

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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Roy, Shri Haradhan (Asansol)	Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje (Guna)
Roypradhanan, Shri Amar (Cooch Behar)	Selja, Kumari (Sirsa)
S	
Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya (Solapur)	Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna (Begusarai)	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)
Sai, Shri A. Pratap (Rajampet)	Shankaranand Shri B. (Chikkodi)
Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram (Nowgong)	Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal (Karnal)
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Ponnani)	Sharma, Shri Jeewan (Almora)
Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)	Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Rampur)
Sakshiji, Dr. (Mathura)	Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar (Amethi)
Saleem Shri Mohammad Yunus (Katihar)	Sharma, Shri V.N. (Hamirpur)
Sanghami, Shri Dilip Bhai (Amreli)	Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das (Sultanpur)
	Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)
	Shastri, Shri Vishwanath (Gazipur)

Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)

Shivappa, Shri K.G. (Shimoga)

Shukla, Shri Astbhuj Prasad (Khaliabad)

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan (Raipur)

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi (Chikmaglaur)

Sindal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)

Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap (Pratapgarh)

Singh, Shri Arjun (Satna)

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Gonda)

Singh, Dr. Chatrapal (Bulandshahr)

Singh, Shri Devi Bux (Unnao)

Singh, Shri Hari Kishore (Sheohar)

Singh, Shri Khelsai (Sarguja)

Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)

Singh, Shri Motilal (Sidhi)

Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)

Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonla)

Singh Shri Ram Prasad (Bikrainganj)

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)

Singh, Shri Ramnaresh (Aurangabad)

Singh, Shri Rampal (Domariaganj)

Singh, Shri S.B. (Rajnandgaon)

Singh, Shri Satya Deo (Balrampur)

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Balia)

Singh, Shri Uday Pratapa (Manipuri)

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Fatehepur)

Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dehnkanal)

Singla Shri Sant Ram (Patiala)

Sinha, Shri Shiv Sharan (Vaishali)

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)

Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)

Soundaram . Dr. (Shrimati) KS. (Tiruchengode)

Sreenivaasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)

Sridharan., Dr. Rajagopalan (Madras South)

Subbarao, Shri Thota (Kakinanda)

Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)

Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)

Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil (Adoor)

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Badaun)

Swami, Shri Sureshanand (Jalesar)

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Pedapalli)

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishananj)

T

Tandel, Shri D.J. (Damian & Dieu)

Tara Singh, Shri (Kurukshestra)

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri (Buxar)

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaki (Kapadwanj)

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh (Khandwa)

Thankabalu, Shri K.V. (Dharmapuri)

Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan (Pandharpur)

Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurhhee (Tindivanam)

Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduara)

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chad (Hapur)

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jaina)

Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H. (Baroda)

Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundargarh)

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narayan Mani (Kaiserganj)

Tripati, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)

Trivedi, Shri Arvind (Sabrarkantha)

Tyler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uma Bharti Kumari (Khajuraho)

Umbrey, Shri Lacta (Arunachal East)

Ummareddy Venkateswru, Prof. (Tenali)

Unnikrishnan; Shri K.P. (Badagara)

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup (Tejpur)

Urs, Shrimati, Chandra Prabha (Mysore)

V

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao (Vijayawada)

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Godhra)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah (Thanjavur)

Varma, Shri Ratilal (Dhanduka)

Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra (Bidar)

Vekaria, Shri Shivilal Nagjibhai (Rajkot)

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal (Janjgir)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)

Verma, Shri Sharan (Machhishahar)

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)

Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seconi)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)

Virendra Singh, Shri (Mirzapur)

Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna (Buldana)

**Williams, Maj, Gen. Shri R.G.
(Nominated Anglo-Indian)**

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh (Jaunpur)

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Chotey Singh (Kannauj)

**Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
(Bhagalur)**

**Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
(Jhanjharpur)**

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh (Arrah)

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran (Khagaria)

Yadav, Dr. S.P. (Sambhal)

**Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh
(Shahjahanpur)**

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Saharasa)

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)

**Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh (Inner
Manipur)**

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Shivaraj V. Patel

The Deputy Speaker

Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Sharad Dighe

Prof. Malini Bhattacharaya

Shri Tara Singh

Shri P.M. Sayeed

Shri Ram Naik

Shri Peter G. Marbaniang

Secretary General

Shri C.K. Jain

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Personnel, Public, Grievances and Pensions, Science & Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Rural Development, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the additional charges of the Ministry of Industry and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge)

Minister of Human Resource Development	Shri Arjun Singh
Minister of Agriculture	Shri Balram Jakhar
Minister of Home Affairs	Shri S.B. Chavan
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri M.L. Fotedar
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Minister of Railways	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief.
Minister of Urban Development	Smt. Sheila Kaul
Minister of Welfare	Shri Sitaram Kesri
Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism	Shri Madhavarao Scindia
Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Shri Shankaranand
Minister of Water Resources	Shri Vidyaracharan Shukla
Minister of Finance	Shri Manmohan Singh
Minister of Defence	Shri Sharad Pawar

MINISTERS OF STATE

(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	Shri Sukh Ram
Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev
Minister of State of the Ministry of Textiles	Shri Ashok Gehlot
Minister of State of the Ministry of Food	Shri Tarun Gogoi
Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Shri Giridhar Gomagoi
Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests	Shri Kamal Nath
Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Ajit Panja
Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications	Shri Rajesh Pilot
Minister of State of the Ministry of Power	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Minister of State of the Ministry of Coal and Minister of state of the the Ministry of Labour	Shri P.A. Sangma
Minister of State of the Ministry of Surface Transport	Shri Jagdish Tytler
Minister of State of the Ministry of Mines	Shri Balram Singh Yadav
Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed
Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel,	

Public Grievances and Pensions	Shrimati Margaret Alva
Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development	Shri M. Arunachalam
Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports and Department of Women and Child Development)	Kumari Mamata Banerjee
Minister of State of the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Eduardo Faleiro
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Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri M.M. Jacob
Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H.R. Bhardwaj
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)	Shriamti Krishna Sahi
Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Department of Tourism)	Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur
Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Electronics and Department of Ocean Development)	Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	S. Krishna Kumar.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale	

Industries and Agro & Rural Industries and Minister of state in the Ministry of Commerce.	Prof. P.J. Kurien
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri K.C. Lenka
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Mallikarjun
Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Dr. Chinta Mohan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)	Shri Uttambhai H. Patel
Minister of State in the Minister of Finance	Shri Shantaram Potdukhe
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Heavy Industry and Department of Public Enterprises)	Shri P.K. Thungon
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Rameshwar Thakur
Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri R.L. Bhatia
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Wasteland Development)	Col. Ram Singh

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DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare	Shrimati K. Kamla Kumari
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Salman Khursheed
Deputy Ministry in the Ministry of Communications	Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Ram Lal Rahi
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Kumari Girija Vyas
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Coal	Shri S.B. Nyamagouda
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Department of Culture)	Kumari Selja

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol.XVI

First day of the Fifth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha

No.1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 24 1992/Agrahayana
3.1914 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was placed

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members., the long interval of more than 3 months, that had elapsed since we last met, had witnessed the passing away of Justice M. Hidayathullah, former Vice-President of India. This period had also witnessed the death of five of our former colleagues namely, Dr. C.B. Singh, Shri C.M. Negi, Shri Z.R. Ansari, Shri K.G. Deshmukh and Dr. Baldev Prakash.

We express our deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Justice M. Hidayathullah, former Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

As all of us are aware, before adourning the office of the Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, he held the office of the Chief Justice of India with great dignity

and distribution. He was indeed a legal luminary of international Statune, a distinguished man of letters, a philosopher and a statesman.

Justice Hidayatullah had a long and illustrious legal career, first as a lecturer, later as a practising advocate and then as a Judge of the High Court and Supreme Court and finally as the Chief Justice of India during 1986-70. His outstanding contribution to the India's legal system and to the jurisprudence would be long remembered.

He served the country as Vice-President of India during 1979-84. He twice discharged the duties of the President of India in 1969 and 1982.

