an autonomous Hill Council (b) whether the Government proposes to reintroduce the facility of exemption from income tax which was withdrawn last year. Thirdly, I would like to ask whether the Government proposes to consult the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism to increase the number of flights for that area.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that the Government is

thinking to set up an autonomous Hill Council for Ladakh. The comments from the State Governments have since been received. It is also a fact that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had assured a delegation from Ladakh to set up an autonomous Hill Council for the region. But it will be announced after completing certain formalities.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Three years have already passed. How much more time will be needed for it ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, the decision on the issue raised by the hon. Member will be taken only after taking the situation of Jammu and Kashmir into consideration.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will this work be accomplished by your Government or by the next Government ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Shri Paswanji, there are so many tasks which your Government could not accomplish but our Government completed them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second suggestion is also good that the Government should promote tourism to improve the lot of citizens there. We are making all out efforts in this direction also. So far as the question of increasing the number of flights is concerned, our hon. Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism himself was Scheduled to visit that place but this programme had to be postponed for certain reasons. He is likely to visit that place very shortly and assess as to what can be done to promote tourism there and increase the number of flights.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that unemployment is increasing in the country and if proper attention is not given to it, Kashmir like situation is likely to be created.

It is not proper to talk such things. We should check such feelings and tendency to raise such slogans in the country. Some days back I happened to visit Jharkhand area. The speech delivered there was against the interest of the country. The Government will make its all out efforts to remove unemployment and bring about progress of that area. But it can do within its prescribed limits.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You did not say anything regarding giving exemption in income tax to the people of that area. What does the Government propose to do in this regard ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I would like to supplement it. So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the Autonomous Hill Council issue is at the final stage. We have reached the final stage and might be, very soon we will be going to the Cabinet.

As regards the question of income tax, I will specially take it up with the Finance Ministry. In fact, I am also convinced - since it was there already which has been discontinued - that there is a case for taking up this issue with the Finance Ministry. I will take it up.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for having assured us that he understands that for the development package to reach the people of Kashmir in the villages of Kashmir, it is necessary to have a responsible administration. But, at the same time, I think, he would agree with me that we cannot have a responsible administration unless that ad-

ministration is representative and to get a representative administration, what we need is elected *panchayats* in that area. Therefore, would the hon. Minister agree that the most important priority task in establishing and re-establishing the political process in Jammu and Kashmir is to have elections to the village *panchayats* which would not only restore the political process but also ensure that the development package which has been envisaged by the Government will actually reach the people at the very grass-roots level ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, it is a fact and we are in that direction. Efforts are on and we are hopeful. To start a political process there, as we have been saying and as the hon. Member has said, we have got to have political people between the administration and the public so that the public sentiments and public demands could be projected in a proper way. We are in the process and our efforts are in that direction.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people having interest in the development of Jammu and Kashmir are concerned to note that even after the imposition of the President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir, no development work has been done there. We have regularly been receiving complaints from there. I have come to know from various sources that the people who are entrusted with doing development works there are not allowed to carry out the same by the militants. If militants and the authorities succeed in colluding with each other the work is shown done on papers, but is not done in reality. There are scores of schools and scores of roads and bridges which were destroyed during disturbances and are lying as such since then.

The hon. Minister has just stated that the Centre was monitoring all work. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has any agency to probe whether the multi crore development works have been done on files only or have been performed in reality ? The hon. Minister claimed in his statement made in this august House that crores of rupees have been spent on development works. I request him to look into this matter and inform us.

Pashmina and Shahtush shawl industry is the important industry in Jammu and Kashmir. These shawls are the great attraction for tourists. It has also a good demand in International Market.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You have to be brief, please.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: I am concluding, Sir.

[*Translation*]

A few days ago some people from Jammu and Kashmir came to meet me. They complained to me that the Government of India is not aware as to how do they obtain Shahtush for making Shahtush shawls. Shahtush are the hair of a particular animal. People find these hair entangled in the bushes. It is quite wrong that Shahtush is obtained after killing the animal. The Government started conducting raids in the name of protecting wild life. They destroyed Shahtush in whosesoever House it was found during the raid. Consequently this industry is on the verge of closure. Has the Government noted the fact that Shahtush is obtained from the bushes where it is found entangled and it is not obtained by killing the animal? Financial assistance should be given

for the development of industry so that this industry which is on the verge of closure could be revived.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : So far as the monitoring of the schemes is concerned. I myself have admitted in this august House that due to the fear of bullets the schemes are not being implemented or monitored. There is a little progress.

Of course that is there. So far as the question of monitoring is concerned, we held a number of meetings between the various Secretaries in the Central Government and their counterparts in the State so that we may ask them questions to elicit necessary information. Although we continue our endeavours by holding meetings in Srinagar or at district headquarters with DCS, SDOs or Tehsildars etc., yet we admit that we may not be having hundred per cent correct information. But it is our compulsion that we have all this as our infrastructure. We can only ask these people and make our guess regarding veracity of their information provided by them. This may not be satisfactory, yet we are hopeful that the manner in which we are working, will help us in achieving our goal and the terror of bullets will be over and the pace of implementation will also make progress.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : Please tell us whether the work is actually being done or it is being done only on papers.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is a fact that orders for conducting raid in connection with the issue of Shahtush were issued, but as soon as we came to know the factual position the orders were withdrawn. Now there is no such problem before that industry. You may find it out afresh.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rs. 1 lakh crore and not Rs. 80 thousand crores were provided for the development work in Kashmir during the last 45 or 47 years. I would like to quote a former Prime Minister who had stated in the beginning of 1989 that only 15 per cent of the fund allocated for development work is utilised and the remaining amount goes into the pockets of middlemen. Not even 15 per cent reached Kashmir. Whether you agree with it or not, the fact is that corruption is at the roots of militancy and is the reason for lack of development in Kashmir. You are pained to hear it from everybody in the country that Kashmir like situation is likely to be created in their areas. This is because people are alive to the factors that pushed Kashmir into the present turmoil.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he is playing fraud with the people of Kashmir by occasionally making announcements of development there. On 28th March, you announced a package of Rs. 1200 crores for J & K and it was extensively covered by the Press. On 28th April, you yourself stated that only 230 crore rupees are being given for the time being. Then on 2nd April, the Government declared that a heavy arrangement of package is being made for J & K by mid April. On 14th April, a committee under the leadership of Secretary, PMO, Shri K.R. Venugopal was sent to Kashmir and it was said that Rs. 200 crores have been arranged for Kashmir. Arrangement was made as per your saying. The data you have given here today does not exceed 25-30 crore rupees. This is quite in contradiction to April declaration.

Just three days ago you again said that we are releasing funds. I would like to know how far will this attempt to eyewash continue because it is not the question of Kashmir alone, but that of the whole nation.

On the one hand you are going to conduct elections and on the other you say that people are not prepared to give their names for Panchayats which is not true. Names have been given for Panchayats. Two particular parties have given names. they are having connivance with the officers. Money is flowing into the Panchayats. An inquiry should be conducted into this. I am ready to name 74 panchayats. Funds are flowing in and are being distributed. How far will this continue in Kashmir ? What steps will you take to check this practice ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The hon. Member has made a wrong total. Shri George Fernandes is in the habit of showing total of figures relating to himself as less and of figures relating to others as more. If rightly added, this total amounts to Rs. 100-125 crores. It is not a Rs. 5 crore amount. First read it thoroughly. I will read it for your information. Rs. 5 crores for IRDP, Rs. 25 crores for JRY, Rs. 2 crore for sanitation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You are not reading what is given in the package. I have totalled the package and it is only Rs. 18 crores.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Rs. 19 crores are earmarked for drinking water alone.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You are making 26 crores of Rs. 19 crores. The present package is not of Rs. 19 crores, but of Rs. 7 crore only. You have not read the answer.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : George Sahib, I am speaking in Hindi. Rs. 26 crores of 1993-94 are of 1994-95.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, this is the enhanced amount. He is still not reading his reply. This is now enhanced from what it was before. I have Sir, with me figures for 1994-95 that have been allocated. Now, those allocations are being enhanced, Otherwise what is the package and what is the meaning of the package ? The package cannot be outside the Budget. There has been a Budget which has been approved on 1st of April.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Today the only problem in Jammu and Kashmir is the financial problem, Whatever be the amount that we are giving, they are in a deficit and they are still not able to cope with it. For the last two or three years, increasing deficit is becoming a great problem. Now, the hon. Member is talking about Rs. 1200 crore, which is the Annual Plan. I had a meeting with the Secretary to the Government of India....

MR. SPEAKER : There are two statements - one in the newspapers and the second, which you have given. You can now say how much money is being given. That is all.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, the amount of Rs. 1200 crore that the hon. Member was talking about is the Annual Plan. I may inform the House that we have also put the very same question which has now come up as a supplementary question here.

[Translation]

How did you brief the newspapers about giving Rs. 1200 crores whereas you gave only Rs. 10-20 crores.

[English]

But what they have stated is this. They have replied that there are two projects. One is about what we are trying to give in 1994-95. Every Ministry in the Central Government is ready to enhance the allocations to a great extent. For example, the Ministry of Rural Development has agreed to go up to Rs. 200 crore, if this amount can be absorbed in those places. Similarly, the amount of Rs. 230 crore was decided upon, so that this scheme could go up to that extent. The amount of Rs. 1200 crore mentioned by the hon. Member is the amount of the Annual Plan for the year 1994-95. But Rs. 550 crore is the deficit out of it. That is the extent of the financial problem.

The second aspect referred to by the hon. Member is about the Panchayats. We have no problems in the Jammu region and we have those people readily available and they are functioning properly. When I was hinting, I was actually hinting at the six districts in the Valley.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : In Rajpura and Poonch ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Rajpura and Poonch are in Jammu Region.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am talking of districts.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am talking about the Jammu region and the Valley region. Rajpura and Poonch are in the Jammu region and we have no problem there. Even tomorrow you can have elections in Rajpura and Poonch. We have problem in the other section of the State. Even there, in some districts like Batgaon, there are people who are willing, but they are not very enthusiastic and they are re-

questing us not to hold the elections immediately and wait for some more time. In Anantanag, some people are very boldly saying that the elections must be held and they are ready to volunteer to see that the funds reach the villages. But all these problems are coming up and we are tackling them in a way where no one will become a victim. You very well know the fate of those who dare to talk in the language of national interest. What happened to Kazi Nisar ? What happened to various other people ? We do not want the situation to come to such a state, where they get totally frustrated and depressed. We are handling it in a way whereby we can achieve what we want to achieve and march forward to our goal of a democratic solution. Lastly, I would like to mention one thing. I am not going to hide anything from the House. Things are difficult. But let me assure the House that we are trying to see that the funds reach the people....

MR. SPEAKER : The only question which is really relevant in this respect is as to how much money the package involves.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : At the moment, the details I have given pertain to 1993-94 and the total amounts to Rs. 105 to 106 crore. As submitted already, outlays under Rural Development schemes have been enhanced. The break up is, IRDP Rs. 5 crore; JRY - Rs. 25 crore; Sanitation - Rs. 2 crore; Drinking Water Rs. 26 crore; and so on. This is the year 1993-94 under these heads. As far as the total package is concerned, I can give the information to the hon. Member only when we officially announce it.

SHRI INDER JIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had an occasion to visit Ladakh and I also had an occasion to meet a cross section of the leaders there and in that context, I am grateful to the Home Minister Shri Chavan

for having assured us of a scheme for giving Autonomous Council to Ladakh, which is in the final stages. This will surely bring joy to the people in Ladakh who feel greatly discriminated. But at the same time, what the hon. Shri Rajesh Pilot has said a little while earlier is likely to prove a little damper on the enthusiasm of the people of Ladakh. Because, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that in view of the complicated situation in Kashmir, we will have to consider various aspects and then only...

MR. SPEAKER : No, No, the final reply has come from the Home Minister and the Home Minister has spoken after Shri Pilot has spoken.

SHRI INDER JIT : Therefore I would like, from the Home Minister, a firm assurance that although the matter is going before the Cabinet, a final and a firm decision will be taken latest by the end of the year. I am not saying by the end of the month. That is my first question.

Secondly, Sir, the people of Ladakh feel greatly discriminated against. Since, we have the President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir, would the Home Ministry take up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the kind of sense of discrimination that the people feel ? Shri Ram Vilas Paswan just mentioned that only last year something like 15 Indian Airlines flights were going into Leh. The number has been cut down to four, as a result of which something like five thousand foreign tourists were forced to cancel their visit to a place which has an unravelled beauty.

What is proposed to be done ? Would he assure the House that he is willing to take it up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism to ensure that there is adequate number of flights into Leh and that

these schedules are not muffed about every now and then so that foreign tourists, who find it very attractive will continue to come there ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, I have said already that I have already talked to the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism and he has agreed. He was going himself to tie-up everything, but because of unforeseen reasons, he has postponed it. I will continue pursuing this till such time we really achieve, so that people do not have problems in going to Leh and tourism could be developed in that sector.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Sir, we all have recognised the need for a developmental package and enhanced financial allocations for Kashmir. I agree with Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar and others that nothing will yield any result unless we have a responsible and accountable administration. But the complaints we receive is this: that under the President's Rule, from top to bottom, the doors of the officials are not opened for the people, neither they allow the people to come and talk to them nor do they go to the people and interact with them. What will happen with this money? Money is necessary. But are you going to do something? Unless elected Panchayats are coming into being or something else is happening miraculously, what is their equivalent ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, as I have said, we are putting out best efforts to make the administration responsive enough to the public demands. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister himself took a meeting with the Governor and senior officers and clear instructions have been given that DC level officers, Advisors, Secretary to the State Government must be available to the public. They must go all round to the people. They

must go to the districts and visit the districts. We are monitoring it. If there is not sufficient response on this line, we will further enhance it and put further pressure on them.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that in some hit prone areas, i.e. in some districts, in some blocks, no development work would be possible for implementation through various agencies. What are those areas ? We are implementing some package programmes in Jammu and Kashmir. Which are the agencies through which we are implementing those rural development schemes ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a comprehensive question. You can send him in writing.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Throughout the country there is a discrepancy between the allocation and the value of assets generated and the real value of rural works. That is a universal phenomena and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi also referred to that. Now, there is the element of political structure and the element of bureaucracy. But there is an additional element in the areas which are infested with insurgency and I am told that quite a substantial part of the allocation is feeding the insurgency. It is going into the hands of the insurgent elements. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far this is a fact and what steps the Government has taken to see that if developmental funds do not produce results on the ground, at least they do not feed insurgency.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : We have received such complaints from various quarters, especially during my visit to district headquarters a number of such complaints have come to my notice. We are, therefore, evolving a system—even if there is a certain degree of truth in it —whereby this can be

checked. When such a case was brought to our notice in Anantnag, we ordered a high level enquiry and action was taken against nearly 27 people who were involved in this case. We are further finding out their links.

It is a fact that militancy has grown stronger. Militants have even scared the administration to do nothing like this and that is why for some time the recruitment was halted because some pressure was being put on them. We are cautious about it so that we do not encourage such elements into the system. I do not really want to give complete details but there is some truth in the apprehension of the hon. Member. I assure the House that we want to check it completely.

Drug Construction

*344. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether consumption of drugs in Delhi has assumed an alarming proportion;

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

(c) the details of drugs seized by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) the reasons for the declining trend in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control drug consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government are concerned about prevalent use of drugs and are committed to overcome the drug menace. The details of drug seizures by Delhi Police during the last three years and in 1994 (upto 31.7.94), are placed at Annexure.

The reasons for the decline in seizures are—stringent punitive provisions, recent trends showing a higher conviction rate and the increased vigilance on the border.

The following measures have been adopted by Delhi Police to check the drug trafficking in Delhi :-

- (a) a dedicated Narcotics Cell, under a Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been established in Delhi Police with jurisdiction all over Delhi.
- (b) Strict enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, is being ensured in Delhi.
- (c) Training of officers and men in enforcement of NDPS Act, 1985 and related laws, is taking place, and constant vigil is exercised over JJ and slum areas, which are believed to have a higher incidence of drug addiction and trafficking.
- (d) Awareness programmes have been undertaken with a view to raise the level of awareness about this evil among the people of Delhi, and to bring about the much needed cooperation of people in the enforcement of NDPS Act.

(e) Several voluntary organisations/agencies have taken initiative towards strengthening the efforts of Govt./Semi-Govt. bodies by approaching the drug addicts as well as general public towards containment of drugs abuse. To this end regular liaison meetings are held by the Police with non-governmental organisations, United Nations Drug Control Programmes and Directorate of

Social Welfare, Government of Delhi to intensify the action against drugs.

(f) Realising the necessity for de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug addicts, Delhi Police has established a de-addiction centre "Nav Jyoti" at P.S. Sarai Rohilla, as its contribution towards positive measures for rehabilitating repentant drug addicts.

Annex L

Drugs seized by Delhi Police during the last 3 years

Year	Persons arrested	Cases registered	Charas in Kg.	Opium in Kg.	Ganja in Kg.	Heroin in Kg.	Poppy Head in Kg.	Methaqualone in Kgs.	Bhang in Kg.	Cocaine in Kg.
1991	1212	1187	675.062	94.494	222.600	28.115	309.200	-	57.400	-
1992	926	902	262.256	90.655	398.550	23.571	4944.350	-	5.825	-
1993	800	761	1005.184	32.320	178.820	25.269	155.500	-	3.230	0.460

Drug seized by Delhi Police during the current year upto 31.7.94

1994 510 475 133.786 11.024 56.180 15.652 115.200 -
upto 31.7.94

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether five big seizures of narcotics comprising 11.5 Kilo of heroin and 34.5 kilo of hashish at Indira Gandhi Airport, Delhi - the highest haul in any single month so far - lend credence to the theory that Delhi is fast emerging as a major transit point of the international drug route; if so, what effective steps are being taken to curb this menace. I would also like to know whether the Government has identified the nexus between terrorists and subversive elements and the drug traffickers which has resulted in the proliferation of drug market.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, he is referring to a case where 11 Kg. of heroin and 34 kg. of hashish was seized at the Indira Gandhi Airport. This seizure was made jointly by the Customs and Narcotics Cell. One person has been arrested in this case and the investigation is on.

As far as the nexus is concerned, wherever it has been noticed, we have been taking steps to curb it.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Synthetics is a new buzz world in the drug market. Synthetics like varnish, paint and glue and the pain killers like Buprenorpine and Pentozocine are being taken as drug by the college going students and unemployed youth. Since these synthetics are not covered under the NDPS Act, 1985, may I know what effective steps are being taken by the Government to prevent addiction to these synthetics so as to save our youth ?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Synthetic drug is covered under the NDPS Act. Drugs like Methacolone, commonly known as Mandrix, and LSD are covered under the NDPS Act. Since these drugs are covered under this

Act, we have set up special courts in Delhi in regard to this. Effective steps have been taken to see that particularly the younger generation which is prone to drug addiction is taken care of.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the use of drugs is increasing fast but the Government is not as active as it should be in arresting the culprits. The hon. Minister himself has stated that in 1992, 23.271 kgs of heroin was seized from 9252 persons in Delhi whereas in 1993, 25.269 kgs of heroin was seized from only 802 persons. Similarly, 675.62 kgs of charas was seized from 1212 persons in 1990 and in 1993, 1015.184 kgs. of charas was seized from 800 persons. From this, it is clear that your department is interested in the seizure of the contraband than in the arrest of people. The traffickers offer bribes to this department. Therefore, in Rajasthan, there is a saying that heroin is seized but not the hero..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do you want that hero should be caught with heroin..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : What is the Government going to do to arrest the narcotics traffickers ? Then our laws are full of lacunae, which help the culprits to go scot free. Many countries provide for a death penalty for such crimes. Is the Government of India also considering making a provision for death penalty to curb such crimes ?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Joshi has wrongly said that heroin is caught and hero is not caught. I have with me the data of people apprehended by our agencies. 11272 cases have been registered from 1985 onwards out of which 1211 people

have been convicted.

So, it is not true that everybody is let off. 1211 people have been convicted and

[*English*]

Out of these 11,272 cases, 2,585 that is, 22.9 per cent of the cases have resulted in acquittal. Sir, the NDPS Act provides for a minimum punishment of 10 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one lakh which is extendable up to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees two lakh. In the case of repeated offence the minimum punishment provides for is 15 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1.5 lakh, extendable up to 30 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees three lakh. Further more, Sir, the courts have been empowered to enhance these limits of punishment.

MR. SPEAKER : The simple question is, "are you going to provide for death punishment"?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT : Joshiji has said that heroin and not the hero, is caught but, here hero too has been caught.... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the drug menace is not new; I have been speaking about it in this House for years together. It is correct that drugs have been seized but there are no facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Here we arranged for the treatment of the son of a worker outside this House, who was a drug addict and

recovered by treatment but later he could not find a job and took recourse to drugs again and ruined his life. There are thousands of other such cases. My question is whether the Government has considered implementation of rehabilitation programme for drug addicts ?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Yes, the Government has considered it.

[*English*]

In addition to preventive and punitive side of the area, Social Welfare Ministry has got a programme of rehabilitation for drug addicts.

Irrigation Potential

*345. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation made by the Union Government for irrigation during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the total irrigation potential created during the Eighth Five Year Plan so far, State-wise; and

(c) the achievements expected to be made during the remaining period of the said Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State-wise allocation for Major and Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes and CAD Programme during the Eighth Plan (1992-97), irrigation potential created during 1992-94 and likely achievements to be made during the remaining period as per the targets fixed for the Eighth Plan are as under :

S. No.	State/UTs	Outlays for irrigation during Eighth Plan (Rs. in crores)	Irrigation potential created during 1992-94 (In Thousand ha.)	Likely expected achievements during remaining period 1994-97 (in thousand ha.)	
				1992-94	1994-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2356.46	105.90	813.10	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.10	6.70	13.30	
3.	Assam	286.35	37.98	262.02	
4.	Bihar	3019.12	444.00	1703.00	
5.	Goa	134.20	1.64	38.56	
6.	Gujarat	3746.00	102.15	525.85	
7.	Haryana	626.89	50.30	345.70	

S.No.	State/UTs	Outlays for* irrigation during Eighth Plan (Rs. in crores)	Irrigation potential created during 1992-94 (In Thousand ha.)	Likely expected achievements during remaining period 1994-97 (in thousand ha.)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	113.70	4.26	23.38
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	164.77	20.20	40.30
10.	Karnataka	2373.00	174.43	446.57
11.	Kerala	627.00	123.11	124.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2647.71	228.07	721.93
13.	Maharashtra	3327.64	169.89	630.11
14.	Manipur	157.00	9.66	59.50
15.	Meghalaya	40.13	5.49	10.39
16.	Mizoram	12.75	1.02	4.98
17.	Nagaland	23.50	1.12	11.88
18.	Orissa	3037.13	104.57	379.43

S.No.	State/UTs	Outlays for* irrigation during Eighth Plan (Rs. in crores)	Irrigation potential created during 1992-94 (In Thousand ha.)	Likely expect- ed achievements during remaining period 1994-97 (in thousand ha.)
19.	Punjab	510.93	98.85	153.57
20.	Rajasthan	1894.69	162.15	426.46
21.	Sikkim	13.00	1.29	3.71
22.	Tamil Nadu	555.00	23.45	96.85
23.	Tripura	67.00	6.60	33.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3089.94	1879.00	4536.00
25.	West Bengal	768.00	197.08	423.45
Total States		29652.01	3958.91	11828.53
Total UTs		31.91	1.79	9.42
Total States & UTs		29683.92	3960.70	11837.95
+ Command Area Development				

* In addition, the outlays for irrigation in the Central sector is Rs. 1218 crores.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a detailed and an exhaustive Statement regarding allocation of funds, irrigation potential created during 1993-94 and likely to be created for 1994-95.

Basing on that, I want to know whether it is a fact that despite a huge investment of Rs. 29,683.92 crore made during the Eighth Plan for the irrigation sector and the State Plan outlay of 24 per cent to 38 per cent in some States, the performance of these vital major, minor and medium sectors and increase in the percentage of floor water irrigation potentiality had not been properly monitored. The percentage of their irrigation potential upto the Seventh Five Year Plan was 30 per cent.

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is their total percentage up till now and whether it has increased to above 30 per cent or whether it is remaining as it is.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, in fact some selected projects are monitored by the Central Government, that is, through CWC. We are monitoring about 44 selected projects. The rest of the projects are monitored by the respective State Governments.

So far as the increase or decrease of the percentage is concerned, I can work out and supply it to the hon. Member later.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the potential of surface water and underground water comes to 8700 crores cubic metres. Sir, several multi purpose river valley projects sponsored by Dr. Ajodhya Nath Cosala were taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan. So, already ten years have elapsed.

I want to know what is the actual poten-

tial of floor irrigation and whether it has been monitored in different river valley projects.

Secondly, I want to know the number of projects that are there in Indiravati and Rangali Ong River Valley projects of Orissa. During the last three years, the money that had been allocated for irrigation sector in Orissa was more than Rs. 3,000 crore. In the Statement—it is given in thousand ha—it is shown that the irrigation potential created as 104.57. But according to me—even the other Members of Parliament coming from Orissa can tell this—nothing has been given to Orissa in the Eighth Five Year Plan. I want to know whether it is a fact that for both Indiravati and Rangali Ong River Valley Dams money has been allocated but the quantum viz., what is the cubic metre of irrigation potential has not yet been decided. What is the fate of other irrigation projects ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, the progress of irrigation projects is calculated in terms of the command area created and not in terms of water in cubic metres. So, I can give the plan wise progress which was made during the last seven Plans and half way of the Eighth Plan.

In the First Plan, in major and medium irrigation projects, 12.20 million hectares were created; in minor irrigation projects, 14.00 million hectares were created. At the end of the Sixth Plan, in major and medium irrigation projects, 27.70 million hectares were created; in minor irrigation projects, 37.52 million hectares were created. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, in major and medium irrigation projects, 29.92 million hectares were created; in minor irrigation projects, 46.60 million hectares were created. So far as the Eighth Five Year Plan is concerned, we have a target of 5.09 million hectares to be created in major and

medium irrigation projects; in minor irrigation projects, 10.71 million hectares will be created.

So far as the projects in Orissa are concerned, I will supply the information to the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Irrigation Projects

*343. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of irrigation projects were under construction in March, 1994;

(b) if so, the total number and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether some of these projects are lagging behind their original time schedule;

(d) if so, the number thereof;

(e) the cost escalation as a result thereof:

(f) the number of projects which are being constructed with foreign aid; and

(g) the percentage of foreign aid accepted for the construction of each project so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (g) 158 major, 226 medium and 95 extension/renovation/modernisation (ERM) projects estimated to cost Rs. 54,470 crores, Rs. 4,797 crores and Rs. 6,309 crores respectively spilled over to VIII Plan. Details of minor irrigation schemes are not kept at the Centre.

Out of the above on-going projects, 103 major, 165 medium and 20 ERM projects have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission. Out of these 92 major, 159 medium and 17 ERM projects are running behind schedule. Their cost has escalated by about 600%, 400% and 200% respectively.

Details of major and medium irrigation projects receiving external assistance are as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Donor Agency	Amount of assistance (Million)	Utilisation as on 31.5.94 (Million)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Upper Krishna Irrigation Project (Phase-II)	World Bank	US \$ 203	US \$ 98.747
2.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project - III (Upper Panganga, Kukadi, Bhima, Krishna, Jayakwadi, Stage - II, Majalgaon)	- do -	US \$ 128.819	US \$ 87.629
3.	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage Project	- do -	US \$ 145.285	US \$ 47.165

1. No.	Name of Project	Donor Agency	Amount of assistance (Million)	Utilisation as on 31.5.94 (Million)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.	Upper Ganga Irrigation modernisation Project	- do -	US \$ 135.330	US \$ 122.624
5.	Sidhmukh & Nohar Project	EEC	ECU 43.0	Nil
6.	Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	Japan	Yen 3769.00	Yen 1681.203
7.	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	Japan	Yen 3744.00	Yen 1158.803

Details of other on-going external assistance in irrigation Sector are as under :-

SI No.	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance (Million)	Utilisation as on 31.5. 94 (Million)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Water Management Project (Multi-State)	World Bank	US \$ 114.00	US \$ 101.805
2.	Dam Safety Assurance Rehabilitation Project (Multistate)	- do -	US\$ 153.00	US \$ 14.850
3.	Water Resources Consolidation Project (Haryana)	- do -	US \$ 262.979	Nil
4.	Minor Irrigation Project (Rajasthan) (loan)	Germany	DM 12.3	DM 6.133
5.	Minor Irrigation Project (Rajasthan) (grant)	- do -	DM 2.7	DM 0.814

S/No.	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance (Million)	Utilisation as on 31.5.94 (Million)
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Lift Irrigation Project (Orissa)	- do -	DM 55.00	DM 5.900
7.	Water Control System for diversification of crops in Maharashtra	EEC	ECU 15.00	ECU 3.80
8.	Tank Irrigation System Phase-II (Tamil Nadu)	EEC	ECU 24.5	ECU 10.982
9.	Minor Irrigation Project (Kerala)	EEC	ECU 11.8	Nil

EEC = European Economic Community.

ECU = European Currency Unit.

Recovery of Arrears

posed to be taken for recovery of arrears?

*346. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge amount of arrears is outstanding against the State Electricity Boards and other major consumers for supply of coal by the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or pro-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL) as on 30.6.1994. The total amount outstanding from consumers on account of coal supplies was Rs. 3966.74 crores.

(b) The details of outstanding dues of Coal India Limited from Power sector and other major consuming sectors as on 30.6.1994 for coal supplies were as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Total outstanding dues as on 30.6.94	Of which undisputed dues as on 30.6.94
(i) Power	3215.39	1842.44
(ii) Steel	417.96	72.71
(iii) Loco	65.86	12.95
(iv) Others	267.53	118.79
Total	3966.74	2046.92

(c) Following steps are being taken by CIL/Government to contain and recover outstanding dues from power utilities :

(1) Ministry of Coal has advised coal companies to supply coal to power houses only against advance payments or Letters of Credit.

(2) Ministries of Power and Coal are holding periodical discussions with State Electricity Boards to

clear outstanding dues of coal companies.

(3) Coal companies are also holding discussions with the State Electricity Boards to reconcile the outstanding dues and to persuade them to make payments.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

*347. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Centrally-sponsored Schemes undertaken to provide assistance to the voluntary Organisations working in the field of Family Welfare and Primary Health Services during the current year so far;

(b) the extent of assistance provided to such organisations during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the rules and procedure for providing financial assistance to such organisations;

(d) whether the Government propose to make amendments in the existing rules and procedure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Statement I to III are attached.

(c) Assistance is released to NGOs who are registered under the Societies Act of 1860/Trust Act or any other equivalent Act under the 4 model schemes. Organisations should be financially sound and have the ability to bear 10 per cent of the project cost. Documents submitted by the NGOs are to be scrutinised and recommended by the District/State authorities. Under the PVOH II scheme and schemes for semiorganised sector assistance is released as per approved project agreements/projects. In other schemes assistance is released as per details given in the attached Statement IV.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to

make amendments in the existing rules and procedures.

Statement - I

Details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Voluntary Organisations

1. *Experimental/Innovative Scheme Objective :*

To Promote small family norm and population control by use of innovative methods.

Areas to be covered:

Rural and urban slums. Districts with CBR 35+ to be given preference.

Activities to be funded:

- (i) Provision of family planning services - Contraceptives, IUDs, Oral Pills, CuT etc.
- (ii) Provision of family planning services through ISM.
- (iii) Any other activity which promotes small family.
- (iv) IEC efforts.

NB: Setting up of clinics of health infrastructure will not be allowed under this scheme.

Project Duration :

One year, but can be extended if the performance of NGO is found satisfactory.

Cost :

An upper limit of Rs. 15 lakhs with 10% contribution by NGO.

than 60%. Preference to be given to areas having CPR less than 35%.

Activities to be funded :

2. Promotion of Small Family Norm and Population Control by encouraging Spacing Methods and Sterilisation.

(i) Motivation, sensitisation and creating support groups of women to propagate FW awareness at the grassroot level.

Objectives :

- (i) Promotion of small family norm by adoption of various contraceptive methods by eligible couples.
- (ii) Population Control.

(ii) To register all marriages and descent pregnancy.

Areas to be covered :

Rural and Urban areas with CPR less

(iii) To encourage women to avail anti-natal and post natal services.

Funding Pattern :

(iv) To develop network of Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals.

(v) Distribution of contraceptives.

			Rural Rs.	Urban Rs.
For 500	eligible	couples	1,01,300	1,40,300
For 1000	"	"	1,75,000	2,38,300
For 1500	"	"	2,49,400	3,36,400
For 2000	"	"	3,01,400	4,34,400
For 2500	"	"	3,97,500	5,32,500
For 3000	"	"	4,71,500	6,30,500

Note:

1. Projects aiming to cover more than 3000 eligible couples shall be sanctioned as multiples of projects for 3000 eligible couples.
2. NGOs will be required to make 10% contribution.

3. *Setting up of Six Bedded Sterilisation Ward with O.T.*

Objectives :

To promote small family norm and to control the population growth.

Applicability of the Scheme :

Rural and Urban slums where O.T. facilities are not easily accessible. The project may cover upto 10,000 eligible couples in rural areas and 20,000 eligible couples in the urban slums. Preference to be given to areas having CPR less than 35%.

Funding Pattern :

Non Recurring Rs. 4,50,000
(Equipment, linen
& other consumables
furniture and vehicle)

	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
(i) Rental p.a.	1,20,000	60,000	
(ii) Salaries p.a.	2,16,000	2,16,000	
(iii) Medicine & Contingency	10,000	10,000	
Total Urban areas		Rs. 7,96,000/-	
Rural Areas		Rs. 7,36,000/-	

Note :

1. NGOs contribute 10% of the cost.
2. Where suitable accommodation is not available on rent, construction grant upto a maximum of Rs. 3

lakhs can be given on production of a certificate from local Revenue Authority regarding non-availability of suitable accommodation.

3. *Mini Family Welfare Centre Scheme*

Objectives :

- (i) Generation of demand for family planning and MCH.
- (ii) Creating awareness on population control, small family norm, women empowerment, equal status for female child, women literacy, delayed marriage.
- (iii) Education and motivation of eligible couples and ensuring 100% coverage by terminal or spacing methods.
- (iv) Establishing proper linkages with sub-centres, PHCs, dispensaries, other NGOs and at different administrative levels.
- (v) Distribution of contraceptives.

Areas to be covered :

Rural and Urban having population of not more than 1 lakh. Emphasis to be laid on areas which are un-served, under-served or resistant to acceptance of family planning and having CPR less than 35%. Highest priority to be given to areas having CPR below 25%.

Minimum population of 25000 will be covered which will be further sub-divided into 5 field units of 5000 each.

100% eligible couples to be covered

and maximum no. of eligible women will also be covered for ante-natal and post natal care.

Project Duration :

One year, can be further continued on satisfactory performance.

<i>Pattern of Funding</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Non-Recurring (Furniture & Office Equipment)	12,000	12,000
Recurring		
Honararium for Project Coordinator @ Rs. 2500/3000 p.m.	30,000	36,000
Honararium of Salaries @ Rs. 1500/2000 p.m.	3,000	12,000
Total	4,95,000	6,60,000

Grant to be released in 2 instalments of 50% each.

10% contribution by the NGO.

**Mother Unit (Nodal
Agency) Scheme**

With a view to speeding up the work of involving smaller Voluntary Organisations in the Family Welfare Programme the following six established institutions having necessary expertise and capabilities in the field of Family Welfare and health have been identified to act as Mother Units.

- (i) Family Planning Association of India, Bombay.
- (ii) Centre for Labour Education and Social Research, New Delhi.
- (iii) Child in Need Institute, Calcutta.
- (iv) Gandhigram Institute of Rural

Health and Family Welfare Trust,
Tamil Nadu.

- (v) Centre for Research, Planning and Action, New Delhi.
- (vi) Indian Council for Child and Women Relief, Lucknow.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is placed at the disposal of the Nodal Organisation, who sanctions grants to smaller NGOs out of this deposit and gets recoupment to this fund from Government of India on quarterly basis. The grants to be given by the Mother Unit to any smaller NGO, should not exceed Rs. 1 lakh during a financial year. The Mother Unit can give support to a maximum of 50 smaller organisations.

For identification of new NGOs as well as areas requiring NGO intervention to support the Govt. efforts, the Mother Units require cooperation of the local district authorities, like Chief Medical Officers and Dy. Commissioner/District Collector/District Magistrate etc.

6. *PVOH-II Scheme under USAID*

The main objectives of the scheme under USAID funds is to reduce morbidity/mortality and fertility among the rural and urban poor in the country particularly morbidity and mortality of children under five and women of child bearing age and also to provide family welfare and maternal/child health services especially in under served and difficult areas alongwith support services.

Assistance is being received under this scheme from USAID on the basis of an agreement signed on 31.8.1987 for \$ 10 million. The project assistance completion date (PACD) is 13.9.1997.

Total projects to be implemented under

this scheme are 40 i.e. 30 out reach services and 10 support oriented. As on date 39 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme (i.e. 30 out reach and support services)

Procedure for clearance, appraisal and monitoring

The scheme is primarily managed by the Department of Family Welfare through the Special Grants Committee headed by Joint Secretary of the administrative division with representatives from USAID, National Institute of Health & F.W., Finance Division of the Ministry, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Women and Child Development and Directorate General of Health Services. The secretarial assistance to the committee is provided by VOP Section in the Department of Family Welfare. The monitoring and evaluation work is done by the National Institute of Health & F.W. where also a PVOH Cell has been created for this purpose. The USAID also participates in Joint appraisals of projects and their monitoring and evaluation.

7. UNFPA Assisted family welfare projects in the organised sector

Name of the Project	Duration of the Project	UNFPA Project Cost	Total Grants released till date	Objectives
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IND/89/P05: F.W. Programme and Income generation project for Working Women in Tamil Nadu.	5 years (April 1990- March, 1995)	101.00 (original) 147.39 (revised)	126.66	The project aims at bringing about an improvement in the quality of acceptance of family planning and achieving 25% increase in the Couple Protection Rate in the Project area, besides improving the quality of life of Working Women through Income Generation Schemes by giving them access to credit. The Income generation activities include selling of vegetables fruits, flowers, sweets etc. bee keeping; poultry raising animal rearing; tailoring; handicrafts; basket making; laundry service etc.
IND/89/P01: Parasite control and F.W. Programme for plantation workers	5 years (Feb. 1991- Jan. 1996)	168.17 (Original) 174.91	71.50	The Project aims at promoting Family Welfare Programme by way of modern spacing methods and bringing about improvement in the Couple Protection Rate by 25% and

Name of the Project	Duration of the Project	UNFPA Project Cost	Total Grants released till date	Objectives
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
West Bengal	(revised)			<p>providing Nutrition and MCH services to the Plantation Workers besides decreasing parasite infestation widely prevalent in the Plantations under the Project by providing safe drinking water, bringing about improvement in the environmental sanitation, improved domestic and personal hygiene and utilisation of sanitary latrine facilities in the Project areas.</p> <p>IND/91/P02: F.W. & Income generation Project for Tribal Population in Gujarat.</p> <p>5 years (April 1991 - March 1996)</p> <p>172.35</p> <p>73.76</p> <p>Bringing about an improvement in Couple Protection Rate by 25% and acceptance of family planning by the couples at lower ages and parity; Improving the quality of life of the tribal population through income generation and skill programmes; and Improving the environmental conditions by encouraging social forestry, smokeless chulhas and sulabh sauchayas (latrines) etc.</p>

Name of the Project	Duration of the Project	UNIFPA Project Cost	Total Grants released till date	Objectives
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IND/91/P02: F.W. Education for Beedi Workers in U.P., M.P., Orissa, & West Bengal	4 year (July 1991 - June 1995)	188.00	77.00	The Project aims at bringing about improvement in the Couple Protection Rate among the Beedi Workers and their family members by 25% over the level existing at the start of the Project and providing Family Welfare Education, Family Planning and MCH services effectively at the hospitals and dispensaries established under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, besides setting up of Mahila Mandals in the Project areas for propagating message on the benefits of small family norm.
IND/92/P01: F.W. Education Services for Milk Producers of 30 villages of Gujarat.	3 1/2 years (Jan. 1992 - June 1995)	39.00	30.00	To raise the Couple Protection Rate by 25% over the rate prevailing at the start of the Project; to reduce infant and child mortality rate; and to improve the capability and willingness of and sensitise medical students and staff members of the Medical College, Karamsad, and medical and para-medical staff of the PHCs in the Project areas.

8. *Special Schemes* :

The Centrally sponsored Schemes of District Level Post Partum Centres, Sub-district Level Post Partum Centres, Sterilisation Bed Scheme and Urban Family Welfare Centres provide assistance to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Family Welfare.

The Voluntary Organisations in the Schemes are being provided assistance as per the norms or the Scheme. The budget is directly released to the State Governments for each Scheme and the State Government in turn releases grant to the institutions. A copy of the pattern of assistance of all the above Schemes is enclosed as Statement II.

9. *Flexible Approaches Scheme*

Proposals involving expenditure upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs can be cleared by Secretary (FW) at his/her discretion without consulting Finance Division and other proposals are to be cleared after consulting Planning Commission and Finance Division.

10. *Central Training Institute a
Gandhigram Institute of Rural
Health and Family Welfare,
Ambathurai, Tamil Nadu.*

The grant-in-aid is released to the State Government or its recommendations for certain Training Programmes being run at the CTI under GIRH & FW. The grant is in fact released as reimbursement of the expenditure after regular audit report by authorised agency

Statement - II

Staffing Pattern of Post Partum Centres

Designation	Type of P. P. Centre			SUB DISTT.
	A-T	A-NT	B & C	
1. Asstt. Prof./Reader (Ob. & Gyn.)	1	-	-	-
2. Lecturer in Health Edn.	-	1	-	-
3. Lecturer in statistics and Demography/SPM	-	-	1	-
4. Lecturer in Paediatrics	1	-	-	-
5. Anaesthetist (Asst. Surg. Gr. I)	1	1	-	-
6. Projectionist-cum-Mechanic.	1	1	-	-

Designation	Type of P. P. Centre A-T	A-NT	B & C	SUB DISTT.
7. Medical Officers (1 Male, 1 Female)	2	2	2	2*
8. Sr. M.O.	1	-	-	-
9. PHN/LHV	1	1	1	1
10. ANM	2	2	2	1
11. FW Worker (male)	1	1	1	1
12. Store Keeper cum clerk	1	1	1	1
13. Steno Typist	1	1	-	-
14. LDC	1	1	-	-
15. Driver	1	1	1	1
16. Attendant	1	1	-	-

Designation	Type of P, P Centre A-T	A-NT	B & C	SUB DISTT.
17. O.T. Nurse	-	-	-	1
18. O.T. Attendant	-	-	1	-
19. Cyto-Technician	1	-	-	-
20. Lab. Technician	-	-	-	1
Total	18	8	10	

+ Rs. 15,000 is admissible for honorarium etc. to Anaesthetist/Nursing staff.
* 1 Paediatrician & 1 Gynaecologist.

Note : A - T - a - Type Teaching PP Centres.
A - NT - A - Type Non Teaching PP Centres.
B, C, Sub Distt. = B, C, and Sub Distt level PP Centres.

Staffing Pattern for Urban Family Welfare Centres

Category of Urban Centres (Type)	Population covered	Staffing pattern
I	10000 to 25000	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife -1 F.P. Field Worker (Male) -1
II	25000 to 50000	F.P. Extension Educator 1 LHV
III	Above 50000	F.P. field Worker (Male) -1 A.N.M. Medical Officer -1 (Pref. Female) LHV ANM - 2 F.P. Field Worker (Male) - 1 Store Keeper cum clerk - 1

Staffing Pattern of Health Posts

Category of Staff	Staff admissible by type of Health Posts			
	A	B	C	D
Lady Doctor	-	-	-	1
PHW	-	-	-	1
Nurse Midwife	1	1	2	3-4
MPW (Male)	-	1	2	3-4
Class IV Women	-	-	-	1
Computer-cum-Clerk	-	-	-	1
Voluntary Women Health Workers @	*	*	*	*

* One for every 2000 population.

@ At present there is a ban on these categories of staff.

Note : Type A to C Health Posts be attached to a hospital for providing referral and supervisory services. Type D Health Post to be attached to a hospital for Sterilisation MTP and referral.

EXPENDITURE GUIDELINES ON SPECIAL SCHEMES 1993-94 FOR RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Item	District Level Post Partum Centre.	PAP Smear Programme in Medical Colleges.	Sub-district Level Post Partum Centre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Salary	A type teaching, A type non-teaching, B & C type (As per scale of pay admissible in the State).	As per pay scale admissible in the State.	As per scale of pay admissible in the State.
2. Contingency.	Rs. 4000/- per year for all types of Centres.	Rs. 2000/- per year.	Rs. 6000/- per year.
3. Replacement of surgical equip- ment.	A type teaching Rs. 500/- A type non-teaching Rs. 500/- B & C type - Nil.	Rs. 3000/- for purchase of glassware and chemicals.	Rs. 2500/- per year.
4. Maintenance of beds under post partum programme.	For all types of Centres Rs. 3000/- per bed per annum for 6 beds. for achievement of 75 tubectomy operations in Government and 60 tubectomy in Voluntary/Local Bodies (for minimum of 10 beds)	Rs. 3000/- per bed per annum for 6 beds.	

Item	District Level Post Partum Centre.		PAP Smear Programme in Medical Colleges.		Sub-district Level Post Partum Centre.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
5. Maintenance of O.T.	Rs. 2500 per year for all teaching and non-teaching Post Partum Centres.					
6. P.O.L. for Vehicles	For all type of Centres Rs. 9500 for diesel driven vehicles and and Rs. 15,000 for petrol driven vehicles.					

For B and C type Centres: Provision of Rs. 15000 has been made for payment of :

- (i) Honorarium to Anesthetist. (ii) Expenditure on maintenance of sterilisation theatre. (iii) app. of Nursing Supervisor or Attendant as per need for Operation Theatre.
- 2 Note - State level Post Partum Seminar - An expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5000 per batch (30) participants per seminar may be incurred which should be met from funds of sub-distt. level P.P. Programme.
- 3 Expenditure on PAP Smear Programme in Medical Colleges may be reflected Distt. Level Post Partum Centres for 1993-94.

Item	Crash Training Programme	Sterilisation Bed Scheme	Urban Health Posts Centres	Urban Family Welfare Centres
Salary			As per scale of pay admissible in State	As per pay scale admissible in the State.
Contingency			Type A - Nil Type B - Nil Type C - Rs. 2500 Type D - Rs. 5000	Type I Type II Type III Rs. 500 Rs. 1000 Rs. 1000
Rent			Type A - Rs. 3600 Type B - Rs. 4300 Type C - Rs. 6000 Type D - Rs. 12000	Type I Type II Type III - Nil - Nil - Rs. 3000

Item	Crash Training Programme	Sterilisation Bed Scheme	Urban Health Posts Centres	Urban Family Welfare Centres
	Only stipend of Rs. 40/- per day per participant to the maximum of Rs. 600.	Under Sterilisation Bed Scheme Rs. 3000 per bed per annum for 75 tubectomy operation in Government institutions and 60 tubectomy in Voluntary Organisation/Local Bodies. If performance level is 45 tubectomies per bed per annum the maintenance charges @ Rs. 2400 per bed per annum would be admissible. If the performance level is below the target of 45 tubectomies per bed proportionate grant at the norm of 45 tubectomies per bed @ Rs. 2400 per bed per annum would be admissible. If Government/ Voluntary/Local Bodies which have received construction grant and fail to achieve 45 tubectomies, no maintenance charges would be admissible.		

Assistance Provided to Voluntary Organisations from 1991-92 to 1994-95

Sl. No.	State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (31st July)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,38,650	20,86,480	63,11,940	6,39,655
2.	Assam	6,11,850	3,00,000	12,72,300	5,60,200
3.	Bihar	6,74,850	7,36,000	53,13,847	26,12,150
4.	Chandigarh	-	16,55,000	18,06,750	9,61,825
5.	Delhi	1,08,58,108	30,08,603	53,76,418	14,12,230
6.	Gujarat	35,18,000	58,50,200	17,00,000	11,00,000
7.	Haryana	18,47,000	5,43,816	6,40,000	2,98,542
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36,860	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	42,000	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	5,36,850	4,50,000	13,04,845	-

Sl. No.	State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (31st July)
11.	Kerala	4,54,773	5,00,000	9,20,650	
12.	Maharashtra	84,34,000	1,19,47,825	68,86,765	7,95,785
13.	Madhya Pradesh	43,08,380	47,08,080	54,25,909	10,27,000
14.	Manipur	1,92,400	7,08,700	24,15,560	2,28,850
15.	Orissa	38,42,528	10,05,816	55,22,874	4,65,634
16.	Punjab	1,68,000	-	63,000	
17.	Rajasthan	62,61,655	23,72,050	33,82,911	21,00,105
18.	Tamil Nadu	94,49,304	58,21,573	1,08,57,557	27,68,553
19.	Tripura	2,14,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	28,05,469	18,42,699	1,07,47,619	24,32,070
21.	West Bengal	52,74,224	43,49,497	63,74,762	3,43,049

STATEMENT - IV

RELEASE OF FUNDS TO STATE SCOVA COMMITTEES

Name of State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Allocation)	1994-95 (Allocation)
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	2.40	28.00	20.00
Assam	1.56	1.35	-	30.00
Bihar	1.00	2.81	15.00	-
Goa	1.00	1.35	-	-
Gujarat	-	1.74	12.50	20.00
Haryana	-	1.60	-	10.00
Himachal Pradesh	-	1.60	2.50	05.00
Karnataka	1.00	2.59	5.00	30.00
Kerala	-	2.56	15.00	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	-	2.68	10.00	20.00
Maharashtra	4.25	2.90	25.00	30.00

Name of State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Allocation)
Manipur	-	0.83	1.50	20.00	
Meghalaya	-	-	1.50	20.00	
Mizoram	-	1.33	2.00	20.00	
New Delhi	-	-	5.00	05.00	
Orissa	-	2.78	63.00	30.00	
Punjab	0.30	2.40	5.00	10.00	
Rajasthan	-	2.68	23.00	30.00	
Tamil Nadu	-	3.40	45.00	15.00	
Tripura	-	1.33	-	20.00	
Uttar Pradesh	-	2.95	55.00	30.00	
West Bengal	-	3.13	50.00	10.00	
Chandigarh	-	-	12.30	05.00	
Total	12.11	44.41	376.30	400.00	

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes

*348. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to such cases wherein the performances and results of various welfare schemes have shown a declining trend due to the lack of strict monitoring and proper co-ordination with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

*349. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : DR. K.D. JESWANI :

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

(a) whether there is high incidence of Tuberculosis in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years;

(c) the factors responsible for high inci-

dence of the disease;

(d) whether there is any proposal to revamp the National Tuberculosis Control Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 : 12.79 lakhs, 15.39 lakhs and 13.30 lakhs cases respectively were reported.

(c) Mal-nutrition, poverty, illiteracy and over-crowding accelerate the speed of the disease and make treatment completion difficult thus leading to continuing high incidence.

(d) and (e) It is proposed to reduce transmission of the disease through emphasis on achievement of a high cure rate, particularly for sputum positive cases through (i) improved diagnosis by sputum testing (ii) introduction of supervised short course chemo therapy in a phased manner along-with uninterrupted supply of drugs, and (iii) greater emphasis on health education.

Polio Patients

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the number of polio patients in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government have

chalked out any time-bound plan to eradicate polio; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) The Government conducted a lameness survey in 1981 and 1982 to collect baseline data on poliomyelitis. According to the results of the survey, 1.7 and 1.6 per 1000 children under 5 years of age developed paralytic poliomyelitis in the rural and urban areas respectively prior to the use of the Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) in the National Immunization Programme. The reported incidence of poliomyelitis has declined by 80% from 38090 cases in 1981 to 7576 cases in 1993.

(c) and (d) It is aimed to eradicate poliomyelitis from the country by the year 2000 by sustaining high levels of immunization coverage and by undertaking supplementary activities of additional rounds of OPV in high risk pockets.

Primary Health Care System

*351. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has suggested a close scrutiny of the primary health care system in rural India for its failure to bring down infant and maternal mortality rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken/proposed

to improve the quality of family welfare health services and the working of the primary health centres in the rural areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research have carried out some studies to identify the gaps in the Primary Health Care System in rural India pertaining to Maternal and Child health. These studies were carried out between 1985—89.

The studies have brought out the fact that the infrastructural facilities for delivering mother and child health services were not adequate in the country and that infrastructural facilities needed strengthening. The studies also brought out the fact that maternal and child health care needed improvement. Improvement was also needed in the area of early detection and identification of pregnancy amongst women, so that high risk pregnancy could be detected early for appropriate action.

These studies pertain to the period between 1985—89. The Government launched the Universal Immunization Programme in late 1985 with a view to increasing and improving the access to Primary Health Care for women and children in the country, more specifically the Immunization Programme was launched to bring down the Infant Mortality Rates by immunising children from the six vaccine preventable diseases. As a result of the UIP The Infant Mortality which was 104 per 1000 live births in 1984 has dropped down to 79 by 1992 as per the figures of the Registrar General of India.

The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood was launched in August, 1992 to fur-

ther sustain and strengthen the immunization programme launched earlier and extend other maternal and child health services. A safe motherhood component was added to this programme which targeted the pregnant women specifically with a view to bringing down Maternal Mortality Rate. This includes upgradation of facilities for providing Emergency Obstetric Care in the six States where the demographic indicators are high. To reduce maternal mortality in the villages informal structures are also being strengthened by providing essential training to Dais (traditional birth attendants).

Simultaneously efforts to strengthen the infrastructure of Primary Health Care Delivery System through various other schemes have also been launched. 90 identified districts which have shown unacceptably high demographic indicators as per the 1981 census have been selected for being provided with extra resources to strengthen the Primary Health Care under the Social Safety Net.

Production of Films

*352. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the production of films has declined in the country during 1993;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of commercial and non-commercial films produced during 1993, language-wise;
- (d) the number of films released during 1993, language-wise; and
- (e) the position of India in regard to

production of films in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) Production of films in India being largely in the private sector, Government do not have information about the actual number of films produced and released. There is also no classification of films such as "commercial" or "non-commercial" in the Cinematograph Act, 1952. However, the number of Indian feature films that were certified for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Certification for the last 10 years is given in the attached statement -I. Language-wise break-up of 812 Indian feature films certified in 1993 is given in Statement -II. Though there is a fluctuation in the number of films certified over the years, it is not possible to conclude that there has been definite decline in the number of films certified. According to the Film Federation of India, India is the largest film producing country in the world.

Statement - I

The number of Indian feature films (celluloid) certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during 1983 to 1993 is as under :-

Year	No. of films certified
1983	741
1984	833
1985	912
1986	840
1987	806
1988	773

Year	No. of films certified
1989	781
1990	948
1991	910
1992	836
1993	812

Statement - II

The language-wise break up of Indian feature films (celluloid) certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during 1993 is as under :-

Language	No. of films certified
1. Hindi	182
2. Tamil	168
3. Telugu	148
4. Kannada	78
5. Malayalam	71
6. Bengali	57
7. Marathi	35
8. Oriya	20
9. Punjabi	14
10. Assamese	9
11. Nepali	7
12. Rajasthani	5
13. Gujarati	3

Language	No. of films certified
14. Manipuri	3
15. Bhojpuri	2
16. English	2
17. Haryanvi	1
18. Gujar	1
19. Tulu	1
20. Kodava	1
21. Garhwali	1
22. Kok Borok	1
23. Urdu	2
Total	812

Diabetes Mellitus

*353. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the report entitled 'Prevention of Diabetes Mellitus' brought out by the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation has advised the developing and newly industrialised countries to institute national programmes to fight diabetes;

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

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

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

(b) This Report outlines the epidemiological situation presents the current classification and diagnostic criteria and reviews the possibilities for prevention of the main types of diabetes and its complication. It also discusses the introduction of prevention and control programmes and their cost effectiveness.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) It is intended to develop a pilot project during the current year on diabetes control.

Insurgency in North-East

*354. DR. SUDHIR RAY :
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to identify the root causes of insurgency in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the growth of insurgency has adversely affected the development of the region;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a Special Cell to monitor the insurgency situation in these States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the success achieved in curbing insurgency in the region in recent months ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The insurgency situation in the North Eastern States is under constant watch and is reviewed from time to time through well established mechanisms. The root causes of insurgency could be attributed to a multiplicity of complex interlinked factors which include, among others, historical, social, economic, political reasons. The eruption, continuance and sustenance of insurgency has also been on account of support and assistance received by various insurgent groups from outside forces inimical to India's stability.

(c) It has been recognised that the growth of insurgency affects economic development adversely.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal but the situation in the North Eastern States is closely monitored by the concerned State Governments and reviewed at various levels by the Central Government also. A comprehensive review was undertaken by the Home Minister on 19th July, 1994 in a meeting with the Governor of Manipur and Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States at New Delhi. The North East Regional Security Coordination Conference chaired by the Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and attended by the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of North Eastern States and Central Agencies, also reviews the insurgency situation and security related matters from time to time. Action has also been taken to strengthen the mechanism for collection and sharing of information and co-ordination of counter insurgency operations.

(f) There has been considerable suc-

cess in tackling the United Liberation Front of Assam. In addition to two hardcore leaders, a large number of ULFA activists have either surrendered or arrested by the State Police/Security Force. In Manipur, besides a significant decline in the number of violent incidents as compared to 1993, the Security Forces have succeeded in destroying a Naga Underground camp in Senapati District (on 28/7/94) and reacted effectively when ambushed by a combined group of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland and the United National Liberation Front insurgents in Thoubal District (on 14.8.94). Besides the killing of 17 insurgents, 18 weapons were recovered in these two major recent incidents.

[Translation]

Sardar Sarovar Project

*355. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the construction work on the Sardar Sarovar Project has been progressing as per schedule;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the amount spent thereon upto June 30, 1994; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Union Government to complete the project within the scheduled period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) The construction work on Sardar Sarovar Project

is progressing as per schedule except for River Bed Power House which is lagging behind due to delay in procurement of Turbine-Generating Sets from Japan.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 3365.78 crores has been incurred on the project upto June 30, 1994.

(d) Narmada Control Authority and Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee have been set up by the Government of India to ensure timely completion of the project in accordance with the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award. These are closely monitoring various aspects of the project through a number of Sub-Group/Committees.

[English]

Health Care

*356. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

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

- (a) whether health care facilities are being provided to the tribal population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the 'Health for All by 2000' programme takes into account the tribal population;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps proposed to be taken by

the Government to provide health care facilities to such persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR C SILVERA) (a) to (f) In order to provide comprehensive promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services in the tribal areas in the country, a network of 20032 Sub-centres, 3191 Primary Health Centres and 364 Community Health Centres have been established on relaxed population norm till 31.3.1993. Beside this, 1122 Allopathic dispensaries, 120 hospitals & 78 mobile clinics, 1106 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 24 hospitals, 251 Homeopathic dispensaries and 28 hospitals, and 42 Unani and 7 Siddha dispensaries are also functioning to cater to the health care needs in the tribal areas

To control/eradicate major communicable/non-communicable diseases, various National Health Programmes like National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National AIDS Control Programme, Child Survival & Safe Motherhood Programme including immunization etc have been launched and are being implemented throughout the country including Tribal areas. Special attention has been given to Research on diseases more prevalent in tribal areas. All these activities are directed to achieve the goal of 'Health For All by 2000 A.D.' in the country including tribal areas

Oral Health

*357 MAJ GEN (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has assigned the theme 'oral health for a healthy life' for 1994,

(b) if so, whether the Government have undertaken any specific programmes in this regard,

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether the Government propose to include education on oral health as part of primary health care,

(e) if so, the details thereof,

(f) whether the Government have any plans to make the cost of treatment for oral health problems affordable,

(g) if so, the details thereof,

(h) the percentage of oral cancer in the country, and

(i) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR C SILVERA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A proposal for launching an 'Oral Health Care Pilot Project' in selected districts in different regions of the country with an approach to promote self care through community involvement is under examination

(d) and (e) Oral Health Care is an integral part of the activities of frontline Health functionaries and this is being reinforced through Continuing Medical Education Programme

(f) and (g) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(h) About 30-35 percent of the Cancer cases are Oral Cancers.

(i) Under National Cancer Control Programme, emphasis is laid on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities for cancers including oral cancer. Health education activities have been undertaken to discourage consumption of tobacco.

[*Translation*]

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) Such complaints are received at various Kendras and the Directorate General, Doordarshan from time to time. Complaints of a serious nature and indicative of gross procedural irregularities are enquired into departmentally and the matter referred to the CBI whenever warranted. During this period, 10 such complaints were received out of which 7 cases were referred to the CBI. Their present position is as follows :

Selection of Programmes

*358. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from time to time regarding alleged irregularities in the selection of programmes for Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received from June, 1991 to June, 1994;

(c) whether any complaints have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for inquiry in this regard;

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

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

(f) whether any directives have been issued for selection of programmes;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

2 cases - Report of CBI awaited.

1 case - Officials exonerated.

1 case - Matter subjudice.

3 cases - Disciplinary proceedings; prosecution contemplated.

3 cases - Preliminary departmental enquiry underway.

(f) to (h) Guidelines for selecting programmes in various categories have been in existence for many years.

Nurses Training Centres

*359. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of nurses in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of nurses training centres in the country;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up more such centres;

(e) whether the Government propose to amend the existing rules in order to set up nurses training centres in the Private Sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) There is a shortage of staff nurses in the PHCs and Community Health Centres in some parts of the country. However, sufficient Auxiliary Nursing Midwives are generally available to men the Sub-centres in rural areas.

(c). The number of nurses training Centres in the country in 1992 were as under :

Name of Training	No. of Centres
General Nursing Midwifery	477
Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery	479
Health Visitors	21
977	

(d) The production of nursing manpower is the responsibility of individual State Governments. The Central Government has, however, been supporting the States by providing technical guidance, training facilities for teachers and encouraging the establishment of new schools with substantial intake of SC/ST girls. The possibility of availing of external assistance for supporting the expansion of nurses

training facilities in the States is also being explored.

(e) to (g) There are no restrictions on the establishment of nurses training centres in the private sector except to maintain standards set out by the Nursing Councils.

Coal Mines

*360. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to lease out certain coal mines to the Private sector;

(b) if so, the norms laid down in this regard;

(c) whether those coal mines which are proposed to be leased out to the private sector have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated coal reserves therein;

(e) whether the Government have also received offers from some private sector institutions in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended on 9.6.1993 to allow private sector participation in coal mining operations for captive consumption for power generation, setting up of washeries and other end uses that may be notified by the Govt. in addition to earlier provision for making iron and steel. There is no proposal

to lease any existing mine of the coal companies.

(b) to (d) Coal India Ltd. has identified

40 coal mining blocks for allocation to private sector for coal mining for captive mining. The company-wise details and the quantity of estimated reserves are as under :

<i>Coal companies</i>	<i>No. of blocks identified for captive mining</i>	<i>Estimated Reserves</i>
		<i>(Million tonnes)</i>
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	7	4081
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	9	3759
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	10	957
Nothern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	1	242
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	4	1201
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	9	2807
Total	40	13047

The following are the guidelines adopted for allocation of blocks to the private sector for captive mining:

(i) Preferably blocks in green field areas where basic infrastructure like road, rail links etc. is yet to be developed should be given to the private sector. The areas where CIL has already invested in creating such infrastructure for opening new mines should not be handed over to the private sector, except on reimbursement of costs.

(ii) The blocks offered to private sector should be at reasonable

distance from existing mines and projects of CIL in order to avoid operational problems.

- (iii) Blocks already identified for development by CIL where adequate funding is on hand or in sight should not be offered to the private sector.
- (iv) Private sector should be asked to bear full cost of exploration in these blocks which may be offered.
- (v) For identifying blocks the requirement of coal for about 30 years would be considered.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Out of total of 25 proposals received for captive mining for power generation and for making iron and steel, 21 proposals are from private sector.

[*English*]

Leprosy Eradication Centres

3327. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leprosy eradication centres functioning in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) the assistance provided to these centres by the Union Government during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) whether patients are being provided medicines free of cost in these centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) 433 Leprosy Centres are functioning in Andhra Pradesh at present.

(b) Assistance, in cash and kind, provided by the Central Government to the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Assistance</i>
1992-93	288.38
1993-94	211.34

Further allocation to the Leprosy Centres is done by the State Govt. Apart from this, Rs. 357.50 lakhs were also given to the District Leprosy Societies during the above period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), anti leprosy treatment, reconstructive surgery and deformity and ulcer care services are provided to all the leprosy patients free of cost.

(e) Does not arise.

Children Film Festival

3328. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to organise Children Film Festival, 1994 in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the place selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (N'CYP), Bombay, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, has a contractual arrangement with the Gujarat Film Development Corporation for conducting exhibition of children's films produced by N'CYP at various places in the State of Gujarat. The Gujarat Film Development Corporation has already conducted these festivals in Rajkot and Surendranagar districts in July 1994. Further, they propose to conduct festivals in the following districts

during 1994 :-

1. Ahmedabad	August 1994
2. Kheda	August 1994
3. Mehsna	September 1994
4. Banaskantha	October 1994
5. Junagadh	October 1994
6. Bhavnagar	November 1994
7. Surat	November 1994
8. Kutch	December 1994
9. Valsad	December 1994
10. Bulsar	August/ September 1994

Cinematograph Rules

3329. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for amending the definition of 'Place of Production' in the Cinematograph Rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A proposal was received for amending the definition of 'Place of Production' of film as provided in the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. This was in the

context of Malayalam films being certified at present at Madras instead of Thiruvananthapuram. The proposal was examined and it was felt that there was no case for any change in the rules, for the present.

Indian Systems of Medicine

3330. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of funds is mainly responsible for slow growth of Indian Systems of Medicine; and

(b) if so, the provision of funds made for promotion and development of the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy during the Eighth five year plan *vis-a-vis*. Seventh five year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) As against Rs. 43.25 crores allocated to the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy from the Central Sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 88.00 crores has been provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Film and Television Institute of India

3331. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any demand to give a status of independent autonomous body to the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government state : thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The Film and Television Institute of India is already an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Terrorist Incidents in UTs

3332. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

(a) the details of terrorist incidents which took place in various Union Territories during 1992, 1993 and 1994 so far; and

(b) the remedial measures taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) The number of terrorist incidents reported in Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh during the year 1992, 1993 and 1994 (upto 30.6.94) is as under : -

		Delhi			Chandigarh		
		1992 -	1993 - 1994 (upto 30.6.94)	1992 -	1993 - 1994 (upto 11.8.94)		
(i)	Bomb blast	11	5	3	-	-	-
(ii)	Terrorist activities (other than Bomb blasts)	10	4	-	7	-	-

No such terrorist incident has been reported in any other Union Territory.

: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(b) The steps taken to curb terrorist activities in the Capital include information of an Anti-Terrorist Cells in each Police District; deployment of armed pickets at vulnerable/strategic points; intensive mobile patrolling; distribution of educative literature amongst the people to make them more vigilant; deployment of spotters; display of photos of known terrorists at public places; stationing of PCR vehicles at strategic places; and co-ordination meetings with the adjoining States.

Drinking Water

3333. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK

(a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water in various districts of Uttar Pradesh due to continuous fall in ground water;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to seek World Bank assistance to solve this problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Union Govern-

ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Government has not received any report from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding shortage of drinking water in various districts of the State. All identified villages having drinking water problems in the State have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Integrated Project, prepared by the State Government for obtaining assistance from the World Bank aims at providing drinking water supply and environmental sanitation projects, Health Education, community participation etc. in about 2500 villages to cover 25 districts of Uttar Pradesh (Uttarkashi, Tehri, Chamoli, Pauri, Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Bijnour, Agra, Mathura, Firozabad, Jalawan, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamipur, Banda, Raibareli, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Sobhadra, Gorakhpur, Deoria, and Azamgarh). These districts and villages are drought prone, located in hilly and rocky terrains or have water quality problems. The project cost would be about Rs. 4500 million or US \$ 150 million.

(e) The Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Economic Affairs), are having negotiations with the World Bank for obtaining assistance for the project.

Seizure of Arms

3334. **SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of sophisticated arms and ammunition was seized in Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry to ascertain the country from which such arms were brought;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) As per available information, a large quantity of arms, ammunition and explosives, including AK-series rifles, 1 UMG, rocket launchers, grenades, etc., were seized in an operation in Baramulla District on 15th July, 1994.

(c) to (e) Such arms and equipment are being smuggled into the State from Pakistan which continues to aid and abet terrorism and subversion in Jammu and Kashmir by providing arms, training, funds, sanctuaries and logistical support to the militants. Apart from continuing sustained vigil and operations with a view to flush out militants, check infiltration and contain violence, Government have strongly urged Pakistan on several occasions and at various levels to stop its support to subversion and terrorism in the State. Government have also consistently been apprising the international community of the dangers inherent in the support being extended by Pakistan to terrorism.

Irrigation Projects

3335. **SHRI N.J. RATHVA :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be

pleased to state :

(a) the total funds allocated by the Union Government to Gujarat for on going irrigation projects and modernisation of projects/canals during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for additional assistance for timely completion of these projects;

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the present status of ongoing projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 485.98 crores for major and medium irrigation sector including Extension/Renovation/Modernisation Schemes of Gujarat for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(b) and (c) No request for additional assistance for ongoing major and medium irrigation projects during the current financial year has been received from the Government of Gujarat. However, the additional Central assistance of Rs. 550 crores for completion of Sardar Sarovar Project due to its disengagement from the World Bank Group Assistance has been agreed to.

(d) A Statement giving details of ongoing major, medium and Extension/Renovation/Modernisation Irrigation Projects in Gujarat is attached.

Statement

Details of Ongoing Major, Medium and ERM Irrigation Projects in Gujarat					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Major	Medium	ERM	
1.	Number of Ongoing Projects Approved	3	4	5	
	Unapproved	9	24	8	
		-	1	4 (Two approved by Technical Advisory Committee)	
			25	12	
	Total	9			
2.	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	6600.21	139.04	320.31	
	Original				
	Latest	9365.25	628.25	445.77	
3.	Expenditure upto 3/93 (Rs. crores)	3177.02	528.32	330.02	

S/No.	Particulars	Major	Medium	ERM
1	2	3	4	5
4.	VIII Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)	3090.20	95.12	99.83
5.	Anticipated expenditure (during 1993-94 (Rs. crores)	1252.70	24.26	29.75
6.	Outlay for 1994-95 as proposed by State Government (Rs. crores)	1375.05	41.93	38.90
7.	No. of Projects scheduled for (completion in VIII Plan)	7	25	11

ERM = Extension/Renovation/Modernisation.

Doordarshan Programmes

3336. PROF. UMMAREDDY
 VENKATESWARLU :
 SHRI TARA SINGH :
 SHRI V. SREENIVASA
 PRASAD :
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR
 MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "DD unfazed by invasion from skies" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated July 25, 1994;

(b) if so, the manner in which Doordarshan proposes to counter effectively the continued invasion from the skies and high competition in this age of satellite communication by some Indian and Asian networks and to maintain its larger viewership by offering a diverse range of programmes;

(c) the revenue earned by Doordarshan from Metro Channel during this year; and

(d) the manner in which this amount is proposed to be utilised to improve and expand its programmes and transmission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO)
 : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This task is being accomplished by Doordarshan through the telecast of better quality programmes, expansion of its terrestrial network and introduction of additional satellite regional language channels.

(c) Rs. 14.47 crores (gross) during April, 1994 to June, 1994.

(d) The software and hardware requirements of Doordarshan would continue to be met from within the budget approved for this purpose by Parliament.

Arrangements for Amarnath Yatra

3337. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :
 SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI
 BHANDARI :
 SHRI PANKAJ
 CHOWDHARY :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI
 VAJPAYEE :
 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Operation Amarnath Trek' appearing in the 'Hindu' (Delhi Edition) dated July 30, 1994;

(b) if so, whether in the wake of threat given by militants to disrupt and attack pilgrims coming from all over the country for the annual Amarnath Yatra in Kashmir, the district and police employees of Anantnag have dissociated themselves from making arrangements for the pilgrims;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them;

(d) whether the migration of the local population of Pahalgam and nearby villages which provide ration, ponies, tents and other services to the pilgrims has also jeopardised the arrangements for the Yatra;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have held any meetings to discuss the issue in the recent past; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (g) Government is aware of the Press Report referred to in the Question. It is true that a threat was issued by the terrorist outfit Harkat-Ul-Ansar, which was endorsed by certain other terrorist/secessionist groups, against the Amarnath Yatra and the employees and private persons/groups who traditionally provide services and are involved in the Yatra arrangements. However, it is incorrect that the Deputy Commissioner and Senior Superintendent of Police, Anantnag, and other police personnel have dissociated themselves from the yatra arrangements.

After detailed reviews and discussions at the State and Central Government levels, the State Government have made elaborate arrangements to provide security for the Yatra and for other services and logistics like porters, ponies, camps, langars, etc. to avoid any difficulties and hardships to the pilgrims and the yatra has already commenced on 10.8.94. It would not be in public interest to disclose the details of the arrangements which have been made by pooling in the resources and manpower from within the State with the assistance of the Army and the Para Military Forces already deployed in the State.

Revenue Earnings by Doordarshan

3338. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan has made

any plan to increase its revenue earnings in the next two years;

(b) if so, the projected revenue earnings for 1995-96 and 1996-97; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to use the revenue earnings to bring improvements in the quality of programmes ?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Doordarshan's commercial revenue earnings which have been rising over the years were Rs. 372.98 crores during 1993-94. This figure is expected to increase during the next two financial years.

(c) It is Doordarshan's constant endeavour to optimally utilise the budget approved by Parliament, *inter-alia*, for meeting its software requirement.

Developmental Schemes in J & K

3339. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to accelerating the process of economic development in J & K, the Union Government have decided to resume the work of stalled projects as well as start new developmental projects in all regions of the State;

(b) if so, the details of the old and the new developmental projects envisaged;

(c) the amount of expenditure involved in each such project;

(d) whether there is any administrative

machinery in his Ministry or PMO to monitor the manner in which the Central developmental funds released in the recent past were spent by the State Administration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) The Central Government has been conducting regular reviews and discussions with the State Government officials, both in Delhi and in Jammu and Kashmir, with the aim of stepping up the pace of implementation of various schemes and projects in the State, and to identify the difficulties and ways of overcoming them, including the provision of additional resources under various Central Schemes. Following the various reviews, additional funds/projects have been allocated under the Rural Development Programmes such as JRY, IRDP, TRYSEM, Rural Water Supply etc., additional projects under the ICDS projects for Industrial Infrastructure, Food-Processing and Khadi and Village Industry Sectors; assistance for restoration of damaged schools; augmentation of medical and ambulatory services; extension of the Revamped Public Distribution System to 23 additional Blocks in the State; etc.

Detailed reviews have been made periodically by the Minister of State for Internal Security. Teams of Central Secretaries and senior officials have been visiting the State for detailed follow up discussions and monitoring and review of various programmes. A Committee headed by Secretary to PM has also been set up to monitor and review the position on a continuing basis.

Cancer Patients

3340. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a alarming rise in the number of mouth and throat cancer patients in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such patients detected and undergoing treatment as on June 30, 1994 in each State; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise figures of mouth and throat cancer patients are not available.

(d) Under National Cancer Control Programme, emphasis is laid on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities. A number of schemes have accordingly been initiated from the year 1990-91. The Government have also initiated several measures like education about the ill-effects of tobacco and prohibition of smoking in public places.

[*Translation*]

Effectiveness of Polio Vaccine

3341. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to

state :

[English]

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to maintain the effectiveness of Polio Vaccine in far flung villages of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the extent to which success has been achieved on the basis of preliminary tests conducted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Under the Universal Immunisation Programme, an elaborate Cold Chain network consisting of storage and transport facilities exists to maintain the effectiveness of Polio Vaccine in far flung villages of the country.

(b) Following equipment have so far been supplied to States for effective maintenance of Cold Chain System.

Walk in Cold Rooms	113
Refrigerators	19,969
Freezers	20,233
Cold Boxes	43,164
Vaccine Carriers	1,94,670
Day Carriers	1,86,031

To test the success of Cold Chain, States have been requested to lift the samples of Polio Vaccine which are tested at laboratories located at different places. The test results for 1993 indicate that 89.51% of samples tested were found satisfactory.

Weather Forecasting

3342. DR. SUDHIR RAY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to give advance information of natural calamities specially for flood havoc to the flood prone areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Advance information/forecasts are given to the local authorities in the field for natural calamities namely, cyclones and floods to take timely preventive/precautionary measures.

(b) Central Government has established a network of 157 flood forecasting stations at critical locations on most of the major interests rivers of the country. Flood forecasts are issued at regular intervals during monsoon. Central Government has also established organisational set up for observing and forecasting of cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Cyclone warnings are provided through six cyclone warning centres located at Calcutta, Bhubaneshwar, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Bombay and Ahmedabad.

[Translation]

Telecast of Congress Rally

3343. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH

SHAKYA :

SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

(f) Does not arise.

Attempt to Infiltrate into Kashmir

3344. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Zee TV gaining mileage' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated July 16, 1994;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Doordarshan assisted in making various arrangements for direct telecast of Congress rally held in Delhi on July 14, 1994 on Zee TV;

(c) if so, the details of the arrangements made by the Delhi Doordarshan;

(d) whether Delhi Doordarshan had charged money from Zee TV for providing this assistance;

(e) if so, the amount thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The technical facilities were provided by Doordarshan to Zee TV on payment in accordance with its practice of offering such facilities to domestic and foreign users.

(d) and (e) Doordarshan have raised a bill for an amount of Rs. 5.17 lakhs on M/s. Zee TV.

(a) the number of attempts made by Pak trained terrorists to infiltrate into Kashmir during the last five months;

(b) the number of occasions on which such attempts were foiled;

(c) the number of terrorists and security personnel killed and injured in these incidents;

(d) the number of terrorists arrested and the quantity of arms and ammunition seized from them; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) According to available information 19 infiltration attempts into Kashmir were intercepted by the security forces during the last five months (16th March to 15th August, 1994). All these attempts were successfully foiled. As a result of the operations conducted by the security forces along the Line of Control during the above said period, 86 militants were killed and 32 apprehended; 191 weapons which include rifles of AK Series, UMGs pistols, rockets rocket launchers and 184695 rounds of ammunition were recovered. Four security force personnel were killed and 11 injured in these operations.

Due to the vast area and difficult nature of the terrain, it is not possible to hermetically seal the line of Control. However, efforts are being made to check infiltration/exfiltration by deploying and re-deploying the forces, intensified vigil and patrolling as also by dominating the known and likely infiltration routes.

Union Government during the last three years; and

(b) the funds allocated by the Union Government to Bihar for ongoing major, medium and minor irrigation projects during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 ?

Irrigation Projects

3345. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation projects of Bihar cleared by the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The details of the projects accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission are as under :-

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Benefits (thousand hect.)
1.	1991-92	(i) Panchkhero Reservoir	954.90	3238
		(ii) Kansjore Reservoir	2090.80	7639
		(iii) Bhairwa Reservoir	2018.85	4524
2.	1992-93	Kesho Reservoir	1614.00	3845
3.	1993-94	Nil		

(b) Details of approved outlay for major, medium and minor irrigation projects are given below:-

Year	Major & Medium Approved	Irrigation Revised	Minor Irrigation Approved	Minor Irrigation Revised
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1992-93	30353	12510	17248	7000
1993-94	31900	13950	18127	3563
1994-95	31900	-	18127	-

English]

Meeting of Secretaries of I & B

3346. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Secretaries of Information and Broadcasting Ministries was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and decisions arrived at the meeting; and

(c) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A meeting of State Information Secretaries and Directors of Public Information of State Governments was held in New Delhi on 23rd June, 1994.

The issues discussed at the meeting broadly covered films, electronic media, and print and inter personal media.

The thrust of the deliberations on the films include rationalisation of Entertainment Tax, providing incentive to cinema theatres particularly in view of the stiff competition faced from cable TV and video parlours, promoting children film festivals by granting of total exemption of Entertainment Tax, creating right awareness about effective enforcement of the Cinematograph Act and evolving holistic approach to curb sex and violence in films.

The focus on the electronic media

was on establishing of Advisory Committees for AIR and Doordarshan in the States, providing adequate security measures to the electronic media in view of the sensitivity involved, reaching the messages, facilities and benefits of development programmes of the Government to the masses, countering the anti-India propaganda launched by certain countries, especially in the border areas, special treatment to the North East region for coverage in view of their close proximity to foreign transmitters and timely servicing and maintenance of equipments for the electronic media.

Issues on the print and inter personal media that were discussed include ascertaining the actual figures of circulation of newspapers for allocation of newsprint and empanelment for advertisements, organising of press tours to get first hand view of development programmes, strengthening Field Units, such as, DFP for more intensive grass root activities and ensuring better coordination between Media Units of the Central Government and the State Departments by reactivating the Inter Media Publicity Coordination Committees.

The following steps have so far been initiated as a follow up action to the recommendations made at the meeting:

- (i) Rules are being amended to provide for a minimum attendance of one women in the examining committee of two members in the case of short film and two women in an examining committee of 5 members in case of feature films to check sex and violence.

- (ii) The Censor Certificate form is

being amended to include the names of the members of the examining committee/revising committee/Films Certification Appellate Tribunal who have cleared the film.

(iii) Rules are being amended for a statutory provision for giving 50% representation to women in the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and its advisory panels.

(iv) Prescribing minimum attendance of women to the extent of 50% of members present at the meeting of revising committee, which normally consists of 10 members.

(v) The CBFC has been requested to write to the film industry associations to ascertain from film producers regarding:

(a) Detailed script particularly of song and fight sequences and get pre-censorship advice from the Board, before the film is produced. This will be purely on an informal basis and without any binding on the producers or the Board. Such pre-censorship advice will be in the interest of the producers.

(b) To have the lyrics of songs cleared by the Board before they are recorded so that there is no censor problem at a later stage.

(vi) The Information Secretaries of State Governments have as-

sured of their full cooperation to provide security and other infrastructural facilities for All India Radio and Doordarshan. This also includes facilities for speedy execution of projects of the electronic media in different parts of the country with a view to expanding their networks.

(vii) On the issues relating to countering the adverse propaganda launched by certain countries particularly on border areas and to strengthen the coverage for North-Eastern States, the Ministry is already seized of this exercise subject to availability of funds.

(viii) The Chairpersons of the Inter-Media Publicity Coordination Committees have been made the focal point for two way communication between the Ministry, State Government Departments and the Media on one hand and the people on the other. A regular consultative mechanism has been evolved by addressing the IMPCC Chairpersons on major issues and development strategies to ensure that the messages and information reach the targetted beneficiaries. An effective feedback system has also been formulated in order to ascertain and evaluate media coverage in the grass-roots.

(ix) A Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Principal Information Officer is reviewing the provisions of the Press and

Registration of Books Act with a view to simplifying the procedures.

Bonus to NSFDC Employees

3347. SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of National Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation are being granted bonus on the pattern of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether bonus has been granted in the year 1993 to the employees of the Corporation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation was set up by the Government of India on 8th February, 1989 as a Government Company not for profit under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

As per sub-section V(c) of the Section 32 of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, employees employed by institutions established 'not for profit' are statutorily exempt from payment of bonus under this Act.

Doordarshan Kendra, Guwahati

3348. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Doordarshan Kendra Guwahati has initiated changes in its schedules recently to make the programmes more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the new popular programmes that have been undertaken so far;

(d) whether any initiatives has been taken to make programmes for farmers based on weather; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Doordarshan Kendra, Guwahati has made following changes in its schedule:

(i) Increase in duration of agricultural and rural development programmes to 25 minutes five days a week;

(ii) Increase in frequency of sponsored serials from three to four days a week;

(iii) Introduction of Science Magazine programme once a month.

(iv) Introduction of Assamese version of 'Turning Point' fortnightly;

(v) Introduction of a weekly programme 'Sambad Prabha' based on the main events of the week; and

(vi) 'Chitramanjri' based on

- Assamese films songs every week.
- (d) The Agriculture programmes include information about weather.
- (e) Does not arise.

Surplus Coal Production

3349. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the coal companies which have surplus production of coal during the last three years; and

(b) the overall performance of these coal companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)
: (a) and (b) The production performance of subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) and North Eastern Coalfields (which is directly under CIL) against their targets for the last three years was as below:

(Data provisional)
(In Million Tonnes)

Company	1993-94		1992-93		1991-92	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	25.50	22.60	26.50	24.05	24.50	24.51
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	28.10	29.03	28.00	28.06	28.00	27.00
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	33.50	33.52	32.00	32.38	31.00	31.22
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	31.40	31.41	30.70	30.70	31.60	30.89
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	26.00	26.51	25.00	25.75	24.60	24.74
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	46.60	47.63	44.88	46.04	62.00	64.85

Company	1993-94		1992-93		1991-92	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	23.80	24.30	21.92	23.14		
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	1.10	1.20	1.00	1.10	0.70	0.85
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	216.00	216.10	210.00	211.22	203.00	204.16

In the year 1991-92 ECL, CCL, WCL, SECL and NEC have exceeded the targeted production. In the year 1992-93 except ECL & NCL all other companies have exceeded the targeted production. In the year 1993-94, except ECL all other companies have exceeded the targeted production.

Coal Mafia Activities in Coalfields

3350. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the activities of coal mafia are on the increase in the several coalfields;
- (b) whether the Government have identified those areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken to stop the activities of coal mafia and pilferage of coal in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA). (a) No, Sir. Coal mafia activities are not on the increase in the areas under the jurisdiction of coal companies.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.
- (d) Following steps are taken in order to prevent the coal mafia activities and pilferage of coal in the above areas:-

- (i) Intensive patrolling by the Central Industrial Security Force and security personnel of coal companies.
- (ii) Close liaison with the State/District

authorities.

- (iii) Raids by CISF and local police on illegal coal depots.
- (iv) Surprise checks/raids by security personnel.
- (v) Handing over of miscreants to the police and lodging of FIRs.

[Translation]

Requirement of Coal

3351. SHRI LAKSHMINARAIN MANI TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantity of coal required to meet the requirement of various industrial groups and domestic consumption during 1994-95 and during the next three years;
- (b) whether the Coal Sector Public Undertakings have taken any steps to meet the requirement of coal; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The latest projection of Demand of Raw coal in country assessed by Planning Commission for year 1994-95 is 268.50 m.t. Demand projected by Planning Commission at the time of formulation of 8th Plan, for year 1996-97 (terminal year of 8th Plan) is 311.00 m.t.

- (b) and (c) The coal companies are confident of meeting the coal demand in 1994-95 and subsequent years. However steps taken to meet coal demand in country *inter alia* include opening of new mines. Modernisation of existing mines,

application of new technology, ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructure facilities, better capacity utilisation and maintaining good industrial relation

[English]

Coal Mine Workers

3352 SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of coal mine workers are working under hazardous conditions in the country,

(b) if so the details of safety and other measures taken in this regard, and

(c) the compensation being given to the victims/next-of-kin in case of death/fatal injuries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a) and (b) Coal mining being a continuous struggle against the forces of nature is globally acknowledged as the most hazardous of all peacetime vocations. Hazards of strata movement, fires, gas, water etc., are always existing in the coal mines

To comment the hazards, the mine operations are conducted as per the provisions of safety legislations such as the Mines Act 1952 the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and Rules, Orders and Bye-laws made thereunder

(c) The amount of compensation in case of fatal injury is worked out as per

provisions contained in Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, and is based on the age and monthly earnings of the workers. In addition to the above, the following amount is paid to the dependants of a deceased worker -

(i) Funeral expenses	Rs 600
(ii) Ex-gratia amount	Rs 10,000
(iii) Amount under Life Cover Scheme	Rs 15,000

In addition employment to one of the dependents of the deceased is also offered or in the alternative pension is given to the widow

Schemes under Ambedkar Centenary

3353 SHR SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the brief particulars of the projects/schemes in connection with the Ambedkar Centenary,

(b) the estimated cost of those projects/schemes,

(c) the status of those schemes/projects as on March 31, 1994, and

(d) the estimated date for the completion of those schemes/projects which are incomplete?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) to (d) A Statement is attached

STATEMENT	Name of the Project/ Scheme	Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme	Estimated Costs	Status Report	Estimated date of completion
	1. Film on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	A full length colour feature film of international standard on the life and achievements of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in English Hindi and dubbing in other regional languages.	Rs. 6.6 crores	Director and Adviser appointed Rs. 4.00 crores already released script is complete. Production is likely to commence soon.	January, 1996
	2. Publication of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's work	Translation and Publication of speeches & writings of Baba Sahab Dr. B.R. Ambedkar into Hindi and other regional languages.	Rs. 4.05 crores	Work on Translation & Publication of Dr. Ambedkar's writings his speeches is in full swing under the aegies of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. Five volumes each in Hindi & Tamil, two volumes in Gujarati and one volume in Punjabi have already been	Likely to be completed by 1996.

Name of the Project Scheme	Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme	Estimated Costs	Status Report	Estimated date of completion
3. Erection of Statues.	The Scheme of erection of ten statues of Baba Sahab at Bodh Gaya, Bombay, Yenwada, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Shimla Thiruvananthapuram are to be implemented by States/UTs.	Rs. 40 Lakhs	Funds have already been released to the concerned State Govts & UT Admns. @ Rs. 4 lakhs per statue. Statutes at Shimla, Chandigarh, Mysore, and Madras have already been erected. Work regarding erection of other statues are in progress.	1994-95
4. Setting up Library	To set up Dr. Ambedkar National Public Library	Rs. 5.5 crores	Land for Dr. Ambedkar National Public Library has been allotted on Janpath near Hotel Meridien	1996-97

Name of the Project/ Scheme	Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme	Estimated Costs	Status Report	Estimated date of completion
5. Setting up Ambedkar Chairs.	This is to set up Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in Universities in different disciplines.	Rs. 1.00 crore	8 Chairs have been sanctioned i.e.	<p>in the Institutional Area between Raisina Road and Dr. B.P. Road. Necessary work regarding planning and designing of the library is in process.</p> <p>Rs. 5.5 crores released to Dr. Ambedkar Foundation in March, 1992.</p>
			1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (UP), Law.	<p>2. Baba Sahab Dr. Ambedkar</p> <p>National Institute of Social Science and Research (BANISS)</p> <p>MHOW, Indore University (MP)</p> <p>Religion and Social Development.</p>

Name of the Project/ Scheme	Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme	Estimated Costs	Status Report	Estimated date of completion
	3. Jawahar Lal Nehru university, New Delhi, Sociology.			
	4. Nagarjuna University, Guntur (AP), Social Policy - Social Action.			
	5. Nagpur University - History of Dalit Movements.			
	6. National Institute of Social Work and Social Sciences (NISWASS). Bhubaneswar, Utkal University (Orissa) Social Work.			
	7. University of Calcutta - Anthro- pology			
	8. University of Madras - Econoics. Out of these, 4 Chairs in the			

Name of the Project/ Scheme	Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme	Estimated Costs	Status Report	Estimated date of completion
	Universities of Aligarh, Nagar-juna, Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences and Research, Mhow,	Near Indore (MP), NISWASS, Utkal University (Orissa) have become operational. Appointment of the Professors for the other Chairs is in progress. Rs. 1 crore released in 1991-92.	On going scheme to be implemented every year.	
6. Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowship	This is to award 4 fellowships each year for higher studies abroad to meritorious students irrespective of caste and religion.	Rs. 1.00 crore	Four Fellowships are being awarded every year since 1992-93. Eight Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowships have so far been awarded. Rs. one crore given to Foundation in March, 1992.	

<i>Name of the Project/ Scheme</i>	<i>Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Costs</i>	<i>Status Report</i>	<i>Estimated date of completion</i>
7. Dr. Ambedkar National Award	Dr. Ambedkar National Award of Rs. 10 lakhs has been instituted for Social Understanding and Upliftment of Weaker Sections.	Rs. 1.00 crore	Awards for the year 1993 already finalised. Presentation to be organised shortly. Award for 1994 likely to be finalised by Dec. 1994. Rs. one crore released to Foundation in March, 1994.	On going scheme, to be implemented every year.
8. Dr. Ambedkar International Award.	Dr. Ambedkar International Award for Social Change of the value of Rs. 15 lakhs.	Rs. 2.50 crores.	Being instituted. Code of Procedure approved by the Government.	On going for every year.
<i>Name of the Project/ Scheme</i>	<i>Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Costs</i>	<i>Status Report</i>	<i>Estimated date of completion</i>
9. Setting up Memorial	Setting up an Memorial at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi where Baba Saheb breathed	to be firmed up.	Acquisition proceedings for acquiring 26, Alipur Road, where Baba Saheb breathed his last on 6th December,	1996.