As Chairman, Rajya Sabha, his exceptional qualities of head and heart, his versatile experience, his unruffled temperament and suave disposition and above all his high sense of wit and humour greatly helped him in guiding the deliberations of that House and maintaining the high standards of rectitude. His rulings were full of wisdom and his unique style of diffusing tense moments in the House put him as one of the most distinguished Presiding Officers of the parliament in the world.

Justice Hidayatullah was a man of cosmopolitan outlook and an ardent believer in secular values and in the Gandhian philosophy of life. During his life, he stood for these ideals and demonstrated his unshakeable faith in them in day-to-day life in precept and practice.

A widely traveled person and an erudite scholar, his achievements brought his accolades both in and outside the country. He was also recipient of the Order of the British Empire in 1946.

Justice Hidayatullah was associated with various social and legal organisations of national and international repute in different capacities. He represented the country at various international conferences. He had also delivered a series of lectures on the unchartered regions of law of the space as a member of the International Institute of the Space Law, Paris.

Justice Hidayatullah was a man of letters and had authored a number of books on legal and constitutional matters including 'Democracy in India and the Judicial Process', 'The South-West Africa Case' and 'The Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Constitution of India'. He had also written his autobiography entitled 'My Own Boswell'.

Justice Hidayatullah passed away at Bombay on 18th September, 1992 at the age of 87 following a massive heart attack.

In his death, the nation has lost a towering intellectual, a stanch nationalist and a legal luminary who represented the finest and the noblest traditions and ideals Indian cultural. Services rendered by him to the nation will be remembered with gratitude and respect.

Dr. C.B. Singh was elected to Third Lok Sabha in December, 1963 in a by-election and remained its member till its dissolution on 3 March, 1967. He represented Billaspur constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

A well known social worker and distinguished Surgeon of Northern India, he took keen interest in the spread of medical education and establishment of Medical

Colleges in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

A fellow of Royal College of Surgeons (London), Dr. Singh was associated with various Medical Associations and Boards of Universities in different capacities.

He was also a member of Health Panel of the Government of India under the Third Five Year Plan.

As a parliamentarian he evinced special interest in matters pertaining to the medical education.

A widely travelled person Dr. Singh had also written many articles on medical and surgical subject. His valuable services in the line of medical and public health will be remembered for a long time.

Dr. C. B. Singh expired at Agra on 28 September, 1992 after long illness at the age of 92 years.

Shri C.M. Negi was a member of the Eighth and the Ninth Lok Sabha during 1984-91, representing Garhwal constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier he had served with distinction as a member of Legislative Assembly, Uttar Pradesh and as a member in the State Council of Ministries.

As an able parliamentarian, he actively participated in the proceedings of the House and focussed the attention of the House to the problems faced by the poor section of the society. He also served on the Business Advisory Committee of the House.

A dedicated social and political worker, Shri Negi took keen interest in the development of hilly areas.

Shri Negi passed away on 5 October, 1992 in Lucknow at the age of 53 years.

SHRI Z.R. Ansari was a member of Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 and 1980-89 representing Unnao constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier he was a member of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during 1962-67 and 1967-69.

A dedicated social and political worker, Shri Ansari participated in the 1942 Quit India Movement.

During his long parliamentary career, Shri Ansari served the country in various capacities. An able administrator, he held with distinction several portfolios in the Union Council of Ministers.

A widely travelled person, Shri Ansari represented the country at various international conferences as the leader of Indian Delegations. He also led the Indian Goodwill 'Haj' delegation to Saudi Arabia in 1982.

Shri Ansari during his public life spread over more than four decades worked for the emancipation of the down-trodden and the backward classes..

Shri Ansari passed away at New Delhi on 6 October, 1992 at the age of 67 years.

In this death we have lost an able parliamentarian and administrator.

Shri K G Deshmukh was a Member of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-62 and 1967-77 from Amaravati constituency of Maharashtra.

A lawyer by profession, Shri Deshmukh was an active social and political worker. He worked zealously for the development of education in his constituency and was associated with various social and educational organisations.

He evinced special interest in research

work in the field of agriculture and was closely associated with many agricultural institutions in different capacities. He was also a life member of Farmers Forum of India, New Delhi.

Shri Deshmukh worked for the upliftment of rural masses. He was a member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes I Scholarship Board, Government of India during 1956-60.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Deshmukh, during his long parliamentary career, lost no opportunity to raise matters in the House concerning the farmers and under-privileged sections of the society. He also served on the Public Accounts Committee during 1954-56.

Shri Deshmukh was interested in journalism and was editor of "Sangram" weekly during 1947-51. He had also to his credit, a publication titled 'Tukaramachi Rashtragatha'

A widely travelled person, he led farmers delegation to Australia in 1958 under Colombo Plan.

Shri Deshmukh passed away on 24th October, 1992 at the age of 70 years.

Dr. Baldev Prakash was a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Amritsar constituency of Punjab. He was a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh since July, 1992. Earlier, he had been a Member of Punjab Vidhan Sabha during 1957-69 and 1974-77.

A medical practitioner by profession he was widely known in Punjab. Having been in public life for a long period, he was held in high esteem by the people of his State and outside too. Dr. Baldev Prakash worked for all round development of the State of Punjab and served it in many distinguished capacities

which included his stint as Finance Minister in the Government of Punjab in 1967.

Dr. Prakash was a staunch nationalist who dedicated himself for the social and cultural development of the country. He, during his long public life, fought against all the forces of separatism and cult of violence in public life even at the risk of his own life.

As a seasoned parliamentarian, he made significant contribution to the proceedings of the House.

Service rendered by him to the nation especially in the field of strengthening social amity and communal harmony would always be remembered for a long time to come with gratitude.

Dr. Baldev Prakash passed away at New Delhi on 17th November, 1992 at the age of 70 due to massive heart attack.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Prime Minister is in the Rajya Sabha - a reference is being made there and similar proceedings are taking place in the Rajya Sabha — I would seek your permission to say a few words.

You have very eloquently expressed the deep anguish of this House on the passing away of Justice Hidayatullah, former Vice-President of India and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I can hardly add anything to what you have already said, Mr. Speaker, I can only say that the one quality above everything which endeared Shri Hidayatullah to each one of us was his unassuming personality on whose shoulders his great qualities of head and heart sat lightly. He was never burdened with his own knowledge,

with his own sense of importance. That is why, anyone who came in touch with him could not, but come away with admiration and love for him.

He belonged to Madhya Pradesh and we had the opportunity to meet him on so many different occasions in the various capacities that he held in the service of this nation.

I think, a nationalist to the core, profound knowledge of life and law, total commitment to the national interest, are the qualities that distinguished Hidayatullahji in our country. In his passing away, we have all lost a friend, philosopher and guide.

Dr. C.B. Singh was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha from Madhya Pradesh. He was also a man totally dedicated to the cause of medical science. Few of us perhaps know that he was one of the first Fellows of the College of Surgeons in London. A surgeon of great repute, he never lost touch with the people of his district, whom he continued to serve very dedicatedly and intimately.

Dr. Singh was perhaps one of the most ennobling representatives of the medical profession. In his passing away, not only do we mourn him as a Member of this House but as a great stalwart of medical science in this country.

Shri Chandra Mohan Singh Negi came from the hills of Garhwal. He brought with him a rare humility and a rare sense of purpose and dedication to the task that he was called upon by the people to perform. Irrespective of whatever may have been the differences in perception about things and matters, Dr. Negi was a man who could easily be taken along for anything which was worthwhile and good in the cause of the people of this country.

Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari - he passed

away only recently-came from Uttar Pradesh but gradually came to be identified in the country with the cause of the weaker sections of the society, with their trials and tribulations. The commitment that he brought to bear in his effort to ameliorate their condition, I think, set up his own standard for public service and public concern.

Shri Ansari had a wide number of admirers inside and outside the House. We deeply mourn his passing away.

Shri K.G. Deshmukh, as you have also rightly said, Mr. Speaker was a many faced individual personality who was close to the soil of Maharashtra and while maintaining that total identity with the sons of the soil, did his utmost to serve the country in so many different spheres with great distinction.

Dr. Baldev Prakash from Punjab was a man of very rare courage and conviction. I had a good fortune to work with Dr. Baldev Prakash in Punjab. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that much of what was achieved in Punjab during that time by the Government of India was, in great measure, due to the sincere advice and cooperation which Dr. Baldev Prakash gave in his capacity as a citizen of that State. His standard of maintaining communal harmony in very troubled times in the State of Punjab, I think, should be a matter to be emulated by all of us and I am sure that not only his passing be mourned by all of us but from his life, we shall be able to learn something which would inspire us to do what he did throughout his life.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think the honorable Prime Minister was in the other House because the Vice-President was taking over. We are paying tributes to the memory of Justice M. Hidayatullah. Would you like to say something?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, it is with a heavy

heart that I rise to pay homage to one of the most illustrious persons of our time, who was our Vice-President and also one of the most successful Chairmen of the Rajya Sabha. Personally speaking, Sir, I have been a student of his. I owe much to him in whatever legal knowledge I had. He was more than a teacher to me because I know that in those fateful days of 1942 and 1943, when I was in the Law College, he treated me like a son and was of great help to us who were involved in the movement. We just did not know what to do except to go ahead facing whatever came in our way. He was a tower of strength to all of us, at least those who were in the Law College and involved in the movement. We used to go to him; he consold us; he gave us encouragement; he was not in politics; he was only a teacher in the Law College who taught us. Later on, he went on to become the Advocate-General but he was giving us lot of encouragement, lot of advice and so, personally some of us were indebted to him as to no one else. In his passing away, we have lost a brilliant and versatile person. There is hardly any subject on which he did not have very definite views and did not express those views with absolute clarity. We mourn his death and I join the House in this condolence.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever we assemble here for a new session we find that some of our colleagues who are more against us. Perhaps birth is associated with death and we have to face it.

You as well as the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development have paid rich homage to the persons who are no more among us. The Hon. Prime Minister has remembered the former Vice-President Justice Hidayatullah. I want to share my feelings with all those who expressed their sentiments here.

In the passing away of Justice Hidayatullah we have lost a great patriot, a legal luminary and a man who adorned public life with his towering personality and his activities.

I had an opportunity to know him intimately and work with him. He endeavored to preserve the dignity of the judiciary showed fair conduct and made continuous efforts to promote the creditability of the judiciary. He had a very good sense of staire and joke. He had equally cordial relations with all including the opposition. His lectures and writings have become an integral part of Indian literature. In his passing away, public life has suffered a great loss.

I have been very close to other dignitaries like Dr. Singh, Shri Negi, Shri Ansari, and Shri Deskmukh. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the wound caused by the sad demise of Shri Baldev Prakash is still fresh. It is not so because he was associated with the Bhartiya Janata Party, but because he worked for the cause of the unity and integrity of the country throughout his life. An attempt on his life was made, but the assailants could not kill him. But one morning the cruel hands of death snatched him away from among us, all of a sudden. He struggled continuously for the national integrity. He had become a god symbol of Punjab. He was far away from any discriminatory feeling. In context of Punjab, nobody was against him. He was gifted with the quality of taking all with him. We all are aggrieved at his sad demise.

On my own and also on behalf of my party, I pay homage to the departed souls and request you to convey my condolences to the bereaved families.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH(Fatehpur): Sir, my Party fully associates with the feelings expressed by

you and the Leader of the House. I had very little occasion to interact with Shri Hidayatullah. But even in the small glimpses that I could have of his personality, he carried a serenity that could have its genesis only in greatness. And the memory that I carry of him, is of a person of great depth and above triviality.

In Shri C.M.S. Negi and Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari, I have lost personal friends. Shri Chandra Mohan Singh Negi was with me as a Minister-colleague of mine, when I was the Chief Minister of U.P. I know his dedication for the people of the Hills. Apart from his qualities as an administrator and a politician, as a human being, I know him as one, who would give everything, but not ask anything in lieu. It is something very very rare which I saw in Shri C.M.S. Negi.

Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari was very close to me. He was a personal friend. He carried a cheer which could originate only from great courage and acceptance of life as it is. He was dedicated to the people who work and produce.

With these words, I associate myself and my Party with the feelings expressed for all those departed and we stand by the braved families, at this moment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party I fully associate with the feelings and sentiments that you and other hon. Members have expressed. I do not wish to add anything more except to say that in the demise of Justice Hidayatullah we have lost one of our outstanding sons. He was not only a great jurist but a great human being. I have the privilege of knowing him and I can say from my experience that his compassion for the poor and vulnerable sections of the community and his commitment to the goals and ideals of the Constitution made him one of the outstanding judges of our time. Not

13 Obituary References AGRAHAYANA 3. 1914 (SAKA) **Obituary References** 14
only was he the youngest Advocate General but was also the youngest Judge of the Supreme Court and the youngest Chief Justice yet in all spheres he left his imprint. We cannot but mourn his passing away. Sir, it is always painful that we lose some of our colleagues who were here with us and we cannot but express our profound sense of sorrow. I hope you will convey our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, on behalf of my Party I wish to associate myself with the sentiments which have been expressed here regarding the sad demise of these colleagues who have left us during the Inter-Session period. Of course, particularly we have to make reference to Mr. Justice Hidayatullah, who was a great son of this country, erudite scholar, great jurist and a humanitarian person who had a very modest personality although he was a person of so many qualities of head and heart an embodiment, I should say, of secularism, an embodiment of the rule of law and the principles of justice and jurisprudence.

The other friends also were all prominent persons in their respective capacities and walks of life. On behalf of my Party I would request you to convey our most sincere condolences to their bereaved families.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all deeply mourn the very illustrious personality whom we respected for his best qualities and we also mourn the sad demise of many of our colleagues with whom we have worked for the last so many years

As far as Justice Hidayatullah is concerned, we all know that he was a distinguished personality and a great son of India. He served his country as the Vice President, as Chairman of Rajya Sabha and was also associated with many of the legal

and social organisations.

As far as our other colleagues are concerned, Dr. C.B. Singh, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh, K.G. Deshmukh and Dr. Baldev Prakash, we have worked with them in this House and we know that they were personalities of admirable qualities.

As far as the sad demise of Shri Z.R. Ansari is concerned, he was my personal friend and it is a personal loss for me. He was a great Administrator, a renowned Member of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly and was a Minister having held so many portfolios under different Prime Ministers. He had a charming personality and we did enjoy his couplets and jokes in the Central Hall. We mourn his sad demise. We pray to God for the blessings of the Almighty Allah: I convey through you our feelings of condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, on the sad demise of Justice Hidayatullah, the former Vice-President of India, we have lost one of the great legal luminaries of our country. Being an able Lawyer and justice, he has done many things for promoting law and justice. During his tenure as Vice-President and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, he had done many admirable things for raising the image and reputation of our country and for the development of our country.

His death is a great loss to us. We have lost another able Parliamentarian. It is also a great loss to the nation.

On behalf of AIADMK, I pay my due condolences to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for

a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

you first and thank you for very good cooperation.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

11.38 hrs

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH

(Fatehphur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we went to Punjab recently. The people of Punjab are deeply aggrieved at the 1984 riots. I beg to move that this against House should hold a sitting on the riots that took place in 1984 and the heart-rending killings that took place in Delhi in 1984. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I had given in writing supported by 110 members that it should be done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): This is Question Hour at the moment. We had meeting and I thought that all have agreed this time that the Question Hour should be allowed to continue and whatever is to be submitted, must be submitted after the Question Hour. I would like to make an appeal to my colleagues that half of the time has already passed and we want to discuss here very important issues. We want to discuss the gross irregularities in the import of wheat. This matter is linked with the farmers of Punjab also. So, please don't do like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): It was a two minutes condolence. We did not sit down at his instance. Since two minutes are over, we sat down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): It was a condolence for two minutes.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to welcome

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Performance in Barcelona Olympics

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE SWARI:

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

(a) whether any report about the dismal performance of the Indian contingent in the Barcelona Olympics has been received from the Chef-de-Mission;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to inquire into the reasons for not winning a single medal by the Indian contingent; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to improve the performance in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Report of the Chef-de-Mission has been received

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(b) and (c). The report of the Chef-de-Mission was received in the Department only on 18.11.92. An analysis of the report is currently being undertaken with a view to preparing our contingent for the Asian games in 1994.