Name of the Project/ Scheme	Brief particulars of the Project/Scheme	Estimated Costs	Status Report	Estimated date of completion
			1956. are in progress in Delhi Administration. Necessary planning and designing of the Memorial to be put up their is in hand. Dr. Ambedkar Memorial at the site will be put up after the site is acquired by Delhi Administration.	
10.	Museum	A Museum to preserve the Relics of Baba Saheb established by Symbiosis Society, Pune.	Rs. 10 Lakhs	Relics have been preserved and Museum established at Pune.
11.	Cultural Programme	All India Dalit Adivasi Lok Kala Mahotsav	Rs. 7 lakhs	The event was organised at Nagpur at which 36 troupe from States/UT participated on 16th October, 1991.

Expansion/Modernisation of AIR Station

3354. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion/modernisation of AIR station at Calicut and FM station of AIR, Cannanore in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the allocation made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a scheme to upgrade the existing 10 KW MW transmitter to 100 KW MW transmitter at All India Radio, Calicut at a capital cost of Rs. 256.30 lacs. The All India Radio station at Cannanore with 2 x 3 KW FM transmitter, Multi purpose studio, etc. is a full fledged radio station, commissioned on 4.5.1991. There is no proposal for expansion/modernisation of this station, at present.

[*Translation*]

Infiltration of Terrorists

3355. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that terrorists are infiltrating into

our country after getting training in training camps across the border;

(b) if so, the number of terrorists/infiltrators killed, arrested and surrendered on the borders and the quantum of arms and ammunition recovered from them during each of the last three years, sector-wise;

(c) the number of women among them;

(d) the countries to which the arrested persons belong; and

(e) the steps being taken to check such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(e) Border security and policing have been tightened all along the border. The matter has also been taken up with neighbouring countries through diplomatic channels emphasising upon them not to allow the use of their territory for activities directed against India.

[*English*]

Militant Activities

3356. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high powered core group of Directors General of Police was set up to counter the increasing insur-

gency and militant activities in the northern States particularly in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any success has been achieved in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) A Core Group of the Police Chiefs of Northern States has been constituted to counter the insurgency and militant activities and also to ensure better coordination and speedy action among State Security Forces. It has been holding its periodical meetings. Some militants have been apprehended in the capital and results are encouraging.

Propaganda Against India on Kashmir

3357. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Opening up Kashmir to scrutiny turns government smiles into frowns" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated June 5, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to combat malicious propaganda being made against India on Kashmir issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) Government are aware of the report in question. The views expressed in the report do not reflect the policy of the Government. The Government continue to follow a policy of transparency in respect of J & K. Counteracting Pakistan's anti-India propaganda on Kashmir remains an ongoing process. Swift, comprehensive and effective action is being taken to counter Pakistan's false and motivated propaganda. Factual information is also being regularly provided to decision makers, the media and the Governments of other countries through the Indian Missions abroad as well as through other channels within the country and outside.

[Translation]

Encroachment of Wakf Land

3358. **DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding the encroachment of vast land of Delhi Wakf Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Skirmishes between Indo-Bangla
Security Forces**

3359 SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether skirmishes between Indian and Bangladesh security forces have been reported during the last three years

(b) if so, the number thereof,

(c) the loss of life and property suf-

fered in these skirmishes,

(d) whether the Government have lodged a protest with the Government of Bangladesh in this regard, and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government of Bangladesh thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI PM SAYEED) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The year-wise details are as below -

Year	No. of cases	Loss of life	Loss of property
1992	1	One BSF Personnel sustained injury	-
1993	5	(i) Two Indian citizen died (ii) One Indian cultivator and one school boy sustained minor injuries	One Power Tiller used by Indian cultivators damaged
1994 (upto 28 July)	5	-	-

(d) and (e) Strong protest were lodged by the Border Security Force with the Bangladesh Rifles on each occasion. The matter has been discussed in detail during the talks between Directors General of BSF and Bangladesh Rifles held in January 1994. This issue was also discussed in the first meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Working Group and both sides agreed to continue to hold talks to sort out differences in areas of vital interests and to resolve them in a co-operative manner.

**Activities of Militant Organisation
in J & K**

3360 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a pro-Pakistan militant outfit has asked tourists to leave the Kashmir Valley within three days as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated June 3, 1994,

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the warning issued by the militant outfit Allah Tigers to tourists as reported in the newsreport in question.

(c) Sustained efforts are being made by the Government and the security forces to contain violence and improve the security environment so that tourist activity in the State can be revived.

Amnesty International

3361. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN :
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Amnesty International has criticised the Union Government for placing 'severe limitations' on the powers, mandate and methodology of the National Human Rights Commission;

(b) if so, the observations made by the Amnesty International in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Amnesty International in its Annual Report, 1994 also welcomed the establishment of a

National Human Rights Commission but criticised the severe limitations placed on its powers, mandate and methodology.

(b) and (c) Widespread consultations were held by Government while formulating the proposal for setting up the Commission. After the Bill for Protection of Human Rights was introduced, it was thoroughly deliberated upon by the Standing Committee of Parliament for the Home Ministry. The relevant statute under which the Commission was constituted, viz. the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 was passed after due deliberations in both the Houses of Parliament during which these issues raised by the Amnesty International at that time were also considered. Under these circumstances, it is not considered necessary to react to the observations made in the 1994 Annual Report of Amnesty International.

Asia Watch Report

3362. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report entitled 'No End in Sight : Human Rights Villiations in Assam' released by Asia Watch in April, 1994; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Government has not come across such a report released by Asia Watch in April, 1994.

(b) Does not arise.

**Medical Treatment of Terrorist
Prisoners**

3363 SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH
DRONA Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been
misutilisation of Government funds meant
for Medical treatment of terrorist prisoners
in Jammu and Kashmir

(b) If so the details of such instances
which came to the notice of the
Government during each of the last three
years and the current year so far and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
RAJESH PILOT) (a) to (c) According to
information made available by the State
Government no instance of misutilisation
of Government funds meant for treatment
of prisoners in J & K Jails has come to
their notice -

Irregularities by NGO's

3364 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI
SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV
SHRI CHHED PASWAN

Will the Minister of WELFARE be
pleased to state

(1) whether the Government have
received any complaints regarding financial
irregularities/misuse of funds by the
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's)
in the country during last three years,

(b) also the date thereof, and

(c) the action taken by the Govern-
ment against such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE
(SHRI SITARAM KESARI) (a) to (c) The
information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the House

Medical Colleges

3365 SHRI N. DEMONI Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of unrecognised
Medical and Dental Colleges in each
State;

(b) the reasons for such a large
number of those colleges and

(c) the action taken by the Govern-
ment against these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR G. SILVERA) (a) The
State/Union Territory wise number of
unrecognised medical and Dental Col-
leges as reported by Medical and Dental
Councils of India is in the attached State-
ment I and II respectively

(b) and (c) Medical and Dental Col-
leges can be opened now only after ob-
taining prior permission of the Govern-
ment of India under the Indian Medical
Council (Amendment) Act 1992 and the
Dentists (Amendment) Act 1993, Earlier
no such prior permission was required

Statement - I**Number of Unrecognised Medical Colleges**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Colleges
1.	Bihar	2
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
4.	Karnataka	1
5.	Maharashtra	15
6.	Rajasthan	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	2
8.	Chandigarh	1
Total		24

Statement - II**Number of Unrecognised Dental Colleges**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Bihar	11
3.	New Delhi	2
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Colleges
---------	------------------------------------	-----------------

7.	Karnataka	23
8.	Maharashtra	2
9.	Pondicherry	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	3
Total		50

[Translation]

Medicinal Plants

3366. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

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

(a) whether Bhojpatra plants grown in higher reaches of the Himalayas are used for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a steady decline of these plants due to growing demand; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase their number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bark of the Bhojpatra tree is aromatic and credited with some therapeutic properties.

(c) and (d) No over-exploitation for medicinal purposes has been reported.

[English]

Delegation of Powers**Minor Irrigation System**

3367 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give priority to schemes under minor irrigation and flood control during the Eighth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether full amount of grant-in-aid for minor irrigation and flood control has been released by the Union Government to the States/Union Territories during 1993-94, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PK THUNGON) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) For the Eighth Plan (1992-97), Minor irrigation and Flood Control have been allocated Rs 5977.26 crores and Rs 1623.37 crores respectively

(c) and (d) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects and schemes are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments from their own budgetary resources. There are, however, a few schemes having grant-in-aid component. The reasons for not releasing full amount of grant-in-aid during 1993-94 are non-receipt of complete proposals from States/UTs and non-sanction of schemes/proposals.

3368 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have allowed the Government of Delhi to take its decisions with regard to development projects in the Union Territory,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any limit has been fixed in this regard, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P M SAYEED) (a) to (d) The Administrator Delhi has been delegated powers to sanction expenditure on Plan Schemes/Projects other than those relating to works, costing upto Rs 5 Crores subject to observance of certain conditions. This delegation was made in 1986 with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure

AIR Stations and T.V. Transmitters

3369 SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the locations of AIR stations and TV transmitters functioning in Gujarat at present,

'(b) whether there is any proposal to
up more AIR stations and T.V. Trans-
ters in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH
DEO) : (a) As given in attached State-
ment - I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As given in the
attached Statement - II.

Locations where A/R and Doordarshan Transmitters are presently functioning in the State of Gujarat as referred to in reply to part (a) of the

Sabha unstarred question No 3269 for 18.8.94

ALL INDIA RADIO

II DOORDARSHAN

ALL INDIA RADIO	II DOORDARSHAN	HPT	LPT	VLPF
Rajkot	Ahmedabad			
Bhuj	Bhuj (Int)			
Vadodara	Dwarka			
Godhra	Rajkot			
Surat				
Ahwa				
		Ahwa	Ahwa	Kalupur
		Ambaji		
		Amreli		
		Bhabbar		
		Bharuch		
		Bhavnagar		
		Chhota Udaipur		
		Kosamba		

Mehsana

Dediapara

Dhorjee

Dohad

Godhara

Jammagar

Junagadh

Kevadia Colony

Khambat

Navsari

Palanpur

Patan

Songadh

Porbandar

Surat

Surendranagar

Tharad
Vadodara
Valsad
Veraval
Ahmedabad (DD - II)

Legend

HPT - High Power Transmitter

LPT - Low Power Transmitter

VLPT - Very Low Power Transmitter

STATEMENT - II

Proposed All India Radio/Doordarshan Schemes for Gujarat

STATEMENT - II			
<i>Proposed All India Radio/Doordarshan Schemes for Gujarat</i>			
I.	ALL INDIA RADIO	Place	Scheme
		Junagadh	Relay Centre for National Channel Programmes with 2 x 3 KW FM transmitter.
		Vadodara	Local Radio station with 2 x 3 KW FM transmitter.
		Ahmedabad	Replacement of existing 1 KW transmitter with 2 x 5 KW FM transmitter for Vividh Bharati Service.
II.	DOORDARSHAN		
		High Power Transmitter	Low Power Transmitter
		Bhuj	Dharangadhara
		Palitana	Netrang
		Ider	Devgadh Baria

Surat

Vadodara

Radhanpur

Junagadh

Mahuva

Mangol

Deesa

Rajula

Morvi

Nakhtarana

Palitana

Khambhalia

Rapar

Sanjeli/Santrampur

Amod

Mangrol

Deesa

Rajula

Bantva

Khambhalia

Jhagadia

Palitana

Khambhalia

Surat

Rajula

Khambhalia

Surat

Khambhalia

Surat

Surat

Amod

Surat

Surat

Mangrol

Surat

Surat

Bantva

Surat

Surat

Jhagadia

Surat

Sapwara

Lunawada

Jamjodhpur

Raigarh

Dokar

Nagpur

Vajrata

Dharampur

Ulmargaon

Modasa

Limbagdi

Dhundhokha

Dhari

Una

Dandi

Ageing Scenario

3370 DR RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Seminar on "Ageing Scenario in India by 2001" was held recently,

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the Seminar and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR C SILVERA) (a) A National Seminar on 'Ageing Scenario in India by 2001 AD' was held under the aegis of Age-Care India

(b) and (c) The recommendations, *inter-alia*, related to provision of health care, social and economic security and housing for the elderly

The aged can avail of medical facilities available at Government Hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries. Governments also have old age pension schemes for the elderly

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3371 PROF SAVITHRI AKSHMANAN Will the Minister of OAL be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government had procured one float Bucket Wheel Excavator for Neyveli Lignite Corporation,

(b) if so, whether it has been installed and is functioning as per schedule,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)

(a) to (d) Government of India has sanctioned NLCs Float Machine project (a Bucket Wheel Excavator of 1400 litre capacity-bridge type) for use in Mine I expansion and Mine II Expansion projects of NLC. Letter of Intent for procurement of the equipment has been issued in June, 1993. Supply of different components of the equipment has commenced in June, 1994. The equipment is expected to be commissioned in May 1996

[*Translation*]

De-Addiction Centres

3372 SHRI LALL BABU RAI
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of de-addiction and advisory centres for drug addicts functioning in the country at present, State/Union Territory-wise,

(b) the number of drug addicts benefited by these centres during 1993-94

(c) whether the Government propose

to open more such centres during 1994-95; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the locations thereof, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE
(SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) A State-

ment is attached.

(b) During 1993-94 about 3 lakh drug addicts were benefitted by these Centres.

(c) and (d) The setting up of more such Centres during 1994-95 will depend upon the need and seriousness of the problem in different parts of the country

STATEMENT

Number of Drug Abuse Prevention Centres (As on 30th June 1994)

S No	Name of the State/UT	Type of Centre		
		Deaddiction Centre	Counselling Centre	After Care Centre
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	
2	Assam	-	1	
3	Bihar	8	17	
4	Goa	-	4	
5	Gujarat	5	5	
6	Haryana	7	9	
7	J & K	1	-	
8	Karnataka	3	3	

S No	Name of the State/UT	Type of Centre		
		Deaddiction Centre	Counselling Centre	After Care Centre
9	Kerala	6	12	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	-
11	Maharashtra	4	9	2
12	Madipur	11	9	1
13	Mizoram	4	5	2
14	Nagaland	3	5	3
15	Orissa	5	5	-
16	Punjab	5	6	1
17	Rajasthan	5	9	-
18	Sikkim	-	2	-

S No	Name of the State/UT	Type of Centre		
		Deaddiction Centre	Counselling Centre	After Care Centre
19	Tamil Nadu	4	9	1
20	Tripura	-	2	-
21	Uttar Pradesh	13	19	-
22	West Bengal	8	9	-
Union Territory		96	146	12
1	Chandigarh	1	1	-
2	Delhi	7	8	2
3	Pondicherry	-	1	-
		104	156	14

[English]

**Rashtriya Pariyojna
Nirman Nigam**

3373. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any crisis in the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Limited (RPNN);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether employees in some units of RPNN have not been getting wages for the past several months;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Ltd. has incurred heavy losses since 1989-90 and its dues have not been cleared by various project authorities. As a result, the Company is facing financial crisis and cash crunch.

(c) and (d) Due to cash crunch, the Company is not able to disburse salary/wages to the employees in some of the

units regularly. However, the Company has recently managed to remit funds from its Corporate Office to such units to enable them to clear arrears of salary/wages upto May, 1994.

(e) The Revival Plan of Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam (RPNN) as approved in an inter-ministerial meeting held in August, 1992 has not been found viable by the Ministry of Finance. The Standing Committee on Agriculture has recommended revamping and revitalisation of the RPNN. The matter is under consideration.

T.V. Serials

3374. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision regarding selection and telecasting of new T.V. serials has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the serials proposed to be telecast on National and Metro Network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Selection of serials and their telecast under different schemes is an ongoing activity of Doordarshan. A list of new serials to be telecast during this year on the National and Metro network is attached as Statement.

Statement**New Serials Scheduled for Telecast
During 1994****National Network**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Serial</i>
1.	Ranga Rang
2.	Naam Gum Jayega
3.	Sab Ka Malik Ek Hai
4.	Kshitij Yeh Nahin
5.	Bhavana
6.	America Dalli Goruru
7.	P.A. Saheb
8.	Aarop
9.	Kadiyan

Metro Network

1.	Firdous
2.	Zamana Badal Gaya

Flood Control

3375. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal for flood control to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the funds allocated by the Union Government to the State Government for flood control during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) Government of Orissa has submitted 16 schemes for flood control. After their examination observations on 15 schemes have been sent to State Government for carrying out necessary modifications and one scheme has been cleared in December, 1991.

(d) An amount of Rs. 42.05 crore has been allocated to Orissa for flood control in the State Sector for 8th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

ST Status to Ladakh Residents

3376. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had declared all the residents of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribes in 1989; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

thereto?

[*English*]

Upgradation of Doordarshan Kendras

3377. SHRI THOTA SUBBARAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade some Doordarshan kendras in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The schemes for augmentation of the powers of the existing low power transmitters into high power transmitters are under implementation/ envisaged to be set up at Nandyal, Kurnool, Rajahmundry, Warangal and Ongole in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Statehood to Delhi

3378. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Delhi has urged the Union Government to grant full statehood to Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Government of India has not received any formal proposal in this regard from the Government of Delhi.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Akashvani and Relay Centres

3379. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Akashvani and relay centres set up in the country during 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the broadcasting capacity of Akashvani Kendra of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the time by which this is likely to be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) As given in attached Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Kanpur is a Vividh Bharati/CBS centre of All India Radio. However, Kanpur region comes under Programme

Zone of AIR, Lucknow. Lucknow being the capital of Uttar Pradesh has the advantage of major set up of radio station having been located there. The talent of Kanpur region is utilised by AIR, Lucknow.

[English]

CPOs Doctors

3380. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 344 on December 17, 1992 and state;

Statement

The number of Akashvani Kendras set up in the country during 1993-94

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Karnataka	3
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	1
10.	Orissa	3
11.	Rajasthan	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4
13.	L & M Islands	1
Total		22

No Relay Centre of AIR has been set up in the Country during this period.

(a) whether the Union Government have implemented the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in respect of CPOs Doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Orders have been issued on 6.7.94, sanctioning a combined package of benefits to CPOs' doctors, based on recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee constituted to consider the recommendations of IVth Pay Commission in this regard and keeping in view various memoranda of settlement with CHS doctors.

(c) Does not arise.

Infiltration into North-Eastern States

3381. SHRI RAM KAPSE : SHRI PROBIN DEKA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of infiltration, particularly of Bangladeshis through the borders of the North Eastern States in the

recent year; (b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during each of the last four months;

(c) the number of person arrested on these borders in this connection and the action taken against them;

(d) whether some trained militants equipped with sophisticated weapons have managed to infiltrate into these States during the recent months;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) The following Table showing the figures of Bangladeshi infiltrators apprehended from 1991 onwards does not indicate increase in the incidents of infiltration:

Year	Total intercepted
1991	82585
1992	58032
1993	31222
1994	9403
(upto 15th July)	

(b) to (f) The month wise details of the Bangladeshi nationals apprehended by the security forces are given below:

April 1994 - 772

May 1994 - 838

June 1994 - 1590

July 1994 - 1985

All of them were pushed back to Bangladesh except 7 infiltrators who were extremists. The extremists have been handed over to the local authorities for appropriate action. Border security and policing have been tightened all along the border.

Foreign Tourists in J & K

3382. SHRI M.V.S MURTHY : SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists from foreign countries kidnapped and killed in Jammu and Kashmir during the last four months;

(b) the number of cases worked out and those pending;

(c) the action taken to trace out the culprits; and

(d) the measures being taken to check such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) One U.S. national was killed in Srinagar on 19th July, 1994. Earlier in June, two British nationals were abducted by the terrorist outfit Harkat ul Ansar. They were later released unconditionally. Investigations into the cases are in progress, and efforts are being made to trace out and apprehend the actual culprits. Patrolling

and other security measures are being continuously reviewed and arrangements made to provide security in vulnerable areas.

[*Translation*]

Telecasting Arrangements

3383. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the districts in Uttar Pradesh in which telecasting arrangements have been made so far; and
- (b) the time by which such arrangements would be made in the remaining districts in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Whereas the entire State is presently covered by Satellite services of Doordarshan, all the districts in Uttar Pradesh are, wholly or partially, covered terrestrially by Television service. Further expansion of TV Service to hitherto uncovered parts of the country including those in Uttar Pradesh would be carried out in a phased manner depending upon availability of resources infrastructural facilities and *inter se* priorities.

[*English*]

Extraction of Coal

3384. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some foreign companies

are being entrusted for extraction of coal by the Coal India Limited;

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

(c) whether any agreements has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)

: (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

ILL - Treatment to Handicapped

3385. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints relating to ill-treatment to handicapped persons employed in various public sector undertakings during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) to (c) Complaints relating to ill-treatment of handicapped persons employed in various Public Sector Undertakings are dealt with directly by the concerned administrative Ministries. However, as and when any complaint is received in the Ministry of Welfare, it is forwarded to the concerned

administrative Ministries for necessary action.

rately, per 1 lakh population in each police zone in Delhi ?

Police Personnel in Delhi

3386. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of policemen and police women, sepa-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : The number of policemen and police women separately per one lakh population in each police zone (district) in Delhi is as under :-

S. No	Name of Distt.	Population (Approx. in lakh)	No. of sanctioned posts		No. of sanctioned posts		Ratio to one lakh Population
			Male (Executive)	Female (Executive)	Male (Executive)	Female (Executive)	
1.	South Distt.	17.28	2880	117	166.66	6.77	
2.	South West Distt.	7.56	1877	143	248.28	18.91	
3.	West Distt.	16.20	2000	95	123.45	5.86	
4.	North Distt.	9.72	2404	92	247.32	9.46	
5.	North-West Distt.	12.96	2247	98	173.37	7.56	
6.	Central Distt.	10.80	2331	78	215.83	7.22	
7.	New Delhi Distt.	2.80	1585	41	566.07	14.64	

Sl. No	Name of Distt.	Population (Approx. in lakh)	No. of sanc- tioned posts		Ratio to one lakh Population	
			Male (Executive)	Female (Executive)	Male	Female
8.	East Distt.	11.34	1745	92	153.88	8.11
9.	North-East Distt.	11.34	1591	51	140.29	4.49

The figures of men and women police mentioned above include only the men and women police posted in the Police Stations of Districts (Zone). This does not include the men and women police deployed in the areas of the Police Stations for Traffic Control and security duties etc.

Moosi and Dindi Irrigation Projects

3387. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the works taken up and completed at Moosi and Dindi Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh with the World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Moosi and Dindi Irrigation Projects were included under the World Bank assisted National Water Management Project in May and March 1990 for an estimated cost of Rs. 334 lakhs and Rs. 164 lakhs respectively. Main works taken up in these projects under National Water Management Project are resectioning of canals, remodelling and repairing of existing canal structures, provision of measuring devices, lining of vulnerable canal reaches and improvement of service roads. Upto March, 1994, about 50% of the works have been completed for a total expenditure of about Rs. 308 and Rs. 146 lakhs in Moosi and Dindi Irrigation Projects respectively.

Small Irrigation Schemes

3388. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the funds allocated by the Union Government for small irrigation schemes during each of the last three years and current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The funds allocated by the Union Government for small irrigation

schemes during each of the last three years and current financial year are as follows :

MINOR IRRIGATION (M.I.) SCHEMES

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Outlay approved by Planning Commission
1991-92	868.62
1992-93	1088.23
1993-94	1222.63
1994-95	1413.21

MILLION WELLS SCHEME (MWS)

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Allocation made *
1991-92	524.62
1992-93	604.65
1993-94	954.37
1994-95	1030.59

* Amount shown against Million Wells Scheme (MWS) include Central Share of 80%.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3389. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Union Government have reviewed the Centrally sponsored water schemes in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). 37 numbers of Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat are covered under centrally sponsored command area development programme (a Statement enclosed). Based on review of work under the programme, Central assistance of Rs. 209.65 lakhs for the year 1993-94 and Rs. 52 lakhs for the months of April, May and June, 1994 has been released to the State Government.

STATEMENT

List of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes of Gujarat State included under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme

S No	Name of Scheme included under centrally sponsored command area development programme	year of inclusion under centrally sponsored command area development programme
1	Mahi-Kadana	1974-75
2	Panam	1983-84
3	Karad RBC	1985-86
4	Patandungri	1985-86
5	Jiwa Wadhwana	1985-86
6	Heran	1985-86
7	Wankleshwar	1985-86
8	Umaria	1985-86

S.No.	Name of Scheme included under centrally sponsored command area development programme.	Year of inclusion under centrally sponsored command area development programme.
9.	Deo	1985-86
10.	Ukaikakrapar	1974-75
11.	Daman Ganga	1983-84
12.	Karjan	1985-86
13.	Shetrunji	1974-75
14.	Bhadar	1983-84
15.	Machhu-I	1983-84
16.	Madhuvanti	1990-91
17.	Sorthi	1990-91
18.	Fulzar	1990-91

S.No.	Name of Scheme included under centrally sponsored command area development programme.	year of inclusion under centrally sponsored command area development programme.
19.	Vartu	1990-91
20.	Khediar	1990-91
21.	Dhatarwadi	1990-91
22.	Rojki	1990-91
23.	Phophal	1990-91
24.	Lindi Bhogawo	1990-91
25.	Dharoi	1983-84
26.	Dantiwada	1983-84
27.	Hathmati	1983-84
28.	Meshwo	1983-84

S.No.	Name of Scheme included under centrally sponsored command area development programme.	year of inclusion under centrally sponsored command area development programme.
29.	Maithal	1985-86
30.	Mitti	1985-86
31.	Nara	1990-91
32.	Suvi	1990-91
33.	Niruna	1990-91
34.	Kaila	1990-91
35.	Hernay	1990-91
36.	Pigut	1993-94
37.	Baldeva	1993-94

[English]

[Translation]

F.M. Radio Station at Surat

3390. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether F.M. Radio station at Surat in Gujarat is not working satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the current range and capacity of the said station;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish a full-fledged High Power Commercial Radio Station at Surat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the yearly revenue earnings made by the All India Radio stations at Bombay and Ahmedabad on commercial advertisements from Surat city during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The 2 x 3 KW FM transmitter at Surat provides satisfactory service to an area of 60 Kms. around it.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) During last one year, All India Radio, Ahmedabad earned Rs. 33,440 through commercial advertisements from Surat city.

Criteria for setting up AIR and Doordarshan Stations

3391. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria being adopted for setting up Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to set up Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras in those areas which fulfil the prescribed criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The criteria for setting up of Akashvani and Doordarshan kendras include, inter alia, factors such as transmitter mode and technical suitability; extent of resultant coverage to rural and urban population; provision of service to hilly, backward, tribal, remote, sensitive and border areas; availability of basic infrastructural facilities; etc. locations with historical and cultural importance are also taken into consideration. Establishment of TV programme production facilities at various places is governed by the following parameters :

(i) Capital of each state.

(ii) Selected places of cultural importance.

(iii) At selected relay centres to cater

to the local needs.

(b) The schemes drawn up by AIR and Doordarshan for 8th Plan with allocation of Rs. 1134.95 crores and Rs. 2300.00 crores respectively are based on these criteria. On completion of the ongoing schemes during 8th Plan, AIR's coverage of the country is expected to go upto 97.5% population-wise and 91% area-wise. Doordarshan's coverage is expected to go up to 91.8% by population-wise and 81.4% area-wise.

[English]

T.V. Towers

3392. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of T.V. towers installed in the country so far;
- (b) the capacity of each of these towers;
- (c) whether it is proposed to convert the low power T.V. towers into high power ones; and
- (d) if so, the time by which this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) A total of 594 TV transmitters of varying powers have been commissioned so far in the country. The capacity wise break up of these TV transmitters are given below :-

High Power (10 KW)
Transmitters

- 64

High Power (1 KW)
Transmitters - 12

Low Power (300 W/100 W)
Transmitters - 412

Very Low Power (10 W)
Transmitters - 83

Transposers of 10 W Power - 23

(c) and (d) Conversion of 51 low power transmitters to high power transmitters is envisaged/under implementation, in phases, in the country. These projects take three to four years from the date of sanction for implementation.

[Translation]

Fire in Coal Mines

3393. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) steps taken to extinguish fire in coal mines under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited;
- (b) the amount spent on this work till March 31, 1994;
- (c) the expenditure incurred on this account during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;
- (d) whether foreign assistance has also been taken to control fire; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) Since nationalisation of the coal mines, concerted efforts have been made through implementation of various

conventional fire fighting techniques for dealing with fires in Jharia Coalfield of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL). These techniques include digging, trenching, blanketing, hydraulic sand flushing, quenching by water, sealing off the fire area, introduction of nitrogen in the fire area, etc.

(b) and (c) an expenditure of about Rs. 73 crores (Provisional) has been incurred on dealing with most of the fire sites till 31 March, 1994. Yeas-wise details of expenditure incurred on this account during the last three years are given below :

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	40.00
1992-93	60.00
1993-94	150.00

(d) and (e) With the objective of finding a long term solution to the problem of Jharia Coalfield fires, a detailed diagnostic study has been undertaken under the Jharia Mine Fire Control Technical Assistance Project for which World Bank assistance of US \$ 12.00 million has been approved.

Conference on Eye-Diseases

3394. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Ophthalmologists was recently held in Delhi on various eye-diseases;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the conference; and

(c) the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) So far no recommendation has been received in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Refugees

3395. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI :
DR. VASANT PAWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Union Government on the refugees, especially Bangladeshi refugees in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(b) the amount released to the State Governments for the maintenance of refugees during the above period; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b). A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Expenditure incurred/Amount released on Refugees by Government of India during 1991-92 to 1994-95.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Tamil Nadu	2000.00	2100.00	2274.00	280.00
2.	Orissa	-	3.00	2.00	-
3.	Uttar Pradesh	0.66	0.72	-	-
4.	Karnataka	40.07	20.00	-	30.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.67	-	-	-
6.	Sikkim	7.00	-	-	-
7.	West Bengal	0.55	-	-	-
8.	Tripura (Bangladeshi Refugees)	846.00	752.00	1025.00	375.00
		2925.95	2875.72	3301.00	685.00

[English]

(d) if not, the reasons therefor:

Inner Line Restrictions

3396. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the States in the North-Eastern region in which the Inner Line restrictions are continuing; and

(b) the policy of the Government regarding continuation or otherwise of such restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Inner Line restrictions are continuing in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland (except Dimapur).

(b) The policy of the Government is to encourage opening up of the North-Eastern States to promote tourism and investments into the region for its economic development and creation of employment opportunities.

[Translation]

Official Language

3397. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to cover the private industries under the Official Language Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it would be done; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (d) As per the Official Language policy, as stipulated in the Constitution, Official Language Act and the Rules & Orders relating thereto, there is neither any plan to cover private Companies under it nor any such proposal is being considered.

LPT and HPT in M.P.

3398. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN :

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places where High Power and Low Power television transmitters and AIR stations have been set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years:

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more AIR stations and television transmitters in the State during 1994-95; and

(c) if so, the details alongwith locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) As given in Statement - I enclosed.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Details are as

given in Statement-II enclosed.

STATEMENT - I

PLACES WHERE HIGH POWER AND LOW POWER TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS AND ALL INDIA RADIO STATIONS HAVE BEEN SET UP IN MADHYA PRADESH DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

<i>Places</i>	<i>Type of Transmitter</i>
I. DOORDARSHAN	
Jabalpur	High Power Transmitter
Jagdalpur	- do -
Jaora	Low Power Transmitter
Alirajpur	- do -
Bhopal (DD-II)	- do -
II. ALL INDIA RADIO	
Betul	2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter
Bilaspur	- do -
Shivpuri	- do -
Chhindwara	- do -
Raigarh	- do -
Shahdol	- do -
Balaghat	- do -
Guna	- do -
Sagar	- do -

STATEMENT - II

PLACES WHERE AIR STATIONS/DOORDARSHAN TRANSMITTERS ARE PROPOSED TO BE SET UP IN MADHYA PRADESH DURING 1994-95.

I. ALL INDIA RADIO : No proposed schemes

II. DOORDARSHAN :

Place	Type of Transmitter
Ambikapur	High Power Transmitter
Guna	- do -
Shahdol	- do -
Sagar	- do -
Datia	Low Power Transmitter
Gadarwara	-do-
Kukdeshwar	-do-
Sironj	-do-
Ashoknagar	-do-
Khurai	-do-
Maihar	-do-
Bijaipur	-do-
Lahar	-do-
Bhander	-do-
Kelaras	-do-
Sakti	-do-
Garot	-do-
Raghavgarh	-do-

Place	Type of Transmitter
Bhanpura	-do-
Narayangarh	-do-
Sitamu	-do-
Piparia	-do-
Bada Malanhera	-do-
Parasia	Very Low Power Transmitter
Singrauli	-do-
Kondagaon	-do-
Budhni	-do-
Jashpurnagar	-do-
Pakhanjore	-do-
Kogali Bada	-do-
Pendra Road	-do-
Diamond Mining Project (Panna)	-do-
Modakpal	-do-
Bijaipur	-do-

Super Speciality Hospital

3399. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4059 on April 21, 1994 and state :

(a) whether the Government of Saudi Arabia have approved the proposal to set up a super speciality hospital at Gwalior;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken by the

Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c). A project proposal for construction of 600 bedded super speciality hospital at Gwalior has been posed to the Government of Saudi Arabia for assistance. The final response from the Government of Saudi Arabia is still awaited.

[Er. Sh]

Medical College

3400. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Medical College at Port Blair or any other place in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether the Government have also received proposals from some NRIs in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) No proposal under the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993 for setting up new medical college in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Freedom Fighters, Pension

3401. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV : SHRI RAJESH KUMAR : SHRI LALL BABU RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court in Mukund Lal Bhandari's case has directed the Union Government to grant pension to the freedom fighters from the date of application;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government to implement the judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgement dated 14.5.1993 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 153 of 1992 filed by Shri Mukund Lal Bhandari and others, directed that :-

(i) Government should accept the applications of the petitioners irrespective of the date on which they are made;

(ii) Pension should be paid to the applicants from the date on which the original application was received subject to his/her producing the requisite proof in support of the claimed sufferings;

The Hon'ble Court also directed that it is for the Government to scrutinise the documents, submitted by the applicants in support of their claims and to pronounce upon their genuineness.

It has been decided to give perspective effect to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and in compliance with the directions of the court,

pension in such of the cases which are now being decided is being made effective from the date of receipt of application. Claims which are being submitted after the last date of receipt of application are also being considered subject to the applicants producing the acceptable documentary evidence from the official records.

Urdu Programmes

3402. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether broadcast of Urdu programmes from the All India Radio is not clear in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that these programmes are clearly heard in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Urdu service of All India Radio satisfactorily serves its target audience across the sub-continent.

(c) All India Radio is in the process of installing two 250 KW SW transmitters specifically for the Urdu service, after which the service will further improve.

Meanwhile, the Urdu service has been included as one of the channels of Sky Radio Service with effect from 01.04.1994 by which it is available to the entire country.

[Translation]

SCs/STs

3403. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons working in different groups in his Ministry;

(b) the number out of them belonging to SCs/STs;

(c) the number of reserved posts for SCs/STs lying vacant at present; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) A Statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(d) Even at the time of filling up the vacant posts all efforts are made to fulfil the quotas prescribed for SCs and STs. However, if suitable SC/ST candidates are not available, the reservations are usually carried forward to the subsequent recruitment years in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Government.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Category of post	Total number of persons working in each category	Number of persons belonging to	Number of persons belonging to	Number of reserved posts for SCs/STs lying vacant at present	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group (A)	116	16	2	-	In respect of Group A posts which are mostly filled up through the Central Staffing Scheme, the reservation policy, wherever applicable, is imple- mented by the Department of Personnel & Training on an all-Secretariat basis.	
2.	Group (B)	595	74	10	18	23	The figures given in Columns (6) and (7) in respect of Group 'B'

Sl. No.	Category of post	Total number of persons working in each category	Number of persons belonging to	Number of persons belonging to	Number of reserved posts for SCs/STs lying vacant	number of reserved posts at present	SCs	STs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
3.	(C)	695	130	35	4	34			and Group 'C' posts represent the reserved posts in these two groups which are lying vacant in the MHA cadre as a whole which includes many other Ministries/Departments which are units of the combined cadre.
4.	Group (D)	1371	330	64	18	10			

Concessions to Doctors

3404. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether special concessions are given to the doctors working in Tribal sub-plan and rural areas of the country in admission for post graduate courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these concessions have been withdrawn recently;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to restore these concessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Central Government have not issued any instruction allowing special concession to the doctors working in Tribal Sub-plan and rural areas of the country for admission to post-graduate courses.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Bhojpuri Programmes

3405. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of programmes in Bhojpuri telecast during 1993 and the first six months of 1994 alongwith the hours of telecast of these programmes;

(b) whether the Government propose to telecast regional folk arts and other ru-

ral folk programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The details are as under :

	<i>No. of programmes</i>	<i>Duration</i>
1993	439	64 hours
1994	168	24 hours 57 mts. (First six months)
	<i>Feature films</i>	<i>Duration</i>
1993	3	6 hours 45 mts.
1994	1	1 hour 45 mts. (First six months)

(b) and (c). All Doordarshan Kendras regularly telecast programmes on folk arts, music of their respective regions. Such programmes in Bhojpuri are telecast from Doordarshan Kendras at Gorakhpur, Patna, Lucknow and Delhi as part of specific audience programmes like on Agriculture, Rural Development and programmes for women.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Supply of Medicines

3406. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the quantity

and value of medicines demanded and supplied to each State Government during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Policy for Aged

3407. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA** : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Policy on the welfare of the aged has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) to (d) A draft National Policy on the Welfare of the Aged prepared by an Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by the Ministry of Welfare has been circulated to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, expert bodies and Non-Governmental Organisations for their comments. The comments/views from all concerned are still awaited.

[Translation]

Price Hike in News Print

3408. **SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA** : Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state :

(a) whether price hike in news print has affected the financial position of the newspaper industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) While hike in newsprint prices does affect the financial position of the newspaper industry, Government have no statutory control over newsprint prices.

[English]

Ayurvedic Research Centres

3409. **SHRI HARIN PATHAK** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Ayurvedic Research Centres in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these centres are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Para-Military Forces

3410. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of para military forces under the Union Government; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working on the posts of I.G., D.I.G., Commandant and other higher posts in each force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Information is furnished in the attached Statement.

Name of Para-Military Force	Rank	Number of SCs/STs working on the posts	
		SCs	STs
1. Indo-Tibetan Border Police	DIG	-	1
	Additional DIG	-	1
	Commandant	3	3
2. Border Security Force	DG	1	-
	IG	2	-
	DIG	1	-
	Additional DIG	-	1
3. Central Industrial Security Force	Commandant	2	3
	DIG	2	-
	Commandant	3	2

Name of Para-Military Force	Rank	Number of SCs/STs working on the posts	
		SCs	STs
4. National Security Guard (100% deputation Force)	-	-	1
5. Assam Rifles	-	-	4
3. Central Reserve Police Force	IG Commandant	-	2
,	Railway Protection Force	IG	-

Rape of Minors in Delhi

3411. SHRI MANGAL RAM

PREMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of rape of minors reported in Delhi during 1993 and 1994 so far, zone-wise;

(b) the number of cases solved and those pending;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) The number of cases of rape of minors reported and their disposal (zone-wise) during the year 1993 and 1994 (upto 31.7.94) is given in the enclosed Statement - I and II.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb such crimes are as under :

- (i) Encouraging the public to have verification of antecedents of their domestic servants conducted.
- (ii) Beat/Patrolling staff to exercise necessary vigilance and to extend all possible help to children in distress.
- (iii) Directions to all investigating officers to pursue cases especially of minors rape, on priority.
- (iv) For sensitizing policemen, inclusion of special briefing sessions on such crimes in the training courses for Constables and Sub-Inspectors.
- (v) Instructions to be field staff for proper handling of rape cases and victims and for proper investigation and prosecution of cases.

STATEMENT - I

District	Year	Rep-orted	Canc-elled	Admit-ted	Sol-ved	Number of Cases					
						Instituted	Ended	Ended	Pending	Pending	Untraced
						in the	in	Trial	Investi-gation		
North	1993	28	-	28	23	23	-	2	21	1	4
	1994	15	-	15	14	6	-	-	6	9	-
Central	1993	24	1	23	22	21	-	1	20	1	1
	1994	11	-	11	9	6	-	-	6	5	-
N-West	1993	28	4	24	22	22	1	-	21	-	2
	1994	23	3	20	16	11	-	-	11	8	1
South	1993	48	2	46	41	32	-	1	31	13	1

District	Year	Number of Cases									
		Rep-orted	Canc-elled	Admit-ted	Sol-ved	Instituted in the court	Ended in Conviction	Ended in Acquital	Pending Trial	Pending Investi-gation	Untraced
S-West	1994	29	-	29	26	10	-	-	10	19	-
	1993	17	1	16	15	11	-	1	10	5	-
West	1994	20	-	20	18	11	-	1	11	9	-
	1993	32	5	27	27	27	-	1	26	-	-
East	1994	13	-	13	13	7	-	-	7	6	-
	1993	15	1	14	13	13	1	2	10	-	1
N.East	1994	10	-	10	7	5	-	-	5	5	-
	1993	19	-	19	19	19	-	1	18	-	-

District	Year	Number of Cases									
		Reported	Canceled	Admitted	Solved	Instituted in the court	Ended in Conviction	Ended in Acquittal	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Untraced
	1994	8	-	8	7	5	-	-	5	3	-
New Delhi	1993	4	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-	-
	1994	4	-	4	4	1	-	-	1	3	-
C & R	1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IGI	1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1993	215	14	201	186	172	2	9	161	20	9
	1994	133	3	130	114	62	-	1	62	67	1

STATEMENT - II

NUMBER OF CASES

District	Year	Arrested	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Against whom cases are pending		Discharged
						Trial	Investigation	
North	1993	27	27	-	2	27	-	-
	1994	19	9	-	-	9	10	-
Central	1993	35	33	-	2	31	1	1
	1994	15	8	-	-	8	7	-
N-West	1993	25	24	1	-	23	-	1
	1994	23	13	-	-	13	8	2
South	1993	57	43	-	1	42	12	2
	1994	42	22	-	-	22	20	-

District	Year	Arrested	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Against whom cases are pending		Discharged
						Trial	Investigation	
S-West	1993	24	15	-	1	14	8	1
	1994	33	18	-	-	18	15	-
West	1993	40	35	-	1	34	-	5
	1994	13	7	-	-	7	6	-
East	1993	14	13	1	2	10	-	1
	1994	12	6	-	-	6	6	-
N-East	1993	42	42	-	-	1	41	-
	1994	8	6	-	-	6	2	-
N.Delhi	1993	8	8	-	-	8	-	-

District	Year	Arrested	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Against whom cases		Discharged
						Trial	are pending Investigation	
C & R	1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[GI]	1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1993	272	240	2	10	228	21	11
	1994	169	90	-	-	90	77	2

[English]

Indo-Bangladesh Border

3412. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
 SHRI CHITTA BASU :
 SHRI MOHAN SINGH
 (DEORIA) :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are facing any opposition from the villagers on the Indo-Bangladesh border on the 'fencing' issue;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the opposition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) Some time back the people in Meghalaya had expressed their reservations about erection of fence on one small stretch in their State. However, the Chief Minister of Meghalaya who was requested to sort out the issue has informed that the State Govt. do recognise the importance of fencing. The State Govt. will be taking the necessary initiative and will make serious efforts to convince the people of the area of the need for fencing the International Border.

The people in West Bengal have demanded for additional gates in fence in some stretches to enable them to have an easy access to their fields. Keeping in

view their demands the Govt. has decided that the provisions of the scheme regarding spacing of gates can be made flexible upto a point depending on the location of villages on the border without increasing the number of gates.

Freedom Fighter's Pension

3413. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received from the Freedom Fighters Organisation demanding central Freedom Fighters Pension to all the pensioners who are in receipt of State Government freedom fighters, pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) Representations from different sources have been received from time to time, demanding central Freedom Fighters Pension to all the pensioners who are in receipt of State Government freedom fighters pension. It has, however, not been found possible to agree to such demands because the eligibility criteria under the State Pension Schemes are more liberal than that under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme being administered by the Central Government. Under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme pension is sanctioned only to such persons who had suffered atleast six months imprisonment/abscondence/internment/externment etc., against an executive order of the then Government.

[Translation]

Increase in Police Strength

3414. SHRI VILASRAO

NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for increasing the strength of police force in the State for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. In any case, since 'Police' is a State subject, the State Government of Maharashtra can decide on such matters themselves.

Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis

3415. SHRI KESHRI LAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drug resistant tuberculosis has been spreading in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) Drug resistance may result from failure to complete treatment. Emphasis is being

laid on treatment completion through supervised short course chemotherapy.

[English]

Street Children

3416. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have assessed the number of street children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to educate and rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government of India and UNICEF had sponsored a sample survey of Street Children for the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Indore and Kanpur. According to the Sample survey, Delhi has 1.10 lakh Street Children and Madras has 0.40 lakh Street Children. The sample survey does not indicate the number of children in other cities.

(c) The Central Government has launched a scheme for the Welfare of the Street Children. In its first phase of implementation, 11 most populous cities of the country namely Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Pune, Nagpur and Lucknow were covered. It has been proposed to extend this scheme to 26 more cities during the current financial year.

The following are the main crimes ? components of the scheme:

- (i) identification of street children and their families.
- (ii) mobilising preventive health services and providing access to the marginalised children of and on the street to treatment facilities.
- (iii) providing nutritional support.
- (iv) offering facilities for literacy, numeracy and life education and initiating efforts for mainstreaming in the formal education system.
- (v) vocational training.
- (vi) utilising facilities for shelter and hygienic living etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) The details of cases registered and the number of police personnel involved therein during the year 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 (upto 31.7.94) are as under :-

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of police officers involved
1991	118	134
1992	99	113
1993	105	125
1994 (upto 31.7.94)	76	106

[Translation]

Delhi Police Personnel

3417. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the involvement of Delhi Police personnel in crime cases is increasing;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and current year so far; and
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the involvement of police personnel in such

(c). With a view to curb involvement of policemen in crime as to restore public confidence in police, the police department has been taking exemplary deterrent action including disciplinary proceeding in all cases where policemen are found involved in crimes. The department is revising the training syllabus, both for initial training and refresher courses, to bring about the required behavioural changes among policemen. Besides, briefing is also being given by senior officers to the members of the force through Sampark Sabhas-Accessibility of senior officers to public is on the increase and a close watch is being kept on the conduct of policemen particularly those with doubtful integrity, by the Vigilance Branch and the Anti Corruption Branch of the Government.

[English]

the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

Private Advertisement Agencies

3418. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan had decided to empanel private advertisement agencies;

(b) whether the expertise to Doordarshan has come to a very low ebb due to death of professionals; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

Import of Coal

3419. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will

(a) the names of the countries from which coal has been imported during the last three years alongwith the quantity thereof;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon during the said period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the imports of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by Directorate General of Foreign Trade, total quantity and value of coal (coking coal, coke, briquettes etc.) imported from different countries during 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1993-94 were as under :-

(Date Purely provisional) -

Year	Countries from which imported	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Rs. in crores
1991-92	Norway, U.K. Australia, Chins P. Ren., Newzeland, Bhutan, USA, USSR etc.	5927.3	1036.42
1992-93	German F. Rep., Japan, Norway U.K., USA, Australia, Poland, Newzeland, Indonesia, Bhutan, China P. Rep., Mayanmar, Singapore, etc.	6740.2	1382.98
1993-94	China P. REp. German F. Rep., Norway, Poland, USA, Australia,Austria, Indonesia, Japan, Newseland, South Africe, Bhutan, U.K. etc.	7394.67	1458.48

(c) Steps being taken to augment indigenous availability of coking coal, and reduce its imports *inter alia* include:

- (i) Increasing raw coking coal availability by reorganising existing mines and developing new mines;
- (ii) Increasing raw coal feed to washeries by supplying low volatile medium coking coal of suitable quality;
- (iii) Early commissioning of two new washeries under construction at Madhuband and Kedla for increasing the existing washing capacity;
- (iv) Modifying the existing coking coal washeries to improve capacity utilisation as well as the quality of washed coking coal;
- (v) Identifying coking coal mines in Meghalaya and Assam to improve availability of low ash coking coal.

Steps are also being taken to ensure adequate and timely supply of non coking coals of consistent quality to consumers.

[English]

Anti-Tobacco Legislation

3420. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 293 on March 17, 1994 and state :

(a) whether the nodal Ministries have submitted their views on the proposed

Anti-tobacco Legislation to his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) - The Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Information and Broadcasting, Commerce, Human Resource Development, Law, Industries, Welfare and Labour have been consulted on the anti tobacco measures. They have in general supported the measures proposed by this Ministry. Necessary follow up actions are being taken.

[Translation]

DD Channels

3421. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the date on which Channel 3 was to be commissioned by Doordarshan;
- (b) the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No date had been specified for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The channel is likely to com-

mence operations some time later this year.

[*English*]

Job to Dependents

3422. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Amlabad Nav Durghatna; Marnewalon ke Aashriton ko Naukari Dene ki Maang" appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated June 26, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government have ordered any inquiry into the incident;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government have taken any decision to provide jobs to the dependants of the persons who died in this accident;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) had constituted a fact finding Committee to enquire into the boat tragedy which took place on 12.6.1994. The Committee submitted its report on 9.7.1994, which reveals that the boat tragedy occurred due to overloading of persons.

(d) to (f) BCCL has offered employment to one of the dependents of each of its deceased employees involved in the boat mishap.

Theft of Coal

3423. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether some major cases of coal theft from the Western Coalfields Limited are pending for the last many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir. No major case of theft of coal has been reported from the mines of Western Coalfields Limited.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction of Dams

3424. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposals of Gujarat for construction of dams on rivers flowing in the State are pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be

taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) the details of the irrigation projects cleared by the Union Government during the last three years; and

(e) the number of irrigation projects returned/rejected by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) Details of

new major and medium irrigation projects of Gujarat at the Centre is given in Statement I.

(d) Details of new major and medium irrigation projects of Gujarat given investment clearance during the last three years is given in Statement II.

(e) During the last three years, four medium projects namely Jaloga, Vartha, Chaukiya and Ugta have been sent back to the State Government due to non-compliance of observations of Central Appraising Agencies.

STATEMENT - I**DETAILS OF NEW MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF GUJARAT AT THE CENTRE.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Benefits (in Hectare)	Status for Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR PROJECTS				
1.	Modernisation of Machhi I Irrigation	8.12	2140 (Additional)	The Project has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in 8/93. The State Government is required to obtain environmental clearance and convey the concurrence of the State Finance Department.
MEDIUM PROJECTS				
1.	Unit II	27.09	4250	The State Government is required to sort out

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Benefits (in Hectare)	Status for Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Goma	31.69	6210	various issues e.g. hydrology, irrigation planning and cost estimates etc. of the Project.
3.	Walan	22.34	7390	The State Government is required to finalise various techno economic issues of the project and obtain Forest clearance.
4.	Ozat II	59.79	7969	The State Government is required to obtain forest clearance, clearance of rehabilitation & resettlement plans, review cropping pattern and finalise planning studies.
5.	Limbdi-Bhogaya II	21.96	3610	The State Government is required to sort out various techno economic issues with the Central Water Commission.

<i>1. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)</i>	<i>Benefits (in Hectare)</i>	<i>Status for Appraisal</i>
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Restoration of Mitti	14.51	2030	The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues with the Central Water Commission.
7.	Mahapada	25.74	2340	The State Government is required to sort out various techno economic issues with the central Water Commission.
8.	Variu II	24.18	6150	The State Government is required to sort out various techno economic issues with the Central Water Commission.

Note : Clearance of the Project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of various Central appraising agencies and obtains Forest/Environment/rehabilitation and resettlement plans clearances as applicable.

STATEMENT

Major and Medium Irrigation projects of Gujarat State cleared by Union Government since July 1991.

S. No	Name of the Project	Sanctioned cost in Rs. Crores	Benefits in Hectares	Date of approval by Planning Commission
A. MAJOR PROJECTS				
1.	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir Project	34.88	10,845 (Additional)	20.2.92
2.	Modernisation of Fatewadi Canal System	24.77	3,172 (Additional)	20.2.92
3.	Modernisation of Shetrunjji Irrigation Project	26.68	8,950 (Additional)	20.2.92
4.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System	8.10	2,365 (Additional)	20.2.92
5.	Modernisation of Bhadar Irrigation Project	18.60	3,786 (Additional)	20.2.92

S. No	Name of the Project	Sanctioned cost in Rs. Crores	Benefits in Hectares	Date of approval by Planning Commission
6.	Modernisation of Ukai-Kakrapar Irrigation Project	60.12	8,190 (Additional)	9.3.94
7.	Watrak Reservoir	43.71	16,874	26.3.94
8.	Providing Hydroplus Fuse Gate on Wanakbori Weir	3.58	40,000	7.2.94
B. MEDIUM PROJECTS				
1.	Restoration of Machhu - II	37.76	9,522	1.11.93
2.	Uban Irrigation Project	12.49	2,198	20.1.93
3.	Mukteshwar Medium Irrigation Project	19.37	6,186	21.4.93

National Population Policy Report

3425. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI :
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :

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

(a) whether some members of the National Population Policy Panel have disassociated themselves from the report of the panel;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons theretor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) Newspaper reports, which appeared after suomission of the report of group of Experts, imply that one member of the expert group has dis-associated herself from the report.

Immigration System

3426. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the immigration system at the five International Airports in India; and

(b) if so, the details including the time frame thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) At present immigration functions are being performed by the State Police on behalf of

the Central Government on an agency basis. In order to revamp the immigration services, it has been decided to take over the immigration functions at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta Airports from the State Police in a phased manner. Immigration functions at Madras Airport are already being performed by the Central Government. For revamping of immigration services, Government have undertaken modernisation of the existing facilities at these four Airports. Modernisation of immigration control/facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi and Sahar International Airport, Bombay have been completed. Similar modernisation of immigration services at the other two International Airports is underway.

Registration of Voluntary Organisations

3427. SHRI TARA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise the procedure for granting registration to voluntary organisations under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications received from the voluntary organisations for registration during 1993 and 1994 (upto June);

(d) the number of voluntary organisations out of them registered; and

(e) the steps taken for expeditious disposal of pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) Registration is granted under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to associations having a definite religious, economic, educational, cultural or social programme. As registration enables an organisation to receive funds from abroad without further prior approval, careful pre-scrutiny of eligibility is done before granting registration number. The decision of the Government is intimated to the associations as early as possible. No change in the procedure is contemplated.

During 1993 total number of applications received is 2,620, and from 1.1.94 upto 30th June, 1994 1,220 applications have been received. Out of these, 698 associations have been granted registration.

Construction of Houses

3428. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses constructed so far by the Coal India Limited for the earthquake victims of Latur and Osmanabad districts; and

(b) the time by which the remaining houses are likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIJ PANJA): (a) 138 houses with carpet area ranging from 250 to 750 sq. feet have been constructed with contribution from employees of Western Coalfields Limited, South Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited at a cost of approx. Rs. 1.88 crores at 'Yelwat' village of Latur District of Maharashtra for earth-

quake victims. The houses have been built according to drawings and specifications prepared specially for earthquake regions by Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority in consultation with CBRI Roorkee/IIT Powai. To make the village self-sufficient Primary School, Samaj Mandir, Gram Panchayat Office, Talathi Office have been provided. Besides, external sewerage system, water supply to stand posts, parks, fencing of the village, a fair price shop and internal and external roads connected to PWD road have also been provided. Plantation of trees and development of barren land has also been taken up to present neat and clean environment all around.

No Houses have been constructed in Osmanabad District.

(b) All houses were handed over to Collector, Latur for allotment to the affected victims on 14.6.1994. As per information received from Western Coalfields Limited 134 families have occupied the quarters allotted to them. 4 families have yet to shift to the new houses.

HIV Test Kits

3429. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has agreed to replace the faulty HIV Test Kits returned to it;

(b) if so, by when and the number thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage the indigenous production of such kits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). One batch of a particular testing kit because of faulty negative control was indicating a higher level of false positive results. It was, therefore, decided to withdraw that particular batch from circulation. Steps are being taken to have it replaced.

(c) and (d) As a step towards indigenous manufacture of kits, HIV 1 + 2 test kits already evaluated under Indian conditions by the Department of Biotechnology are being reviewed by a sub committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.

[Translation]

Human Rights Commission

3430. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK :
 PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :
 SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the cases considered by the National Human Rights Commission so far :

(b) the number of cases pending with the Commission;

(c) the present stages of these cases; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The National Human Rights Commission had, as on 31.7.94, considered 819 complaints. The complaints considered by the Commission could be broadly categorised as relating to custodial deaths, custodial rapes, indiginity to women, police excesses and excesses by Armed forces. The complaints received also included complaints pertaining to service matters, property disputes, family disputes, etc. which did not fall within the purview of the Commission.

(b) As on 31.7.1994, 807 complaints were being processed for submission to the Commission for consideration.

(c) Out of 819 complaints considered by the Commission, 328 have been admitted for inquiry/investigation/report while 396 have been dismissed. 66 cases have been forwarded to the concerned authorities for disposal at their end. 29 cases have been concluded after consideration with observations/recommendations. The grounds for dismissal of the complaints broadly are not falling within the purview of the Commission in accordance with the statutory provisions or 'no case of violation of human rights having been made out'.

(d) Efforts are being made to have the complaints disposed of as early as possible.

[English]

Doordarshan Coverage in Karnataka

3431. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will

the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the districts of Karnataka have been covered by the Doordarshan;

(b) if not, the names of the districts which have not been covered so far;

(c) whether the process of linking these districts with micro wave system has been started; and

(d) if so, the time by which the entire Karnataka is likely to be covered by Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Whereas the entire state of Karnataka is covered by satellite service, terrestrial transmission is available either wholly or partially to all the districts of the State.

(c) and (d) All the existing TV transmitters in the State of Karnataka are linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore through satellite for relay of regional service programmes. Expansion of terrestrial transmission in the hitherto uncovered parts of the country, including those in Karnataka could be carried out in a phased manner depending upon availability of adequate resources, infrastructural facilities and inter-se priorities.

Arrest of Terrorists in J & K

3432. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : SHRIMATI DIPAKA H. TOPIWALA :

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some terrorists have been arrested recently for hatching a conspiracy to kill and kidnap some eminent political leaders in Jammu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken for making strict security arrangements in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Some terrorists arrested by security forces have disclosed a conspiracy to kill political leaders in Jammu and Kashmir, to create a reign of terror among people and halt the initiation of political process in the State.

(c) Security arrangements for protected persons and political leaders are being reviewed periodically with a view to thwarting the designs of the terrorists in this regard. Patrolling of the security forces in vulnerable areas has also been intensified.

Nursing Schools

3433. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of nursing schools in Gujarat recognised by the Indian Nursing Council; and

(b) the number of schools out of them located in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) There are 23 recognised Schools for General Nursing Midwifery Training and 5 Schools for Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery functioning in Gujarat.

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

Medicinal Plants

3434. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that medicinal plants herbs and herbal spices are found in abundance in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to undertake a special study cum project to assess and utilise the medicinal potential of herbs and spices in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. The hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are rich in Medicinal Plants. The Botanical Survey of India, an organisation working under Ministry of Environments and Forests, has estimated that 200-300 species of Medicinal Plants occur in these areas. However, most of these are reported on the basis of folk-lore claims.

(c) and (d) The Botanical Survey of

India and various survey units of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine are constantly engaged in conducting ethnobotanical surveys of these areas.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal

3435. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coal Fields Limited has supplied the allocated quota of coal to the small industries in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Ramgarh and Jamshedpur since April, 1994;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to supply the coal to these industries in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), as on 15th July, 1994 orders to the extent of approximately 14,500 tonnes of coal were pending on Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) for supply to small scale industries located in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Ramgarh and Jamshedpur. These pending orders related to Argada Area of CCL. According to CIL, orders were pending on account of slow despatches due to rains and less availability of steam coal.

(c) the CCL management has transferred orders for 6000 tonnes to Barkakana Area of CCL for early supplies. Simultaneously arrangements have

been made for improving despatches from Argada Area.

/English]

Expansion of Akashwani Relay Services

3436. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of fully equipped Akashwani Kendras, Relay Kendras and Auxiliary Kendras in the North Eastern States;

(b) whether the Government propose to upgrade the status of some of these Kendras in a phased manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to expand the Akashwani Relay Service in the region with a special emphasis on the tribal areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a). There are 18 All India Radio stations functioning in the seven north eastern States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. All are fully equipped Akashwani Kendras. The State-wise locations is given in attached *Statement-I*.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The power of transmitters at some of the existing AIR stations is being raised and at some stations the studio facilities are being upgraded. The details of ongoing expansion schemes in the north eastern states is indicated in the enclosed *Statement-II*. Most of the schemes are located in predominantly Tribal areas.

STATEMENT - I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LOCATION OF AIR STATIONS IN NORTH EASTERN STATES

<i>Name of the North Eastern State</i>	<i>AIR Station</i>
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1) Itanagar 2) Passighat
	3) Tawang 4) Tezu
2. Assam	1) Guwahati 2) Silchar
	3) Dibrugarh 4) Jorhat 5) Haflong 6) Nowgong
3. Manipur	1) Imphal
4. Meghalaya	1) Shillong 2) Tura
5. Mizoram	1) Aizwal

<i>Name of the North Eastern State</i>	<i>AIR Station</i>
6. Nagaland	1) Kohima
7. Tripura	1) Agartala
	2) Kailashahar

<i>Name of the North Eastern State</i>	<i>AIR Station</i>
	3) Belonia
	4) Longtherai (proposed)

STATEMENT - II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ONGOING SCHEME FOR THE EXPANSION OF AIR IN NORTH EASTERN STATES

1. Arunachal Pradesh :

1. Ziro	ocal radio station with 1 KW MW Tr.
2. Passighat	Pmt. Studios 10 KW MW transmitter in place of mobile transmitter
3. Tezu	Pmt. Studios 10 KW MW Tr. in place of Mobile Tr.
4. Tawang	10 KW MW Tr. in place of Mobile Tr.
5. Itanagar	50 KW SW Tr. (New Provision).

2. Assam :

1. Tezpur	New Radio Station with 2 x 10 KW MW Tr. with MP Studio etc.
2. Kokrajhar	- do -
3. Dhubri	Relay station with 2 x 3 KW FM
4. Diphu	Tr.LRS with 1 KW MW Tr. MP Studio etc.

5. Guwahati

100 KW MW Tr. in place of
 50 KW MW Transmitter;
 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. for National
 Channel (New Provision);
 2 x 5 KW FM Tr. for VB/CBS
 (New Provision).

3. Manipur :**1. Churachandpur**

LRS with 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP
 Studio

2. Imphal

50 KW SW Tr. for support service
 (New Provision).

4. Meghalaya :**1. Jowai**

LRS with 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP
 Studio.

5. Mizoram :**1. Lungleh**

New Radio Station with 2 x 3 KW
 FM Tr., and MP Studio.

2. Saiha

LRS with 1 KW MW Tr. MP Stu
 dio etc.

3. Aizwal

10 KW SW Tr. in place of old
 10 KW SW Tr.

6. Nagaland :**1. Mokokchung**

Local Radio Station with 2 x 3
 KW FM
 Tr. MP Studio etc.

2. Kohima

50 KW SW Tr. in place of 2 KW
 SW Tr.

7. Tripura :**1. Longtherai**

NRS with 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP
 Studio.

2. Agartala

20 KW MW Tr. in place of old
 20 KW MW transmitter.

3. Dharmanagar *

LRS with 1 KW MW Tr. MP Stu
 dio etc.

* The scheme is to be approved.

Deputation of Rajasthan Police Force

3437. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Police Force has been deployed in Assam since 1985;

(b) if so, the amount to be paid to the Government of Rajasthan on account of expenditure incurred on this force posted in Assam;

(c) whether the State Government has requested to send back its force; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No Battalion of Rajasthan Armed Constabulary is continuously deployed in Assam from 1985. However, RAC was provided to Assam Government for intermittent periods for law and order duties.

(b) On the basis of information furnished by Government of Rajasthan, the dues of State Government were Rs. 1.46 crores out of which an amount of Rs. 35.50 lakhs was paid in 1992-93 and an amount of Rs. 108.50 lakhs has been paid during 1993-94.

(c) and (d). No RAC Bn. is presently deployed in Assam. One Bn. of RAC is at present deployed in Tripura and no request from Govt. of Rajasthan has been received for its withdrawal.

Anti-India Programmes

3438. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news item captioned 'Pak radio net-work along LAC to whip up propaganda' appearing in the "Indian Express" dated August 1, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the functioning of the network of clandestine radio stations all along the line of actual control in Pakistan occupied Kashmir where from anti India propaganda programmes are beamed to rouse the feeling of Kashmiri people against India in the name of 'Jehad' and 'Azadi';

(c) whether the Pakistan TV net-work is also blaring out similar anti-India new programmes;

(d) whether any monitoring is undertaken by the Akashwani and Doordarshan of such programmes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the measures taken by the Government to combat the attempts of creating and arousing anti-India feelings along the line of actual control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The monitoring is done by the central monitoring service of All India Radio.

(f) All India Radio and Doordarshan, through their news bulletins and other programmes, constantly endeavour to present facts in their true perspective.

against them.

Seizure of Explosives

3439. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lorry full of gelatines/hand grenades/bombs and explosives was seized while it was going to Punjab through Ajmer;

(b) if so, whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had been directed to conduct investigation of this case;

(c) if so, the findings/outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken by CBI against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) Truck No. PAT-1933 loaded with bananas coming from Chittorgarh side was intercepted at Bhilwara on 20.12.90 by a party headed by Inspector, Narcotics Control Bureau. On search, 13 cartons of gelatine, 8 bundles of detonators and 2 bags of Amonia Nitrate were recovered from the truck. The truck was on way to Punjab from Nanded (Maharashtra). The CBI took over the investigation of the case subsequently. The case has since been chargesheeted and is pending trial in the Designated Court, Ajmer. The concerned explosives dealers also have been chargesheeted in the Court. Further, Controller of Explosives, Nagpur has also been moved to take suitable action

Custodial Rapes

3440. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the publication of a Report on custodial rapes in Delhi by the People's Union of Democratic Rights (PUDR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The People's Union of Democratic Rights (PUDR) in its report has inter-alia made the following observations:-

(i) The victims feel intimidated and frequently retract from their complaints and seek anonymity in view of the stigma and ostracisation in the society.

(ii) The response of the official system and that of the community does not take into account the victim's vulnerability;

(iii) The manner of the conduct of trials puts extra pressure on the victims and subjects them to further humiliation.

(iv) In a number of cases, judicial pronouncements are gender biased in nature, and the character of the victims, compounded by the fact of her being an arrested person, is often made an excuse for acquitting the offender or reducing the sentence.

(v) In most of the cases, the victims are slum dwellers. The nexus between the policemen and local leaders provides the policemen with extra clout and also access to the victims.

(c) The Government have taken a serious view in the matter. The following steps have been taken to punish the guilty and to deter custodial rapes:-

(i) The arrested women are kept in separate lock ups meant for women only.

(ii) In case of women arrested and put under custody, a woman Constable is to be detailed for lock up duty.

(iii) The I.Os. have been briefed to follow prescribed procedure as laid down in Cr. P.C. & PPR. If a woman is arrested in any case, she should be released on bail, if the offence is bailable, even on personal bond.

(iv) As and when any custodial rape is reported, strict legal departmental action is taken against the erring police official/personnel.

(v) Awareness and training programme are held to educate

policemen on the rights of the women taken in the police custody.

Joint Integrated Force

[Translation]

3441. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to raise a joint integrated force to deal with the underground terrorist organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Governments of the North-Eastern States have opposed this move; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Chief Minister of Tripura, in an interview to the Press, is reported to have expressed opinion against such a move.

(d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps in this regard.

/[English]

Population Control

3442. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an international summit on population control and development is going to be held at Cairo in September, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any document has been prepared for the summit outlining India's experience in population control and its long-term policy to arrest the population growth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) is scheduled to be held at Cairo, Egypt, in September, 1994. This would be the third decennial international conference on Population and Development and its proposed theme population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) The India Country Statement covers the demographic context; population policy, planning and programme framework; operational aspects of family welfare programme implementation; and the national action plan for future.

Kashmir Issue

3443. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government called a high level meeting on the Kashmir issue recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the issues discussed and decisions taken in the meeting; and

(d) the follow-up action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). The situation in J & K is being reviewed at various levels in the Government from time to time, based on which appropriate decisions are taken. It would not be feasible, or even in the public interest, to disclose details of deliberations in such review meetings.

/[Translation]

Recruitment of Ex-Servicemen

3444. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA :
 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
 DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has issued orders to recruit Ex-servicemen in the State Police to combat terrorism in the State effectively;

(b) if so, the number of such ex-servicemen recruited so far;

(c) the areas where such recruitment has been made; and

(d) the extent of success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). According to information made available by the State Government, 636 ex-servicemen have so far been recruited in the J & K Police - 179 in Doda, 100 in Rajouri and Poonch, 126 in Jammu, 118 in Udhampur and 98 in Anantnag, Baramulla and Srinagar.

According to the State Government, the ex-servicemen are performing their duties to the full satisfaction of the authorities.

/English]

Crime Museum

3445. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up a Crime Museum with a number of exhibits on evolution of policing and criminal activities as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 25, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the Museum is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Museum will house various instruments and implements used in commission of crimes, weapons used in criminal offences, portraits of criminals, different forms of arms and explosives, etc.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 33,91,850/- has already been sanctioned by the Government on 29.3.1994 for early setting up of the Museum.

Sea Erosion Zones

3446. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have identified sea erosion zones in different States as suggested by the World Bank;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) There is no suggestion from the World Bank for

identifying sea erosion zones in different States. However, the maritime States have identified erosion prone Coastal reaches with critical spots. It is reported that 560 kilometre coast line of Kerala and 300 kilometre coast line in Karnataka is subjected to sea erosion. In other maritime States, sea erosion is experienced at isolated locations.

(c) The protection against coastal erosion is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Maritime States/Union Territories have formulated Master Plans for anti sea erosion work and to provide protection against erosion to the affected reaches depending upon the priorities. A number of steps by way of construction of anti sea erosion works like sea Walls, revetments have been undertaken by the Maritime States.

Farakka Barrage

3447. • SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 29-member all party delegation of West Bengal legislators called on the Prime Minister on July 22, 1994 and pressed for 4,000 cusecs of water from the Farakka barrage for Calcutta port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). an all party delegation of legislators from West

Bengal called on the Prime Minister on July 22, 1994 and requested for ensuring a minimum release of 40,000 cusec from Farakka Barrage into the river Hooghly during lean season, for maintenance of Calcutta Port.

(c) Water for maintenance of Calcutta Port is being provided by withdrawals into the feeder canal keeping in view the needs and requirements of Bangladesh. The shortfall in not being able to release the planned quantum of water to Calcutta Port during lean season is due to lesser arrival of water in Ganga at Farakka. Discussions have been held with Bangladesh on proposal for augmenting the flow in river Ganga at Farakka. Response from Bangladesh is awaited on our proposal.

Foreign Missionaries

3448. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of foreign missionaries working in Andhra Pradesh at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : As on 1-1-94, 113 Foreign Missionaries from 16 countries were present in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Rape Cases

3449. SHRI LALL BABU RAI : SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rape cases pending with the various courts at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up special courts to deal with such cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) A Statement showing

State/Union Territory wise number of rape cases pending for trial in various courts of the country during 1991-93 is attached.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government of India. However, under the proviso to Section 11(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the State Governments, after consultation with the High Courts, are competent to establish one or more Special Courts to try any particular case or particular class of cases.

STATEML.

Number of Rape cases pending for trial in various courts of the country during 1991 to 1993 (State-wise & UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	STATES:			1993
		1991	1992	1993	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	807	1028	1306	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	72	91	
3.	Assam	1160	1312	NA	
4.	Bihar	2748	3223	NA	
5.	Goa	49	57	66	
6.	Gujarat	614	775	NA	
7.	Haryana	240	306	404	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	107	112	156	

Sl. No.	State/UT	1991	1992	1993
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	421	454	461
10.	Karnataka	492	551	NA
11.	Kerala	329	381	443
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6010	6826	7591
13.	Maharashtra	3675	4169	4866
14.	Manipur	43	47	NA
15.	Meghalaya	103	120	NA
16.	Mizoram	59	62	90
17.	Nagaland	22	27	32
18.	Orissa	508	546	NA
19.	Punjab	34	38	51

Sl. No.	State/UT	1991	1992	1993
20.	Rajasthan	1279	1445	1583
21.	Sikkim	12	18	NA
22.	Tamil Nadu	512	501	456
23.	Tripura	52	60	84
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3296	3680	NA
25.	West Bengal	1224	1361	NA
Total States		23856	27171	
UNION TERRITORIES				
26.	A & N Islands	13	16	11
27.	Chandigarh	7	14	12

S/ No.	State/UT	1991	1992	1993
28.	D & N Haveli	7	7	NA
29.	Daman & Diu	3	1	2
30.	Delhi	512	617	793
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	18	18	22
Total UTs.		560	673	
Total (All India)		24416	27844	

Sources : 'Crime in India' Data.

Note : (1) Figures for 1993 are provisional.

(2) NA stands for Not Available.

[English]

Committee of Experts

3450. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI V. SREENIVASA
 PRASAD :
 SHRI PRAMOTHES
 MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee of Experts to suggest trimming down of the staff strength in both AIR and Doordarshan;
- (b) if so, the details alongwith terms and conditions thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for constituting such a Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A two-member committee comprising Shri S.P. Bhatikar, Retired Engineer in Chief, All India Radio and V.V. Rao, Retired Chief Engineer, Doordarshan has been set up to study the international data on man-power deployment and suggest the minimum technical man-power required for operation and maintenance of the hardware facilities of All India Radio and Doordarshan.

AIDS Control

3451. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a massive Rs. 223 crore programme to control the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has been launched;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any targets for control of the disease have been set;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role of States so far as the implementation of the programme is concerned?

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

(b) to (d). The strategies to combat AIDS consist of generation of awareness amongst risk behaviour groups and the general public, prevention and control of STD, Promotion of Condom for prevention of STD, HIV, Blood Safety and rational use of blood and better facilities for surveillance diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS cases. The programme aims at showing down the spread of HIV epidemic through the above stated interventions.

(e) The implementation of this programme is primarily through the States with funding support and guidance from the Central Government.

Foreign Assistance for FWPs

3452. SHRI THOTA SUBBARAO :
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :
 SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Family Welfare Programme (FWPs) being implemented with foreign assistance in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achieved in this regard so far, State UT-wise; and

(c) steps taken to achieve the satisfactory results in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). Externally assisted projects have built in provision for periodic reviews including by Deptt. of Family Welfare and project and evaluation. These show that by and large, targets set are being achieved.

STATEMENT**DETAILS OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED WITH FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.****1. World health Organisation (WHO)**

WHO is providing assistance for various activities like strengthening of institutions and manpower, holding of workshops, seminars etc. WHO is to provide an assistance of \$3.48 m. for Family Welfare Programme during 1994-95.

2. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The programmes being implemented with UNFPA assistance are as follows :

<i>S.I.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>States covered</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Area Projects	Rs. 83.60 crores	Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan.	
2.	Establishment of Centres of Excellence	\$ 17977648	Andhra Pradesh, Assam	

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
	for Training in Sterilisation and Micro-surgical Recanalisation including no Scalpel Vasectomy.		Gujarat Haryana Haryana Karnataka Punjab Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh Bihar Orissa Maharashtra West Bengal Tamil Nadu and Delhi.	
3.	Surveillance System for Sterilisation.	\$256962	Rajasthan	
4.	Manufacture of IUDs	\$ 5101568		This assistance is for setting up a plant for indigenous manufacture of IUDs at Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
5.	Population Education (School Education)	\$ 2.86 million.	All States/ UTs except Meghalaya, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	Incorporation of population Education message is being carried out in school and in non-formal textual material, special incorporation of messages has been carried out in primers for total literacy campaigns.
6.	Population Education (Adult Education)	\$ 1.4 Million	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Delhi Haryana, Gujarat Karnataka Kerala Madhya Pradesh	

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
7.	Population Education (Higher Education)	\$ 1.05 million.	Maharashtra Orissa Punjab Chandigarh Himachal Pradesh Rajasthan Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh West Bengal and Assam.	Around 12000 Population Education Clubs are being supported for carrying out diverse activities in the University Grants Commission in 12 Population Education Resource Centres viz. NEH

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
8.	Comprehensive F.W. Programme and Income Generation for Working Women in Urban Slums of Madras & Rural Areas of Tamil Nadu	Rs. 147.39 lakhs.	Tamil Nadu.	The projects aim at raising Couple Protection, Provision of Mother and Child Health Care, The Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
9.	Integrated Parasite Control & Family Welfare for Plantation Workers in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.	Rs. 168.00 lakhs.	West Bengal.	are regularly reviewed through a Tripartite Meeting held annually.
10.	Comprehensive FW and Skill Development Project in Tribal Population in Gujarat.	Rs. 174.00 lakhs.	Gujarat	
11.	Family Welfare Education for Beedi Workers.	Rs. 188.00 lakhs	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and West Bengal.	
12.	Family Welfare Education and services	Rs. 39.00 lakhs	Gujarat	

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
	for milk producers of 30 villages in Gujarat.			
13.	Supply of raw material for Oral Pills.	\$ 2.7 million		The supplies are meant for manufacture of Oral Pills which are supplied to all States/ U.Ts.
14.	Modernisation of Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India.	\$ 461000		This project is meant for strengthening of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.
15.	Haryana Integrated Project for Women, Population and Development.	Rs. 37.64 crores.	Haryana.	

It is proposed to utilise UNFPA assistance for other programmes which are under formulation.

3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF is providing parallel assistance along with the World Bank for the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme. This programme is being implemented in all the States and U.Ts. in a phased manner as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the National Family Welfare Programmes. US \$ 107 million is provided over the period 1991-95.

4. World Bank

Following projects known as India Population Project (IPP) are being implemented with assistance of World Bank in States.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States Covered	Remarks
1.	IPP - V	Rs. 117.40 crores.	Bombay and Madras Cities.	
2.	IPP - VI	Rs. 204.41 crores.	U.P., M.P., Andhra Pradesh	
3.	IPP - VII	Rs. 336.12 crores.	Punjab Haryana Gujarat Bihar, and J & K,	

S.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States Covered	Remarks
4.	IPP - VIII	Rs. 223.37 crores	Delhi Bangalore Hyderabad and Calcutta (Cities)	
5.	IPP - IX	Rs. 335.00 crores	Karnataka Assam Rajasthan.	

World Bank assistance is also being utilised for the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme and for Social Safety Net Programmes. US \$ 214.5 million is committed over the period 1991-92 to 1994-95 for the CSSM Project.

5. Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)

An Innovative project in Karnataka and Orissa is being implemented with NORAD assistance of 6 million NOK (Rs. 2.5 crores approx.) for improving the functioning of Post-partum Programme project, increased logistic support, intensive information, education, and communication and training of staff available and improvement of Management Information System.

6. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

USAID assistance is currently being received for following programmes :-

S.No.	Name of the project	Cost	States covered	Remarks.
1.	Strengthening Survey Research and Capabilities of Population Research Centres.	\$ 3.3 m.		The assistance is meant for 18 Population Research Centres. This assistance is being utilised for strengthening the population research Centres located in various parts of the country and carrying out National Family Health Survey in all 25 States.
2.	Population Simulation Project.	\$ 400,000		This assistance is not meant for any particular State/UT.
3.	(PVOH - II) Scheme Private Voluntary Organisations for Health II Scheme.	\$ 10 million		This assistance is meant for Voluntary Organisations throughout the country.

S.No.	Name of the project	Cost	States covered	Remarks.
4.	Innovations in Family Planning Service Project Agency (SIFPSA)	\$ 325 million	Uttar Pradesh.	

7. **Overseas Development Administration (ODA)**

The ODA funded area development project is being implemented in Orissa in 5 districts at a total cost of Rs. 65.66 crores.

8. **Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)**

DANIDA assisted projects are being implemented in 8 districts of Madhya Pradesh and 2 districts of Tamil Nadu. Total cost of the project is Rs. 44.81 crores.

[Translation]

Ban on Lottery Business

3453. SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to impose ban on lottery business, especially daily and single digit lotteries which have posed a serious threat to the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India has, from time to time issued guidelines to the States/UTs in regard to the conduct of lotteries as it is within their purview to take appropriate action in the matter.

[English]

Upper Krishna Project

3454. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any objections to the Union Government regarding Upper Krishna Stage-II irrigation project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has objected to the construction of oversized reservoir at Almatti by raising its Full Reservoir Level.

(c) Upper Krishna Stage II Project Report has been recently received in Central Water Commission from Government of Karnataka for techno-economic appraisal. The Central Water Commission has been directed to keep the points raised by Government of Andhra Pradesh in view during examination of the project. Also a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Krishna Basin States has been called by the Union Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs on 22.8.94 for resolution of inter-State aspects.

Conference on Financial Aid for Energy Development

3455. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited organised a Conference of Pacific Nation, to discuss 'Financial aid for Energy Development' in June-July, 1994;

(b) if so, the names of those who participated in the Conference; and

(c) the issues discussed and the recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c). The 9th Pacific Rim Coal Conference was held at New Delhi from 28th to 30th June, 1994 with the organisational support of Coal India Ltd.

This was attended by large number of delegates from India and abroad. A list of registrants, giving the names/ organisations, to the conference is attached as Statement. Large number of persons/organisations as indicated in the list of registrants from India and abroad participated in the Conference.

This Conference, inter-alia, deliberated on the current status and projec-

tions of coal industry in India apart from topics like power generation, investment opportunities, infrastructure support, etc.

There was no specific recommendation made as such in the Conference. However, the Conference held for the first time in India provided an excellent opportunity to exchange views, ideas and knowledge about several aspects of the coal mining industry. The delegates had an opportunity to have first hand knowledge about the low cost of mining coal in India, pollution control measures which are being taken, coal marketing possibilities and scope for beneficiation of coal.

STATEMENT

9th Pacific Rim Coal Conference
List of Registrants

Shri R.K. Adhikani
Dy. CE
Nasik Therm Power
Bombay, India.

Shri S.S. Adhikari
President
Africa India Trading Co.
Hyderabad, India.

Shri Rishi Agarwal
Director
Magdala Shipyard Pvt.
Bombay India

Shri Richard Allen
MKT Dev. MGR
Shellco Australia

Shri Abdellouahab Bayali
Member of Board
Sococharbo
Casablanca Morocco

Shri R.W. Dell
MGR Intl. Marketing
Luscar
Edmonton AB Canada

Shri David Bennett
MGR Market Res
Arco Coal Company
Denver Co USA

Shri Jennifer Bennett
U S Editor
McCloskey Coal Info. Services

N Sydney Australia	Shri V P Aurora
Shri H. Alli	Northern Coal Fields
Shri A J Van Den Berg	Distt. Sidhi India
Trading MGR	Shri Kari R Arthur
MGR Coal Processing	Broker
Shell South Africa	Lorentzen Chartering
Trans-Natal Coal Corp.	OSCL 0216 Norway
Rosebanks Africa	Phexre Aury
Marshalltown 2107 Africa	MGR Business Deptt.
Shri Takvoaraki	Cetragpa
MGR Coal Team	Parla 75782 France
Tokyo Electric	Shri T P Balakrishnan
Chyoda Tokyo Japan	Director Marketing
Shri V.K. Aurora	MEC
Director	Ranchi India
Karam Chand Thapar	Shri Nirmal Banerjee
Calcutta India	Protos Engg. Co.

Shri Sandeep Bhargava Ruhrikhole Handel Inter Calcutta India	Shri B. Bodetlah MGR Materials Natl Fertilizer New Delhi India
Shri R Bhaskaran Chief General Manager Coal India Calcutta India	Shri B.K. Bose DSP Financial Cons. Shri L K Bose ED (CP) Coal India New Delhi India
Shri P Bhattacharya SR Mgr. Maomet India Calcutta India	Fr. Dr. Bouroues Coal Mkt. Dir. Total 92069 Paris LA Defence
Shri M Bhattacharya Coal India Calcutta 700016 India	Shri Ahmed Buhari MGR Cement/Clinker/Coal De. Emirates Trading Agency United Arab Emirates
Shri Douglas Binns Regional Director Harnischfeger HP England	

EDGARDO CARDODO
Mktg. Mgr.
PT Adaro
Jakarta 12920 Indonesia

ROD Cargill
Director
Coal Trans.
Kingston England

R. Chakraborty
Central Mine Planning & Des.
Ranchi 834008 India

S.R. Chakravarty
Secretary General
Cement Mfrs Assoc.
New Delhi India

A Chakravorty
Marketing
Krup Industries India
Pune India

Krishan Chander
Exec Dir.
Bharat Earth Movers
Bangalore India

I Chandra
Northern Coalfields
Distt. [REDACTED]

Paul Chappell
Director
Stinnes Intercoal Ph. [REDACTED]
Sydney [REDACTED]

Akira Chaura
Senior Coordinator

Choudhury
Director
NZ Grindlays Bank
Calcutta India

Artwing F Cleff
Sales Manager
Heinbraun Thyssen Energy 40235
Dusseldorf Germany

M. Coleman
Managing Director
Coleman & Assoc (India)
Sydney Australia
G. Dalal
Dy. Chief Engineer
Envanes MSEB
Bombay India

K Das
Eastern Coalfields
Burdwan India

Deb
Director (Tech)
Eastern Coalfields
Burdwan India

M. Desothale
Chief Executive
Karnataka Explosives
Bangalore India

Suddequin
Asst. Manager
CHEC Beijing China

B. Dhar
Director
Central Mines Res ST
Dhanbad India

K. Dhawan
Jt. Director
Steel Authority of India
New Delhi India

Eter E Do-orell
Publisher/Editor
NTL. Coal Letter
1060 Brussels belgium

Shri S Donge
chief Engineer
C. MSEB
Nagpur India

GS Garcha
Exec. Dir
Steel Authority of India
New Delhi India

Ben George
Reporter
World Coal
Dorking R-114 1 AR England

Douglas L Dunn
New Business Devel
CHP Minerals Intl USA

A K Ghosh
Director
Indian School of Mines
Dhanbad India

K Dutta Sales Exec.
ISA Petrochemicals
Bombay India

Stuart B Enrentraicci
Dir. Mkt. Devel.
SSM Coal
Marina Del Rey Ca USA

R P Goyal
Chief General Manager
Bharat Coking Coal
Bihar India

Rajiv Grover
Addl. Manager
Ram Foods & Fertilizer
New Delhi India

Lifeng
Engineer
Jiangxi Boiler Works
Nanchang Hangxi China

D R Gupta

OSD

Bharat Coking Coal
Bihar India

Kiran Shankar Gupta

M/s. Goodork

Calcutta India

S K Gupta

Bharat Coking Coal
Bihar India

V K Gupta

Mahanadi Coalfields
Orissa India

S C Hans

Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys
New Delhi India

S A Hasan

Managing Director

Tata Robins Frazer
Jamshedpur India

Ramchandra Hegde

Managing Director

Bakrie Nusantara int'l
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Keith G Hildreth

MGR Pub Rel

Trans Asian Ind

New Delhi India

Forest E Hill

President

Hill & Associates Inc.
Annapolis MD USA

Eugene T Holmes
Attorney
E T Homes & Associates
Atlanta GA USA

Toriikebe
Mgr Fuel Dept.
EPDC
Tokyo 104 Japan

Gregory O IWU
Managing Director
Nigerian Coal Corp.
Enugu Nigeria

D K Jain
Central Mine Planning & Design
Ranchi 834008 India

M P Jain
Western Coalfields
Nagpur India

Ravi Jaiswig
Executive Director
Frontline Navigations Co.
Bombay India

A V MKK Jani
Indo Gulf Fert. & Chem Corp.
Lucknow India

Karl G Jechoutek Div. Chief Power De-
velopment
World Bankl
Washington DC USA

Chen Yet-Jen
Senior Specialist
Min Economic Affairs
Taipei 100-15 Taiwan

albert T P Jan
Fuel Dept.
Taiwan Power Co.
Taipei Taiwan.

Lujian
Transocean Gra Bbbulk Pool
0718 singapore

P C Jain
President
Gujarat Ambuja Cement
Gujarat India

Mao Jandxiong
Professor
Dept. of Thermal Engg.
Beijing China

Didier Joananne
MGr Business Dvel. Cetragta
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G M Johar
South eastern Coalfields
Bilaspur MP India

P M John
CMO
Meteor Private
New Delhi India

Said Kadiiri
Director General
Socociaiirbo
Casablanca Morocco

R S Kainth
Chief General Manager
Northeastern Coalfields
Assam India

K K Khadia
Chief General Manager
Coal India
New Delhi India

R K Khullar
Ram Foods & Fertilizer
New Delhi India

N Khurana
Central Mine Planning & Design
Ranchi 834006 India

Kiyoshi Kikuya
Advisory Fuel Dept.
EPDC
Tokyo Japan

Man Bok Kim
Asstt. Manager
Samsung Corp. Seoul Korea

M D Kriplani
General Manager
Visa Petrochemicals
Bombay India

R Krishnan
TS To Chairman
Central Coalfields
Ranchi 834001 India

Jay Shree Krishnaswamy
Director
Srivastava & Assoc.
New Delhi 110017 India

R Kumar
Northern Coalfields
Sidhi India

U Kumar
Chief Managing Director
South Eastern Coalfields
Bilaspur MP India

N Kumar Tajpek Impex
Calcutta India

Jaindnder Kumar
Asstt. Secretary
Cement Manuf. Assn.
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W C Kuys
Business Manager
Spoornet
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Wes O Kwee
Reg Managing Director
Anker Far East
Causeway Bay HongKong

S K Lall
Secretary
Ministry of Coal
New Delhi India

Geir O Larsson
Director
Western Bulk Carriers
OSLO 0216 Norway

Kil BongJee
MGR Raw Materials
Po-lang Iron & Steel
Seoul South Korea

Rex Little Wood
Phibro Energy
London England

Mark Dochtenberg
Coal Trader
marc Rich Australia Pty
Sydney 2000 Australia

Jang Ryeol MA
Asstt. Mgr
Samsung Corp.
Seoul Korea

B N Makhlis
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Coal
New Delhi India

V M Malich
Department Head
Vostokenergo
Khabarovsk 680030 Russia

Simon Maltby Director Sedragon Maritime 1025 Singapore	David. Mathew MGr World Coal Exploration BHP Minerals INTL Herndon VA USA	R B Mathur Chief Managing Director Western Coalfields Nagpur India	Ronald D Macmahan President Resource Data International Boulder Co USA	M M K Menon Divisional Manager Volta Bombay India	Robert C Milici Chief Coal Geology USGS Denver Co USA
R G Madan Manager Ahmedabad Electricity Ahmedabad India	V D Manjrekar Chief of Geology Central Coalfields Ranchi 834001 India	Arne Mansaker Senior Vice Press Gearbulk (UK) Surrey England	Giovanni Marchelli Carbotrade Geneva 16121 Italy		

Steve Miller
Vice President
Astra Coal Corp.
Ny Ny USA

Ted Milligan
Chief Geologist
BHP Minerals
Herndon Va USA

M K Mishra
Advisor
Railway Board
New India India

B C Mishra
Chief Managing Director
Central Mine Planning & Design
Ranchi India

R N Mishra
CME
Eastern Coalfields
Burdwan India

U K Mittal
Director
Steel Authority of India
New Delhi India

E G Moses
Sen Vice Press
Versatus Serv INTL
Oxon Hill MD USA

G C Mrig
Chief Managing Director
Bharat Coking Coal
Bihar India

David Murray
Managing Director
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Marshall Town 2107 S Africa

B S Nag
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A M Naik
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New Delhi India	Bombay India
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A Rasidi	Managing Director
PTBA	M/s. Link Transways
Jakarta Indonesia	Nagpur India
Maria Cecilia Ruiseco	Yashwant Sangia
Commercial Director	Managing Director
Carbones Del Caribe SA	Linkson GRP
Bogota Colombia	Nagpur 18 India
S K Saha	Vishambhar Saran
General Manager	Rukkolie Handel Inter
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S K Sen
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Dy GM	Western Coalfields		
Steel Auth. of India	Nagpur India		
Ranchi India			
S M Sharma	Naresh Sharma		
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Cement Manuf Assn	Calcutta India		
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Christopher Wnuk
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Stokin-N-Tees TS 15 ore Engi:

Prohibition

3456. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have in pursuance of Article 47 of the Constitution of India taken the necessary steps for effecting a ban on consumption of alcoholic liquor in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Central Policy guideline in this regard have been revised in the light of the performance of various States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to have a Central legislation or a model draft of State legislation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) to (c) Prohibition being a State subject it is for the State Governments to initiate action in the matter. However, Government of India issued a 12 Point Minimum Programme in 1975 and detailed guidelines in 1978 to the State Governments for taking effective and meaningful steps in the direction of imposition of Prohibition. These guidelines have not been revised.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

Born Blindness

3457. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of born blindness in the country is increasing rapidly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to control the incidence of born blindness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) There is no evidence of increasing blindness at birth.