Notwithstanding the late receipt of the report of the Chef-de-Mission, the Department has been in continuous contact with the National federations and the INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION (IOA) to plan for the Asian games in 1994. This is an ongoing process and involves constant dialogue and interaction with the National Federations and the IOA.

Considerable progress has been made in drawing up and finalising plans for our participation at Hiroshima in 1994. The measures to be taken include:-

- (i) The Government have identified and priority disciplines for the Asian Games.
- (ii) To improve the performance and priority of our contingent which will participate in the Asian Games 1994, specific requirements have been identified. These are:
 - (a) Identification and selection of probables;
 - (b) Specialised training and coaching for these probables;
 - (c) International exposure for them;
 - (d) International competitions in India to be arranged for them; and
 - (e) Equipment support.

Meetings with the Federations have been held and detailed Long Term Development Programmes have been drawn up and agreed upon with respect to the requirements of the disciplines for the Asian Games. It is also proposed to establish a Committee of eminent sportspersons to monitor the preparation for the next Asian Games.

For the medium term development of sports, concerted efforts are being made to improve the standard of performance of our juniors by providing them with intensive training, equipment support and international exposure etc. These juniors will form, the core of our Olympic Games Contingent for 1996.

In addition, efforts are being made to establish Sports Academies in select disciplines in coordination with the concerned National Federations, the corporate sector and the Sports Authority of India (SAI). A Hockey and a Handball Academies have already started functioning in New Delhi and Bhilai (M.P.) respectively, and another five Academies are expected to start functioning soon. These Academies will concentrate on training outstanding juniors and sub-juniors and will form the backbone of our training and coaching system in the years to come.

Long Term Measures have been set out in the Programme of Action (POA) which was placed before Parliament in August, 1992. The POA identifies four areas which require comprehensive improvement. These are:

- (i) Creating a sports environment;
- (ii) Broadcasting;
- (iii) Improving competitive standard; and
- (iv) Sports Management.

The implementation of the POA will require the coordination and cooperation of a number of Ministries of the Central Government and also of State Governments, Public and Private Sector Organisations and National Federations.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the hon. Minister consider setting up a sophisticated National Sports Centre on par with the National Defence Academy so that sports activities never suffer red-tapism and bureaucratic mishandling?

Will the authorities try to enhance the performance of our sportsmen on par with international level for which a back-up documentation and exchange of experts is warranted?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has very rightly said that we should try to do whatever is required to raise the level of sports in the country so that they can compete much more favourable in the international events.

I would like to inform the august House that in this regard the Prime Minister himself had taken a meeting only two weeks back in which all aspects of the matter were thoroughly discussed; and we have got some specific guidelines from the Prime Minister on which we are working; and I am sure that we shall be able to equip ourselves better at the next Asian Games in 1994.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister is the President of the Association.

SHRI V KRISHNA RAO: Whether there is any proposal to stop the Indian teams to participate in the International Sports events for some time and in the meantime take measures to bring the standard of performance to international levels.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: No.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think it will not be necessary to stop participation because the situation is not as bad as it appears. There is certainly much to be desired. But to say that we should withdraw altogether, I

think, the stage for taking such a decision has not arrived in any event. The next international competition is two years hence and I think in these two years we shall be able to do quite a lot; and India will be able to equip itself much better.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Winning of the medals signifies the health of the country; it just does not signify medals alone. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any reservation in the jobs for sportsmen is being considered; and secondly whether the Government is considering giving pension to the outstanding sportsmen, who win medals in international events, and also those who perform continuously better at the national levels.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: All these suggestions, if the hon. speaker, may recollect, had been made when a debate on this matter was held in the House; and each one of these suggestions forms part of what we considered; and also many of them from part of the special guidelines which the Prime Minister has given us. That is why I am saying that we are going according to these guidelines; and it is possible that within this Session itself, I may be able to inform the House as to what has been done in respect to that.

[*Translation*]

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, interference by politicians and bureaucrats has increased in the sports organisations for sometime past as a result they are not paying as much attention to the sports as they should have they are fighting. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he proposes to enact such a law which could keep such persons out of the management of sports organisations and give chance to sportsmen who have participated in games at national, or State level.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is very important in itself. We can't do much in this direct by enacting a law, we can do it only by adopting practical approach. We agree that sports organisations should take this responsibility on themselves and give it a practical shape rather than doing it under the law.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason for India's continuous dismal performance in the field of sports at international level has been that we ignored or neglected districts and villages. There is no provision of stadium to train sport persons at any district headquarters. While talent is there in the villages, be it hockey or cricket or any other game.

Will stadium be constructed in each district to encourage sportsmen. So that we can also win medals in the games at international level in future.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the important aspects of our policy is to create more and more interest of the people in the sports, to encourage more and more people to participate in the games and to provide approximations for it. Though this is not being done all over the country yet it does not mean that we are not working in this direction. There are several other reasons due to which it could not be done. But the State Governments and the Union Government can surely accomplish this job by working in tandem so that such facilities are provided in each district of the country to train sportspersons of the area and to promote new talent.

[English]

Import of Wheat

*2 SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to import wheat during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the names of the countries from where the wheat is being imported, the total quantity and the rate thereof in comparison with the international market;

(d) the details of agreement reached with any country so far;

(e) the total cost involved, in foreign exchange, for each deal, country-wise;

(f) the landing cost for each variety of wheat in rupee term; and

(g) the likely impact of the import on the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Information about the Import of Wheat • During the Current Year

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Contracts for import of about 3 million tonnes of wheat have been signed in order to increase the domestic availability and thereby prevent sharp rise in wheat prices during the lean season of October - March and further to maintain required supply of wheat for the Public Distribution System (PDS) in States and Union Territories, including the revamped PDS launched in about 1700 Blocks covering drought-prone, desert, hilly and tribal areas.

(c) to (f). Contracts for 2.990 million tonnes of wheat have been concluded for the import of wheat from Canada, Australia and USA as per details given herein after.

1 CANADA - A contract was executed on 19.6.1992 with the Canadian Wheat Board, a federal Government agency of the Government of Canada for import of 10.05 lakh tonnes of Wheat as under:-

Grade	Rate (US\$)		Quantity
	FOB	FOB Ex-Pacific	
	Ex St. Lawrence	In Lake Mts	
1	2	3	4
1. Canadian Western			
a) Amber Durum Grade I Canadian Western	151.00	147.00	5.25
b) Amber Durum Grade II	147.50	143.50	
2. Canadian Western			
a) Red Spring Grade I Canadian Western	151.00	147.00	4.20
b) Red Spring Grade II			
3. Canadian Western			
a) Soft White Spring Grade I Canadian Western	147.50	0.60	
b) Soft White Spring Grade II	146.00	10.05	

On the basis of estimated quantities likely to be shipped from Pacific Ports and St. Lawrence Ports, the estimated weighted average CIF cost works out to US \$ 179.08 or Rs. 4657 PMT. The total estimated foreign exchange for this quantity is US \$ 188.94 million. The Canadian wheats enjoy a considerable premium over the Hard Red winter wheats traded in US commodity market. At the time of placement of the order, Hard Red Winter Grade II was being quoted around US \$ 153 PMT FOB ex-Gulf Ports. On 19.6.92, Canadian Amber Durum Grade I wheat was quoted, as per report of the International Wheat Council London, at US \$ 172 per metric tonne on F.O.B. ex St. Lawrence Port.