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

Modernisation of Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras

3458. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to modernise Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras functioning at Ranchi in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The existing 2 KW SW transmitter of All India Radio at Ranchi is being upgraded to 50 KW power and the 1 KW MW transmitter for Vividh Bharati Service is proposed to be

upgraded and replaced by 2 x 3 KW FM transmitter during Eighth Five Year Plan. The existing Doordarshan production facility at Ranchi is envisaged to be upgraded to a full fledged studio centre.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Posting of Doctors

3459. DR. P.R. GANGWAR :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the doctors posted in rural areas live in cities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to take fresh initiatives to attract these doctors to live and work in the villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (d). Appointments postings and transfers of doctors concern the State Governments. Due to occasional shortage of doctors in some States rural areas are being covered by visits of doctors on scheduled days.

National Academy of Correctional Administration

3460. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of HOME

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal for setting up National Academy of Correctional Administration to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had offered land for setting up National Academy of Correctional Administration in Bhopal.

(c) It has been decided not to set up a National Academy of Correctional Administration.

[English]

Uttaranchal State

3461. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to form a separate Uttaranchal State is under consideration with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c). In December, 1991, the Government of Uttar Pradesh forwarded a copy of the Resolution passed by the State Assembly on the 12.8.91, urging the Central Government to create a separate State of Uttarakhand comprising the eight hill districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Almora and Dehradun on the Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions of Uttar Pradesh. After a preliminary examination of the proposal the State Government had been requested to furnish information about the financial profile of the 8 hill districts concerned, split up under administrative developmental and maintenance heads. They have, however, expressed their inability to provide the same. The present State Government which assumed office in December 1993 has not yet taken up the matter formally.

[Translation]

National Cancer Control Programme

3462. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided to each State by the Union Government under the National Cancer Control Programme during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the amount utilised by each State during this period;

(c) whether some of the States could not utilise these funds;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure utilisation of these funds effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Assistance is generally provided to Medical institutes, Hospitals, Voluntary Organisations etc. A Statement indicating the assistance given under various schemes of NCCP during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is attached.

(b) to (e). Utilisation reports are submitted by the institutions directly or through the State Governments in due course of time.

STATEMENT

1992-93 (A)	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
	Name of Institution	
1.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	299.00*
2.	Gujarat Cancer & Research Instt., Ahmedabad	50.00
3.	Cancer Institute, Madras.	50.00
4.	Kidwai Memorial Instt. of Oncology, Bangalore	50.00
5.	Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS), New Delhi	465.00
6.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack	50.00

7.	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior.	50.00
8.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00
*	including Rs. 149.00 as Non-Plan Grant.	
B.	<i>Assistance for Radiotherapy Units</i>	
1.	Nargis Dutt Memorial Hospital (Ashwini Society), Barsi (Solapur)	20.00
2.	Meenakshi Mission Hospital, Madurai	20.00
3.	Karnataka Cancer Research & Therapy Instt., Hubli.	20.00
4.	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.	50.00
5.	S.G. Cancer Hospital, Indore	50.00

1992-93

	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
6.	Lions Cancer Detection Centre, Surat	50.00
7.	Charitable Society of Fort Lions, Jodhpur (for brachytherapy unit)	5.00
C.	<i>Assistance for District Projects</i>	
1.	Distt. Banskantha, Gujarat	15.00
2.	Distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat	10.00
3.	Distt. Bhatinda, Punjab	15.00
4.	Distt. Jullundur, Punjab	15.00
5.	Distt. Madura, T.N.	15.00
6.	Distt. Coimbatore, T.N.	15.00

1992-93	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
D.	<i>Development of Oncology Wings</i>	
1.	JIPMER, Pondicherry	100.00
2.	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada (A.P.)	70.00
3.	Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur	70.00
4.	Karnataka Medical College, Hubli	70.00
5.	B.S. Medical College, Bankura (W.B.)	70.00
6.	Govt. Medical College, Goa.	70.00
7.	Swami Ramanand Tirath Rural Medical College, Ambejogai, Maharashtra	70.00
8.	Nizam's Instt. of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad (A.P.)	30.00
9.	Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar	30.00

1992-93	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer	30.00
11.	North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri (W.B.)	30.00
E.	<i>Voluntary Organisations for Health Education & Detection</i>	
1.	Hanuman Prasad Poddar Smarak Samiti, Gorakhpur	4.25
2.	Amala Cancer hospital, Trichur	5.00
3.	Christian Cancer Centre, Ambikakkal (T.N.)	5.00
4.	G.K. Naidu Memorial Hospital, Coimbatore	5.00
5.	Ans Cancer Detection Centre, Surat	5.00
6.	Rajkot Cancer Society, Rajkot (Gujarat)	5.00
7.	Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Thakurpukur	5.00
8.	Sanjeevan Medical Foundation, Miraj	5.00

1992-93	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94		
	9. Behala Balananda Brahmachari Hospital, Calcutta	5.00
A. Grant in Aid to Regional Cancer Centres		
	1. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	610.0*
	2. Cancer Institute, Madras	55.00
	3. Gujarat Cancer & Research Instt, Ahmedabad	50.00
	4. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.	50.00
	5. Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack	25.00
	6. Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior	50.00

1992-93	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
	7. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00
*	including Rs. 175.00 lakhs as Non-Plant Grant.	
	<i>B. Assistance for Radio-Therapy Units</i>	
	1. Shree Sayai General Hospital, Baroda	50.00
	2. Medical College Hospital, Kottayam	50.00
	3. Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad	50.00
	4. J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur	50.00
	5. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	50.00
	6. Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta	50.00
	7. M.P. Cancer Chikitsa Evarn Sewa Samiti (J.L. Nehru Cancer Hospital & Research Centre) Bhopal	50.00

1992-93		Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
		8. Paravara Medical Trust's Paravara Rural Hospital, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)	50.00
		9. Peripheral Cancer Centre, Mandya	50.00
		10. Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	50.00
1993-94		Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
C. Assistance for District Projects			
		1. Distt. Kheda, Gujarat	15.00
		2. Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat	15.00
		3. Distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat	10.00
		4. Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	15.00

1992-93	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
D.	<i>Development of Oncology Wings</i>	
1.	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	70.00
2.	M.L. Medical College, Jhansi	70.00
3.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	70.00
4.	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	70.00
5.	Lady Hardinge Medical College & S.K. Hospital, Delhi	70.00
6.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl (Mizoram)	70.00
7.	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	30.00
8.	Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, M...	50.00
9.	Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur	30.00

		Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	
1993-94	Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres	
E. Voluntary Organisations for Health Education and Early Detection		
1. Cancer Detection Society, Delhi 2. Indian Cancer Society, Delhi 3. Dharamshala Cancer Foundation and Research Centre, New Delhi		
5.00		
5.00		
5.00		

[English]

Loss of Production

3464. SHRI RAMESHWAR

PATIDAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of production due to absenteeism in the coal sector during 1992-93; and

(b) the loss of revenue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b). According to information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL), the loss of coal production due to absenteeism in their mines during 92-93 was 21.65 lakhs tonnes. The resulting loss of revenue has been estimated at Rs. 77 crores approximately.

[Translation]

Low Power Transmitter at Kondagaon

3465. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has been granted to instal a low power T.V. transmitter at Kondagaon Municipal Committee in Bastar district; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be installed and the coverage capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A very low power TV trans-

mitter is approved for installation at Kondagaon in Bastar distt. of M.P.

(b). The transmitter is expected to be installed during 1995. The coverage area would be 5 to 8 Kms. radius, subject to terrain conditions.

Autonomy to Akashwani and Doordarshan

3466. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the progress made so far by the Government in according autonomy to Akashvani and Doordarshan under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Government are considering amendments to certain sections of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, before the Act is brought into force with a view to obviate operational difficulties when the Act becomes operational.

[English]

X-Ray Radiations

3467. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "How harmful is X-ray for the body" appearing in the 'Pioneer' dated January 18, 1994;

(b) whether the X-ray radiations are harmful to human body;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

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

(b) X-ray radiation within prescribed limit is not harmful to human body.

(c) and (d) The biological effect of ionizing radiation, including X-rays, has been well documented by many authorities, including WHO. For diagnostic purposes, doses of X-rays are within safe limits: an exposure up to 2.0 rems per year for the whole body is considered safe.

(e) The Radiation Protection Rules, issued under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, specify a safety code for medical diagnostic X-ray equipment.

[*Translation*]

Guest Houses in Delhi

3468. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding violation of rules and regulations for granting licences for opening of guest houses in Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the erring officials; and

(d) the number of guest houses given licences during each of the last three years and current year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that they have not received any such complaint.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) The number of Guest houses given licences year-wise during the last 3 years are as under :-

1991	1992	1993	1994 (upto 10.8.94)
67	33	18	11

Irrigation Projects

3469. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total funds allocated by the Union Government to Maharashtra for the on-going irrigation projects during 1994-95;

(b) the amount out of it released upto June 30, 1994;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union

Government for additional funds for these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 618.09 crores for ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(b) The Central Government releases loans and grants to the State Government enbloc not tied to any sector or project. Projectwise allocation and releases are made by the State Government.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has not requested for additional funds for ongoing projects.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Newsprint

3470. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the production and requirement of newsprint in the country at present;

(b) whether the imported newsprint is being used more than the indigenous newsprint;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(d) the steps taken to use the indigenous newsprint to the maximum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A quantity of about 3.61 lakh MTs of newsprint was produced in the country during 1993-94 against an estimated demand of 5.94 lakh MTs. The comparative figures of consumption of imported and indigenous newsprint are not available.

(d) With a view to maximise the consumption of indigenous newsprint, the newsprint import policy provides that newspapers having annual entitlement of more than 200 MTs of newsprint can import 1 tonne of newsprint only against a purchase of 2 tonnes of indigenous newsprint.

Water Logging

3471. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute water logging in ayacuts and major irrigation projects;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to incorporate innovative designs to prevent water logging in arable land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI K THUNGON) : (a) and (b). A working group constituted by Government of India which submitted its report in April, 1992, as assessed that an area of 2.46 million hectares is waterlogged under the commands of irrigation projects in the country.

(c) to (e). Government of India have taken up centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme (CADP) in 1974-75 and World Bank assisted National Water Management Project (NWMP) in 1987 in the country. The activities under both these programmes help in increasing the irrigation water use efficiency and prevent water logging inable land. These schemes are to continue during the 8th Five Year Plan also.

anslation]

Looting of Foreign Tourists in Delhi

3472. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state :

(a) whether some incidents of looting foreign tourists have taken place in hi in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during each of the last e years and the current year so far;

(c) the number of persons arrested his connection and the action taken ast them; and

(d) the steps taken to check such incidents and provide adequate security to foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Six cases of looting of foreign tourists have been reported in Delhi. Year-wise figures are as under :-

Year	Cases reported
1991	1
1992	2
1993	1
1994 (upto 31.7.1994)	2

(c) Eleven persons have been arrested in these six cases. Of these, nine are facing trial while two persons have been acquitted by the court.

(d) The steps taken to check such crimes include intensification of patrolling, stationing of pickets at selected places, random checking of hotels and guest houses, recording of registration number and name of TSR drivers who carry Passengers at various pickets, and providing information and guidance to tourists.

[English]

Assam Accord

3473. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to update the cut off date of 1971 in the Assam Accord for detection and expulsion of foreigners;

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

(c) whether political parties at the State and national level would be consulted before taking any decision in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government of Assam has expressed any opinion in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) No Sir.

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

SCs Below Poverty Line

3474. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct a comprehensive survey for having an authentic data regarding the Scheduled Castes below the poverty line, State wise on a time bound scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the allocation of funds for Scheduled Castes is being made in proportion to their population in the States/UTs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been sent to the National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Planning & Programme of Implementation to include a programme comprehensive survey of identification of Scheduled Castes families below the poverty line in the country according to 1991 Census in their schedule which is under their consideration.

(c) and (d). Guidelines have been issued regarding the allocation of funds for Scheduled Castes to be made in proportion to their population in the States/UTs. Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Manipur and Pondicherry have provided funds for SCP for 1994-95 according to their SC population percentage. However, a Statements I to V indicating the allocation of funds made by all States/UTs under SCP during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is annexed. The States/UTs where SCP is less than the population percentage of SCs have been advised to allocate the funds under SCP in proportion to their SC population percentage.

STATEMENT - I

Outlay and percentage of Sch. Castes Population to State Population as per 1991 Census.

Sl. No.	State/UT No.	%age of SCP Outlay to total State Plan outlay*		%age of SC population to State population (1991 Census)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1994-95
2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.85	11.28	15.54	15.93
2.	Assam	6.03	6.72	7.49	7.40
3.	Bihar	9.24	17.20	15.26	14.56
4.	Goa	1.42	1.29	1.52	2.08
5.	Gujarat	3.80	3.76	3.62	7.41
6.	Haryana	13.04	13.62	14.06	19.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12.43	12.50	11.92	25.34

Sl. No.	State/UT	%age of SCP Outlay to total State Plan outlay*		%age of SC population to State population (1991 Census)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.64	8.14	5.77	-
9.	Karnataka	9.19	9.27	9.27	16.38
10.	Kerala	13.52	13.70	9.95	9.92
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10.67	11.57	11.65	14.55
12.	Maharashtra	5.40	5.17	5.44	11.09
13.	Manipur	0.88	1.20	2.49	2.02
14.	Orissa	15.11	14.80	7.59	16.20
15.	Punjab	14.27	15.61	18.80	28.31
16.	Rajasthan	17.06	16.16	15.85	17.29

Sl. No.	State/UT	%age of SCP Outlay to total State Plan outlay*		%age of SC population to population to State population (1991 Census)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Sikkim	0.41	5.96	4.67	5.93
18.	Tamil Nadu	16.73	16.80	19.00	19.18
19.	Tripura	11.40	15.23	13.48	16.36
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	10.27	11.56	21.05
21.	West Bengal	12.37	14.26	10.22	23.62
22.	Chandigarh	14.60	2.92	2.54	16.51
23.	Delhi	9.62	9.00	8.61	19.05
24.	Pondicherry	16.00	16.02	16.41	16.25

* Tentative

Note : For details please see the annexure (i to v)

STATEMENT -II*Percentage of S.C. Population to States/UT Population as per 1991 Census*

Sl No.	State/UT No.	Total Population	Sch. Caste Population	%age of SCNo. Population to State Population	%age of SCNo. Population to State Population
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,65,08,008	1,05,92,066	15.93	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,64,558	4,052	0.47	
3.	Assam	2,24,14,322	16,59,412	7.40	
4.	Bihar	8,63,74,465	1,25,71,700	14.55	
5.	Goa	11,69,793	24,364	2.08	
6.	Gujarat	4,13,09,582	30,69,358	7.41	
7.	Haryana	1,64,63,648	32,50,933	19.75	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51,70,877	13,10,295	25.34	

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population	Sch. Caste Population	%age of SCNo. Population to State Population
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	77,18,700	N.A.	
10.	Karnataka	4,49,77,201	73,69,279	16.38
11.	Kerala	2,90,98,518	28,86,522	9.92
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6,61,81,170	96,26,679	14.55
13.	Maharashtra	7,89,37,187	87,57,842	11.09
14.	Manipur	18,37,149	37,105	2.02
15.	Meghalaya	17,74,778	9,072	0.51
16.	Mizoram	6,89,756	691	0.10
17.	Nagaland	12,09,546		

Sl. No.	State/UT No.	Total Population	Sch. Caste Population	%age of SCNo. Population to State Population
1	2	3	4	5
18.	Orissa	3,16,59,736	51,29,314	16.20
19.	Punjab	2,02,18,969	57,42,528	28.31
20.	Rajasthan	4,40,05,990	76,07,820	17.29
21.	Sikkim	4,06,457	24,034	5.93
22.	Tamil Nadu	5,58,58,946	1,07,12,266	19.18
23.	Tripura	27,57,205	4,51,116	16.36
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13,91,12,287	2,92,76,455	21.05
25.	West Bengal	6,80,77,965	1,60,80,611	23.62
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2,80,661		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population	Sch. Caste Population to State Population		
			3	4	5
27.	Chandigarh	6,42,015	1,05,977	16.51	
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1,38,477	2,730	1.97	
29.	Daman & Diu	1,01,506	3,891	3.83	
30.	Delhi	94,20,644	17,94,836	19.05	
31.	Lakshadweep	51,707			
32.	Pondicherry	8,07,785	1,31,278	16.25	

STATEMENT - III*Outlays under total State Plan and special component plan during 1992-93*

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	%age
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1660.00	163.51	9.85
2.	Assam	960.00	57.85	6.03
3.	Bihar	2215.00	204.60	9.24
4.	Goa	152.50	2.16	1.42
5.	Gujarat	1875.00	71.34	3.80
6.	Haryana	830.00	108.20	13.04
7.	Himachal Pradesh	486.00	60.43	12.43
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	820.00	46.21	5.64
9.	Karnataka	1915.00	176.02	9.19

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	%age
10.	Kerala	913.00	123.44	13.62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2450.33	261.56	10.67
12.	Maharashtra	3160.00	170.68	5.40
13.	Manipur	210.84	1.85	0.88
14.	Orissa	1405.00	212.26	15.11
15.	Punjab	1150.00	164.06	14.27
16.	Rajasthan	1401.57	239.13	17.06
17.	Sikkim	110.00	0.45	0.41
18.	Tamil Nadu	1751.35	293.00	16.73
19.	Tripura	282.00	32.16	11.40

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	%age
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4039.92	404.05	10.00
21.	West Bengal	1501.00	185.73	12.37
22.	Chandigarh	68.00	9.93	14.60
23.	Delhi	920.00	88.51	9.62
24.	Pondicherry	90.00	14.40	16.00
	Total	30366.51	3091.53	10.18

Statement - IV

Outlays under total State plan and special component plan during the year 1993-94

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan outlay	SCP outlay	%age
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1851.00	208.77	11.28
2.	Assam	956.16	64.25	6.72
3.	Bihar	1202.00	207.00	17.20
4.	Goa	170.00	2.20	1.29
5.	Gujarat	2137.00	80.43	3.76
6.	Haryana	920.00	125.33	13.62
7.	Himachal Pradesh	550.00	68.75	12.50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	880.00	70.52	8.14
9.	Karnataka	3025.00	280.70	9.27

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan outlay	SCP outlay	Percentage
10.	Kerala	1003.00	137.38	13.70
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.00	271.49	11.57
12.	Maharashtra	3804.00	196.60	5.17
13.	Manipur	235.13	2.82	1.20
14.	Orissa	1450.00	214.53	14.80
15.	Punjab	1250.00	195.17	15.61
16.	Rajasthan	1700.00	274.78	16.16
17.	Sikkim	100.12	5.96	5.96
18.	Tamil Nadu	2101.00	353.61	16.80
19.	Tripura	208.58	31.78	15.23
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4290.40	440.70	10.27

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan outlay	SCP outlay	%age
21.	West Bengal	1550.00	221.10	14.26
22.	Chandigarh	80.00	2.34	2.92
23.	Delhi	1075.00	95.75	9.00
24.	Pondicherry	108.00	17.30	16.02
	Total	33046.39	3569.26	10.80

STATEMENT -VI

Outlays under total State plan and special component plan during the year 1994-95

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan outlay	SCP outlay	%age
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2130.00	331.07	15.54
2.	Assam	978.83	73.33	7.49
3.	Bihar	2400.00	361.00	15.26
4.	Goa	279.34	4.25	1.52
5.	Gujarat	2240.00	81.15	3.62
6.	Haryana	1025.00	144.14	14.06
7.	Himachal Pradesh	650.00	77.48	11.92
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	950.00	54.83	5.77
9.	Karnataka	3275.00	303.53	9.27

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan outlay	SCP outlay	%age
10.	Kerala	1260.00	125.36	9.95
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2750.00	380.49	11.65
12.	Maharashtra	4200.00	228.61	5.44
13.	Manipur	240.00	5.98	2.49
14.	Orissa	1950.00	148.02	7.59
15.	Punjab	1450.00	200.07	13.80
16.	Rajasthan	2450.00	388.28	15.85
17.	Sikkim	180.54	8.40	4.67
18.	Tamil Nadu	2750.01	523.06	19.00
19.	Tripura	290.00	39.10	13.48

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Plan outlay	SCP outlay	Percentage
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4260.00	491.36	11.56
21.	West Bengal	1706.00	174.35	10.22
22.	Chandigarh	95.00	2.41	2.54
23.	Delhi	1560.00	143.30	8.61
24.	Pondicherry	135.00	22.16	16.40
Total		39194.17	4311.73	10.97

External Services Division

3475. SHRI SANDIPAN

BHAGWAN THORAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to strengthen and expand the operations of External Services Division of Doordarshan - DD International;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DD has finalised collaboration with International Professional Agency in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Doordarshan does not have an External Service Division.

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

[Translation]

Medical Colleges

3476. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for setting up of medical colleges during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of such colleges set up during the said plan so far;

(c) the names of medical colleges recognised during the last one year; and

(d) the time by which the rest of the medical colleges are likely to be given recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). No such target has been fixed by Government.

(c) As per report of the medical Council of India, the following three medical colleges were recognised by them during the year 1993-94:

(1) Adichunchangiri Institute of Medical Science, Bellur, Karnataka.

(2) Sri Sidhartha Medical College, Tumkur, Karnataka.

* (3) Bharati Vidyapeeth's Medical College, Pune.

*- permitted to conduct MBBS Course.

(d) The recognition of the college depends upon the fulfilment of the requirements laid down by the Medical Council of India and no time frame can be fixed for this purpose.

[English]

Identity Cards

3477. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether issuance of the Identity Cards to the residents of the border areas of the country has run into rough weather;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The State Governments were advised not to issue identity cards till the Central Legislation to provide legal cover to the scheme is finalised. The recommendations made by the Standing Committee of Parliament on the Bill titled as specified Areas (Issue of Identity Cards to Residents) Bill, 1993 are under examination of the Government.

[Translation] .

Surat T.V. Relay Centre

3478. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for expansion of Surat T.V. Relay centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be started and completed ; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DFO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is envisaged to replace the Low Power TV Transmitter by a High Power TV Transmitter.

(c) and (d) A project of this nature requires three to four years for implementation after the sanction of the scheme. The estimated cost of such project at present prices is approximately Rs. Seven crores.

[English]

Voluntary Organisations

3479. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of foreign nationals are working as promoters, office bearers and employees in various voluntary organisations registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and engaged in educational and socio-economic developmental projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the provisions rules under the said Act in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to impose restrictions on foreigners working in voluntary organisations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). As per existing policy, Government does not encourage registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to an-

voluntary organisation having foreign national as an active office bearer in that organisation. Information about details of office bearers etc., of the voluntary association about registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is not maintained.

(c) and (d). Adequate safeguards are provided under the existing guidelines. No additional restrictions are contemplated.

(e) Does not arise.

Hazratbal Shrine

3480. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding removal of security bunkers outside the Hazratbal Shrine;

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

(c) the steps taken proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) After the Hazrat Bal Shrine had been got peacefully vacated of the militants last year, Police and security forces bunkers had been set up in the area for protection of the shrine, the Holy Relic, and the people residing in the area. Despite exhortations, the Muslim Auqaf Trust, which manages the Shrine, had, however, not resumed its management responsibilities, even though access to the Shrine was not in any way restricted on account of the se-

curity arrangements. Due to the above stated reluctance of the Trust, the traditional prayers in the Shrine had not resumed. Appeals had been received from various quarters that the bunkers may be shifted so that the continuing imbroglio could be resolved and the traditional prayers and ceremonies resumed. Keeping in view the developments since November 1993, the changed situation since then, and with the aim of facilitating the people to be able to perform the traditional prayers and ceremonies on the occasion of Id-e-Milad-un-Nabi freely and without perception of any restriction, the States Government decided to shift the bunkers and make alternative security arrangements in the area.

2. Pursuant to this, the Muslim Auqaf Trust has taken over the management of the Shrine and all the traditional activities have been resumed. While Government will take the necessary steps to maintain vigil in the area, it is hoped that good sense will prevail among all sections of the people so that the sanctity of the Shrine and peace in the area is maintained.

Admission in FTII

3481. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the present system of giving admission to students into various courses in the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune;

(b) whether there is any provision for filling up the seats which remain unoccupied due to selected candidates not joining on time;

(c) if so, whether the local students who fulfil the conditions and terms of admission of the institute are being admitted;

(d) if so, the procedure laid down in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Applications for various courses are invited by the Institute through advertisements in leading newspapers. Eligible students are required to qualify in a written test held at 12 centres all over the country. Based on the performance in the written test and subsequent aptitude test/interview, a merit list is prepared, taking into account 15% and 7.5% reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Two seats in each course are also reserved for students from Afro-Asian countries. Aspiring foreign students are required to qualify in a written test conducted by the Indian Missions abroad.

(b) to (e) Seats left unoccupied by the candidates not joining on time are filled by the next available candidate in the merit list maintained. Reservation of

seats is not made on the basis of States/localities.

Registration of Newspapers

3482. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala for registration of newspapers during each of the last three years, Statewise;

(b) the number of newspapers registered during the said period ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining newspapers are likely to be registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the attached Statement.

(c) The remaining newspapers could not be registered as they had not furnished the documents required under the PRB Act for registration. Their cases will be considered as and when complete details are received from them.

STATEMENT

Number of applications for registration of newspapers received from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and number of newspapers registered with RNI during 1991, 1992 and 1993

NO. OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

States	1991	1992	1993
Karnataka	148	227	236
Andhra Pradesh	198	195	210
Tamil Nadu	285	164	180
Kerala	166	109	184

No. of newspapers registered

States	1991	1992	1993
Karnataka	73	50	80
Andhra Pradesh	45	49	54
Tamil Nadu	154	70	58
Kerala	34	24	35

[Translation]

Theft of Babies

3483. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of thefts of newly born babies from the maternity wards of the various Governmental hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi registered during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases solved and the number of cases still pending;

(c) the number of persons arrested in such cases so far ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a). As per information furnished by Delhi Police there were three cases of theft of babies from Government hospitals in Delhi during the last three years.

(b) One case has been solved. One is under investigation and the 3rd one has been treated as untraced by the police.

(c) One person has been arrested.

(d) Security in the Government hospitals has been tightened and special security agencies have been engaged by the Safdarjang, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and LNJP hospitals to exercise indepen-

dent vigil. Patients coming to the hospitals are being warned to be careful about leaving their children with strangers. In addition, Police personnel are being deployed in plain clothes in the hospitals.

German aid for Health Care

3484. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance from German Aid Agency to raise the status of hospitals in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have forwarded this project to German Aid Agency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Blood Banks

3485. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of Blood Banks functioning in Assam at present;

(b) which of the above Banks have the AIDS testing facilities;

(c) whether the Government propose to equip all the Blood banks in the State with AIDS detection equipments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Medical College, Guwahati,

Medical College, Dibrugarh,

Medical College, Silchar.

(b) all the banks have such facilities.

(c) and (d). Government would take appropriate decisions as and when the requirements of the state necessitate creation of additional facilities.

Coal Washerries

3486. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to modernise some coal washerries in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the washerries identified; and

(c) the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c) Modernisation of some of the existing operating washerries of Coal India Limited (CIL) has been taken up in accordance with the recommendations of an Expert Committee with a view to improving the capacity utilisation as well as

the quality of washed coal. Washerries identified by the Expert Committee are:

Company	Name of the washery
Bharat Coking	Dugda - I
Coal Limited (BCCL)	Dugda - II
	Bhojudih
	Patherdih
	Sudamdhil
	Moonidih
Central Coalfields	Kargali
Limited (CCL)	Kathara
	Swang
	Gidi

Coal India Limited have indicated that an amount of Rs. 178.10 crores would be required for upgradation/modernisation of the existing washerries of CIL during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97).

[Translation]

ISI Activities

3487. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA :
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose

to constitute a Special Task Force to counter the activities of the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration. Government is however, aware of the activities of the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) and is taking all necessary steps to combat and frustrate their designs by taking a number of steps including the gearing up of intelligence machinery.

[*English*]

Metro Channels

3488. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
SHRI P.C. THOMAS :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for extending Metro Channels to more cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cities proposed to be covered under the Metro Channels during the Eighth Five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The requisite details are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

LIST OF LOCATIONS WHERE TV TRANSMITTERS ARE UNDER IMPLEMENTATION/ENVISAGED TO BE SET UP AS A PART OF EIGHTH PLAN SCHEMES FOR RELAY OF METRO CHANNELS (DD 2) PROGRAMMES

1. Guwahati
2. Patna
3. Shimla
4. Srinagar
5. Bangalore
6. Trivandrum
7. Jaipur
8. Jammu
9. Pôndicherry
10. Agartala
11. Imphal
12. Aizawal
13. Panaji
14. Port Blair
15. Nagpur
16. Shillong
17. Itanagar
18. Kohima
19. Gangtok.

Coal Washeries

3489. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI TARA SINGH :
 SHRI PRAMOTHES
 MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government recently floated tenders inviting bids for development of coal washeries in different coal fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified the coal washeries in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether tenders for this purpose were invited earlier also;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reasons for inviting fresh tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) has floated a global tender inviting foreign as well as Indian parties for setting up the coal washeries on build own-operate basis.

Under the build own-operate scheme, the parties have to invest, design, install, operate, maintain and own the plant. CIL is to provide the land for the plant on lease. Construction power and construction water on a charge basis.

(c) and (d). CIL have identified a number of sites, both in coking coal areas as well as non-coking coal areas for setting up of washeries, which are given below :

<i>Name of Washery</i>	<i>Location</i>
Kalinga	Orissa
Ananta-Bharatpur	Orissa
Dipka	Madhya Pradesh
Sasti	Maharashtra
Paroj	Bihar
Tikok	Assam
Dhori	Bihar

(e) to (g) CIL had earlier floated a local tender enquiry in August 1993 inviting offers for setting up of washeries on build-own-operate basis. There was inadequate response from domestic bidders.

Voluntary Organisations

3490. SHRI THOTA SUBBARAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Voluntary Organisations which have received more than Rupees one lakh as foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation), Act during 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Information is annexed for the year 1992-93 is given in the attached Statement.

Information about the receipt of foreign contribution by associations covered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for the year 1993-94 was due in May, 1994 but has not been received from all. Data of foreign contribution for the year 1993-94 is, therefore, not available.

STATEMENT

PROVISIONAL LIST OF REPORTING ASSOCIATIONS ABOVE RS. 1 LAKH FOR 1992-93

State	No. of Associations
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Andhra Pradesh 162

Assam 53

Bihar 208

Gujarat 120

Madhya Pradesh 165

Tamil Nadu 954

Maharashtra 387

Karnataka 25

Punjab 31

Rajasthan 67

Uttar Pradesh 217

West Bengal 33

Jammu & Kashmir 14

Nagaland 12

Haryana 25

Himachal Pradesh 24

Manipur 35

Tripura 4

Meghalaya 53

Delhi 275

Andaman & Nicobar 5

Dadar & Nagar Haveli 4

Goa, Daman and Diu 63

Pondicherry 37

Chandigarh 6

Mizoram 4

Coronary Diseases

3491. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has conducted a study on coronary disease in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has also conducted any such study;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the mortality related causes of coronary diseases in India has been completed; and

(f) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No data is available, as death due to coronary Disease is not notifiable.

Meeting with Chief Ministers

3492. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :
 SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
 OWAISI :
 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
 SHRI BOLLA BULLI
 RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States in July, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed, suggestions made and decisions taken at the meeting; and

(c) the follow up action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) A meeting was held with the Governor of Manipur and Chief Ministers of North Eastern States on 19th July, 1994 at Delhi. The subjects discussed were :-

(i) Liberalisation of the present permit regime.

(ii) Steps to control insurgency.

(iii) Financial Discipline.

(iv) Issue of Identity Cards in infiltration prone areas.

After detailed deliberations various views were arrived at 'recommendations made' decisions taken.

In regard to liberalisation of the present permit regime, the Chief Ministers were of the view that the existing restrictions under Restricted Area Permit (RAP)/Protected Area Permit (PAP) on the entry of foreign nationals into the region should be withdrawn but the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram did not favour the lifting of the restrictions under Inner Line permit system on the entry of Indian nationals from other States into Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, No decision could be finalised.

With a view to control the insurgency situation, some of the major conclusions/ recommendations include improving the intelligence machinery, strengthening of State Police Forces, further improvement of coordination at State and District levels, formation of special squads for checking the problem of extortions etc.

As regards financial discipline, it was agreed that a monitoring mechanism be set up by the State Governments for ensuring better utilisation of development funds. On the issue of identity cards it was agreed that implementation of the scheme will be taken up after enactment of Central Legislation for giving legal

cover to the scheme. It was also recommended that identity cards be issued to all Indian citizens residing in the North Eastern States and that the scheme be extended to cover the entire area of these States.

Doordarshan Coverage in Tamil Nadu

3493. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places which did not get the opportunity of television coverage in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the 'Martandom' area of Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu for extending T.V. coverage there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Whereas, the entire State of Tamil Nadu is covered by satellite service, terrestrial transmission is available either wholly or partially to all the districts of the State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A low power TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Martandom subject to availability of resources and infrastructure.

AIDS Awareness

3494. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL :

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

(a) whether a nation-wide survey was conducted to assess the knowledge of doctors on Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether with a view to creating awareness among the medicos in the country and educating them about HIV (Human Immuno deficiency Virus) infection causing AIDS its diagnosis, management, infection control and prevention, the Indian Medical Association arranged workshops/Orientation training programmes in some cities in the country in July, 1994 with the financial backing of the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO);

(d) if so, the details of the Orientation Training Programmes and the objectives achieved thereby;

(e) whether such workshops are proposed to be arranged in other cities also in future by the IMA/NACO; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Indian Medical Association with financial assistance from the Government have conducted an Orientation Training Programme at Delhi to train core trainers drawn from the States of Kerala, Bihar and Orissa. The core train-

ers will train lead-trainers in their respective States to enable them to achieve a target of imparting training to 7500 general medical practitioners in the said three States in diagnosis and clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases.

(e) and (f). Depending upon the experience they gain from the training programme they are presently conducting, Indian Medical Association may hold such training programme in other States in future.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

3495. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN :

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of on-going irrigation projects receiving World Bank/other foreign assistance alongwith their irrigation capacity;

(b) the amount of assistance sanctioned by the World Bank/other foreign agencies;

(c) the amount of assistance out of it received so far, projectwise;

(d) whether these amounts have been utilised fully;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). A Statement indicating the details of ongoing externally aided irrigation projects, amount of assistance committed and utilised is enclosed.

(d) and (e) As regards utilisation of assistance, there have been some instances of under utilisation of the external assistance in some projects. The main reasons for this are;

- (i) Initial slippage in the implementation of the project;
- (ii) Delay in declaring loan/credit effectiveness by the World Bank on account of non availability of satisfactory action plan on resettlement and rehabilitation.
- (iii) Delay in approval of Local Competitive bidding and International Competitive bidding packages by the World Bank;
- (iv) State Government's financial crunch;
- (v) Untimely release of allotted funds to the projects;
- (vi) Subsequent cut in annual plan budget of the project;
- (vii) Delay in finalisation of bidding documents;
- (viii) Imposition of certain conditions viz. carrying out studies etc. by the World Bank during the course of implementation of the project;

- (ix) Ban on procurement imposed by the World Bank;
 - (x) Natural calamities;
 - (xi) Appreciation of donor currencies in terms of rupees.
- (f) Irrigation Projects are being planned, funded and executed by the re-

spective State Governments. To monitor the progress of the projects, quarterly review meetings of each projects are held in Central Water Commission with the representatives of concerned State Governments, Central Ministries/Departments and aiding agencies. Thereafter, the State Governments are advised to take necessary action to expedite the implementation of the concerned projects.

STATEMENT

(Amount in Million donor Currency)

S.No.	Name of the Project	State	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance available as on 31.5.1994	Date of Agreement	Credit Closing Date	Utilisation as on 31.5.1994 (Cumulative) to be created as on 31.5.1994	Irrigation potential (Thousands Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Upper Krishna Irrigation Project (Phase - II)	Karnataka	World Bank	US \$ 207.500	16.6.1989	31.12.1996	US \$ 98.747	150
2.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-III	Maharashtra	World Bank	US \$ 182.620	5.12.1995	31.3.1996	US \$ 87.629	144
3	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage Project	Punjab	World Bank	US \$ 155.670	9.2.1990	31.3.1998	US \$ 47.165	26.7
4	Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation	Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	US \$ 135.330	29.6.1984	30.9.1994	US \$ 122.624	43

c No	Name of the Project	State	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance available as on 31.5.1994	Date of Agreement	Credit Closing Date	Utilisation as on 31.5.1994 (Cumulative)	Irrigation potential to be created (Thousand Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Project								
5.	National Water Management Project	Multistate	World Bank	US \$ 114.000	15.5.1987	31.3.1995	US \$ 101.805	3284
6.	Dam Safety Assurance Rehabilitation Project	Multistate	World Bank	US \$ 153.000	10.6.1991	30.9.1997	US \$ 14.850	-
7.	Water Resource Consolidation Project	Haryana	World Bank	US \$ 262.979	6.4.1994	31.12.2000	US \$ 00.000	155
8.	Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	Orissa	Japan	Yen 3769.00	15.12.1988	20.7.1998	Yen 1681.203	88.76
9	Upper Indravati	Orissa	Japan	Yen 3744.00	15.12.1988	20.1.1999	Yen 1153.803	218.60
10	Minor Irrigation Project	Rajasthan	Germany	DM 15.00	29.4.1988	31.12.1995	DM 6.944	6.6

S.No.	Name of the Project	State	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance available as on 31.5.1994	Date of Agreement	Credit Closing Date	Utilisation as on 31.5.1994 (Cumulative) to be created (Thousands Hectares)	Irrigation potential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Lift Irrigation Project	Orissa	Germany	DM 55.00	19.12.1993	30.12.2020	DM 5.900	28
12.	Water Control System for Diversification of crops in Maharashtra	Maharashtra	E.E.C.	ECU 15.00	25.10.1988	31.12.1994	ECU 3.80	9
13	Tank Irrigation System Phase-II	Tamil Nadu	EEC	ECU 24.5	27.4.1989	31.10.1995	ECU 10.982	20
14.	Minor Irrigation Project	Kerala	EEC	ECU 11.8	21.5.1982	31.12.1998	ECU 00.000	20
15.	Sidhmukh & Nohar Project	Rajasthan	EEC	ECU 43.0	7.6.1995	31.12.2000	ECU 00.000	84

Advisory Committee for Doordarshan

3496. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted any Advisory Committee for Doordarshan Centres; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Programme advisory committees are attached to Doordarshan Kendras at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jallandhar, Lucknow, Madras, Srinagar and Thiruvananthapuram.

[English]

Dengue Fever

3497. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Conference on Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and a National Brain Storming Session on Dengue were held in New Delhi during February, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations made therein;

(d) whether the Government have taken any follow up action on these recommendations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a). No such information is available.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Central Assistance to A.P.

3498. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for Central assistance to strengthen its border and check smuggling activities, especially smuggling of arrack;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) A proposal from the State Government has been received for augmentation of police forces, strengthening of police stations, upgradation of SSF Regional Training Centre and for procurement of strategic equipments. The State Government has sought assistance to meet threats from People's War Group left wing extremists and also to check drug trafficking activities.

Health Care

in this regard?

3499. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Hospital Consultancy Services Corporation in health care; and

(b) the amount spent by this organisation during each of the last three years on health care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Hospital Consultancy Services Corporation is a Consultancy organisation rendering services in the areas of hospital design and construction and activities ancillary thereto.

(b) Nil.

Compensation to Doda Migrants

3500. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to the Doda migrants for the losses suffered by them due to looting of their properties by militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). According to information made available by the State Government, relief and assistance has been provided to the migrants of Doda, who have since returned to their villages. This includes compensation and physical assistance for reconstruction of houses which had been affected, three months ration to such affected families, Rs. 1,000 per family in cash for purchase of immediate necessities. Besides, over 400 quintals of ration through non official agencies has been provided to the affected families. The State Government has also decided to provide to the affected families free seeds, fertilisers and fruit plants. Work has also been commenced on a road to link the affected areas with the Tehsil headquarters and to provide employment opportunities. Steps have also been taken to strengthen necessary security in the area.

[Translation]

Bombay Bomb Blasts

3501. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVI SINGH PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reward has been announced to arrest the persons involved in Bombay bomb blasts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to follow the same procedure in other complicated cases also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY QF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rewards totalling US \$ 4,27,800/- have been announced for arrest of absconders. this includes rewards of US \$ 50,000/- each for arrest of the two main accused, Dawood Ibrahim and Tiger Memon.

(c) and (d) The announcement of rewards for arrest of offenders depends on the circumstances of each case, and is determined on case to case basis.

/English]

Bomb Blasts

3502. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any link has been established among the major bomb blasts which took place in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to nab the accused in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) No link between the bomb blasts in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has surfaced so far.

(c) Action taken by the Government :

(i) *Bombay blasts* :

Out of a total of 193 persons

identified so far for their involvement in the Bombay blasts, 148 have been arrested so far, and 45 are absconding. Enquiries regarding the absconding persons have revealed that out of 45 absconding, 33 are suspected to be abroad, mainly in Dubai and Pakistan. Red Corner Alert Notices have been got issued and circulated through Interpol in respect of 24 absconding persons, which included Dawood Ibrahim, his brother Anis Ibrahim and members of the Memon family. Efforts are being made to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the absconders within the country. Steps have been taken to attach identified properties of some of the principal accused to compell their appearance.

(ii) *Calcutta blast* :

As per information available, 6 persons have been arrested by the special Investigation Team of the State Government and charge sheet filed against them.

(iii) *Madras blast* :

CBI has identified 18 accused persons, who were party to the conspiracy to the crime and arrested 12 of them. The presence of one more accused person was secured through Court. Five accused persons are absconding. Efforts are continuing to arrest them. Charge sheet has been filed against all the 18 accused persons in the Designated Court. The case is pending trial.

Appointment of Resident Doctors

3503. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI KESRI LAL :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "No results of Exam for RDS" appearing in 'Times of India' on July 14, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons for adhoc appointments of Senior Resident Doctors in violation of all norms and regulations in the appointments;

(c) whether the reservation rules for SCs/STs have been followed in this case; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) appointments against all the vacancies, except one, have been made in All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Institute has reported that there is no violation of norms and regulations in the appointment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bombay Blasts

3504. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN :
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
SHRI LALIT ORAON :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRI RAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of persons arrested so far in connection with Bombay blasts,

(b) the number of those yet to be arrested;

(c) the efforts being made to arrest them soon;

(d) the number of accused whose property has been attached;

(e) the number of persons against whom charge sheets have been filed;

(f) the present position of the case; and

(g) the steps being taken for early disposal of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) 148.

(b) 45

(c) Enquiries regarding the absconders have revealed that out of the

45 absconders 33 are suspected to be abroad, mainly in Dubai and Pakistan. Red Corner Alert Notices have been got issued and circulated through Interpol in respect of 24 persons which included Dawood Ibrahim, his brother Anis Ibrahim and members of the Memon family. Formal extradition requests have already been made to the respective governments of UAE and Pakistan in respect of these absconders. Efforts are being made to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the absconders within the country. Steps have been taken to attach identified properties of some of the principal accused to compell their appearance.

(d) 17

(e) 192

(f) and (g) The trial of those involved in the Bombay bomb blasts has already commenced in the Designated Court at Bombay.

[*Translation*]

Doordarshan Coverage

3505. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to bring the entire Gujarat under Doordarshan coverage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) While the entire state is already covered by the satellite service of Doordarshan, 38 more TV transmitters

of various power are under implementation/envisaged to be set up in Gujarat to improve terrestrial coverage.

[*English*]

Multipurpose Projects

3506. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has given any direction or advice to the Government of India regarding construction of major multipurpose projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present policy of the Union Government regarding implementation of major irrigation projects;

(d) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government for revision of present policy on major irrigation projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) As per present policy, irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments themselves out of their own budgetary resources and the Central assistance to them is in the form of block loans and grants not tied to any sector of develop-

ment or to any project. The Central Government comes in by way of arranging loan or grant from External Agencies and examining the techno economic feasibility of the irrigation projects. In case of major and medium irrigation projects, investment clearance is examined by the Planning Commission in consultation with other concerned Ministries. Since the existing system is working well, States have not made any request for its revision necessitating any action on the part of Union Government.

Heart Transplant

3507. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMCHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether the first ever heart transplant operation in India was successfully performed by a team of dedicated doctors headed by the Head of Cardio-Thoracic Centre at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on August 3, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any guidelines for the donor and receiver involved in the heart transplant operation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to ask AIIMS authorities to organise short term refresher courses at the Institute for the benefit of eminent surgeons in the major hospitals and other medical institute in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) A heart transplant operation has been performed in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on 3rd August, 1994 in which a patient from Dakshin Puri, New Delhi was the recipient of a heart from a brain dead 35 years old lady. The patient was a Cardiomyopathy patient which is an end stage of heart disease. The transplant procedure took 102 minutes while the entire procedure was completed in about 5 hours.

(c) and (d) The Parliament have passed Transplant of Human Organs Bill, 1993 for regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs.

(e) There is no such proposal.

(f) Does not arise.