2. AUSTRALIA: Two contracts for 5 lakh tonnes each of Australian Standard White wheat were executed with the Australian Wheat Board on 25 August, 1992 and 8th October, 1992 respectively. The first contract

was signed @ US \$ 137.50 PMT FOB and the second contract for US \$ 135 PMT FOB. The estimated CIF cost for the Australian wheat works out to US \$ 158.50 or Rs. 4121 PMT. The total outgo of foreign exchange is estimated to be US \$ 159 million. At the time of finalising the first contract, the Australian wheat this quality was being quoted around US \$ 154 PMT F.O.B. and the US Western white wheat of was around US \$ 147 PMT. F.O.B. Gulf of Mexico Ports. Ocean freight from Australia to India, however, is lower than that from US/Canada by over US \$ 10 per metric tonne. At the time of signing the second contract with the Australian Wheat Board, the F.O.B. price of Australian Standard White wheat was quoted at US \$ 160 per metric tonne.

3. U.S.A.: Contracts were signed with different suppliers on 6.10.1992 for 9.85 lakh tonnes as per details given below:

Grade	Qty. in lakh MTs	FOB rate PMT in US \$ for shipments October to December, 1992 Ex-Gulf	FOB rate PMT in US \$ for shipments January to March, 1993, Ex-Gulf
1. Hard red Winter grade II	9.10	110.5	112.5
2. Northern spring.	0.75	110.5	112.5
9.85			

Out of the above, a quantity of 25,000 MT is to be shipped from Pacific Ports for which FOB rate is US \$ 118 PMT FOB.

The estimated CIF cost of US wheat works out to US \$ 147 or Rs. 3823 PMI. The estimated foreign exchange outgo is estimated to be US \$ 150 million. The market price of HRW Grade II at the time of purchase was fluctuating around US \$ 143 - 144 PMT

FOB Gulf Ports for October shipments. The net contract prices have been determined after provision of bonus under the Export Enhancement Programme of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) The impact of import of wheat on open-market prices has already been felt. The Wholesale Price Index of wheat which normally rises during the lean seasons and

had risen by 16% between end May - October, 1991, has remained stable during the same period this year.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is estimated that the landed cost of wheat imported from Canada, United States of America and Australia will be more than Rs. 526 per quintal. The Government of India today purchases wheat in our country at the rate of Rs. 280 per quintal, whereas the ruling price of the wheat is different. The price in the wheat producing States is not less than Rs. 300 per quintal.

Under these circumstances, what is the rationalise for the Government of India to import the huge amount of wheat from abroad when sufficient quantity of wheat is available within the country and that too at a time when the BOP crisis is very real for our country? May I know the rational for this import under these circumstances?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The landed estimated cost is Rs. 50174 per tonne. This is the average price.

As regards the ruling price, yes, the ruling price is Rs. 300 per quintal in the market. But why we have to resort to import. We have to resort to import because the price was rising high.

Last year the price raise from May to June was 48 percent. Besidesthat, last year the foodgrain production was 169 million tonnes or about 170 million tonnes. It was less than the previous year which was 176 million tonnes. Also the wheat production in the country, for the last four years has been the concern as it is only 54 million tonnes. In the meantime the population has grown up and in order to increase the total availability in the country and in the interest of the consumer, we have to resort too import of wheat. Otherwise, if we buy at the market price then the price will shoot up.

Last year, we bought it at about Rs. 225 per quintal, but the market price went upto Rs. 440 per quintal. In order to check the price and in order to increase the availability in the interest of the consumer, so that the consumers get Foodgrains at reasonable price, we have resorted to import.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is reported widely in the Press that the procurement of wheat this year has fallen far short of the target. The target was, as I have been reported, 10 million tonnes, whereas so far the procurement has been made of only 7.7 million tonnes, within the country. This is due to, according to me, the low price of the wheat which is given by the Government, as I have mentioned, at Rs. 280 per quintal. Now, in view of the fact that adequate wheat is available within the country and it is not procured because of the low price, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government contemplates to increase the purchasing price of wheat from within the country?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: It is a fact that the procurement was less last year. It was not 7.7 million tonnes, even less than 7.7 million tonnes, it was 6.4 million tonnes. In fact we raised the price by Rs. 50 — never before has the minimum been hiked like that — and we have given that price, in addition to the recommendation of the CACP. The CACP recommended only Rs. 27. In addition to that we gave Rs. 25 as a bonus and the State Governments, like Punjab and Haryana have given Rs. 5 more. That is voluntary.

Our food policy is to provide a minimum support price so that the farmers do not resort to distress sales. It is voluntary. They are free to sell the wheat at whatever price they get in the market. We have not yet decided about the price that we have to pay next time. We are going to increase it. Naturally, we have to increase the price, but to what extent the increase will be, I cannot say now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My question was very specific. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Charan Sethi.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: hon. Minister has stated that he has to look to the interests of the consumers as well. I am not in disagreement with him but the Government should also look to the interests of the farmers who produce the wheat. If the production is less, the procurement is stagnant. The reason is, the minimum support price which is to be paid to the farmers is not really being paid. Distress sales are taking place everywhere. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether we are on the one hand paying something more to the foreign farmers, not only in terms of foreign exchange but also in terms of loss of food production?

I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Minister whether while determining the price to be paid by the consumers at the fair price shops, he would look to the interests of the farmers of the country so that the production is not stagnant and procurement picks upto to meet the growing demands of the people? As this not done the farmers are losing and they are not getting any incentive.

MR. SPEAKER: Make it a pointed question; there are others who want to ask question.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: This Rs. 25 extra is not being paid on the rural villages. Will the hon. Minister strengthen the administration so that the minimum support price is paid to the farmers actually on the spot?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: We always take the interests of the farmers into consideration. (*Interruptions*)

It is not that. The ACP goes into all these

matters. It is an expert body. It is going into the cost of production and also the margin of profit to be paid. We accept the recommendations of the CACP. In fact, it is in view of the recommendation of CACP last year that we gave Rs. 25 extra. Next year also, we will consider whatever recommendation is given by the CACP.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Firstly I would like to know from the Minister as to why the Government is paying money to the foreign farmer. Secondly the Minister has told that the population is growing out of proportion. I would like to know whether it was anticipated by the Government; whether the production is inadequate or procurement is inadequate. May I know from the Minister what action has been taken other than the import?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The Government is aware of the situation also. That is why the Agriculture Ministry has taken steps also. The wheat production has been confined to a few States, Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. It has reached a saturation point. It needs to extend to other areas. Otherwise production will not increase.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that price of wheat is Rs. 350 per quintal in Gurgaon, Rs. 550 in Raipur and Rs. 750 in Bangalore. If there are no restrictions on the movement of wheat from one place to another its price will be less than Rs. 5 in the open market. Kindly tell me the reason of importing wheat at the rate of Rs. 5.80 from abroad. The hon. Minister has said that the production of wheat is not increasing, therefore, the Government is importing it. Does the Government want to increase the prices of fertilizers or the production of wheat? Agriculture economists of America have said that India will become their competitor in the field of agriculture during the next five to

seven years. Are you importing wheat under the compulsions of new economic policy. If there is no compulsion then why the Government has not bought wheat at Rs. 4 in the open market from farmers and why imported wheat at Rs. 5.80 from abroad. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: We have to import it in order to take care of the demand and supply imbalance. There is a shortage of foodgrains. That is why, we have to import it... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Is it the reply? Is it the reply to the question that I have asked?... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your intervention in this matter. I would like to know whether Indian wheat will not meet the demand and only foreign wheat can meet the demand. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is a shortage. You answer to that... (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to remind the hon. Members that in July August last year we were faced with almost drought conditions in every part of the country. Those were the reports pouring in day in and day out. Fortunately in September conditions changed and there was a dramatic improvement in the situation. So, when in July August we were faced with a famine, a drought of a serious magnitude, there was no other alternative for the Government but to think of what is to be done if this fear really comes true. It was at that time that agreements were made for the import of one or two million tonnes, three million tonnes, and nothing more. This year we find that our position is better.; We do not think that there will be any need for any extensive import. This is the position. It is a matter of anticipation... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Under such circumstance why wheat was exported? (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO: It was a decision based on timely anticipation of what could happen. It did not happen. It is different matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister one thing. He made a statement in May, July and August that the Government took precautionary measures anticipating that there may be drought conditions. That is his main case. But that was for ten lakh tonnes. The additional import of two million tonnes was done much later when the rains were clear and there were no drought conditions. We were through the hump. There was no problem then when additional contracting was made for ten lakh to 20 lakh tonnes more. (Interruptions) It has been done later. This has been done in October when the rains had come and there was no drought and there was nothing. This argument does not hold water at all. I think the real explanation has yet to come. (Interruptions)