Scholarship to SCs/STs

3508. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government award scholarship to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and poor students for higher education abroad;

(b) if so, details of the criteria laid down in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to give due recognition to the students belonging to

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships, meritorious candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Scheduled Caste converts to other religions or their descendants, and children of landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisans are awarded scholarships for higher studies abroad in certain fields. The criteria for eligibility are an age limit of 35 years (relaxable by 3 years), an income ceiling of Rs. 5000 per month, 1st Class in the last degree examination (1Ind Class with 50% marks in the case of Scheduled Tribe candidates), and two years' research, teaching or professional experience (five years in the case of post-doctoral candidates).

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

12.02 hrs.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Today, the sugarcane grower in Uttar Pradesh is in great difficulty. Its main reason is that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has decided to sell off 35 sugar mills out of 40 sugar mills. These mills are being sold by the State Government at cheaper rates. However, these mills owe crores of rupees of the farmers. As is well known, the crushing season starts from the last week of October or first week of November. In such a situation, the farmers and the workers are

calling for having a mercy on them.

12.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that Shri Mulayam Singh's Government in Uttar Pradesh is selling out the sugar mills at throw-aways prices. In this connection, a committee may be set up to inquire into the whole issue. Further, the outstanding dues of sugarcane growers against these mills may be paid to them because it is apprehended that after selling out these mills, they will not receive their dues. One more important thing is that out of these 35 mills, 3 mills belong to the Government of India. If the sugar mills stop functioning the farmers will be ruined and the workers will die of starvation. The Government is well aware that the country is facing shortage of sugar, whereas Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugarcane producing State in the country. In such a situation, the country may face grim future and the people will not be able to get sugar. Therefore, through you, I urge upon the Government to make a statement on this issue.

[Interruptions]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Shri Ram Nagina Mishra in this House is a shame for Uttar Pradesh. The decision of the Government has put the farmers in a dilemma. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not auctioning these sugar mills but selling them out at cheaper rates. The farmers have crores of rupees outstanding against these mills. Crores of rupees are outstanding against these mills owned by State Government and that Government is selling these mills at throw-away price. The buyers of these mills have put a condition that they will not repay the dues of sugarcane

growers. The situation today is such that on the one hand, the mills are being sold, while on the other the dues of the farmers are not being paid. In this connection, I would like to quote a specific example. The farmers staged a dharna in front of a sugar mill situated at Bareilly. The mill owners later gave in writing that they would pay the dues within three days but Sir, more than one month had already elapsed, yet no initiative has been taken by them. It has agitated the minds of the farmers. They are being cheated. The people in Government are also involved in the scandal of selling mills. farmers are facing hunger and the payment of their dues has stopped. Now, the sugar mills will not run and the farmers will have to burn the sugarcane crop standing on their fields. Sir, through you, I would like to request the Union Government that it should intervene in the matter and instruct the Government of Uttar Pradesh to immediately pay the dues of the farmers and make the conspiracy futile and check the corruption there. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Dr. Viswanatham Kanithi's name, you can speak after him.

DR. VISWANATHAN KANITHI (Srikakulam) : Sir, many parts of the country are reeling under heavy floods causing loss to life and property. But the State of Andhra Pradesh, the rice bowl of India is facing acute drought conditions. The rainfall in this part of the country is less than 20 per cent in this monsoon season, so much so that in the northern Coastal Andhra, in my parliamentary constituency, Srikakulam, it is less than 15 per cent.

As a result of this, the seedlings are getting dried up. There is no hope for any

transplantation and the labour class is facing acute employment problem. Therefore, I request and urge upon the Government to see that the labour there is given an alternative work to earn their livelihood. Thank you Sir (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will take up this object right upto 11'o clock.

SHRI SATYA DEV SINGH (Belrampur): Sir, I am on a point of order.

[Translation]

Sir today, I must get an opportunity to speak in this House because the House has been in their custody for the last 15 days .. (*Interruptions*)

I also wanted to say something in regard to these mills because today, the situation has become worst there. The farmers are in great difficulty... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You make a request to them.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a humane issue. Yesterday, I was in Orissa. In 1992, about 300 people had died in Cuttack, the cultural city of Orissa by consuming spurious liquor. Similarly, 20 people have died in Berhampur in Ganjam district. Today, I claim that the Government of Orissa is well aware of this incident. The main reason for hundreds of people dying of consuming spurious liquor is political corrup-

tion. I would like to submit that under that regime of Shri Biju Patnaik, illicit liquor is brewed and sold there. As a result hundreds of people are dying.

(Jagatsinghpur) : Sir, Orissa the land of Lord Jagannath, has become famous for manufacture of spurious liquor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the person who was the district Magistrate of Cuttack in 1992 is the S.P. in Ganjam District. About 20 people have died there by consuming spurious liquor. Sir, through you, I would like to say, that the State-Government had conducted an inquiry through R.D.C. but its report has not been made public so far. Only, a summary of it has been presented. In this way, corruption is pervading there. Due to this, 300 people had died in Cuttack city and now 20 people have died in Ganjam district. I would like to submit that if the political corruption continues this way, hundreds of people will die in Ganjam district.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever Shri Subash Chandra Nayak says will not go on record.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, Orissa has become notorious or manufacture of spurious liquor. In Orissa not only 300 people have died but everyday one or two people die by consuming spurious liquor. Yesterday a news has come that in Ganjam District, 18 people have died by consuming Spurious liquor. A judicial inquiry has been ordered and that is also going on. The facts reveal that the whole administration has been utilised by the political party in power for manufacture of spurious liquor... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is this going on?

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Sir, we have also given a notice. How are you allowing a discussion on the State Government's performance? ... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Kalahandi and Koraput district, the people are dying due to starvation and corruption in the government. Therefore, through you, I would like to ask the Union Government that an inquiry may be conducted in this regard. 300 people have already died in Orissa and if this process continues, more and more people will die. I, therefore, request the Union Government to put pressure on Orissa Government and expose the corruption prevalent in the government. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I allow Shri Lokanath Choudhury to speak. He is also speaking on this issue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY

* Not recorded

** Expunged as order by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His name is there in the list.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, in Andhra Pradesh also 500 people were killed . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, let it not be a partisan matter. I appeal to my friends . . . (*Interruptions*) it will be better if they deal with this issue politically at the party level to end up this issue. I have full sympathy with the Janata Dal. The Janata Dal people should not allow the Chief Minister of their political party, who is in power in Orissa, to do this . . . (*Interruptions*) If this becomes a regular feature, we will be helpless. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will you allow a discussion on this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given his name.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : The people were saying that they were protected by the Government. That should not be their answer. (*Interruptions*) They should be more careful. News reports are coming from Orissa about details every day. They should have brought this to the notice of their friend, Shri Biju Patnaik, the Chief Minister, to control the situation, instead of allowing this process of manufacture of spurious liquor in Orissa. So, it should not be done. (*Interruptions*) There should be an inquiry. My point is, while the Orissa Government goes on manufacturing spurious liquor, and the Central Government remains an onlooker, people will be dying. (*Interruptions*) I dare my friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to go and inquire into the matter to know how the Orissa Government is pro-

pecting those culprits. He should have gone there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Lokanath Choudhury one minute.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : His conscience should have pricked him to go there . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Lokanath Choudhury please listen for one minute. According to the rules, a Member while speaking shall not make personal reference by way of making an allegation, by imputing a motive or questioning the *bona fide*, of others unless it be imperatively for the purpose of debts being itself a matter in issue or relevant thereto.

Now, I call Shri Honnan Mollah.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Subash Chandra Nayak, you know the Rules of the House. You are not called. I have called the name of Shri Honnan Mollah.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Our names are there. We have given a notice on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : My dear Sir, if your name is there, your name will be definitely called when the turn comes. Not now. It cannot be taken up now. This is not a general debate. I have called Shri Honnan Mollah.

SHRI HONNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : I would like to draw the attention to the nation-wide agitation by the democratic and left forces against the anti-people economic policy and surrender to the multi-nationals and surrendering the interests of the coun-

try. Thousands of people are courting arrest. Yesterday 70,000 people courted arrest in Delhi, the arrested people are kept very badly in a Community Hall. There is no drinking water, no latrine and sanitation, no proper food is supplied to them.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Honnan Mollah, on what subject have you given the notice? It is on black-marketing of the World Cup Finals tickets issued for India. But you are talking on another subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I would like to draw your attention to another scandal.

One months back there was this World Cup Football Match in USA. The tickets issued for India worth lakhs of rupees were sold in the black market. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : The words . . . may be deleted from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Honnan Mollah, this is pertaining to the other countries. It is not pertaining to our country.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : The tickets were given to India and AIFF and those tickets were sold allegedly through a travel agency in the black-market, I demand that a CBI inquiry should be ordered to unearth those people who were selling the tickets in the black-market. I demand that the Government should make a statements and also order a CBI inquiry. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is

anything against the rules, I will expunge it after examining it.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rehabilitation of the land oustees due to coal mining operation is governed by the guideline issued by the Ministry of Coal vide letter no. 49019/4/86/CP/CLW dated 19.10.1990. It is either being criminally violated or shelved. As a result, lakhs of affected people and workmen of the entire coal bearing areas/moass are suffering and these areas are already declared unsafe by the DGMS due to the violation of safety and environmental measures. The people of the area are forced to reside there, endangering their lives and properties. Subsequently gas fire, loss of lives and properties have become a regular feature.

So, I urge upon the Government through you, Sir, to implement the rehabilitation package and save the workmen and people of the coal bearing areas immediately. Otherwise, the entire coal bearing area will face ruination.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of giving age relaxation to the candidates of other backward classes in the Union Public Service Commission's examinations has been raised at least 5-6 times in this House. The Government has given assurances many times, the chair had also intervened to get it implemented. Alegation met the Prime Minister in this connection. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Welfare also gave assurance that the people of other backward classes will be given age relaxation but no decision has been taken by the Government till date.

* Expunged as order by the chair

The permission was granted to some candidates in pursuance of the decision of the Madras High Court and C.A.T., Allahabad. Since the Government had not taken any decision in this regard, their result was withheld. When we wrote to the Prime Minister, we received a reply from Shrimati Margret Alva that as this scheme has been implemented for the first time, therefore it is yet to be seen as to how many people are going to be benefited by it. The decision will be taken thereafter. I would like to quote her statement.

[English]

"As the scheme of reservation for O.B.C. has been just started it will be premature to examine whether or not it is necessary to provide any relaxation / concession in the matter."

[Translation]

Shrimati Alva gave the reply on 30th March, 1994. We have been quoting this statement and stating that had the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, which were implemented by Shri V.P. Singh in 1990, not been challenged in the court, the O.B.C. candidates could have availed the benefit of reservation. Therefore, we have said that the age relaxation of 3-4 years should be given.

Now I would like to bring to your notice the report of the U.N.I. on the result of the U.P.S.C. published on 15th August in the 'Times of India' in which the number of candidates of each category has been shown as have qualified the Preliminary test.

[English]

"The Union Public Service Commis-

sion announced the results of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1994 on Sunday, UNI reports.

A total of 9973 candidates have qualified for the main examination, which is likely to be held in December. Of them, 1810 are Scheduled Castes, 937 Scheduled Tribes, 1225 belong to Other Backward Classes, while 6001 candidates belong to the general category, an official release said."

[Translation]

27 percent reservation has been provided to the Other Backward Classes and the result of the Preliminary Test shows that only 1225 candidates of O.B.C. could succeed, which is 12.2 percent. Therefore, 27 percent reservation could not be completed. When we raised the issue of age relaxation, the Government said that policy has been implemented. The Government will think over its impact is visible now. As the Government could not take any decision, the result of at least 500 candidates has been withheld. The Government has not taken any decision on age relaxation. The students throughout the country are full of resentment on this issue. Thousands of students are demonstrating on the roads of Delhi on this issue. The chair also interfered in this matter and an all party delegation also met the Government even then the decision is not being taken. Therefore, we urge upon the Government to interfere in this matter. The Government should immediately make declaration in this matter only then they will get justice.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the members of the treasury benches are sitting here. I would not like to repeat, what has already been elaboratively explained by Nitishji. The

present Government gave assurance for providing age relaxation and chances so many times here. A promise was made to do so before the chair but the promise has not been kept. The youth have demonstrated at least 5 times earlier also. Today also they have come for demonstration. The hon. Members have at least raised this issue 10 times. Will the Government say something on it or not? People are getting perturbed all around. Why the Government is trying to add fuel to the fire? Shuklaji is present here. Why an action has not been taken on it even after raising this issue so many times? The Government should give a statement on it. Why the Government has kept silence on it? The backward class people should get the right which has already been granted to them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, there cannot be a debate on this. Kindly excuse me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One minute please. If we make it a debate, then everybody will like to participate in it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, yesterday the Speaker told us from the Chair that today we would get the time to speak. Yesterday I had raised the issue of sugar scam and the Speaker told me that today I would get the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall sit up to one O'Clock today. So, we have got the time.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : There is

no other issue more important than the Sugar Scam.

[English]

We want to raise this issue. I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion. If there is no value of Adjournment Motion or any other Motion, then I cannot say anything. If there is no difference between a Calling Attention Motion and an Adjournment Motion, if nothing is to happen even after giving a notice according to the procedure, then why do we give the notice?

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : You have said that it would again become a issue of debate. The Government should hold discussion on it since the Constitution is being violated here totally and injustice is increasingly being done to the Backward Class people for 40-45 years. Shuklaji is present here. He is a witness to the fact that at the time when I personally raised the age relaxation issue with him, he had said that both his party and the Government support it. The whole opposition support it, all the parties support it and are unanimous on it. Even then why it is being delayed deliberately. An agitation will be launched throughout the country on this issue. Whatever is accepted here should be implemented. Tamil Nadu Government has got an Act passed unanimously. All the political parties requested the hon. President and he gave his assent on it. Later on the Supreme Court and the High Court stayed that. It is creating anarchy all around the country.

Just now Nitish Kumarji has given the full data pertaining to it. This is the right time when the Government should take a decision on it. When only 12 percent candidates

belonging to Backward Classes have qualified the preliminary test, how will the guarantee be given to complete the quota of 27 percent. Why the 27 percent is not completed in preliminary test? If the Government is true to its words, the principle of reservation should be implemented from the very beginning whether it is the preliminary test or the final test. The candidates should be selected among them on the basis of reservation. If need be, the qualifying marks should be reduced and merely the marks also will not serve the purpose. This question is related to their participation in power and administration and they are not getting their share. As an ideal course a special recruitment drive should have been launched so that they could be compensated for the injustice done to them during the last 50 years and they could get their full share but even that is not being done by the Government.

The State Government like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka said that they want to increase the reservation quota upto 69 percent and 80 percent respectively. In Karnataka the Congress is in power, it is not the Government of our party, this issue is not concern of a particular party. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh said that they wanted to remove the shortcomings in it. Therefore, there is no rule and direction in this regard and it does not belong to a particular party. The day before yesterday, I was in Bengal. I am sorry to say that the Government of West Bengal has kept it 5 percent only. Till recently, they used to say that there are no backward classes. Now when they have implemented the reservation, it is only 5 percent. How will it go, will there be any rule or not?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

(Bolpur) : Sir, I have no quarrel with him. He says very strongly on this. But I want to report one thing. There is a Committee appointed under the chairmanship of an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. He is looking into it. He has been able to identify five percent. If more numbers come, it will be done. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Sir, I am not disputing with my dear friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee here. But I only want to bring out the factual position. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my apprehension is that an agitation will be launched throughout the country on this issue, there will be anarchy and the issue of social justice will receive a setback whatever is being said will not be implemented. Why this resentment is being created? My submission to you is that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. Either he or the hon. Prime Minister should call a meeting of all the opposition parties and a decision should be taken on it immediately and the declaration of giving them age relaxation should be made. The guarantee of 27 per cent reservation to them should be given. The quota of the Scheduled Castes is not being completed. A struggle has been continuing for the last 40 years to get this quota filled up but the same has not been done. Government should fill it up. How the others will share the power? Therefore, I would like to urge upon you to ask the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give his comments on what is acceptable to Government. Will there be any response from him or not? I would like that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should say something on it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ask him whether the Govern-

ment would take it seriously or not. Will there be any response from you or not?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, this issue has come so many times before this House (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Shuklaji, would you please listen to me or not? I am asking you to say something on it on behalf of the Government, what does the Government intend to do when all the facts have become known. If the Government does so and keeps mum then this House will not run. My submission to you is that you can not afford to ignore this problem. The destruction is going on all around and even then you are keeping silence. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ask him to speak something.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, this issue has come earlier also. (*Interruptions*) May I have the attention of the hon. Minister please?

Sir, this issue had come before the House on several occasions. The issue is an emotional one also apart from the problems that are being created. The Government has never said no to this problem. The Government has not said that there is no problem. But I do not know why this procrastination is on the part of the Government. You have to take a decision one day or the other. The later the decision is taken, more and more complications will arise.

Therefore, I am requesting the Government to take action in this regard. It has

been suggested that let the Minister call a meeting of the different political parties and their leaders and some way out has to be found out. Why should it be allowed to linger on like this? This is an issue which needs a solution at the earliest. Therefore, I request the Minister to kindly take steps.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : The Government should explain as to what it intends to do about it. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us maintain discipline and decorum in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Sir, I want to bring to your notice that it is a very serious matter and denying age relaxation to the OBCs is a discrimination against them.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the situation in my area is very grave... (*Interruptions*) Loss of life and property is going on and the villages have been cut off. (*Interruptions*) A great loss of life and property has been suffered and destruction is taking all around. The administration is not ready to face the situation of floods and it is sitting inert. No action is being taken. I urge upon the Government through you to keep an eye on those areas. Five to six villages in these areas have been rehabilitated at least thrice and their land has washed away in the Ganges. Nothing is known about lakhs of bighas of land, the crops have been damaged. Huge loss of life and property has

been suffered and even the animals have been washed away. As I have stated that at least six or seven villages have been rehabilitated two or three times from one place to another within a period of three years. My submission is that the Central Government should conduct a survey of these areas and arrangements of funds should be made to face the floods and to control them ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of procedure under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business is Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of procedure?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of procedure. As per the rules the most important issue, such as I have moved the Adjournment Motion under rule 56, should be discussed. I have not received any reply from the secretariat whether the motion has been rejected or admitted. If it has not been rejected, it is the duty of the Chair that discussion should be held on it or we should be listened. My submission to you is that please give your ruling on it.... (*Interruptions*) if not, then there is no use of giving notice under the rule. If the House is to be run like this, then for what these rules and procedures have been made (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The sugar policy is in the agenda.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am not talking about sugar policy; I am talking about sugar scandal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you speaking about the Adjournment Motion?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rule 56 says :

“Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.”

“Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given at 1000 hours on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to the Secretary-General and copy thereof shall be endorsed to...”

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I want to know whether it has been rejected by the Chair, I have not received any intimation about that. Either you say it is under your consideration or it is rejected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Ram Vilasji, it is under consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof, Kurien, we are going to have this Zero hour till 1 o'clock. Therefore, if you just cooperate, I will call all those Members who have given notices before 10 o'clock today. Their names are mentioned in the list.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sir,

I crave your indulgence. Yesterday, my name was there at the end of the list and I sat upto 12.30 p.m. in the Zero Hour but you did not call my name. Today, my notice was given much before others but you are not calling my name. What is the procedure that is all I want to know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has it been done deliberately? If everybody has cooperated if everybody speaks either for a minute or one-and-a-half minute, all the names would have been called.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, yesterday, I did not complain about that. But today, I took all the pains to come at 9 o'clock just to give the notice. I know that before me only two notices were given. I am waiting here thinking that you will kindly call me. Kindly tell me the procedure. I will obey your ruling, but please tell me the procedure. That is all I am asking Yesterday, there was one procedure, and today, there is another procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The procedure is always the same. I only thought that for the past ten or twelve days you were participating in the Zero Hour and, therefore, must have got exhausted.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I did not get any chance. Yesterday also I requested at 12.30 p.m. to give me one minute, but you did not call me I did not get any chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, yesterday, I requested you but you did not call me. Today, my name is there in the list, but you are not calling my name. What is the procedure that you are adopting?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is there in the list.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, during the Ninth Lok Sabha, he snatched the papers from the Home Minister and tore it away.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, why should this discrimination be there?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien is right when he says that his name is there in the list.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, he is raising the question of procedure. He snatched the papers from the Home Minister during the Ninth Lok Sabha and tore it away. He should not talk of procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I called the names of the Opposition party leader. There are some names of the ruling party members also in the list. Since they were all participating for the past 10 to 12 days, I just thought of giving the opportunity to the Opposition parties.

Of course, Prof. Kurien's name is there in the list.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, is it our fault if they are absent during that period? I did not get any chance during the last one week. Is it my fault if they are absent? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur) : Sir, why should he talk about what had happened during the last Lok Sabha?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : This is all part of history of Lok Sabha.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : In the last Lok Sabha, I was in the Opposition. That is the

difference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The role is altogether different.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : We never used to go out. We used to sit there to fight the ruling party. You are also welcome.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Okay, Prof, Kurien, you can speak now.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, thank you very much for calling my name(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have been talking for so many days keeping us out. Therefore, are you not exhausted?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : But I did not get an opportunity.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : We were waiting for you.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In Zero Hour, there is no order at all.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I am raising a matter in which all the Members from both sides will be interested. There is a very famous temple in the State of Kerala, that is, Sabarimala Ayyappa Temple, which is as famous as the Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and the Jagannath Temple in Orissa.

Millions of devotees are visiting this temple every year. They come from various States of the country, especially Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and even the northern part of the country.

But I am sorry to submit that the conditions of pilgrimage for these pilgrims are very pathetic. There are no adequate amenities for them. The Travancore Davasthanam Board is managing this temple. Even though millions of pilgrims visit the temple, the facilities provided for them are very meagre. They are not sufficient even for a thousand people. The fact is that even though the Travancore Davasthanam Board is trying its level best to provide amenities, it has not been able to do so for lack of adequate land. Unfortunately, the land surrounding the temple is forest land. I concede that we should do everything to protect forest land and I support this effort. But it is equally important that the pilgrims visiting the Sabarimala temple to worship Lord Ayyappa should also be given facilities. But that is not being done.

The proposal to release some land is already with the Government of India and it is pending for months. This is a request on behalf of the people of the country. I am sure everybody will agree with me that some land should be released to the Travancore Devasthanam Board for providing amenities to the pilgrims to the Ayyappa temple which is as famous as the Tirupati temple or any other temple.

I also request you and invite you kindly to make a visit to Sri Sabarimala temple. You can get the blessings of the Lord and also you can know yourself the difficulties being experienced by the pilgrims.

I request the Government to take earnest steps to release adequate land to Travancore Davasthanam Board for providing amenities to the pilgrims. Thank you very much.

I am sorry, I apologise for insisting to permit me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not exercise my discretion. I will go by the list before me.

SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, I submit the following matter of urgent public importance.

Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh is the second largest district in Telangana region and is located on the northern side of the State bordering Maharashtra State. This district is spread over a geographical area of about 16,000 sq. KMs. out of which 7,600 sq. KMs forms forest area and about 6,000 sq. KMs is cultivable area. Unfortunately, only 17 per cent cultivable area is used for agricultural purposes using water available through medium/minor irrigation schemes, anicuts, LI Schemes, bore wells etc leaving a whooping 87 per cent area unutilised. This is after leaving vast stretches of forest land. The irrigation potential compared to geographical area works out to a meagre 6 per cent while the State average work out to 36 per cent. In spite of having vast water potential, due to lack of irrigation facilities the majority of the population consisting mainly of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and backward people are living below poverty line even after 47 years of independence. As per recent report prepared by State Government, about 103 minor./medium and other irrigations projects have been identified to benefit people by bringing more land under cultivation. The estimated cost of this Scheme is about Rs 62 crores.

I urge upon our hon. Prime Minister to advise the Ministry of Rural Development to allocate Rs. 62 crores so as to undertake completion of the schemes identified to bring about 25,000 acres of land under cultivation to benefit the tribal Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward population of this most backward re-

gion of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could have read it under Rule 377, Nobody can prepare a speech and read it. It is not permitted even during Zero Hour in this House.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik) : I am not going to speak on sugar policy or on sugar scandal. But I am going to speak on import of sugar.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Today, one hour was allocated for the opposition. Yesterday, when a meeting was held with the hon. Speaker in his Chamber, we had requested that it should be raised from half an hour to one hour (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This much is definite that the Zero Hour will go up to 1 o'clock.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : With the shortage of sugar, the Government has asked the MMTC and STC to import ten million metric tonnes of sugar. They have entered into an agreement to import Brazilian sugar. But there are problems with the rates at which the Government has entered into the contract. It is about 380 dollars per metric tonne. And now with the Refined Sugar Association (RSA) members purchasing it, the Brazilian Government has created a problem and they have curtailed the shipment to ten only, with the result, I am afraid, the sugar will not reach India before this festival season. There is shortage of sugar in Bombay as well as in Delhi. There is no sugar available in PDS shops and in the open market also. The rate of sugar has gone up by fifty paise in the last

two days, I request the Government to take necessary steps to see that ample sugar is available in the PDS shops as also in open market. And if there are any offers to purchase sugar at 350 dollars per metric tonne, with all the commas and full stops, as per the Public Accounts Committee norms, that should be purchased and made available to our Indian customers.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL

(Chandigarh) : The residents of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh from eight districts, which border Nepal and China, because of the socio-economic conditions, are a class by themselves and they are today agitating for being conferred the right of job reservation for the backward classes. The planning Commission has accepted this and the U.P. Government also, in case of giving admissions to medical colleges and engineering colleges, have given them all benefits. But somehow, their problem continues to aggravate which has led to avoidable agitations by those normally very peace loving people. We should not give them a message that it is only through agitations that somebody can achieve the objective. I would take this opportunity to urge upon, through you, the Ministry of Welfare and all other concerned to give them necessary benefit and treat them backward for job reservation under 27 per cent quota.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I may submit before this House two points. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ahamed, my request to you is to speed up a bit and cut short your speech so that others can also speak.

SHRI E. AHAMED : All right, Sir, The Members of Kerala have been requesting for the central assistance to Kerala as flood

relief. We have been requesting the hon. Finance Minister to come to this House and make a statement. But the Finance Minister has not obliged us. It is really a matter of shame for the people of Kerala and for every hon. Member of this House. Now at least, the hon. Deputy-Speaker should direct the Finance Minister to come to this House and make a statement about whether any assistance to the State Government of Kerala will be given.

Secondly, there are some Indian students studying in medical colleges in Russia. Three hundred students are on the verge of expulsion. Therefore, the Government of India should take up the matter with the Russian Government so as to help our 300 students who are undergoing medical education there.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the carelessness on the part of Tele-communication department in Orissa. The Government had announced that each panchayat will be connected with S.T.D. but it is not being done in my district, Kalahandi.

Presently my district is dependent on Raipur or Bhubaneshwar for this facility. We have written several letters to the Ministry but no action is being taken them and people are facing great difficulties. S.T.D. facility is not functioning in Kharia, Tugla, Madanpur, Raipur and Junagarh blocks in my area. The telephones installed in Panchayat are not working properly. We can make calls but cannot receive from outside. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Communications Minister towards this problem and request him to take remedial measures and provide com-

munication facilities for Raipur, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Navrangpur areas. (*Interruptions*)

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal) : Sir, you have not called my name. I have to raise an important issue. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will send the list to you, you can check it and see whether your name is there or not. If I have committed a mistake, I deserve to be excused.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : The Government of India has given permission to lease out the penicillin plant in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune. Recently, on 14th July, the Prime Minister has announced in his Red Fort address that the PSUs which are making profit will not be touched. But the PSUs which are incurring losses either will be stopped or will be revamped. But here, exactly it is the opposite. In Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., the unit which was earning profit to the tune of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 crore is being leased out at the rate of Rs. 17 crore per annum. Nearly six to seven other units producing streptomycin, vitamin-C which are incurring losses are not being looked after.

Secondly, the unions of workers are not taken into confidence and competitive rates have not been taken into account. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to look into the matter and place the facts before the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are names of Shri Syed Shahabuddin, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri S.P. Yadav, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav. If you just cooperate with the Chair, everybody can

participate. It is up to you to make use of the time...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Today instead of half an hour it is extended upto 1 o'clock. I request all of you to maintain a little discipline.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay north west) : Sir, it is already 1 o'clock, I want to raise a very important matter of Kashmir, I would be grateful if you permit me two-three minutes. It is about the Yatris who have been attacked. They have been attacked twice. They are going on a pilgrimage to Amarnath.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is deliberate violation of the rules of the House. It is not fair, Kindly oblige the Chair. I will call out your name. I know you have sent a chit and it is here.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem, which is being faced by all the Members of Parliament in their respective Constituencies. The Government had made an announcement that every Member of Parliament will be given a right to recommend developmental projects worth Rs. 1 crore in his constituency and the work will be done accordingly. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you also might have faced this problem in your constituency like other M.Ps. When we wrote to State Government for specific developmental works....

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have written letters to State Governments to take up certain developmental projects but no action has been taken on them. Later on when I asked the Government of my State whether it had received any funds from the Union Government and if so, it should be given for such and such project. I got a written reply from the State Government that no such funds have been received from the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir newspapers publish the newsitems that every M.P. has been given Rs.1 crore for developmental work in his constituency. Now people have got the impression that Union Government has given Rs.1 crore and M.Ps have become millionaires.

Sir, we represent four districts and therefore, we have to recommend developmental projects for all the four districts. Deputy Commissioners say that they have not got any money and State Governments are also saying that Centre has not given any fund for this purpose. Several months have passed since the budget was presented, but so far State Governments have not been given funds. Some areas are affected by floods and we have to recommend the construction of bridges and roads there. But for the scarcity of funds, no developmental work is taking place in these areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. I request him to clarify as to whether the funds have been sent? If so, the gear under which these funds have been sent and why the State Government are not releasing the funds? All the hon. Members are eager to know the reasons for it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the issue raised by Prof. Prem Dhumal and through you, I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether funds have been given to State Governments for this purpose or not. It should be clarified in this House today itself.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister is present in this House. I request him to apprise us whether this fund has been sent to State Governments or not? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the Rule under which Shri Sunil Dutt is speaking? You are allowing him to speak and do not pay any heed to my request. For the last half an hour I have been requesting you to give me an opportunity to say my works. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir with great anguish and concern, I wish to bring to the notice of this august House that this is the second time that the Amarnath yatris were attacked while on their way to Amarnath . . . (*Interruptions*) On 16th August, they were attacked and fired in which two security persons were injured... (*Interruptions*) On 17th August, they were again attacked by hand grenades in which three yatris were injured... (*Interruptions*) I would like to bring to your kind notice that it is not the Kashmiris who are firing at them. I must say that it is the other powers from across the border who are firing at them. Kashmiris always help the yatris. I was a witness to this whenever yatris went to Amarnath. It was the

Kashmiris who help them, who carry them on ponies, who carry their packages and who take them over there.

I would also like to point out that whatever is being said about Harkat-UI-Ansar Militant Group, there might be some foreigners penetrating into that area and firing at them. I would like to bring to your kind notice that in the Medieval days, only the dacoits used to attack the caravans. Any militant, who has any mission in his life, will never attack the yatris. I have personally witnessed this when I went from Bombay-Amritsar. They have helped me. No militant attacked me because I was going unarmed and I was going with love and devotion. Now also, the yatris are going unarmed and they are going with devotion to God. So, I do not think that any Kashmiri will do this to them ... *(Interruptions)* I want to convey our good wishes to the yatris, through this House. The entire country is with them. I would like to say that if ever the attack occurs again, I will be the first man to join with those yatris. I will go over there, though my son is in jail and though there is a case going on in the Supreme Court. When the question of integrity of the country is there is no question of 'son and daughter'. I will volunteer myself, go there and join yatra with those yatris because this country is one and we have to remain one. Together we have to live and together we have to die. One poet has said very nicely :

"Sath Jiyenge Sath Marange aei vatan Tere Liye"

I volunteer myself, if ever there is a further attack on yatris. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI (Hindupur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Anantapur and the neighbouring areas of Andhra Pradesh are drought-prone areas.

Rainfall is coming down year after year... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not read it out. It takes time.

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI : Sir, I will take only two minutes. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please put it in a nutshell.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI : That area receives the second lowest rainfall in the country. The drop in rainfall year after year results in failure of crops, scarcity of fodder and acute drinking water shortage. That area is heading towards desert conditions. The satellite report has also confirmed that the desert condition has already set in that region.

In view of the above-mentioned degradation, the Anantapur district should be treated as a desert and all desert development programmes should be launched forthwith to arrest further degradation of the region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Very nice.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishangang) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to a great human tragedy-perhaps the greatest human tragedy of our times-the genocide in Rwanda. Out of a total population of 7.5 million, nearly one million have been killed and nearly three million have been displaced. Fifty per cent of the population of the country is affected.

It is not the time for us to find out who

is guilty and who is not guilty. The conflict arose because of the conflict of interest between two races which occupy the country. But the important fact is that why we speak of human kind as one family and we pride ourselves in that fact, the U.N. machinery failed to stop this genocide which went on for a whole year and more. The international political machinery - the United Nations system - failed to stop it. And Now there is time for humanitarian action for the relief of the affected people for giving them food and medicine and even to provide the personnel to nurse the people. Relief mission are urgently required.

The United Nations has recently made an appeal to all the nations of the world. Unfortunately, we have made a contribution. Which is extremely modest and insignificant compared to the need of the hour. Therefore, through you, I wish to appeal to the Government that on behalf of the people of India, on behalf of the people who believe that all mankind is one family, we must do something more for the suffering people of Rwanda. We must send a special Indian relief mission - a special Indian medical team with medicines and other resources and other relief supplies- for the suffering people of Rwanda.

With these words, I would like to make a very fervent personal appeal. We speak in terms of not only human solidarity but the Third World solidarity. Here is a developing country, one of the poorest of the developing countries. It simply cannot find resources for itself. We have got to rise to their help.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue. Politicians like Dr. Masood Ahmed

and Sheikh Sulaiman are willing to convene a meeting in Uttar Pradesh but administration is not allowing them. Some workers of BSP stoned and created disturbances at Nahtar in Bijnaur district where a meeting was convened by Dr. Masood. Their vehicles were damaged by BSP people and the meeting could not be held.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, this comes under jurisdiction of the State Government.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV : This question relates to the State but State itself is involved in it.

[Interruptions]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is true there is an assembly. The matter can be brought forward there.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV : Sir, the State has a SP and BSP Coalition Government.

The People who are in politics want to organise their meetings, or want to carry out some other political activities, but they are being beaten, and stoned and their vehicles are being damaged. When they were going to address a meeting in Aligarh, they were arrested and sent to the jail. I would like to say to the Central Government that the Uttar Pradesh Government is committing excesses on some political people or discriminating against them. They are not being allowed by other political parties to hold rallies. We seek protection from the Central Government for them and want it

to issue some directions to the State Government to release those people who have been arrested and provide them protection. Democracy must be protected in Uttar Pradesh so that people belonging to different political parties may hold their rallies and processions.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to heavy rains, dozens of districts in Uttar Pradesh have been affected. Thousands of people have become homeless and hundreds of people have lost their lives. Districts of Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur, Jalaun and Banda have been adversely affected by this flood. Thousands of people have become victims of various diseases and are still living under the open sky. The relief which should have been provided by the State Government and the Central Government has not yet been provided.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. I would request him to provide relief to the families of hundreds of persons who have lost their lives in this flood. The hon. Agriculture Minister is also present here. I would also request him to provide adequate compensation to the farmers as their crops worth crores of rupees have been destroyed by the flood and the State Government should be properly directed to make necessary arrangements in this regard.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Chota Nagpur district of Bihar, which is predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people, thousands of people and cattle are dying and trees and plants are drying up due to the pollution.

The rivers flowing from this region, such as Damodar river, Suberna Rekha river etc. are also polluted as a result of which thirty thousand square miles of land has become barren land and the trees belonging to the forest department are drying up in this area. This pollution is being created by the mineral based industries situated near river banks.

Therefore, I request the Government to check this pollution so that the lives of local people could be saved.

[*English*]

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK (Bolangir) : I went to raise a very important issue. Kindly allow me to speak for just one minute. After consuming spurious liquor, eighteen people have lost their lives and many others are still battling for their lives in Ganjam District of Orissa. The manufacturers of this spurious liquor are protected by the local politicians belonging to the Janata Dal. Two years before, more than 300 persons died after consuming spurious liquor and I am afraid this menace will spread to the other districts as well if the Central Government does not take drastic steps against those who indulge in such activities. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Gangwar, Dr. Kartikeshwar Patra, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Chandraseet Yadav, Shri Prem, Dr. Girija Vyas, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Shri Ram Sagar and Shri Vijayaraghavan wanted to raise certain important points. But now it is already one o'clock and I am very sorry to state that we cannot accommodate them today. You may kindly excuse me. We shall now move to the next subject.

13.13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL :Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1994, agreed without any amendment to the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1994."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1994 agreed without any amendment to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission System) Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 5th August, 1994."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return here-with the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at

its sitting held on the 9th August, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT FIFTH REPORT

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Correction made in reply to starred question no. 262 dated 11.8.1994 re: custodial deaths.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : In para 4 of the Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 262 answered on 11.8.1994, the following was stated :

"4. The Government introduced the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994. The Bill contains provisions to prevent/reduce the commission of custodial crimes, including *inter alia* making it mandatory for the police to give information about the arrest of a person as well as the

place where he is being held to anyone who may be nominated by him; amending the law of Evidence to shift the burden of proof on the officer having custody of the person in case of custodial crimes and mandatory judicial inquiry in case of death or disappearance of a person while in custody of the police."

The answer given above may please be read as follows :

"4. The Government introduced the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994. The Bill contains provisions to prevent/reduce the commission of custodial crimes, including *inter alia* making it mandatory for the police to give information about the arrest of a person as well as the place where he is being held to anyone who may be nominated by him and mandatory judicial inquiry in case of death or disappearance of a person while in custody of the police".

of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to alert, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

13.17 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Employees state Insurance Corporation.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(i)

13.18 hrs.

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Busi-

ness Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1994."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1994."

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the situation in the Eastern States should be included in the next week agenda, presented by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, for discussion.

When the hon. Prime Minister was delivering his speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 15th August, there was total bandh in the six states from Assam to Manipur. The flags were hoisted wherever it was possible under military protection. What to talk of holding functions the situation in those six states is such that no one can even dare to call themselves citizens of this country. This situation has come to such a pass because when the political leaders and common people belonging to the eastern states came to New Delhi to meet the Prime Minister and the Home Minister they were not given any time. Even lower ranking officers were not prepared to meet them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might remember that an agreement was signed after years of talk with Laldenga in Mizoram where insurgency continued for years together. But that agreement was not imple-

mented. On 30th June, Laldenga's wife, who is the Vice President of that Party, and Tong Luiya, who was the chief of the underground militia, came here and staged a dharna.

They made a demand for a meeting with the Prime Minister. Their only request was that the agreement reached between the Prime Minister of India and Shri Laldenga and which was signed seven years back should be implemented. They also made a demand that the promise made by the Government to end the corruption and to restore democracy there should also be implemented. They have many grievances but nobody was ready to listen to them. The hon. Minister should pay special attention to the fact that they had gone to the extent of saying that if negotiations were not held with them even after they knocked at your doors, they would resort to sabotage and bomb blasts. Vehicles and bridges are being blown with bombs there since the first day of the month. This situation is being created again in Mizoram today. The M.N.F. people are openly saying that they would speak in the language of gun if all doors of negotiations are closed at their faces. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation is very grave there. I will refer to one question which could not be taken up today during the question hour, but while I glanced through the replies to the questions in the morning, I came across these question related to the emergency situation of this sort prevailing at many places in North-East. The hon. Home Minister has stated that in view of the emergency and the reasons behind enforcing it, the problems of the people can not be solved and cordial relations can not be maintained with the people there but many foreign powers can take advantage of it. If such a situation is going to prevail there and you are not ready to find a solution; we shall have to witness the same situation as prevailed on 15th

August and if you do not want to take any concrete steps to ease the situation, then, I shall reiterate here that a discussion be held on it.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to include this issue relating to the situation in North East in the agenda of the Business Advisory Committee for the next week, because the House is going to be adjourned *sine-die* on 26th of the month and there will be no sitting for 2 months. Therefore, I warn the House that the situation of North-East will worsen further during the ensuing two months. Therefore, this report, in its amended form should be presented before the House for discussion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

13.22 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **RE : Need to drop the proposal of allowing dairies in private sector in certain of gujarat where dairies in coop. sector are working**

ers of Gujarat are vehemently opposing the proposal of the Central Government allowing Private Sector Dairies to work in the Co-operative Sector. It is a well known fact that the Dairies in the Private Sector used to exploit these milk producers when there were no Co-operative Sector Diaries in the area. Therefore, it is not only natural but also appropriate that the milk producers of Gujarat should oppose the proposal of allowing Private Sector Dairies to work in the Co-operative Sector.

The District Cooperative Milk Producers Association of Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Baroda, Rajkot, Bharuch, Ahmedabad, Panchmahal, Surat, Gandhinagar, Khera and Balsod districts have passed many resolutions against the Government proposal to express their resentment. The milk producers' agitation in Gujarat can take serious turn if the Central Government does not withdraw this permission.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to take effective steps in this connection and mitigate the problems of the milk producers of Gujarat by withdrawing forthwith the sanction granted to the proposal of allowing Private Sector Dairies to work in the Cooperative Sector. This is in the best interest of the milk producers of Gujarat.

(ii) **RE : Need for construction of a dam on kosi river in Saharsa, Bihar with A view to finding a permanent solution to the problem of floods in this area.**

[Translation]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA (Chhota Udaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the milk produc-

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV

(Saharasa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the water that flows from the Himalayas, Nepal and Indo-China Border area into the Kosi river in my Constituency Saharasa, falls into the river Ganges as a result of which there are floods every year in this area. The erosion caused by the speedy flow in the river Kosi makes it divert its route every now and then resulting in a heavy loss of life and property.

The Government of Bihar and the Government of India spend Rs. 100 crore for relief work every year but do not make permanent arrangements for checking floods. Not only this, the whole of Northern Bihar is affected by drought due to scarcity of water. Once the flood water recedes. The local populace has to face the twin problems of floods and drought in one and the same season. The water flowing from the border area can be straight-away diverted to the river Ganges through the middle of a big dam, if it is constructed over Kosi. This way, Northern Bihar can be saved from the scourge of floods and the land in the surrounding area can also be irrigated and electricity can be generated on a large scale. Besides that, fish trade can also be carried out.

The Government of Bihar and the Government of India have many times held negotiations with Nepal in this connection but the results are not forthcoming so far.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately complete the detailed Project report and the agreement of construction and get a big dam constructed there.

(iii) **Need to Rehabilitate people displaced by Subarna Rekha Project in Orissa.**

[English]

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA (Mayurbhanj) : Deputy Speaker, Sir, Subarna Rekha Project in Orissa was started seven years back. The project dislocated many villages. As a result, many people were rendered homeless and they were deprived of their agricultural land.

Ten years have already passed but the assurance given by the Government has not been fulfilled so far. The displaced people have not been rehabilitated. The area survey work has partially been done. Only a few number of affected people have been given compensation.

The affected villagers are now crying for rehabilitation. Within the Project the river Jhangira rehabilitation work has not been taken up. The work on the project has been held up also for the last four to five years.

I urge upon the Central Government to provide adequate financial assistance so that the project is completed and survey work for rehabilitation of the people is done properly.

(iv) **Need to restore the old scheme of 10% contribution by factories for modernising plants in Sugar Industry.**

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Government of India to give maximum assistance from the Sugar Development Fund. Earlier the factories used to contribute 10 per cent of the expenditure for modernising their

plants, while the remaining 90 per cent came from the fund. This has been recently changed by enhancing factories' contribution to 35 per cent and reducing the fund contribution to 65 per cent. As a result of this many factories are finding it very difficult to raise their own funds to the extent of as much as 35 per cent and hence I request the Government to restore the earlier pattern.

I also request the Government of India to finalise the Incentives Scheme so as to bring the loss-sustaining units within the folds of the schemes to enable them to operate viably.

(v) Need to ensure use of good quality Stainless Steel in manufacture of Utensils.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir various appliances of domestic use manufactured indigenously are not of pure quality today. The prominent among these are the stainless steel kitchen-wares. The manufacturing companies manufacture these utensils in such beautiful designs that one is tempted to buy them but after these are used for some days, they get broken or cracked.

Government companies and industrial establishments like 'SAIL' provide good quality raw material under quota/permit of steel to the manufacturers of utensils but the later adulterate that material by mixing sub-standard steel in it and sell the unadulterated steel in black market and earn crores of rupees.

I urge upon the Central Government to apprehend such industrialists and pun-

ish them so that corruption is eradicated from the country.

(vi) NEED TO SET UP SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRAINING CENTRES IN HARDOI TOWN AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH FOR DISSEMINATION OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES AMONG THE PEOPLE

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK (Shahabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue.

The Government operates various industrial and social development programmes through the Department of Science and Technology, one of its aims being the integrated development of rural and backward areas. It was with this aim in view that Science and Technology Councils were constituted. An autonomous body, 'Vigyan Prasar' is engaged in popularising science in the country.

Hardoi and the other surrounding districts like Lakhimpur Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Farrukhabad and Unnao in Uttar Pradesh have remained backward in so far as propagation of modern scientific techniques is concerned. This is why the people there have remained totally isolated from the mainstream of development. Despite being rich in resources, it is a backward area and unemployment is rampant there. This area can not claim any special achievement in industrial development. There is an urgent need of acquainting the populace of this backward area with modern scientific technologies.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to set up a training centre related to the use of science and technology in the heart of these backward areas of Uttar Pradesh, the

Hardoi town in which training of rural development as well as industrial development can be imparted. The projects formulated by 'Vigyan Prasar' may also be implemented on a large scale with top priority in this area so as to acquaint the people of the area with modern scientific techniques and bring them back to the country's mainstream of development.

(vii) Need to provide Financial Assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for Providing Compensation to the farmers whose crops have been affected by the water Logging in Suratgarh Tehsil

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH (Bikaner) : I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the above mentioned important issue under rule 377.

The fertile land of about 15 villages in Suratgarh tehsil of Rajasthan irrigated by the Bhakhra canal is affected by the water logging. The landowning farmers have been rendered landless in these villages. These farmers have not been compensated for their damaged crops so far and their condition has worsened.