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The procurement was in October.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Why in October has certain contracting been made?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The procurement was six million tonnes. For our PDS we require about 9 million tonnes. To sustain the PDS, we had to import 3 million tonnes.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There should be a separate discussion on this issue. It cannot be discussed at length in Questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Trains Accidents

*3. DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents during the last six months, zone-wise;

(b) the main causes thereof;

(c) the number of persons killed and

injured and the total damage caused to railways in those accidents, zone-wise;

(d) the number of accidents due to sabotage; .

(e) the details of compensation provided to the victims; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent accidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Zone-wise number of train accidents, causes thereof, No. of Casualties-dead/injured, cost of damage to railway property, and accidents due to sabotage as a result thereof during April '92 to October '92 (last seven months), is as under:

Zonal Railways									
	Can.	East.	Nor.	N.E.	N.F.	Sout.	S.C.	S.E.	West.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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(a) No. of train accidents

41	27	36	26	35	27	35	60	36
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(b) i) Failure of railway staff

29	17	18	19	6	13	17	41	21
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ii) Failure of other than railway staff

4	1	6	5	-	2	5	5	6
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iii) Equipment Failure

a) Mechanical	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
b) Track	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	7

iv) Sabotage

2	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-
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v) Incidental

1	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	4
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vi) Cause could not be established

1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
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Zonal Railways

	Cen.	East.	Not.	N.E.	N.F.	Sout.	SC.	SE.	West.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
vi)	Combination of factor	2	1	.	.	1
vii)	Under investigation	3	6	.	26	8	3	2	.	.
(c) i)	No. of persons killed	34	12	35	17	.	4	31	44	14
ii)	No. of persons injured	70	50	103	31	18	4	116	62	23
iii)	Loss of railway property (in lacs of Rs.)	662	111.5	110	76.7	8.33	8.80	162.5	493	110
(d)	No. of accidents due to sabotage	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	.

(e) An amount of Rs. 4,28,750/- has been paid to the victims during the months of May to October, 1992.

(f) The following preventive measures are taken on the Indian Railway to reduce accidents:-

- (i) Induction of technical devices to aid the human element which accounts for approximately 2/3 of the accidents on the Indian Railways.
- (ii) Improvement in quality of out-turn from the workshops
- (iii) Intensive and frequent inspections of sensitive installations.
- (iv) Monitoring the performance of the staff of the critical safety category as drivers, guards, station masters etc.
- (v) Intensive training including psychological checks of staff in operational categories.
- (vi) Surprise checks against carriage of inflammable/explosive material in passenger trains.
- (vii) Provision of whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossings and improving visibility for road users and train drivers.

Steps to reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings

- (i) Provision of whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of level crossings.
- (ii) Improving visibility at level crossings for road users and train drivers.

(iii) Educative campaigns through public media including Doordarshan and Radio to educate road users on the precautions to be taken at level crossings.

(iv) Joint checks in coordination with the State Govts. to enforce provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Prevention of Fire in trains

- (i) To prevent carriage of inflammable or explosive material by passenger carrying trains.
- (ii) To prevent Railway staff from carrying inflammable articles such as gas cutting cylinders.
- (iii) Publicity blitz warning the public against the hazards of carrying inflammable or explosive material.
- (iv) Surprise checks against carriage of inflammable or explosive material.

Financial Crisis in Universities

*4. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether Vice-Chancellors of Delhi and other Universities have expressed concern over the grim financial situation of the Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government

THE MINISTER OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):
 (a) to (c). Central Universities are fully funded by the Central Government through the University Grants Commission (UGC). A major share of UGC's Non- Plan budget is made available to Central Universities and Delhi Colleges for their maintenance expenditure. Keeping in view the present constraint on the availability of financial resources, Government had decided to maintain the level of Non-Plan expenditure of all Ministries/Departments and autonomous bodies during 1992-93 at the level of last year. This had imposed resource constraints on UGC as well as Central Universities.

In order to consider measures to mitigate the financial difficulties being faced by them, the Minister of Human Resource Development held consultations with Chairman, UGC and Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities in July, 1992. On the basis of these consultations, it has been decided in principle to provide additional grants to UGC in the current financial year to enable it to meet the essential requirements of these institutions.

Technology Offer for Rolling Stock

***5. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any offer of transfer of technology and eventual indigenous production of rolling stock from any foreign manufactures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the offers are against tenders floated by this Ministry. They are for transfer of Technology for:-

- (i) Modern passenger coaches,
- (ii) High horse power diesel locomotives.
- (iii) Thyristor technology employing DC Motors & Rheostatic braking from M/s. ASEA/Sweden for 6000 HP Locomotives.
- (iv) Thyristor technology employing DC Motors & Rheostatic braking from M/s. Sumitomo/Japan for 6000 HP Locomotives.
- (v) 3 Phase technology employing asynchronous motors Regenerative braking from M/s. ABB/Switzerland for 6000 HP Locomotives.

Technology for Control of Water Pollution

***6. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:**
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the Government have any plans for the import technology for effective control of water pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

whether any research institute is presently engaged in the development of indigenous technology for control of water pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). In the Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, industries are required to develop and apply the best available practicable technology, particularly clean technologies which produce low or no-waste, for reducing the pollution load. While there is no plan for the Government to import any particular process or control technology, the industries may import relevant technologies.

(c) and (d). According to the information available with Government. The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur is presently engaged in conducting research on and developing various bio-technological processes, including bio-methanation, for controlling water pollution. Other Institutes such as the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras and the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad are also engaged in the development of control technology specific to the pulp and paper, tanneries and chlor alkali industries, respectively.

Ganga Action Plan

SHRI BIRISINGH MAHATO:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAL:

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

(a) whether the first phase of the Ganga

Action Plan (GAP) has been completed;

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

(c) if not, the time by which this is likely to be completed;

(d) whether, the Government have worked out the details of the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the bilateral/technical/financial assistance received for GAP phases I and II from various sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Under the first phase of the Ganga Action Plan, out of 261 sanctioned schemes, 192 have been completed so far. Statement I giving scheme-wise and state-wise details is laid on the Table of the House. The remaining 69 schemes are in various stages of completion. Most of these schemes are likely to be completed during the year 1993-94 and the remaining in 1994-95.

(d) and (e). The details of the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan are being worked out.