I have many times urged upon the Central Government and the Government of Rajasthan to conduct a survey of that area and take steps to remove water logging but no action has been taken till date.

In Punjab, the problem of water logging was solved by constructing drains but no such scheme has been formulated for this area.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately take measures to remove water logging by constructing

drains and provide sufficient funds to the State Government for providing compensation to the farmers whose crops have been affected.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 2.35 p.m..

13.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Thirty-Five Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14. 39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Thirty-Nine Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**RESOLUTION RE : APPROVAL OF
NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY-Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion on the Resolution regarding approval of National Housing Policy.

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing National Housing Policy. I have to say a few words on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the Government presented this policy in the Parliament first in May, 1988 and then again in May, 1990. After the people had discussed mer-

its and demerits of the policy, it was once again presented in the Parliament in May, 1992 but no solution to the Housing problem has been found till date. This is because the government has always formulated a wrong policy. . This problem has been turning into a complex one day by day and has acquired serious proportions whenever the Government formulated a wrong National Housing Policy. Some facilities were provided in the urban areas but rural areas were devoid of any facility. In villages, people live in kaccha houses or huts or even under the open sky. Besides food and clothing, housing is another need of the human beings. The tragic part of it is that houses are not provided anywhere. At the time of 1991 census, it was observed that 5 lakh families were homeless, 31 lakh families lived jointly, one crore 14 lakh families lived in kachcha houses and 26 lakh families lived in kachcha houses in towns, 6 crore 10 lakh families lived in one room tenements and one crore 40 lakh families lived in rented houses. 40 lakh people lived in rented houses in rural areas. Lakhs of families are leading a miserable life in the slums in rural/urban areas. Besides thousands of people are living nomadic life under the open sky with their household goods loaded on buffalos, horses and mules. Lakhs of people are living on pavements.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir according to the figures of National Building Construction Organisation, there is need of 36.7 million houses in urban areas and 20.6 million houses in rural areas. In 1990, 48.8 million people were living in slums and their number is likely to increase upto 79 million by 2001 A.D. Besides the present shortage, the estimated shortage of houses during the Eighth Five Year Plan period is 122.2 lakh in rural areas and 95.5 lakh houses in urban areas. Therefore, it is obvious that the maximum need of houses is in rural areas.

Due to the faulty policies of the Government, some leaders and big capitalists are having as many as 20 houses whereas a poor person does not have even a jhuggi to live in. Even dogs and cats of big capitalists are living in palaces. But poor people do not have even thatch roofs over their heads. In rural areas, houses are constructed and allotted under Indira Avas Yojana through block authorities. For construction of such houses only Rs. 12000 are sanctioned for one unit. How a house can be constructed with such a meagre amount because now-a-days bricks, cement and iron have become very costly. That is why these houses collapse after one or two years of their construction. There is also rampant corruption in the construction of these house. The block authorities put a condition of family planning so that block officers and employees could make money in the name of family planning. Only 70 per cent of such houses are constructed and rest 20 to 30 percent houses are merely shown on papers. It is very difficult to live in those houses in villages because they generally collapse within 3-4 years.

What I want to point out that due to the high costs, cement and iron are not at all used in the construction of these houses which are provided under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana or Indira Avas Yojana as a result of which they collapse with in a very short period. 30 per cent of the amount is misappropriated by the officers and employees. The Government should check such practices so that people in rural areas may get housing facility.

I would like to give some suggestions also. The loan or grant given for housing purpose should be increased. The amount of Rs. 12,000 given under Indira Avas Yojana should atleast be doubled so that worth living houses could be provided to the

poor wherein their family members could live comfortably. Secondly, the rate of interest on such loan should be reduced. Land should be allotted for housing purpose and house building techniques should be made available to the people.

The topmost need of the hour is to check the large scale corruption in this sphere. Be it a construction agency or the Block authorities entrusted with the work of construction of houses, the major problem being faced in this sphere is of the rampant corruption prevalent in them. If Corruption is checked, the entire system can be set right.

I would also like to say that there should be a proper arrangement for electricity, water, toilet cleanliness etc. in the houses constructed in rural and urban areas. Besides, there should be proper education and medical facilities in the areas where these houses are being constructed. Every family should get house according to their requirement. The poor person having a big family should be provided a big house and one who has small family should be given small flat according to one's need. But no body should have more than one house. Only then proper housing arrangement for all can be made. Today rich persons have 10 to 20 houses whereas a poor person does not have even a single house to live in.

In addition to it I would like to say that many houses have been destroyed by the floods. In our area many houses have been destroyed by floods several times. Owners of such houses should be given housing facility. Due to the flood in Sharda river atleast 10 to 12 villages have been washed away and no arrangements has been made for them. Earlier also their houses were destroyed twice or thrice by the floods. They

are compelled to live under the open sky. My humble submission is that the Government should have a policy under which houses could also be constructed for flood affected people.

At the end, I would like to say that the National Housing policy is being formulated third time by the Government but due to the non-implementation of these policies neither houses could be constructed in adequate number nor housing problem could be solved. If the Government is really sincere in solving the housing policy, it should formulate a housing policy properly and after eradicating the prevailing corruption and favoritism it should be implemented effectively so that our housing problem could be solved.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Sharad Dighe. Each speaker will have ten minutes because a number of participants are there.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Motion of the Minister of Urban Development regarding the approval of the National Housing Policy. In a way, it is a sad thing that we have taken nearly seven year to formulate the Policy itself.

The Global Shelter Strategy adopted by the United Nations in November, 1988 called upon different Governments to formulate their national housing policies to achieve those goals and accordingly our Government tabled in both the Houses the first Draft in May, 1988. It was only discussed in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha had no opportunity to discuss the same.

Again, it took nearly four years there-

after to revise that Draft. It was widely circulated and several opinions were called for. But even then, I must say that it took such a long time to revise the draft and put before this House in the year 1992.

From 1992 it took further two years for us to discuss this Policy. I am referring to these dates to show that we ought to be more serious about this housing problem in our country. If we take six years even to formulate the Policy, then I do not know how we shall proceed to solve this problem at all.

The housing shortage as has been stated by the earlier speakers also is estimated at 31 million units in the year 1991. The Eighth Plan projection also shows that the shortage is 122.2 lakhs in the rural areas and 95.5 lakhs in the urban areas. It is, of course, gratifying to note that after the Seventh Five Year Plan we had taken a big jump.

As far as the outlays are concerned, the provision was only Rs. 2,424.34 crore in the Seventh Five Year Plan which has been raised to Rs. 6,377 crore in the Eighth Plan. For that purpose I congratulate the Government. But merely formulating the Policy and providing certain outlays as far as the Five Plans are concerned is not sufficient. Further dynamism is necessary in this policy even though the basic responsibility in this respect is of the State Governments.

The Policy statement itself begins with the sentence,

"Shelter and development are merely supporting. Housing forms an important part of the strategy of the Government for the alleviation of poverty and employment

generation and is to be viewed as an integral part of the overall improvement of human settlements and economic development."

So, housing is not merely providing shelter to houseless people but it is also accompanied by this programme of alleviation of poverty in the form of employment generation.

This programme itself should generate employment and if that is so I do not know why this subject is neglected so far in such a manner and to such an extent.

Now, this Policy statement contains a major shift from the previous one. As the hon. Minister of Urban Development here has stated on the first day, when this discussion started, there is a major shift in this Policy and she has stated that the Policy envisages a major shift in the role of Government from that of a builder of houses to facilitator of housing activities with responsibility for creating an enabling environment of eliminating constraints and developing an affective system for the delivery of various housing inputs." It is true that this is a shift from builders role to a role of facilitating the building activity as far as citizens are concerned. But, for this purpose major and dynamic steps are necessary. As the hon. Minister has herself stated in her opening speech that "in keeping with the National Housing Policy, several initiatives have been taken in the shelter section." The initiatives are only with respect to the amendments of certain Acts of Constitution. Merely providing legislation would not be sufficient as far as this programme is concerned and that legislation has only direction, in the first place, of making these Rent Control Acts further suitable for the purpose of encouraging housing activities and also certain

other Acts such as Public Premises Acts to provide an early eviction as far as unauthorized occupants are concerned.

Now, my submission is that this is not the correct direction to make the Rent Acts suitable for encouraging the private housing activity. I think, is not at all a realistic approach. At present, at least, in the bigger cities like Bombay, the housing activity has already been hijacked from private landlords by the builders themselves. Now there is no scope for private persons building houses for the purpose of letting out. I do not think investors are thinking of building houses for the purpose of letting houses. They build them for their own use. There is now community of builders who have come forward to invest capital or most probably the black money in this and snatch this housing activity for the purpose of profits and exploitation of the houseless people. Therefore, we must now find out ways and means to take back this housing activity from notorious builders and bring it back either to the Government or if that is not possible and if the Government does not want to play the role of a builder then at least encouragement should be given to the citizens to come forward themselves for the purpose of building their own houses.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, from that point of view, my submission is that following up of this scheme of creating model rent control laws is not of much use. It is not going to increase housing activity. However much encouragement you give to the private persons to build houses for letting purpose, you are not going to succeed in that attempt because that activity has already died down and has been snatched by these unscrupulous builders. Therefore, you will have to encourage people to build their houses for

themselves or for a group of people such as cooperative housing which has to be encouraged in a large way.

I remember that a few years back, in Bombay, the situation was that several citizens were coming forward to form cooperative housing societies. They were building houses for themselves. They themselves were becoming tenant-members and they were conducting their affairs as far as the cooperative housing was concerned. But thereafter, slowly, the whole movement died down. Why did it die down? It was because we have never encouraged thereafter the real, genuine and traditional cooperative housing in this country particularly in big cities. We have not given encouragement for giving them finance. We have not provided lands for the cooperative housing societies. There is no word in this Housing Policy document to encourage cooperative housing at all.

Now the main critical areas as far as housing is concerned, are four which are as follows :-

- (i) Supply and management of lands;
- (ii) Rural housing;
- (iii) Legal and regulatory framework; and
- (iv) housing finance.

Item numbers (i) and (iii) namely supply and management of land and legal and regulatory framework are inter-related. As far as supply of land is concerned, for that purpose itself the then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi got enacted this Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. The idea was to give the surplus land to the cooperative housing societies or to the citizens, the poor people who will come

forward for the purpose of the housing. Now that Act has been completely distorted and the vested interests have created such an atmosphere today that they go on demanding that this Act may be scrapped. That is what they want. Now I am happy to know that this Housing Policy document does not speak of scrapping of this Act but it speaks of amending this Act. I am not one of those who say that this Act should be scrapped. The Act had a very laudable object and it had very salutary provisions as far this is concerned.

Section 11 of this Act says and I quote:

"Where any vacant land is deemed to have been acquired by any State Government. to the person or persons.

(a) in a case where there is any income from such vacant land, an amount equal to eight and one-third times the net average annual income actually derived from such land during the period of five consecutive years immediately preceding the date of publication of the notification;

(b) in a case where no income is derived from such vacant land, an amount calculated at a rate not exceeding :-

(i) ten rupees per square metre in the case of vacant land situated in an urban agglomeration falling within Category A or category B specified in Schedule I; and

(ii) five rupees per square metre in the case of vacant land situated in an urban agglomeration falling within Category C or category D

specified in that Schedule."

Have we done that? we have not implemented this Act at all. No State Government has seriously implemented this Act. If they have acquired excess lands at this rate of Rs.10 or Rs.5 or basing upon the income of that vacant land, the prices of lands would not have skyrocketed today and the housing activity would not have come to a standstill.

In that case, the housing activity also would not have gone into the hands of the exploiters who are the builders. We have not implemented this Act at all and now we say that this is a failure. We also say that this Act is of no use and we should scrap it. We have not implemented it, we have not followed it. No State Government has implemented it and the Central Government has not taken any steps to persuade the State Governments or to put a check on the State Governments to implement this laudable Act.

Under Sections 21 and 22 the exemption from acquiring these lands from the persons having excess vacant lands has been completely misused by the State Governments. Every State Government has kept these Sections 21 and 22 and the guidelines were framed for the purpose of giving exemptions and for the purpose of indulging in corrupt practices. The Ministers, the bureaucrats, the Secretaries and the whole machinery working under Sections 21 and 22 had become completely corrupt and this had become a grassland for corruption from Ministers to the bureaucrats. Therefore, the whole thing has been negated. The object of this Act has been negated by the State Governments, by the corrupt bureaucrats and the corrupt Ministers. So, we have come to the conclusion today that we should scrap this Act. We have not imple-

mented it and those who have implemented it, they have exploited the people and have exploited the provisions of this Act. The schemes and the guidelines framed under this Act are not uniform in all the States. Every State has framed its own rules and guidelines and the guidelines have been framed in such a manner that more and more corruption can be made for granting exemptions under this Act.

Therefore, the vacant surplus land has not been acquired at all and whenever it is acquired, corruption takes place there. The schemes are framed in such a manner that the whole object of this Urban Land Ceiling (Regulation) Act is completely negated and today a big lobby is working in the society persuading the Government and persuading even the elected representatives to say that this Act should be scrapped because it has not served any purpose. Therefore, my submission is that we should amend this Act properly and we should lands can be acquired. Even today, a lot of surplus land is available. If the surplus land is acquired by the State Governments at a very low rate and made available to the traditional, genuine cooperative housing societies for the purpose of constructing houses for their members without any exploiter being in the middle, then, I think, it will be a dynamic policy as far as housing is concerned. So, we should not concentrate on merely liberalising the Rent Control Act because if you evict 'A' from a house and give that house to 'B', it does not solve the housing problem. You can solve the problem of 'A', but again 'B' becomes houseless. So, what is the use of liberalising the Eviction Proceedings Act? What is the use of establishing tribunals for expediting the matters or liberalising the causes for eviction? It is not the real solution as far as creating housing is concerned.

We want to create more housing stock and we must think as to how we shall create more housing stock. Therefore, I submit that we must concentrate on supplying land to the poor citizens for the purpose for constructing houses and from that point of view legal and regulatory framework should be made. Then the Government should proceed ahead in the matter. So, viewing from this angle, this Policy Statement is not satisfactory and it will have to be amended in such a manner that we include all these things.

As I was saying, taking further initiative, the hon. Minister has given the list of few Acts which have been amended. Why has the Urban Land Ceiling Act not been amended? There has been demand also that the Urban Land Ceiling Act should be properly amended. But we are very slow, reluctant to take any steps for the purpose of amending the Urban Land Ceiling Act and instead of that we are allowing this lobby to grow as far as scraping of this Act is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : We will do it after taking your views.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : But it is taking so many years. This Act has been enacted with a very laudable objective by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in 1976. And we have not got any fruits from it. We must now take very prompt action to see that it becomes effective. It is of no use today. It should achieve the objective for which it was, at that time, enacted, as far as the housing problem is concerned.

I will now refer to the last point, that is housing finance. As far as housing finance is concerned, we must concentrate on this and make finance available to the poor citi-

zens and to the traditional cooperative housing societies so that they can come forward and provide further housing stock. From that point of view, I will make two suggestions only.

The Reserve Bank can declare housing and construction finance as a priority core sector like agriculture and exports so that money released through Statutory Liquidity Ratio could be earmarked for funding housing requirements of the economy for a specified period. Unless you provide housing finance early and on easy terms to those who come forward for constructing their own houses or group housing, it is not going to succeed at all. Therefore, from this point of view, Reserve Bank also must lay down this policy and make this credit available to the citizens.

Innovative housing credit programme with a view to encouraging construction activities can be activated and secondly we can have mortgage finance. If you want to amend laws properly, amend this law so that second mortgage can be created; people can give further bank loans and from other sources also for the purpose of constructing houses.

For the purpose of providing finance we established, a few years ago, the National Housing Bank with some seed capital. I do not remember the exact figure, but it is, I think, Rs. 500 crore. Then, what is the progress that the National Housing Bank has made? It had the object of refinancing the loans. The financial institutions who give loans for housing, also had the object of giving loans, themselves. Now, what is the progress made by it? There is not much progress made by it. We have provided further funds, but in the scam scandal we found that those funds were misused and strictures have been passed as far as National

Housing Bank is concerned by the Joint Parliamentary Committee also. What does it show? The funds are not properly going for the housing activities at all. From that point of view also, I would urge upon the Government to look into the matter and provide funds from the National Housing Bank as well as from other banks also by liberalising the Reserve Bank's restrictions and making it a priority sector, core sector so that the people will get easy finance.

So, providing lands, providing finances and even providing expertise for those who come forward would be of great help. People do not know how to construct houses. They are again exploited by those experts. Therefore, a machinery should be created in such a manner that expertise is also available to the cooperative housing societies, to the persons who want to construct houses themselves and that should be made available so that they can also proceed further and they can come out of the clutches of the exploiting builders who are taking great advantage in the present shortage of housing.

With these suggestions, I support this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rules to be observed by the Members are, a Member shall not cross between the Chair and any Member who is speaking. A Member shall not read a written speech except with the permission of the Chair.

15.16 hours

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(DUMDUM) : Sir, we are discussing a subject which is no less important than the problem of poverty eradication from our coun-

try. It is the experience of thickly populated countries which are under-developed that even when poverty has been eradicated in the sense that people below poverty line are reduced substantially, the problem of housing continues. This problem does not have a very easy solution and it is also in our knowledge now that some of the countries where the Government took upon itself the responsibility of providing shelter to all, have now liberalised their position and have started allowing private sector to build houses. One such country which comes to my mind immediately is China. This is not to say that the Government should abdicate its responsibility of directly providing housing or shelter to the people. The argument was that the resources are not enough in the hands of the Government. Therefore, resources from outside the Government should be added to the Government's resources.

Talking about our Policy, attention has been drawn to the fact that it was conceived in 1988. Then this Policy has a date mentioned as May, 1992 which we are discussing slightly more than two years after, in August, 1994. I refer to this apart from whatever has been stated.

I will come to what has been stated and what the gap is. It is very interesting to know that on page 21 of the Action Plan, it is noted that housing is a State subject. Now we are debating something which belongs to the State in terms of our Constitutional distribution of responsibilities and, therefore, our approach is merely to provide a framework as a good guidance for the State. This is number one.

Number two is, what are the facilities connected with providing shelter which are in the hands of the Centre and what is our approach to that kind of provision which we

make in our Statement on Housing Policy? I mentioned the date for another reason. In the same Section on Action Plan, these interesting things are stated. It is stated that the Action Plans will be formulated for each State and Union Territory within a time-frame of one year for time-bound implementation by State and local agencies. This was stated in May, 1992 and we are discussing it after two years.

I thought the situation should be indicated by the hon. Minister. It is also stated that a complete estimate of the number, the type, that is, economic category and standards of dwellings to be constructed or upgraded both by the private and public sector and the units to be offered in the entire market, all these have to be completed in the perspective plan of action and short-term plan of the Eighth Plan. Where are they? The declaration of intentions in the policy and the implementation of the policy even if it is a State sector affair, there is a huge gap to which some explanation from the Centre should be had, some report from the Centre should be had.

One of the things that strikes me in this Policy Statement is that it contains so many good things which are inescapable. In any Statement of Policy, good things will not be said so much so that the Statement of Policy loses its focus. The Statement of Policy cannot indicate which kind of prioritisation, as between so many objectives which we cannot achieve, should be given. But that is completely lacking in this Statement on Housing Policy. We have so many problems with each one of us wanting to have a house, a still bigger house. The people who are above the poverty line, they want some kind of shelter and those who are absolutely shelterless and are below the poverty line, they have their problems. Now in terms of prioritisation where should our finances go?

Which proportion of our finances should go to these different kinds of desires in the community? That prioritisation is entirely absent in this Statement of Housing Policy, although many laudable objectives, many laudable statements are contained in the Housing Policy.

And even as I say, it is so omnibus that the priority sense is lost. I want to draw your attention to certain gaps. On page 18, there is a reference about employers providing housing to its employees. But in the Whole Report, it forgets to mention about the biggest employer, that is, the Government of India. What is the Government of India's attitude to providing its employees with housing facilities? I will just give an example. In a hill resort where I had been to very recently, there is an ITDC hotel and in that hotel, a different kind of problem is generated. There are only four rooms so to say which are offered as quarters. These rooms are meant for the people who are the lowest paid employees there. But since the officers are not provided with any quarters, they have occupied those quarters which are inside the complex and the poor sections of the employees are thrown outside to stay and pay a very high rent. These things are there. Apart from this particular example, there is a general need, there is a general cry that the housing satisfaction of the employees of the Government must rise from the present low proportion of 20-25 per cent to at least 80-90 per cent. That itself will be a big solution and the private sector cannot do this. Government as an employer must provide its own employees facilities either in terms of rent or, if possible, in terms of ownership.

There is no mention at all that after serving thirty years in the Government, paying rent for the quarters, whether an employee is entitled to that flat when he re-

tires. When he is thrown out, he will go and fall in the hands of the promoters and builders to which aspect Shri Dighe just now made a reference. This is a gap in the Statement which must be filled up and the Government must promise in the Housing Policy itself that it is not a State sector at all, it is the Central Government sector. I suggest that there should be a provision that while on duty a flat would be offered as rental accommodation to an employee, when retires it should be offered to him for purchase and becoming its owner.

I will refer to another aspect and draw your attention to it. This complex issue is also connected to environment. In Bengal, very recently we have started a factory for manufacturing bricks from fly ash. A rough estimate will show that if there is a hundred million tonnes of coal production in the country, there will be about 40 million tonnes of fly ash in the country. All that creates problem for environment. They mentioned that fly ash bricks should be introduced and such factories should be opened up. Why don't you say in the Policy that all power centres, thermal power stations, where coal is being consumed, must compulsorily start fly ash brick factories? The Railways should be asked to carry those bricks to various places.

Shri Nitish Kumar mentioned that in trying to make bricks from brown soil, the top soil is being removed and it is a very serious problem for our agriculture and for our countryside. Every year if 40 million tonnes of fly ash production in the country is utilised, a good deal of our agricultural land can be saved. But the point is, you must make it compulsory for our power producers, the ACB, the NTPC as well as the pitheads in the coal areas. This is one suggestion which I want the Minister to consider whether or not some compulsion can be introduced in

this area.

I have just one more suggestion. There is one thing which is not mentioned in the whole infrastructural facilities that should be provided in the urban areas. That is, in all urban areas there is a problem of garbage removal. It is polluting and affecting the growth of new urban centres. Wherever new urban centres are growing, the garbage accumulation is creating a hell in the life of the residents there. Very recently there are experimentations going on as to how garbage can be transformed into sources of power. Removal of garbage is entirely missing in the problem areas of Housing in this Policy Statement. So I draw your attention to this. I would like to know whether or not much more finances will be provision from garbage to power and removal of garbage. Otherwise, garbage will require land as much as housing will require land. If anything, those lands will generate pollution, if untapped. If tapped, they will provide our agriculture with very good fertilizers and also provide power in the rural areas. This is another aspect to which I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

Then, I will come to another problem. This is an area in conjunction with other areas like Indira Vikas Patra, like gold and ornaments, like shares and land where black money is laundered. Quite often, we shall discover that it is the private sector buildings which are sold much more rapidly because black money generated in the hands of the purchaser or the buyer is transferred as black money to the private sector builders. Therefore, the Government sector, quite often, is neglected because the owners, the possessors of black money would not go to the Government builders. This is another area which should be remembered by our hon. Minister. What should be done to this problem, I do not

have any answer.

I have another suggestion to make. One of the requirements for the people who are above the poverty line but the people who are not very rich and who do not have black income or black money or black wealth is this. What they suffer from is squeezing by the contractors. They want to build a building. But them, those people do not have time, they are not the people who are below the poverty line, nor they are the people who are paying the tax, that is one per cent of our population. In-between comes, a section of the population which is quite large, that is 30 to 40 per cent of the population. What they seek from the Government is that instead of a contractor's raj, can the Government come to help them by organising or by offering the services for building? That is, there will be public sector building agencies and nothing more. Instead of the private contractors, private builders and private promoters, there will be one arm where the public sector can be of great help for this section of the population.

Similarly, we are talking of cooperative housing. What we are not talking of is co-operatives of the actual building labourers or the cooperatives of, whom we call in Bengali as 'raj-mistries', the builders, the skilled labour. If such cooperatives are encouraged there, - it is not mentioned in the document - even then, since contractors profit and squeezing are not there, cost of building the houses would come down and this section of the population would benefit. (Interruption) I am coming to a close..... (Interruptions) I am trying to conclude by saying this..... (Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know, I cooperate with you.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are very cooperative!

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : Since I cooperate with you, I will get sympathy from you !

Sir, let me conclude by saying this. Even where we are trying to build housing complexes, the one thing that should not be forgotten is this. I stay in Calcutta in an area where the panchayat area has been converted into a Municipality. There is a problem. The Government should indicate to all the State Governments that instead of waiting for certain areas to be declared as Municipality areas or notified areas, as soon as the census data point out some areas as urban agglomeration, new building rules should be imposed. Otherwise, what happens is this. The States do not have enough funds; they hesitate to declare those areas as Municipalities; and in the meantime, the whole area develops in a monstrous manner which becomes not worth-living in.

Therefore, I would suggest that in the National Housing Policy itself, it should be indicated to the States that as soon as any Census report states that here is an urban agglomeration, which is neither a municipality nor a notified area, the new building rules - not the rural building rules - should be made applicable there.

I think, Mr. Nitish Kumar mentioned about the Ministers in Delhi as to how they should be accommodated in some particular areas, like Akbar Road. I refer to MPs. Sometimes I was suggesting to people, why not the entire Talkatora Road full of bungalows, and the flats of Baba Kharak Singh Marg be converted into flats. Then, all the 750 MPs can be accommodated there. I would suggest it with one rider. It will be a monstrosity if eight or ten storeyed blocks of good flats are created there without provision of wider front, a garden, or at least

some areas for vegetable-growing. As our colleague, Mr. Amal Datta mentioned, it can be approved even in Delhi. This is another suggestion which I make before the House for its kind consideration.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (JALNA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by hon. Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Shrimati Sheila Kaul, for approval of National Housing Policy. Much has been said about housing. And I should not say much more about the importance of housing. However, housing is as fundamental a human need as food and clothing. Lack of any of these things deprive the human-being the right to live a dignified life. Taking this into consideration, the importance of housing in this policy, the goals and the aims and object that have been enumerated by our hon. Minister are definitely to be welcomed.

The long-term main goals that have been mentioned in the National Housing Policy are: to eradicate houselessness; to improve the housing condition of the inadequately housed; and to provide a minimum level of basic services and amenities to all. Moreover, the Policy has laid stress on rural housing, slums and squatters' settlements and housing for urban poor; housing finance; cooperative housing movement, specially for lower and medium income groups.

Special programmes for disadvantaged sectors have been taken up in this Policy. The Housing Policy could accord priority to the promotion of access to shelter for the houseless, inadequately housed and disadvantaged groups, such as households below the poverty line in all settlements; rural landless labourers, including artisans; the households dislocated by development projects and victims of natural calamities,

like the earthquake that took place in Latur and Osmanabad in Marathwada and now the floods which are coming throughout India; Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour; widows, single-woman and women-headed households, including construction workers below the poverty line; and physically handicapped.

These have definitely been considered in the Policy. Even now, we are lacking in development if we take into consideration the developed countries. But no nation in the world can now say that they have completed it in every sense so far as housing is concerned. The United Nations global strategy for shelter unequivocally says :

"No nation can claim to have reached the objective of adequate shelter for all citizens and, therefore, no nation can claim to possess the recipe for reaching its objective worldwide."

As per the figures pertaining to the year 1990-91, there were 42.6 million dwelling units in the urban area and 106.2 million dwelling units in the rural areas. The backlog in 1990-91 was 31 million. Our requirement by 2001 A.D. will go up by 64.4 million houses. As against this demand, currently, what is the rate of our construction? Currently we are constructing only four dwelling units per thousand population per annum. The United Nations Study says that the requirement for India is a minimum of 8 to 10 dwelling units per thousand population per annum. That means, we have to increase twofold the pace of our construction activity. So, the hon. Minister and his Ministry should prepare themselves adequately to undertake this work.

In this context, I would like to mention

that day by day, the percentage of the outlay for housing sector in the total Plan is falling down. It was 34 per cent in the First Five Year Plan. Due to paucity of time, I will not give the figures relating to the subsequent Plans. But in the Seventh Plan, it has come down to 9.6 per cent. Now, I am happy to note that in the Eighth Plan, it has been raised to 12.6 per cent, i.e. there is a rise of about three per cent. This, definitely is a welcome step and I thank the hon. Minister. My only request is that it should be increased in this way every year and it should again comprise 34 per cent of the total Plan, as was the case in the First Five Year Plan.

We must seriously consider one point here. Housing does not come under priority sector at present. I earnestly request the hon. Minister that steps should be taken to see that Housing comes under the priority sector. Housing encompasses various other disciplines rolled in one. It provides employment to artisans, manufacturers, unskilled workers and so on. Its contribution to the exchequer is worthy of a special mention. It is a life supporting sector because it supports many secondary segments such as plumbing, flooring, brick-kilns, cement, steel, electrical appliances and so on. Cement and Steel which mainly depend on housing sector are declared as industries. So also is the case with the electrical appliances. All these industries are dependent on housing but housing itself is not declared an industry. I request the hon. Minister to declare housing as an industry so that people who are employed in this core sector will be eligible to get all the benefits and incentives applicable to the industry sector.

Now I come to the aspect of flow of housing finance which is between 15 and 20 per cent whereas in developed countries the percentage is quite substantial. I represent the Maharashtra Housing Financial

corporation as its Chairman. I am also the Vice-Chairman of the National Cooperative Housing Movement. Our National Cooperative Housing Federation has provided loans in 25 States to the extent of Rs. 3,000 crore up to March 1993. We could construct 12 lakh houses. We have 80,000 cooperative housing societies with a membership of about 50 lakhs. This Cooperative Movement is doing a lot of work in the housing sector. So, this sector should also be taken into consideration along with other housing sectors.

Now I come to my own State of Maharashtra. I am the Chairman of the Maharashtra Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation.

My own State is having twelve thousand cooperative societies. Up-till now we could build up two lakh houses in Maharashtra through cooperative movement and a loan of about six hundred crores have been disbursed through our Housing Corporation.

Sir, our resources are LIC, NHB, UTC, HUDCO and Cooperative banks. During the last twenty five years we have been getting only Rs. 16 crore as loan from LIC on concessional interest. We have been demanding that it should at least be increased to Rs. 35-40 crore, because yearly we disburse loan to the tune of about Rs. 50 crore. So, my humble request to the Minister is that, the Government should direct LIC to increase the loan amount of the cooperative societies from Rs. 16 crore to Rs. 30-35 crore.

Mr next question is about LIC.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What is the rate of interest that you pay?

SHRI ANKUSHRAO TOPE : 13 per cent.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The Export Finance charges only 7-8 per cent. Why do you not raise that?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No cross arguments please.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO TOPE : Sir, you know about 25,000 people were affected in the earthquake. From our society, we demanded a loan of Rs. 25 crore from LIC, but without taking into consideration our application, they flatly rejected it without even assigning any reason. So, any humble submission to the hon. Minister is that due consideration should be given to our request for Rs. 25 crore from the LIC for the earthquake affected persons in Latur and Osmanabad.

Sir, my next point is about the National Housing Bank. National Housing Bank is giving loan to HDFC, which is a private institution, for financing on individual basis. Whereas when we have also started directly financing on individual basis and asked loan from them, they have rejected it. When HDFC is getting loan from NHB for individual financing, what about the cooperative institutions? So, I would request the Minister to see that the cooperatives get priority in this regard and it is also included.

Sir, my last point is about the World Bank. Now, just it has been stated that HDFC is getting loan on 6-7 per cent interest through the World Bank. When HDFC, being a private institution, is getting the loan, what about the cooperatives? We submitted a Project Report to the Government of Maharashtra for construction of 53,514 dwelling units involving a total cost of Rs. 548.20 crore. It will come to the hon. Minis-

ter and then it will go the World Bank. If this World Bank project is sanctioned, then definitely, one more outlet for housing with minimum interest, will be opened. It will definitely help the poorer persons because 96 per cent of the loan amount will be utilised for the economically weaker sections, lower income groups and the medium income groups.

So, with all these, again, I support the Resolution and I am very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA) : Sir, some of my predecessors, including Shri Sharad Dighe, have dealt with the question of delay. Now, I would like to deal with that question from another point of view.

What has this delay has meant to the entire policy? Had this policy been discussed in time when it was first proposed, that was the time when our Government's economic policy was quite different. In the early seventies, the nationalisation of coal, steel and all that was taking place.

So, the Government then was prepared to bear the main burden. I do not think that in a country like India, where so many poorest of the poor and homeless people are there, it can be left to the individual entrepreneur or State Government. Therefore, I would say that the delay in bringing this Resolution before the House has changed the whole scenario.

After going through the document hurriedly, certain things have struck my mind. I will come to that in a minute but before that I would like to say that in the background of the new Economic Policy—where privatisation is the order of the day, where unemployment is increasing by leaps and

bounds, where due to unbearable price hike the poor and middle class people are becoming poorer and poorer—this draft is full of good intentions and platitudes but what result will it produce? Perhaps it will be full of sound and fury signifying nothing. Let us take a few examples from the document itself to prove this. Since there is not much time I will not repeat what other Members have already said.

Take, for example, the subheading under the Supply and Management of Land. The Central Government and the State Governments have been asked to take 11 initiatives. In the fifth initiative it has been stated:

“Encouraging the involvement of private developers in land development, construction and infrastructure provision with adequate safeguards to protect consumers and increasing supply of developed land for lower income group.

I wonder if any developer will come for this. Many of my predecessors have explained how black money is coming into this. Will they come up for lower income group? Is it possible? It is just a talk.

Let us take some more examples. Under the heading Housing Finance, it has been stated that it is envisaged that 20 per cent of the requirement in housing would be met by specialised finance institutions, insurance, banking sector, provident fund, mutual funds, etc. and additional mobilisation of household savings.

As it is, we find that the banking sector is not able to give loan in time to those unemployed youth who are seeking employment. I have a very bitter experience about that. I am not going to repeat it. In this situ-

ation no insurance company will come for this. No insurance company will come for this because they are under pressure. I think the banks also will not be eager to come up for this. Moreover, by making all these efforts only 20 per cent of the requirement of the poorest of the poor will be met. Poorest of the poor come under the priority sector. It is a good thing to give them the priority but will this housing finance meet the needs of this priority sector?

Among the schemes meant for financing, one scheme suggests that housing linked Provident Fund Saving Scheme for the Provident Fund subscribers and workers in public and private enterprises should be formed.

As it is, the private entrepreneurs are denying to deposit their proper share of the normal provident Fund, and even some State enterprises are also lagging behind in this. In this situation, will they come up with another housing-linked Provident Fund scheme? Is it expected in this situation?

Then, in this rural Housing, there are many interesting things. When a project is being set up, those who are uprooted by the project must be rehabilitated. But, what is happening now? Look at Narmada Sarovar project. Every now and then they come here and sit in *Satyagraha*. Have they been rehabilitated? Have the Koyal Karo people been rehabilitated? While drafting this Policy one just did not at all think of the practical realities of today and now how to amend all those? I am not saying that this should not be done. I am trying to say that in the situation that obtains now due to the new policies, these are all very difficult to implement. Had it been done at proper time, I think, something more could have been done.

There is another item, that is, building materials. It seems from the document that the Government gives guidelines that building materials like cement, brick etc., should be given at cheaper rates and for that the small scale industries will be given particular help. Sir, which building material-wala will give his material to the poor at cheaper rates? Nobody will come forward, whatever we may say. Not only that, the small scale industries are being destroyed due to the new economic policy. The Government now says that they will give this task to the small scale industries. Is it possible for them to bear this task in the present situation? Of course, not.

As I promised I will not take a very long time. I will mention two more points and then I will conclude.

After all, the most interesting part is, Housing is a State Subject and, therefore, it is left to the States to formulate all the guidelines. It is very good, indeed. But where are the finances available with the States? I do not know if any consultation had taken place with the State Governments. If a consultation had taken place, many of the States would have said that they would not be in a position to do it. Therefore, Sir, it seems to me that right to housing has to be declared a fundamental right under the Constitution. I know that just a declaration will not make it liable to be implemented immediately. But this is a question of fundamental rights. When something is placed in the Fundamental Rights chapter of the Constitution, that naturally attracts great attention. Then there will be the question of priority. Then, there will be the question of how much of finances will go towards that Sector; how much of our State Government finances will go towards that; and how much of the Central Government finances will go towards that. All these ques-

tions can really come in this background.

Finally, unless the new economic policy is reversed, I do not believe that all this kind of documents will make any sense to anybody, let alone to the poor and homeless for whom we are shedding tears here. I hope the Minister will kindly remember all this and do the needful to the extent that she can do.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Housing is a problem toward which the attention was drawn first by the United Nations Organisation. This policy was formulated in November, 1988. The Central Government has tried to present this policy in the House in 1990 and later on with certain Amendments on 9th July, 1992. It has been stated in it that amendments are being made in it to make it favourable for the poor so that they can get houses, land and technical assistance. The Government has not succeeded in it even after the lapse of so many years. Two major laws are main obstacles in it, the one is the Rent Control Act. The Government employees misused it and occupied the houses. You are very well aware of the fact that today people do not want to construct the houses. They know that if the house is constructed and given on rent, the tenant will become the landlord. If the Government does not think about the Rent Control Act, the Housing Policy will not be successful.

Secondly, the Urban Land Ceiling Act has made a mess of the country's housing policy. Not even a single inch of a land could have been taken under it. The Government should abolish this Act and the State Gov-

ernment should be given the right that the one who wants to buy the land can do so. During the last few decades some people have collected a lot of money. The problem of housing is of the poor and the middle class and the Government has not paid any attention towards it.

The Government had made a provision of 34 percent in the First Five Years plan to solve the problem of housing in the Second Five Year Plan it was reduced to 10 per cent, in the Third Five Year Plan it was 15 per cent, in the Fourth Five Year Plan it was 12 per cent in the Fifth Five Year Plan it was 10 per cent, in the Sixth Five Year Plan it is 9 per cent only. These data make it clear that the percentage was going down gradually and the Congress Government went on neglecting the housing problem. The shortage of houses went on increasing. On the basis of these data how the Government can claim that it wants to solve the housing problem of the poor, give them land and technical assistance. These data clearly show that the Government has adopted indifferent attitude on this issue.

In 1951, there was shortage of 90 lakh houses which has increased to 210 lakh by 1981, and in 1991 this figure has gone up to 290 lakh. The people of the Congress party and corrupt officers are involved in it and they have provided protection to the contractors and on account of it they have become rich.

According to the Eighth Five Year Plan, there are six crore 10 lakhs such families which have one room sets and half of such houses do not have electricity connections. In cities 25 per cent houses do not have this facility. You will be surprised to know that 88 per cent people, who live in villages do not have even the facility of latrines and 24 per cent of the rural population do not

get pure drinking water. It is clear from the data that the Government did not pay attention towards it and the National Housing Board was constituted. The National Housing Board have adequate funds but it is investing its money in some other activities It should invest money for the welfare of the poor but it is doing otherwise. HUDCO is a big institution which holds the responsibility of providing money to the poor for the construction of houses. Out of its total amount, it is giving only 15 per cent to the backward class people living in the rural areas. It is the position of both these institutions. My submission is that corruption is in the proof of this case. You are aware of the fact that if one goes for the registration of a land, he is supposed to pay 20 per cent of the cost of land to the Government for the same but apart from that money is also paid to the owner there. Even if it is an urban layout of the house is to be got cleared, corruption is rampant there also. The house, which can be constructed in Rs. 25,000 is constructed in Rs. 35000 and the one which can be constructed in 50,000 is constructed in Rs. 75,000. In this way the land mafia and the contractors do not let the problem of cities and the villages solved. Therefore, not going into details, I would like to conclude with some suggestions to the hon. Minister that this complicated procedure should be simplified at the earliest. Secondly, the land in the cities where houses can be constructed should be immediately given to the cooperative societies of the middle class people. Thirdly, the unfertile land around the cities should be made available to the middle class societies to solve the problem of housing in the cities.

Likewise, I would like to submit that the jhuggi dwellers will not go from the cities to live and if they do so, there are no arrangements of buses for them because they will have to come to cities for work. Jhuggies

are put up near the sites of constructions of big schools, hospitals and multi storied buildings. Those who come to work start living there. My submission is that multi storied buildings should be constructed for the jhuggi dwellers to get them rid of the hellish life and if necessary even loan should be taken for this purpose. People are living in the jhuggi-jhomparis on the protection of some goondas, they pay some commission to these goondas to live there.

I think a nominal amount can be taken from them. HUDCO gives loan for this purpose and it should be asked to sanction more amount for this purpose. When I was the Chairman of U.I.T. Jaipur, I had taken loan from HUDCO for 19 years at the rate of Rs.19. I would like to say that the houses should be provided to the slum dwellers where they are living and if necessary some rent can also be charged from them. If these colonies are to be constructed at far away places, public transports facility should be provided from there.

I would also like to say that the amount spent on purchase of a house should be free from income tax. The process of approving the plan layout of houses should also be simplified otherwise this problem will remain as it is. Besides it, I would like to say that corruption should be checked. Today it has become a nation wide phenomenon and it has been a point of discussion here also. Today, if we wish to stamp out corruption in this Congress regime, it would be like a day dreaming. I would not like to go into the details but I feel that this problem will remain as it is and the people will not get houses to live in. The National Housing Board and HUDCO have adequate funds, but we will bring the Housing Policy next year also and will say that the poverty is on the increase, people are not getting houses and the price of the house is increas-

ing. Therefore the Government should atleast make available the technical assistance for the construction of durable and comfortable houses and arrangement should be made to impart proper training to those technicians artisans, who construct houses. At the end, I would like to conclude from where I had started that the Rent Control Act should be pondered over and good and cheap land should be provided to the people. The ineffective laws like the Urban Ceiling Act, under which the Government could not take possession of even one per cent of land, should be abolished and the State Governments should be given the right only then the problem of housing can be solved. The Government has at last brought this Housing policy in the House after having a deep slumber, therefore, I find myself unable to support this Housing policy.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Shrimati Sheila Kaul for moving this Resolution in this House. This is an earnest attempt from the Government as well as from Shrimati Sheila Kaulji, who can be considered as the mother of this House to wipe out tears of the millions of homeless and landless poor in this country.

My first request is to declare right to housing as a fundamental right. On this I support Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee's demand.

Sir, my State, Kerala, which is a pioneer State in implementing one hundred per cent literacy scheme, which is a pioneer State in implementing one hundred per cent

drinking water schemes, is also a pioneer State in implementing a mass scale housing schemes. In 1976, when Shri Achutha Menon was the Chief Minister of Kerala and Shri K. Karunakaran was the Home Minister, first time in the history of India we start a very well known scheme, known as 'one lakh housing scheme. It was in my district, Ernakulam, and in a small village, called Puthrika, that the first House was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself. In this House, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, her son, as a Member of this House in the Seventh Lok Sabha, as the Prime Minister in the Eighth Lok Sabha and again in the Ninth Lok Sabha as the Leader of the Opposition, had stressed the importance of implementing a national housing policy.

Sir, housing policy basically can be implemented only by the State. The Centre can give some general directions. The Centre can give some financial assistance. The Centre can give some technological assistance. But basically this is a work that the State Governments have to do.

Sir, in Kerala when we started in 1976 with one lakh housing scheme, many people thought that this was a scheme that would be only in the paper..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (JAGATSINGHPUR) : What about the Thomas scheme? You have not mentioned his name..... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : I am only telling about that scheme. Shri M.N. Govindan Nair was the Housing Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : You should tell the history and the facts..... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : When we started that scheme, many people thought that it would be only on paper. But we got the participation of the people. We could give the land. The land is with the Government. The excess land is with the private persons.

Then the land was distributed with the people's participation.

Similarly, when the construction started we got the material which was available in the local market, we got the construction people who were locally available, the work was done as a work done by the people and we could complete the work within the stipulated time.

16.15 hrs.

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair) : Again, this time we have started with one million houses under the Rajiv Gandhi Housing Scheme. The Scheme was inaugurated by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi last year in my own constituency and within this short period we could complete the construction of about ten lakhs of houses. Anybody who had three cents of land would be assisted by this Scheme. Voluntary associations and social organisations can take up this. The Government will be able to give about 20 per cent of financial assistance. The other things are being managed by the social organisations.

So, I think when we formulate this policy one of the important stresses that we have to make is how we can amass the people's cooperation and people's participation. Here the importance of the social organisations comes. If the Government machinery alone moves, we cannot implement the Scheme. So, my first request to the Government is that the Government should see that the

people's awareness is created for this. Social organisations should come to this field and we should start implementing scheme.

Sir, one area where I would like to give more thrust is the slums in our towns and cities. In cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, where we have got the largest of slums in Asia, we have to take more concrete steps to improve these slums. For example, in Bombay what is the major problem? People are encroaching the land one after another, just near the Bombay Airport. The land is with the National Airports Authority of India. Neither the Airports Authority of India could take back this land and construct the airport nor did the people vacate it. So, a time-bound decision has to be taken. Either the people should be evicted, they should be given alternative land or alternative accommodation and the National Airports Authority should take back the land. Or, if it is not possible then these slums near the airports should be properly improved. It should not be a no-man's land. Decisions have to be taken at an appropriate time. Slums near the cities are black spots. The anti-social elements are growing there. All anti-social activities are taking place there. So, unless these slum improvement schemes are implemented, the major social programmes, law and order problems in these big cities cannot be settled.

So, when we look at this Housing Policy, it is not just providing houses. It is a social problem to which we have to find a solution. That is why I accept the proposal of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee that the right of housing should be considered as a Fundamental Right, just like the right to employment. It should be considered a Fundamental Right. The Government should monitor all its machinery. For example, when we go to the construction we cannot go in

the way of construction which we are doing now. She had also mentioned about fly ash near the thermal power plants. They have become a major hazard to the environment. Similarly, the waste material from the factories has become a hazard to the environment.

Why do we not think of getting new technology so that the fly ashes near the thermal power stations, waste from our factories etc. can be converted in bricks?

In Kerala there is a famous man called Mr. Larie Becker who went to Maharashtra when that earthquake took place. He is one of the persons who is well-known throughout the world for constructing low cost buildings. He is a person who has been able to construct 1000 sq. ft. of building for Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000. He makes use of the services of unemployed youth and he trains them properly.