(f) Statement-II giving details of external assistance received for the Ganga Action Plan phase I is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT-1**Subject: Ganga Action Plan****Distribution of completed schemes by type and state (As on 01.10.1992)**

Type of Scheme	Uttar Pradesh			West Bengal	Total
	1	2	3		
				4	5

1. Sewage interception and diversion schemes

(a) Completed Schemes

31

15

14

60

(b) Ongoing schemes**(c) Total-1****2. Sewage treatment Plants**

(a) Completed Schemes

6

0

1

7

(b) Ongoing schemes

7

7

14

28

(c) Total-2

13

7

15

35

3. Low cost sanitation schemes

(a) Completed Schemes

11

7

22

40

Type of Scheme	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(b) Ongoing schemes	3	0	0	3
(c) Total-3	14	7	22	43

4. Electric Crematorium

(a) Completed Schemes	2	7	15	24
(b) Ongoing schemes	1	1	2	4
(c) Total-4	3	8	17	28

5. Aftermath development schemes

(a) Completed Schemes	7	3	24	34
(b) Ongoing schemes	5	6	0	31
(c) Total-5	8	3	24	35

6. Other schemes

(a) Completed Schemes	23	3	1	27
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Type of Scheme	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(b) Ongoing schemes	5	0	6	5
(c) Total	28	3	1	32

Grand Total

(a) Completed Schemes	80	35	77	192
(b) Ongoing schemes	26	10	43	69
(c) Total	106	45	110	261

Type of Scheme	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(b) Ongoing schemes	3	0	0	3
(c) Total	14	7	22	43

4. Electric Crematorium

(a) Completed Schemes	2	7	15	24
(b) Ongoing schemes	1	1	2	4
(c) Total	3	8	17	28

5. River front development schemes

(a) Completed Schemes	7	3	24	34
(b) Ongoing schemes	5	6	0	31
(c) Total	8	3	24	35

6. Other schemes

(a) Completed Schemes	23	3	0	1	27
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Type of Scheme	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Total
1	2	3	4	5

(b) Ongoing schemes

5

(c) Total

28

Grand Total

(a) Completed Schemes

80

5

(b) Ongoing schemes

26

3

(c) Total

106

45

4

110

261

5

6

1

32

1

32

5

STATEMENT-II**SUBJECT: GANGA ACTION PLAN****External Assistance Received for Ganga Action Plan Phase-I**

Sl.No.	Source of Assistance	Amount	Remarks	External Assistance Received for Ganga Action Plan Phase-I			
				1	2	3	4
1.	World Bank	SDR 25 million (equivalent to Rs. 86 crores)	For priority pollution control works in UP & West Bengal				
2.	Royal Government of Netherlands	Dutch guilder 50 million (equivalent to Rs. 60 crores)	For Integrated Sanitation Projects at Kampur and Muzipur				
3.	Overseas Development Administration Govt. of U.K.	Technical Assistance only	For providing technological and scientific inputs under the Ganga Action Plan				

agreement signed in this regard:

**Investments by Indian Railway
Finance Corporation**

*8. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railway Finance Corporation has invested huge amounts in various financial institutions functioning in the country are present;

(b) if so, the amount of deposit of the Corporation in various financial institutions with names thereof;

(c) whether the deposited amount has not been returned to the Corporation within the stipulated period fixed by these financial institution for its payment;

(d) if so, the names of the financial institutions which have not fulfilled the

(e) whether the Government are still in need of have amount for completing various development projects; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government so far to realise the said amount from these financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Out of the amount matured Rs. 55.85 crores are yet to returned.

(d) M/S. Canbank Financial Service Ltd.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The matter has already been taken up with M/S. Canbank Financial Services Ltd., Canara Bank and the Ministry of Finance.

STATEMENT

Details of investment made by Indian Railway Finance Corporation with various Financial Institution as on 31.10.1992 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

1.	Indian Bank/Indbank Merchant Banking Services Ltd.	109.72
2.	Canbank Financial Service Ltd.	446.17
3.	Standard Chartered Bank	29.70
4.	Vijaya Bank	0.10
5.	Indbank Mutual Fund	19.00

6.	Canbank Mutual Fund	285.00
7.	S.B.I. Mutual Fund	10.00
8.	Unit Trust of India	25.00
		924.69

Railway Stations in Orissa

*9. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the main railway stations falling in different railway zones in Orissa which have been modernised/expanded during the last two years;

(b) the amount earmarked for the said purpose and the amount spent thereon;

(c) the railway stations in respect of which modernisation/expansion work has since been started and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(d) the estimated cost thereof and the amount allotted for this work during the current years; and

(e) the railway stations at which there is a proposal to provide computer facility and the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Names of Railway stations modernised/expanded during the last two years in Orissa are as under:-

	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Amount /Earmarked/spent (Rs. in lac)</i>
1.	Khurda Road	9.00
2.	Bhubaneswar	10.00
3.	Cuttack	12.00
4.	Puri	9.00
5.	Bhadrak	30.00
6.	Rourkela	10.00
7.	Berhampur	5.00
8.	Balasore	8.00
9.	Bhusandpur	13.00
10.	Kalupara Ghat	6.00
11.	Mancheswar	6.00

(c) and d). Modernisation/expansion works at the following stations has started. Estimated cost, allocation for 1992-93 and

the target date of completion are shown against each:

Station	Cost	Allocation for 1992-93 (Figures in lac Rs.)	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4
1. Bhubaneswar	174.00	131.91	March, 1994
2. Jaipur Kachmar Road	13.00	10.30	March, 1993
3. Vanivilhar	2.00	2.00	·do·
4. Lingaraj Temple	2.00	2.00	·do·
5. Talcher Thermal	2.00	2.00	·do·
6. Ghatikhal Nidhipur	5.00	3.00	·do·
7. Puri	4.00	2.00	·do·
8. Rupra Road	6.00	3.00	March, 1994
9. Noda Road	6.00	3.00	·do··
10. Lanjigarh Road	3.00	3.00	·do·
11. Bolangir	17.00	10.00	March, 1993
12. Jaleswar	4.00	2.00	March, 1994
13. Bhadrak	21.00	5.00	March, 1993

<i>Station</i>	<i>Cost</i>
1	2
14. Cuttack	20.00
15. Rokela	50.00
16. Dhanmandal	14.00
17. Mancheswar	6.00

<i>Allocation for 1992-93 (Figures in lac Rs.)</i>	<i>Target date of completion</i>
3	4
3.00	- do -
37.00	- do -
4.00	- do -
1.00	- do -

(e) Work of provision of computer facility at Rourkela has already been taken up and is excepted to be completed by March, 1994. subject to availability of funds.

**Assistance for Family Planning
Programme in U.P.**

*10. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have signed bay any agreement with an American Agency viz. USED for financial assistance to make the family planning programme effective in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding utilisation of the said amount in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):
(a) to (c). An agreement has been signed by the Department of Economic Affairs with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for strengthening the Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh with a total assistance of US \$ 325 million over a period of 10 years.

The objectives of the project are to:-

(a) Increase access to Family Planning Services by extending service delivery in the Public Sector and in the Non-Governmental Sector and through promotion of social marketing of contraceptives;

(b) Improve the quality of Family Planning Services by expanding the choice of contraceptive methods and improving the technical competence of personnel through training and upgradation of their skills;

(c) Promote Family Planning by broadening support among leadership groups and increase public understanding of the benefits of Family Planning.

It is expected that at the end of the Project period, the total fertility rate of Uttar Pradesh will decline from 5.4 to 4 and there will be an increase in the copule protection rate from 35% to 50%.

The details regarding utilisation of funds under this Project are being worked out.

Supply of Wagons to North Eastern Railway

*11. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons provided to North-Eastern Railway as compared to the targets fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of wagons which were at their disposal by the end of 1991;

(b) whether the number of wagons available with the North-Eastern Railway has declined;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of wagons sent to the workshop of North-Eastern Railway for repair, the number of wagons repaired out of them and the number of wagons declared unfit for use as on June 1992; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to complete the target fixed during the Eighth Five Year Plan for providing wagons to North-Eastern Railway and for fulfilling the targets in regard to handling of goods traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The daily average target for holding of wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) and actual holding during the

Seventh Five Year Plan and at the end of 1991, on North Eastern Railway are as given below. The holding of Metre Gauge wagons has come down due to less demand.

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Gauge	Target	Holding
Broad Gauge	3880	4666
Metre Gauge	13200	16098

At the End of 1991 (December, 1991)

Board Gauge	3800	6601
Metre Gauge	11500	12012

(d) North Eastern Railway has workshops for Metre Gauge wagons only. The position on June, 1992 is as follows:-

(In terms of 4-wheeler units)

No. of wagons received	577
No. of wagons repaired	595
No. of wagons condemned	25

(e) Procurement of wagons is planned for the entire Indian Railways. The needs of individual Zonal Railways are met from this common pool. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, subject to availability of funds, 1,20,000 broad gauge wagons are planned to be procured. No additional metre gauge wagons will be procured. Surplus metre gauge wagons of North Eastern and other Railways where gauge conversion is planned will be available to meet any additional requirements.