In Kerala there are a large number of beggar houses which everybody will appreciate. are lost cost buildings.

Yesterday my colleague Shri Ramesh Chennithala mentioned about the development activities in Kerala. We do develop the technology. We train unemployed youths, so that tomorrow when the housing process starts in a village, we get locally available materials from the nearby places and not the cement from the companies and not the steel from the factories but the materials which are locally available. We are not getting expert workers. We are getting trained unemployed people. I think with the local peoples' participation we will be able to implement schemes.

Here I would like to say another point about which the hon. Chairman was also mentioning and which is about the Coop-

erative Housing Schemes. The Cooperative Housing Schemes are the Schemes which we have to encourage and not the private sector. It has been suggested here about the private sector. But they are the places where the black moneys comes from and goes to. But in the cooperative sector people are aware of the situation and people know what is their right and people know how to run the cooperative sector. We should know how to encourage by all means these Cooperative Housing Schemes. Our banks should be asked to finance them.

Unfortunately, in our country banks are accessible only to the affluent people and not to the poor man and not to the Cooperative Societies. If the Cooperative Societies go to the banks they put so many rules and regulations. A private person or an affluent person when he goes to the bank he gets all the facilities. We have seen what is happening in the country and how the money goes to the private sector. So, the Government of India has to give strict instructions. It should be considered as a priority sector, so that banks should be forced to give enough financial assistance to the Cooperative Housing Schemes.

Another point which I would like to bring to the attention of the House is about the existing Rental Acts which are existing in the country and about which the hon. Chairman has also narrated here. We all know, litigations are going on for years. Either you stop them or find out how we can have new legislations, so that these litigations on rents should be finished as early as possible. So, we have to find a way out.

Then, I want to say that Land Reforms Act especially the Urban Ceiling Acts have to be improved. Many of the States have their own Land Reforms Acts. We have to sit together is that the entire nation should

have a uniform Land Reforms Act. Unless there is a uniform Land Reforms Act and unless there is a ceiling on urban property, we will not be able to implement this scheme.

Now, let me come to the problems of Government servants. Government servants are belonging to that section of the people who have to come on transfer to Delhi or for joining jobs in Delhi. What are there problems in Delhi? Sir, we come to you with the recommendations for allotment of government accommodation to them. You may sanction in one or two cases but I get hundreds for such requests. My colleague may also be getting hundreds of such requests. When the government servants come to Delhi they have no shelter and they stay in rented houses. They have to live with their families. So, some concerted effort has to be made so that government servants are given reasonable accommodation. I am not pleading for luxurious type of accommodation for them.

With the present meagre salary which the Government servants get, they cannot rent a house. So, a reasonable housing facility has to be given to them. I can tell about the case of Kerala. We are proud to say that all the policemen in Kerala have been provided with houses. This is one of our achievements. Our Government servants there have formed into cooperative societies and have their own houses. My request, therefore, to the Government is that the Central Government employees should be provided with adequate housing facilities.

Let me come to the problems of M.Ps. and their facilities. We are staying in old flats. My flat is leaking. It starts leaking as soon as monsoon starts. We are not asking for luxurious bungalows. we stay in small flats. Some of my friends have deposited

money for allotment of D.D.A. flats even 15 years back. If it is reasonable and within the limit, you try to help them. I know that the hon. Minister is so kind and considerate that we go to her for help and whatever is possible she helps. Personally I know that she helps. She helped me. But I know her limitations also. There are so many M.Ps. If one house is given to one M.P. she has to give so many houses. It may be very difficult. But, still, within her limits, she has helped many.

Sir, I request you to look into our problems and take suitable action. I wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by you and we thank you for bringing it.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (PERAMBALUR) : Mr Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, All India Anna D.M.K., I would like to say a few words on the Resolution on National Housing Policy. The Government has placed this in Parliament in the year 1992 in accordance with the U.N. Declaration on Global Shelter Strategy 2001. The long-time role of the National Housing Policy is to eradicate houselessness and to improve the housing conditions of the inadequately housed and to provide a minimum level of basic services and amenities to all. For reading, the goal seems to be very impressive. But I do not know whether we can achieve it.

The magnitude of the issue 'housing for all' calls for involvement of various agencies including the Government at different levels - cooperative, community and the private sector. The Government's policy and its role now is to act more as a facilitator than as a builder. By Government's direct intervention, it is necessary to fulfil the needs of vulnerable sections of the society.

I would like to point out that most of

our Indian people - whether in villages or in towns, whether they belong to S.C. or S.T. or the most backward classes - are suffering and their conditions are very worst.

According to the estimates made by the sub-group on the magnitude of the housing problem, 64.4 million new houses will be needed by the year 2001 AD. I hope that I will not be mistaken when I say that these statistics may not be really correct. I have a doubt over these statistics because each and every year the statistics are changing. When you are making this based on the statistics of 2 or 4 years ago and when you are envisaging it for another 6-7 years, I do not know how it would be possible to achieve this goal.

The main aims of the National Housing Policy is to reduce houselessness, supply of developed land and finances, appropriate easily available materials, upgradation of unserviceable houses in rural and urban areas, minimum level of basic services and amenities to ensure a healthy environment. It is very impressive. But unless and until the Government moves faster and a large amount is earmarked for this purpose, it is very difficult to achieve this goal.

Sir, when I went through the statistics I found that it was not at all satisfactory; rather it was miserable. The share of investment in housing in the GDP has fallen from five per cent in the 1960s to three per cent in the 1980s. So, instead of increasing it has really fallen from five per cent to three per cent in 20 years. The total Plan outlay of housing has fallen from 34 per cent in the First Plan to 9.6 per cent in the Seventh Plan. Now, an outlay of 12.2 per cent is proposed. So, I request the Government to view it very seriously and allocate more funds for housing. If it is not done, then we cannot achieve this goal.

Sir, black money is heavily used in the real estate business and the people in the real estate business are thriving like anything. Almost all the Members of Parliament who have spoken in this debate demanded that the private sector entry in this field should be curbed. Otherwise, they will try to buy all the land with their black money.

Now, I would like to say a few words about slum dwellers. As has been pointed out already, the slum dwellers, wherever they are, whether they are in the cities or in the villages their plight is very much pitiable. They are the vote banks for both the Central and State Governments. But they are living with animals like pigs in some places. When they migrate from villages to towns we see as to how they are living there. The Government, either should curb their coming to the towns or should make appropriate arrangement for their living. I do not believe that in the next seven years we can do some wonders. So, I request the Government that at least in the next 10 to 15 years proper housing arrangement should be made for these people. Then, the building materials should either be given by co-operative societies or should be given at a fixed price. We have to find out some way for this. If it is not done, the building contractors or the traders who have own imaginary prices will sell all these things at a higher price.

In Tamil Nadu, under the able leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi we are doing a very good work and because of the works done by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, they are able to get the HUDCO loan. They are utilising the loan fully and they are also repaying the loan very promptly. The hon. Minister knows it very well. Our State is at the top position in the cooperative movement. Our Chief Minister has also indicated that she proposes to build

millions of houses for the slum dwellers.

I request the hon. Minister to help in fulfilling the task of our Chief Minister which is meant for the poor people. They are from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and from the most backward classes. When I am wholeheartedly welcoming this Bill, I would like to say that this Government should not be satisfied with bringing this Bill alone. It should act promptly and all their words should be turned into deeds. That is my humble request.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharajganj)

: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the National Housing Policy. I have gone through the draft of this policy and I found it very attractive. It seems that through this National Housing Policy the whole scenario of Housing activity in the country is going to be changed and every houseless person will be a house-owner. But the real position is that if we look around we will find that the number of houseless people is more than that of house-owners and this gap is becoming wider with every passing day. As our colleague has mentioned here that in the First Five Year Plan we resolved to use the 34% of the total estimated expenditure for the housing sector but it has gradually reduced to 9%. It clearly shows that we have a tendency to shirk from the responsibility to solve this problem. Now, it is a good thing to introduce this National Housing Policy in the House, irrespective of the intention behind it and I support it.

I am of the view that the National Housing Policy should have been introduced in the House much earlier as it has been under consideration since 1986. Once it had been even placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha in 1988 but in the matter of placing it

in this House their attitude has been negative. I would like to thank the hon. Minister on this occasion that though it might not be possible to provide houses to everybody but she is definitely inspiring everybody to have a house of their own through the National Housing Policy.

The Housing problem in our country is so acute that not lakhs but crores of children take birth in the open and finally breath their last with an unfulfilled desire of owning a house. This is the stark reality of our country. More than half of our population live in slums. The growing urbanisation and the poverty in the villages have further worsened the situation.

Though our population was less earlier but the poor people somehow managed to make houses for themselves by borrowing from others and it was made possible due to the plantation of certain types of trees. But now in the absence of plantation of such trees, they are not able to make their houses as the capacity of the people of helping others has also declined. The houseless people belonging to middle class, lower middle class and lower class, whose income amounts to Rs. 5-6 thousand only cannot afford to make true their dream of owning a house. In metropolitan cities the people having an income of about Rs. 3-4 thousand are living in slums. They are able to buy transistor/T.V. set etc. but cannot afford to have a house of their own. The cost of houses has increased so much that ordinary people can not buy those because the purchasing power of the people has gone down a lot and our present policy of urbanisation is turning people of rural areas poorer. Today, a land owner sells off lands to the middle men lured by money. The farmer who was earlier growing wheat and who was a land owner and whose family would glow with happiness at the sight of

produce from his fields - has been reduced to becoming a mere watchman of high rise buildings there.

A reference has been made as to how would land he acquired under this policy but unless some concrete steps are taken in this regard, nothing will materialise. Let's look around Delhi only. the villages near Delhi are neither considered urban nor rural areas. They can neither sell their lands nor can construct houses thereon.

Sir, apart from villages, this policy aims at providing several facilities to slums etc. The foreigners visiting this metropolitan city form their opinion about our economic condition by looking at these big slums. The condition in these slums is very bad. There are numerous colonies here. It is not clear from the policy as to how they proposes to regularise these colonies. You should see to it that the middlemen do not defeat your very purpose of providing houses to these poor people and they also put jhuggi jhompris over night and say that these are also very old colonies and thus may be regularised. No concrete steps have been envisaged to avoid such a situation.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that the condition of such slum dwellers is really bad and cannot be explained in words. There is no proper system of drinking water or sewerage. That is why, it is my submission that you should first of all provide drinking water and sewerage facilities to these people. If you really want to provide the benefits of this policy to everyone then arrangements for proper lighting, sewerage and water supply should be made there. If you succeed in doing this, it will be a very big achievement of this year.

Sir, the workers have to take loans and loans are available only from 2-3 sources.

It is given by Insurance companies, HUDCO and Housing Banks. After taking the loan from these institutions, the borrower is burdened with heavy amount of instalments and interest on loan, as the interest rate is very high. My submission is that the loans should be provided on low rate of interest, if not interest free. The present rate of interest of 13 to 19 per cent is very high. Housing Banks and other loan advancing agencies should be set up which would advance loans at lower rates of interest so that the needy people can easily avail of loans.

Sir as per the available data regarding requirement of houses in villages is concerned you will not be able to provide the requisite number of houses there without the help of the Cooperative Housing Societies. The same is the position with regard to urban areas. I suggest that Cooperative Housing Societies should be encouraged. May be we would be able to make the country tide over this crisis.

Sir, the people engaged in self-employment are given exemption in income tax on every ten thousand rupees. But I request that they should get the income tax exemption on the whole amount of loan sanctioned. Till the time he pays the loans he should not be subjected to income tax.

Sir, the draft of the National Housing Policy presented in the House by the hon. Minister says that the resources and the art of the country would be presented but even in Delhi Several buildings which are our national cultural heritage are collapsing. Earlier our architecture was indigenous but now the foreigners are being invited. I do not understand how are we going to have the indigenous art promoted in the fields of human values and at the same time, have the high heritage of the nation preserved?

On the one hand, the Government is inviting foreign builders and on the other hand, it is talking of indigenization. It has been stated in the Annual Report that the Government would launch special schemes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as well as the bonded labourers. Though, Indira Awas Yojana is already in vogue, yet the amount allocated therefor is very less. Therefore, the number of houses built are less than two per cent of the population of these communities. The Government of Bihar has done a good job in this direction. It gives loan to the poor people living in slums and also ask them to work as labourers in the construction of these houses.

The Government should see how the houses are being constructed in the slums having a population of ten thousand or fourteen thousand in urban areas. In this way, the slums are also being cleaned. If this method is also adopted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the slums here can also be made clean. Besides the provision made for the landless including the artisans, I would also like to add that if the Government provides some jobs to the unorganised artists who perform their art and lead their life on a meagre income, their income would increase. Nobody knows what would happen tomorrow. In such a situation, it is a dream for them to think of constructing a house. I would like to submit that unorganised artists should also be given a special facility of loan for house building.

With these words, I support this policy.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on National Housing Policy, I would like to raise some points in the House. The discussion on Urban and rural areas is going on in this House. The hon. Minister is

incharge of Urban Development. Apart from urban development, which part of the rural development should be included in this? It is a good step because earlier it was not started. I would like to thank the Government for this. There are only 20 per cent people who live in the cities and 80 per cent people live in the villages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the first time, I was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1977. Earlier I used to live in jungles. When I took a round of Delhi, I found large hume pipes lying here and there. When I peeped into them, I found a small child alongwith his mother sitting in one of them. When the people live inside hume pipes in the cities, what would be the condition in the villages? Here, most of the M.Ps have been elected from rural areas. We all know that who have or who do not have a house. It is not only us, but there are other adivasi brethren also who don't own houses. 'Mankaria' community hunt monkeys and do not construct their houses. There is a belief that the houses of their ancestors were destroyed by Hanumanji. So they had requested Ramachandraj to build their houses but he could not do so. Since then, they do not build their houses and hunt monkeys. Monkey is their main food. Similar community is also found in Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

In villages, a large number of houses are destroyed in fire every year and as a result, property worth crores of rupees is lost.

Sir, my first suggestion is that this should be a housing ministry and a separate budget should be provided for that.

All the Members are speaking about cities in this House but nobody has spoken about the villages. I would like to submit that

if a housing policy is to be formulated, first of all, we will have to make provision for one family, one House. The Government should itself build the house and rent them to the shelterless people.

There should be a separate rural housing policy. If it is not done, the allocation made for rural areas would also be diverted to urban areas.

First of all, houses for the Government employees should be built. Even if a Scheduled Caste or an adivasi gets a job here, he does not join for the fear that he would have to face difficulty in finding a shelter for him. The Government should make one type of houses for them.

Though housing schemes are formulated for the scavengers, yet these are not implemented properly. They should be brought in the mainstream by building pucca houses for them. The Government have launched Indira Awas Yojana. I have been seeing since my childhood that the houses built for the poor last only 5-7 years. Under this scheme, some good work has been done in Andhra Pradesh. Orissa Government has also taken a new initiative. They give rupees twenty thousand for this purpose. A good house can be built with this amount. The Government of Orissa is also going to obtain loan from Stock Exchange for this purpose. They have made good efforts in this field. The Union Government should also make efforts.

Today, the officials of LIC do not go to the villages. If there is no development of villages, the country will not prosper. Potatoes, wheat and paddy are grown in the villages. Most of our farmers who live in the villages are poor. Whereas, the people in the cities lead a comfortable life. They earn in a different way. The officials of LIC

should be asked to go to the villages and help them to build the houses. Thus, they will not turn towards cities and the money will be circulated there itself.

The people, who come from the villages, live here in jhuggi jhompris. They too are the citizens of India. The way they should live a life, they do not do so.

The Government should look into the suggestions given by me. A good beginning is being made. I have been here for the last 25 years. When an industry is set up in a tribal area, many people are displaced from there. They become shelterless.

17.00 hrs.

They have to face the problem of accommodating new bride to be added in the family and their cattle etc. because there is no room for them. Their problems make them people of a different class that is they drink and live under the spell of liquor and the people coming from outside for setting up industries etc. there exploit them. You should issue a special specification in this regard enumerating clearly that permission for construction of houses will not be granted until this is done.

I have watched their predicament closely while I was the Chairman of SC and ST Welfare Committee. In view of their present situation, I am appalled to imagine the plight of their next generation. Where shall their children live? Because there is no space for extention surrounding their too small tenements. A person living there can not accommodate his daughter in law if he married his son. Therefore, this is not a right housing policy. The Government construct houses at random. Therefore, a policy should be formulated for them leaving some space around the proposed house.

There is an organisation named HUDCO. I fail to understand what is the need of this white elephant; what at all is it doing? They are not given the whole money granted by HUDCO. This organisation should be closed and banks should be asked to take over its functions by opening their branches in villages as the State Bank is doing now. At present, the banks do not grant loans for construction of houses in villages as they fear that rural people may not be able to repay the loan amount. But why shall not they reimburse their loans taken for constructing houses if they are repaying loan amounts taken for doing one or the other small trades?

You have brought this policy here; it is a welcome step but it would have been better to bring forth a comprehensive policy in view of suggestions given during the discussion here if only it would have preceded the bringing of policy. I suggest you to present it again in the House after making it a comprehensive policy. You have taken a good initiative now.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing a National Housing Policy before the House, for the first time of course delayed, in a country where more than three crore families are homeless and which is an independent country for the past 47 years.

I have gone through the whole policy and almost all the points have been considered and incorporated in it but the problem is very grave and complex. I am apprehensive about the total success of these policies which can be implemented only through the State Governments because housing is a State subject. I am concerned about it. There are more than 3 crore homeless families in this country and

it is estimated that their number will touch 4 crore by the end of this century. Two points are clear from the points which you have mentioned in your policy statement. The first thing is that it aims at providing a small shelter to the poor families and the other is that the Government while withdrawing itself from the construction work will only give a momentum to housing policy. I want to know how this problem has taken place. As Girdhari Lal Bhargava ji said just now that total housing investment was 34 per cent in the first Five Year Plan and now in the current year of Eighth Five Year Plan, the investment has been reduced to a mere 12.6 per cent. It clearly indicates that the Government's policy does not aim at solving this grave problem or there would not have been so many poor people in this country. This reduction in investment resulted in the spread of slums, unauthorised colonies and rural people's migration to cities. This has added to the plight of the cities and the city dwellers. This is a very serious issue and the Government should have pondered over it first.

Everybody wants to have a house. The question of how to acquire a house involves some responsibilities of the Government. There are hurdles in it. There are certain suggestions and resolutions in your document policy. First some land, a plot is needed to construct the house. The cost of land and the building material should be within the limits of a person's purchasing power and limited resources. The income of our general poor class is limited. The costly plots of land, the increasing prices of building material and the technology involved therein are beyond his reach. Therefore, the main point of consideration in it will be to make plots available and you have decided to keep yourself off from directly going for house construction, so the onus needs to be shifted from the Public

sector to the Private sector. The Group Housing Societies can be invited for the purpose. The State Governments have agencies like State Housing Boards, Development Authorities and Improvement Trusts. Besides, there are metropolitan cities like Kanpur which is my constituency. We are not in a position to provide houses to the growing population of Kanpur under our scheme. Many efforts have been made to provide houses to them but while visiting my area, I find that unauthorised constructions have been built at the park sites of residential colonies, the land of the Defence department and the land lying vacant around the rail line. Such colonies have grown in large numbers and it is not possible to remove them.

I appreciate your policy and I am confident that the destiny of the country will take a new turn if you have the right motive and the State Governments implement it stringently. The credibility of the Government agencies has fallen steeply in the eyes of the people. For example, there is Kanpur Development Authority in Kanpur metropolis. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that a fraud has been played with the people of the area. The authority has paid no attention to the quality of the houses constructed. The delay in construction of the houses have cost a house at Rs. 65000/- whereas Rs. 15000/- were taken from the applicants earlier. The authority could not provide a house within the stipulated amount and even after cost escalation, the houses constructed had no windows, no plaster on roofs and walls and also lacked in other facilities. We construct houses for the people to live in but no attention is paid to the citizens' amenities. Barara is a place in my constituency which can be termed as the largest colony of Asia. If you visit the area in rainy season, you will find that there is no outlet for water, no

sewer line, no drinking water facility, no street lights and at places no roads. At places, the rain water accumulated there finds its way back to residential houses through the sewers. No attention is paid to this aspect. Then the process of construction of houses has become so complicated that it needs to be paid attention. The procedure of getting the lay out of the proposed construction passed is so intricate that one is really perplexed. The problem lies in the centralisation of all authority in a high level officer of the department.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I have no hesitation in calling a spade in the House when I say that there are bunglings at a large scale. They plunder people by selling one and the same house and plot of land to more than one customer. Then they absolve themselves of the culpability and thus lose their credibility. Strict measures need to be taken in tandem with the State Government in order to check this practice.

Sir, my second submission is that the big industrialists should construct residential colonies for their workers. Like wise Group Housing Societies should be encouraged for the purpose in Public Sector Undertakings. The financial institutions should provide loans on specifically reduced interest rate to the very poor people and economically weaker section after classifying them on the basis of their income so that their dream of living in their own house comes true.

Sir, I want to make certain suggestions. HUDCO was constituted in 1970. 55 per cent of its funds are channelised to economically weaker sections and LIG.

HUDCO delegates this work to a department of the State Government and its use is turned into its misuse. That colony is left semi constructed. I would like to bring to your notice a suggestion of Shri Chetan Chauhan ji made just now about the first home buyer grant given in some foreign countries.

A limit to income and cost of the house should be determined and it should be announced that some grant would be provided on behalf of the Government to people shifting to their houses after their marriage. It will give a boost to house building. In your policy it is also mentioned that they should forge ahead in life after owning houses but in my opinion it is not sufficient. After all what created this problem? This problem never arose in the past.

Sir, you have effected some amendments in the Rent Control Act. I am of the view that the land owners do not construct houses these days as they feel that it is not in their interest. I have seen tenants residing in the same houses for the last 40-50 years without adding anything to the original rent. I would like to mention that these days many people say.

[English]

"Only fools construct houses and wise men live in them."

[Translation]

You will have to make them change this conception. A person constructs a house and lets it out with a hope to live comfortably in his old age with the income earned as rent but in fact it so happens that the tenants become the house owner and the house owner keeps on hovering around

the house. The rights of the house owners should be protected and they should be encouraged to invest their money and construct houses to let out with a view to solve the housing problem. The stamp duty system is prevailing in our country which accrues revenue to the exchequer. But 25 per cent money of the land owners has to be spent on stamp duty or registration, thus this system needs to be simplified. This would also encourage people for buying and selling of houses.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the most serious matter. Shri Sharad Dighe just talked about the Urban Land Ceiling Act which had been introduced in 1976. I do not disagree to the objective with which it had been introduced by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Its objective was good. I do not disagree with Shri Dighe on that point but he should enlighten the House on the achievements made through this Act during the last 18 years. I would like to state that the utility of this Act has been negligible, just zero and it has given bad results. I would like to say that the Ceiling Officers have become the breeding centres of corruption. They harass the people to whom they issue notices to come to their office and no work is done without greasing palms of these officers. In these circumstances the people can not take up construction on their lands as they are not given permission by the Ceiling Officer to do so. I feel that the realisation of the objectives of this Act is nil. As the several states have proposed. I also strongly demand and urge upon the Government to immediately repeal this Act. This Urban Ceiling Act has been mainly responsible for the shortage of houses in the metropolitan cities. As a result thereof, the prices of lands are sky rocketing and a common man can not afford to buy a plot for constructing a house. He can never see his dream of

owning a house fulfilled. That is why, I submit that my suggestion be considered and the Urban Ceiling Act repealed.

These days slums and unauthorised colonies are spread over several miles. These colonies are inhabited by the people of lower strata of society like carrier pullers, mill workers, hawkers etc. whose sources of income are limited. When such people migrate to cities, they do not have any housing accommodation, then, they start living in such colonies and the number of such people increase. Since they have ration cards, electricity connections and their names are included in the voters lists also, it is not appropriate to displace them from these places. I urge that all such unauthorised colonies, known as Jhuggi jhompry colonies, should be authorised, recognised and regularised after constructing multi storied houses with full facilities on the land belonging to Railways, the State Governments or, the Department of Defence, which is under unauthorised occupation of these people and then the ownership rights should be given to them so that this problem could be solved. Such tracts of land are definitely lying unused and the Departments have surplus land. I have information about Kanpur that there are several tracts of land with the Department of Defence where such colonies are located. Implementation of my suggestion would solve the housing problem of poor people and enhance the beauty of cities.

The data shown in the Report submitted by you mentions that there are less than 4 dwelling units against each 1000 persons whereas the United Nations Report suggests that 8-10 dwelling units should be set up every year for each group of 1000 persons if we were to maintain the present position, otherwise, the situation would become out of control. The efforts made by

you in the policy will make the situation more complicated by the year 2001. If 8-10 dwelling units on every 1,000 people are not set up every year it will deteriorate further. This problem will have to be solved after seriously considering it and facilities like sanitation, water, electricity, roads etc. will have to be provided after setting up dwelling units. If this problem is not attended to, the life of the inhabitants will become very difficult and they will not be able to fulfil their dream of owning a house.

In the end, I hope that you will certainly consider all I have said about Development Authority, Urban Ceiling Act etc. It should also be seen how the Private Sector Undertakings can be involved in this field of activity and how they can be made to feel assured of the benefits. They are going to get from the invest they make in it. Thus, you should accord the status of industry to construction sector. It will result in a lower rate of interest and simplified process of capital investment.

Time and again we talk about flushing out black money and announcements in this regard are also made from time to time on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. Though now a provision has been made by setting up National Housing Bank that whoever invests money in it will be charged less income tax, but we have seen that the earmarked amount was not spent thereon. Infact, these funds were misappropriated, hence the recent scam. The steps should be taken to check recurrence of such practices. If somebody invests money to build housing colonies or buildings for the poor class he should be given some sort of relaxation so that the money could be used for the welfare of poor people.

Unless you put some restrictions on the Improvement Trusts, Housing Boards etc.

of the State Governments this problem cannot be solved. Thus, you will have to make arrangements to direct the State Governments to stringently follow it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak and with these words I conclude.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an important discussion is underway in the House on National Housing Policy. While formulating any housing Scheme, you are requested to keep in mind the condition of the houses being constructed by the Housing Board in Rajasthan. The houses constructed by the Government have weak foundations and sub-standard material is used and several irregularities are committed in their construction. The houses constructed in my area, Udaipur are not of the kind they should have been. Our area is a tribal area and the tribal areas should also be benefited by such housing schemes. Usually the rich people manage to get houses and the poor ones are left without them. Since it is a national scheme the people of rural areas should also be benefited by it. Your policy says that the housing scheme will be launched in highly populated areas, having more population at least a population of 30-40 thousand people. But the areas where small farmers are living, the people of small townships will not be benefited by it. That is why, I submit that the population limit should be brought down. Then the people of small townships will also be benefited. Only then our national housing scheme will be successful. The population of rural areas constitute the 80 per cent of the total population. We are going to formulate the National Housing Scheme, but its benefits would be available only to 20 per cent population. I would submit that you should keep the rural areas also in mind. Like,

Indira Housing Scheme has been launched in rural areas but the funds provided under this scheme are inadequate. The construction of houses remains incomplete. If the efforts are made to somehow complete them, even then many things remain incomplete. As a result the house collapse after a few years and the people are again rendered without shelter. In this context I would request you to increase the funds provided under Indira Housing Scheme to enable people to get all the facilities for the construction of their houses. You are aware that wood has become very expensive these days. These people can not even get even the materials for hovels and thatched huts. I would request that more funds should be provided under this scheme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while concluding my speech I would submit that the hon. Minister should give more attention to rural areas.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through this Statement of National Housing Policy and I also recall the statistics on housing shortage from year to year as mentioned in various Parliamentary questions. I do not believe those statistics. They vary from year to year. The only thing we can say is that our increasing population demands roughly four million housing units every year. Surely, the Government is not in a position to devise any policy which would meet this recurring shortage far less fill the backlog. Therefore, I do not believe, even for a moment, that at the end of this century, we shall be a country without the homeless.

I prefer to speak of shelter, not of

housing. If we can provide just shelter, a roof over the head of every individual citizen, far less a home, perhaps we should be satisfied. The hon. Minister had my sympathies. She is racing not only against the natural decay of old housing, she is also racing against the rural exodus. The triple factors of rising population, rural exodus and urban decay make it virtually impossible for the country to meet the housing shortage. There must be a massive resource input.

Sir, housing has become a matter of social prestige in our country. We find tremendous disparity in the level of housing. We must be prepared to bring this disparity down, to conceive some sort of housing unit which should be available to every individual family and cut out all grandiose housing. You find here housing units which are spread over thousands of square metres right in the heart of Delhi. Is that justifiable? Is that fair? Is that in consonance with the national objectives? I feel, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that they are not. Whatever be our policy, our entire programme of housing has been elite oriented, has been in favour of the privileged classes.

I regard, Sir, even the Government servants compared to the rest of ordinary Indians are a privileged class. This is what is making us short of resources and also making it difficult for us to meet the shortages.

Sir, as regards urban housing scheme, I have gone through the figures of HUDCO. I find that there is a wide disparity in the level of HUDCO allocations between one State and another. In fact the States with a higher housing shortage in terms of percentage of population not covered by housing are getting less allocation. Therefore, the HUDCO allocations themselves are creating more and more

disparities.

Sir, you look at these schemes of Higher Income Groups, Middle Income Groups and Lower Income Groups. In fact when they are implemented, even the Lower Income Group Housing is utilised for the benefit of the Higher Income Groups. In fact, the low income group hardly gets any housing.

The State acquires the land sometimes at a very cheap price. Then they develop it at a tremendous cost; then it allocates it for the cooperative group housing.

A lot has been said here about cooperative housing. But who are the beneficiaries of the cooperative housing? Are they the homeless? They are the elite; they are the privileged class; they are the service holders; they are the rich people who get cheap developed land at public expense. This is not fair. There is something wrong; there is something distorted in our implementation of the entire housing programme.

In the rural housing sector, there is an emphasis today under the Indira Awas Yojana on upgradation of housing. Upgradation will not add to the national pool of housing; upgradation leaves the pool exactly of the same size as it was before. Earlier the emphasis was on additional housing, even a small house low cost house, houses built of locally available material costing Rs. 7000 or Rs. 8000. You allot a piece of land to the people who are absolutely homeless, who should get the first priority. They could be given a small loan in order to build a house. Today, you are going to the next strata; are you forgetting the homeless; you are going to the strata which has already a house; you are helping them to upgrade their houses.

Upgradation of housing, to my mind, is contrary to the national objective of reducing the housing gap.

In every village, we have got people who are below the poverty line; we have got people who have been identified under the IRDP. In my opinion, the people who are living below the poverty line, the families which are absolutely homeless, the families which are registered under IRDP, should get priority in allocation of resources; it should not be done on the caste basis, because that creates social distortions; it creates more social tensions within the same village. If you adopt a purely economic standard, if you adopt the standard of homelessness and you help the homeless to find a shelter irrespective of caste to which they belong, I am sure, that will be far more conducive.

In towns and cities, we have got slums. I recall the problem of post war France. The man who devised it was then the Mayor of Marseilles. Later, he became the President of the Republic of France. He had this concept of social housing. This I saw with my own eyes in practice in Algeria where there are a large number of homeless people and they are accommodated in high rising buildings with minimum comforts. That is the policy that was followed also in other Socialist countries. He was called the socialist Mayor. In my view, in towns and cities just tinkering with the slums problem will not do. I am not in favour of just making slums more liveable so that you make them a permanent feature of our urban life. Why should we accept it? We want to do without slums; we want to have a neat life, clean life, a simple life. This can be done only by going in for high rise construction because urban land is limited. In my view urban land should be nationalised, should be rationed, should be made available equally to all who are homeless. You can, of course, solve the

problem if you adopt this technique of high rise buildings.

I would suggest a few financial measures. Apart from the modification of the Rent control Law, which has been mentioned here, I would suggest that for bank credit, housing should become a priority sector. I would like to go to the extent of suggesting to the Government for their consideration that black money, should be permitted to be utilised for social housing, should be permitted. No question should be asked about it so long as the rent is kept under proper regulation.

Sir, there is one item which has come to my notice. There is a programme about rehabilitation of flood and fire victims. Again I am told that in some States it is applicable only to some classes of people. It is again very wrong. Flood and fire know no castes, no religions. Anyone, any family, below the poverty line, which is affected by flood and fire and loses whatever home stead it had should be helped to build their house again.

Sir, finally I come to an aspect of social planning. Here and there, in every town we are building harijan colonies. Even in villages, we are building harijan colonies. That reminds me of the policy of apartheid. That is not the way of trying to do away with this menace, with this vice of untouchability. You must have mixed housing. Let all the poor live together. Why can they not live together? In this age when children can go to the same school, why can the people of different castes and different social strata not live together in the same colonies? Why should we have harijan colonies, exclusively harijan colonies, as if those were the untouchable parts of the town. It is a reservation. I do not accept this policy of reservation. I cannot accept this policy of apartheid.

Finally, I would say that in the Action Plan we have talked about the State Plan and we have talked about the District Plan. I feel that housing and shelter are problems so close to the ground that unless you have the village Plan, unless you have a Mohalla Plan, you cannot achieve the housing target, you cannot even identify the size of the problem. You have to go below the town level, you have to go below the Panchayat level and you have to find in every village, what is the housing shortage, who are the persons involved, how can they best be helped, individual by individual, group by group, at least to have the minimum shelter which they should have over their roof.

Sir, therefore, I feel that without really bringing in, ushering in, the Panchayati Raj and without making our Municipalities more functional, I do not think that the housing shortage can easily be resolved.

Sir, I would once again express my view that the entire housing policy needs to be oriented towards the masses. The big people shall take care of themselves. There is enough black money flowing through our economy, which can help the rich, which can help the affluent, which can help the businessmen, the civil servants to find their own housing. In fact, I was once a Government servant. I go to the extent of suggesting that in many developing countries, even in many developed countries, the Government servants are not provided with housing. The Government servants have an inbuilt element in their emoluments to find a house for themselves and surely we can adopt a policy of recruitment in which less people are transferable; more people at least in the lower levels work where they live and they are recruited from the area where they live. So, if you adopt a new employment policy, you can even do away with this expenditure

of national resources for a given sector, a very specialised sector, a very narrow sector, a very narrow slice of the national population.

Therefore, Sir, with your permission, while participating in this debate, I would only appeal to the hon. Minister to adopt a new criterion and not to look at the problem from the point of view of the urban rich or the urban elite but from the point of view of the rural masses, from the point of view of the people who are living in the slums. Let us give them some hope that within their lifetime, they shall be able to have a roof over their heads. We should plan not in terms of a static figure of 1980 or 1990 but in terms of a dynamic flow of population that we as a nation, have to provide for at least five million houses every year. Unless we can do that, the problem will remain with us. One Minister may come, one Minister may go, one Government may come, one Government may go but the problem will go on for ever.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY
(Jagatsinghpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at least when we are going into the Forty eighth year of our Independence, Madam — Shrimati Sheila Kaul, the hon. Minister of Urban Development — has brought a statement on the National Housing Policy for which I thank her. But, as I go through this Policy, I find that it does not reflect what the problem is both in the urban areas and in the rural areas. I would rather say that the whole policy will only remain a policy statement for ever, for years to come. We should understand first what really the problem is and what its dimensions are today.

I come from a rural area. I have seen villages where eleven members of a family stay in a house measuring eleven feet by

ten feet. You may not believe it. Then if we go further into the more interior villages we will find that many people are homeless. And today, due to our economic policy, centralised economic policy or due to the industrialisation, the people from the villages, are coming to the towns and slums are created. Today, towns in India consist of more people who are without a roof. So, the time has come to consider whether getting a house or a shelter should be a Fundamental Right or not. It should be now treated so, because as the position stands today, the thrust of the National Policy should be to go to a particular position and analyse the factors and go to another position where every citizen of the country will have the right to have a house.

So, this Policy does not go to that extent. It just wants to tackle some problems which are coming up now and from the point of view of some influential people who are capable of influencing the policy in a particular direction. The real National Policy should aim at solving the whole nation's problem. Beginning from the poorest to poor the need of the richest man should be reflected. Does this policy reflect that ? I think that you and all of us in this House will agree that it does not.

So, we have failed to do it.

Then the question of urbanisation comes. There are also question of floods and cyclones in this country. When floods come damages do take place. In Himachal - Shri Sukh Ram will agree with me - that due to this year's floods many houses were damaged. In Orissa, in my constituency houses of more than 1,40,000 houses have collapsed recently and the people are living on the embankments. That is a regular feature there. When cyclone comes whatever roof is there, that goes away.

So, all these factors which are very much natural to us, should be taken into consideration. It should be considered that in chronically cyclone affected areas houses which could resist cyclone are the first urgency. Our housing schemes should also take into consideration the special needs of flood affected areas where the houses are generally damaged by floods.

You go to Bombay or you go to Calcutta, you see lakhs of people sleeping on the pavements. I do not know whether they are the people whom we take into consideration. So, the question comes how to tackle this problem. Can you tackle this problem with your resources, with the money you have got? I think, whatever money, whatever planning, whatever housing is made today, it is not available to the poor people. Actually, the benefits do not go to them. You take the case of Indira Awas Yojana. I want to tell the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Welfare that, no doubt, you have given the money but are you allowing those harijans or those poor people to build their houses? Your block administration gives it to the contractors and within two years houses collapse. So, will the Government not have the eyes to see to it? It is related with our economic problems.

I remember in 1936 when I was a boy of ten years old, in spite of restrictions imposed by the school, I went to the school and got ten canes from the headmaster. When one Congress Leader was addressing a meeting in 1931, he said we had 34 crores of people and when he was talking, countries like Pakistan and Burma were there. Now, India's population is 93 crores or something like that. By the end of the century, it will be 100 crores. So, in a populous country like us, let us not look in that way. Unless we change our very

thinking process, we will not be able to provide housing to all the people. We may take a little satisfaction that we are going to build some houses for some prosperous people, who have the benefit of house building schemes. It also relates to the Land Policy in the villages. In the rural areas, the question of homestead land is there. I know that even eleven family members stay in a house of 12' x 10' size. They can build the house with whatever material that is available. But they have got no piece of land to build a house.

I remember one instance of Kerala. When there was a joint Ministry of Congress and CPI - Shri Achyuta Menon was the Chief Minister - a housing scheme was envisaged. What was that housing scheme? They could build one lakh houses with the peoples cooperation and participation. Unless house building schemes are taken up with the peoples cooperation, you cannot do it. With this sort of approach you cannot solve the housing problem of the country. You are only going to make it further worse.

Therefore, I have taken this opportunity to speak and I say that when we decide any National Policy, we should take the whole national reality into consideration in all its aspects.

This Policy has not taken all the aspects into consideration. Those who have drafted the Policy have not kept the whole nation's interests before them. You cannot call this a national policy. You can say it is a policy of Madam Sheila Kaul for the time being and not to solve the national interest. Our objective should be to serve the people. I will request the Government to keep the objective in mind that housing is a fundamental right of a citizen. It should be included in the Constitution of India as a fundamental right of the citizen. The

Government should take all these factors like population, cyclone etc. and fix the priority so that the same type of expenditure is not incurred again and again. There should be some saving. The most important thing is in the rural areas and especially in the urban areas, if we go to the roadside you will see that there are houses on the roadside and people have taken shelter. Railways cannot maintain speed of the trains because people have built houses near the track. You go to Sealdah. You will find that the Railways cannot maintain the speed because people have built houses along the railway line. You go to anywhere in India and you will find the same situation. Taking all these things into consideration the Government should do something to solve their problems and this should be done with a Gandhian outlook.

I apprehend another thing. By giving the construction work to big construction companies etc. we may have some problem. We once created the landlord class in India. The Britishers created a landlord class in India. I think by this new policy let the Government not create another class of housing landlords. You cannot rule out the situation. In a situation where so many people are below the poverty line, by handing over the housing work to different housing companies you are only creating another class of housing landlords like the erstwhile landlords. Let it not happen.

I make a suggestion that the political parties here, if they feel it is a problem which has surpassed the limits, should do something. It could have been done much earlier. In this aspect, instead of depending on money contribution from the Government, a new scheme with the people's cooperation and participation should come to solve the problem. Then

alone you can justify that every citizen has a right to get a house.

I think the Government will take all these factors into consideration. By having only limited ideas and by not having the whole problem of the country before them, they should not call it a National Housing Policy but they should say it is a policy of Madam Sheila Kaul.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the National Housing Policy and congratulate the hon. Minister for not bringing an end to the Minimum Need Programme of the Seventh Five Year Plan but it has been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan which will help considerably in solving the problem of Housing in rural areas. Under this Housing Policy 51 percent amount has been kept for the construction of houses in the rural areas. She deserves to be congratulated for it. Apart from it there are a number of problems both in urban and rural areas, which need to be paid attention. There is a need of 20.36 million houses in rural areas. This need is increasing continuously in the wake of the growing population. Therefore, we must prepare new housing schemes for rural areas. Earlier also many schemes were prepared like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Indira Awas Yojana which are still in operation. These schemes have solved this problem to great extent. Earlier a room could be constructed in 4-5 thousand rupees but today the price of material has increased manifold. Therefore, only local material should be used in the construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The rules of mining should be

amended for it. It must be done since if a house is constructed in a rural area of Madhya Pradesh under the Indira Awas Yojana, the bricks for this purpose are brought from Uttar Pradesh since the rules of mining there are such that even the local material like soil etc. can not be dug. Therefore, it should be changed. It is must that the rules of mining should be easy.

The poor person has to pay a heavy price by losing his land and house when the development in rural areas takes place. I would like to cite an example. In Vijaypur in my constituency in Madhya Pradesh a gas based fertilizer plant and a big project of the Gas Authority of India have been set up. These are public sector projects and the Central Government has spent 3-4 thousand crore rupees on them but those who have lost their land and houses on account of it have not been provided constructed houses by the companies till date. This is the attitude of the Government projects. One can imagine the plight of the people who are rendered homeless due to the setting up of the factories by the private companies. Therefore, it is necessary to rehabilitate those people whose land and houses are taken over in the name of development by the big factories. I hope that the hon. Minister would include this point also in this policy.

Natural calamities like floods, earthquake and fire take place in our country. Latur in Maharashtra was severely hit by earthquake recently in which thousands of people were killed and thousands of houses had collapsed. Military and the voluntary organisations did well in the matter of rehabilitation there. The Government has also done something but it has no comparison with the work done by the other organisations. Therefore, it is necessary that those voluntary

organisations which have worked for the rehabilitation of the earthquake affected persons should be associated in such activities and given the responsibility to work there and get the houses constructed there. I would like to say that the aid given by the State or the Central Government should be sent to these voluntary organisations, which have stood by the people in troubled time, instead of sending it to the Government officers, so that the amount can reach in the proper hands.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a provision has been made in this Housing Policy to give loan to the Co-operative societies for building houses but I would like to inform you that the capitalists are taking advantage of this facility in name of the cooperative societies. The Government should enquire into it and such people should be severely punished. I would like to say that even their properties should be confiscated and distributed among those who do not have houses.

This year, there has been heavy floods in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. It is the need of the hour that the Government should prepare plans for the rehabilitation of the flood affected persons.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are so many architects living in the cities who are the owners of mines and who can go to villages to get the houses constructed at a very low price, the Government should utilise the services of those architects.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Laxman Singh, how much more time do you need?

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : Another two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can we sit for another ten or fifteen minutes ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, we will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Okay, he will be the last speaker.

The Government must do something for the bonded labourers living in rural areas. There are many such castes in our rural areas like the Banjaras, who roam from place to place. Neither any scheme has been made till date for constructing houses for them, nor any effort has ever been made to rehabilitate them. Therefore, a policy for the rehabilitation of the communities like the Banjaras who are in large number should be formulated.

As far as HUDCO is concerned, this organisation is limited only to cities. In rural areas it has not done any significant work. Therefore, HUDCO should be asked to extend its area of activities to the villages. We provide facilities to the municipal committees through HUDCO but recount the number of such municipal committees which have been given loan by the HUDCO. As far as I think their number is limited. I would like to submit that Madhya Pradesh is the only State which has implemented the Panchayati Raj. My suggestion is that amount should be made available to these panchayats by HUDCO. Besides, it, the members of the municipal committees, the Sarpanchs and the members of the municipal committees should be given an opportunity to make available the houses

in villages.

There is one more problem today that people come to settle down in cities from villages. Such people have the problem of housing in cities. My submission to the Government is that something should be done for such people also. The colonisers in cities, I do not claim that all the colonisers are dishonest, but majority of the colonisers do play fraud with the poor people. A coloniser sells the same plot to five persons. I would like to inform you that there are many developed countries where the amount of the coloniser is kept in the bank and the coloniser does not have the right to use this amount. I think that we should also have such a law. The Government in consultation with the RBI should pass an order that the amount received by the coloniser, should be deposited in the bank and he should only be allowed to use this amount as a guarantee. He should not be allowed to utilise that amount for his personal work. This condition should continue to remain in force till he comes to the position of allotment of houses to the people.

The rate of interest on the loan given to the poor is very high. A common man can not pay it. Besides it, a number of plots of land are disputed in the cities and cases are pending in the courts about them. Just now our colleague has said that the urban ceiling should be abolished. I do not say that there should be no urban ceiling but it should be changed. We should change it and ask the party to take back the litigation. There we can have the rule that 30 per cent of the land which the party is going to acquire should be kept for those who have no house. The houses should be constructed on that land.

Sir, the Central Building Research

Institute is in Roorkee. Such type of institutes should be set up more since we are spending crores of rupees on the housing but its know how is not available everywhere. Therefore, it is must that the technology should reach the villages, so that the villagers can understand it and for all this we must pay attention towards such institutions. I would like to submit one more thing that in our housing policy, we should have a provision for the rehabilitation of the people who have migrated or have been uprooted from Jammu and Kashmir. We should have the provision in housing policy for the rehabilitation of those who have been uprooted by the militants.

Sir, in the end, I would like to submit that we are running the National Housing Bank. We have given a loan of 132 crore rupees to the Private and cooperative societies for house building, out of that 1.5 per cent has been given to the housing sector and out of that 1.5 per cent only 30 per cent a very meagre part has been given as a loan to the individuals. The percentage of this amount should be increased so that the individuals can also have the right to go to the National Housing Bank to take the loans to build houses.

Sir, with these words I conclude and I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, 19th August, 1994 at 11.00 hours.

18.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, August 19, 1994
Sravana 28, 1916 (Saka)*