Pollution by Leather Industries

*12. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI RAMAKRISHNA
KUSMORIA:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any effective steps to control pollution being caused by raw leather industries in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any foreign assistance is being received for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the work done with the help of such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Government have already taken a number of steps for control of pollution from leather industries. The salient features of the steps are as under:-

- (i) Effluent standards for tanneries have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (ii) Environment guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries including tanneries;
- (iii) Tanneries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to limit the discharge of effluent within the prescribed standards;
- (iv) The Central Government, in consultation with the State Government have issued a notification for cluster of Small Scale Industries to meet the effluent standards;
- (v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment in tanneries and also for the siting of tanneries from congested areas;
- (vi) Network of monitoring stations have been set up to measure pollution loads from industrial outfalls, including tanneries;
- (vii) The State and the Central Government have provided subsidies to assist tanneries to set up common effluent treatment plants.

(c) and (d). Under the World Bank aided project initiated in November, 1991, the State and the Central Government provide subsidies and loans to assist clusters of small scale industrial units, including tanneries, for the setting up of common effluent treatment plants. Individual industrial units, including tanneries in the medium and large scale sectors are also eligible to avail of loans under this scheme to provide pollution abatement systems, UNIDO has initiated a programme for executing a project on "Programme for the Leather and Leather Products Industries for Improve Environmental and Human Resources Development". As the first part of the above project, UNIDO will be providing assistance for taking up a Preparatory assistance in treatment of tannery effluents in South East Asia including India.

Under the Indo- Dutch Bilateral Cooperation Programme, steps have been initiated for constructing a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) in Jajmau, Uttar Pradesh to treat the tannery waste water with a mix of domestic waste water. The scheme is scheduled for completion in 1993.

[English]

Oral Dehydration Solution

*13. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Health Organisation has suggested a formula in respect of composition of oral dehydration solution;
- (b) if so, whether the Indian manufacturers of oral dehydration solution are adhering to the said formula;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken to ensure that oral dehydration solution available in the country conforms to the standard formula?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Indian manufactures of Oral Rehydrating Solution (ORS) manufacture ORS as per its composition in the Indian Pharmacopoeia: the Indian Pharmacopoeia has introduced three formulae of ORS, including that of the World Health Organisation. Two of the three approved formulae are as per WHO's recommendation: the third formula is under review.

[*Translation*]

Jammu- Udhampur Railway Line

*14. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of railway line from Jammu to Udhampur has been going on since 1982:

(b) if so, the total amount to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the funds allocated for this project are inadequate as a result of which the progress of the project is very slow; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government for completion of this project in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 200 crores at current prices.

(c) The progress is slow on account of difficult mountainous terrain involving tunnels/ viaducts and bridges and limited funds made available for new lines by the Planning Commission each year.

(d) To expedite progress on this project, the outlay in the current year is being increased from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 10 crores.

[*English*]

Performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas

*15. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN: PRABHU ZANTYE:

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

(a) the number of students who appeared from Navodaya Vidyalayas for Central Board of Secondary Examinations during 1991 and 1992 separately;

(b) the number of students who passed in each year;

(c) the number of students who secured sixty per cent marks and above;

(d) whether the Government are satisfied with the performance of the Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the situation in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). Keeping in view that the objective of Navodaya Vidyalayas is to provide good quality education with a strong

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component, of cultures inculcation of values, *Written Answers*
environmental awareness and physical *Results of Navodaya Vidyalayas*
education for all-round development of the
students pre-dominantly from the rural areas,
the overall performance of the schools has
been satisfactory.

The number of students appeared and
passed from Navodaya Vidyalayas for
Central Board of Secondary Examination
during 1991 and 1992 is as under:-

STATEMENT					
Year	Class	Number Appeared	Number Passed	Number secured 60% and above Marks	
1	2	3	4	5	
1991	X	4833	4629	2600	
	XI	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1992	X	10920	9752	4271	
	XII	112	85	51	

River Pollution

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

(a) whether the Government propose to launch the National River Action Plan to clean up polluted stretches of major rivers in the country;

(b) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has identified such polluted stretches of the rivers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated cost of the entire project;

(d) whether the State Governments are to share any cost of the project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (e) A National River Action Plan for abatement of pollution in the polluted stretches of some major rivers identified on the basis of surveys by the Central Pollution Control Board is under formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out. The Action Plan, when approved, is proposed to be undertaken on sharing of cost between the Centre and States concerned on 50:50 basis.

[Translation]

Incidents of Illegal Chain Pulling

*17. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of illegal chain pulling reported on Indian Railways during the last six months;

(b) the number of persons apprehended and the amount realised as penalty;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to check illegal chain pulling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 1.55 lakh cases of unauthorised alarm chain pulling were reported during April to September, 92.

(b) 656 persons were prosecuted during this period and Rs. 50,976 were realised as judicial fines.

(c) and (d). Various measures are taken to curb unauthorised alarm chain pulling, which include surprise checks from time to time, publicity campaign through different media, deterrent penalties incorporated in the New Railways Act and banking off of alarm chain apparatus on badly affected trains.

[English]

Infant Mortality Rate

*18. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the rate of infant mortality is high in our country; and

(b) if so, the details of special

programmes being launched to bring down the rate of infant mortality in those States where it is high?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has been steadily declining. According to the latest available estimates of the Registrar General of India, it had come down 80 per thousand live births in 1990 from 91 per thousand live births in the preceding year. A statement showing the IMR State-wise is attached.

(b) Programmes aimed at improving the health status of children and pregnant women include the Universal Immunization Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy, Anaemia Prophylaxis for women and promotion of safe delivery practices.

Under the Immunization Programme it is aimed to eliminate neo-natal tetanus by 1995, which prior to the immunization programme was a major cause of neonatal and infant mortality. The Programme also aims at the eradication of poliomyelitis by 2000 A.D. and the control of measles and other vaccine preventable diseases.

The Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)

Programme for the prevention of deaths due to dehydration is expected to reduce 70% of diarrhoea associated deaths in children under 5 years of age by 2000 A.D.

The prevention of deaths due to pneumonia in children by extending the treatment services up to the sub-centers has started in 51 districts and will be extended to all districts in phased manner.

Anaemia in pregnant women leads to premature deliveries and low-birth weight babies. The prophylaxis of anaemia in pregnant women is a major intervention and adequate supplies of iron and folic acid for all pregnant women are being made.

Training of traditional birth attendants, supply of disposal delivery kits, enhancement of reporting fees to dais to promote early registration of pregnancies are other measures to reduce infant mortality rate in the country.

Additional resources in terms of equipment and training of personnel are also being provided to the peripheral health institutions in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with high IMR.

STATEMENT**Infant Mortality Rate**

(No of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year)

Sl.No	State	1981	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	81	70
2.	Assam	106	91	76
3.	Bihar	118	91	75
4.	Gujarat	116	86	72
5.	Haryana	101	82	69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	71	74	69
7.	J & K	72	69	70
8.	Karnataka	69	80	70
9.	Kerala	37	22	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	142	117	111
11.	Maharashtra	79	59	58

Sl.No	State	1981
1	2	3
12.	Orissa	135
13.	Punjab	81
14.	Rajasthan	108
15.	Tamil Nadu	91
16.	Uttar Pradesh	150
17.	West Bengal	91
All India		110

1989

1990

4

5

122

122

67

61

86

84

68

59

118

99

77

63

91

80

Change in Bhargava Formula Cane Growers

*19. SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhargava formula was evolved to give share of excess realisation from free sale sugar to the cane growers;

(b) if so, the ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar when this formula was fixed;

(c) the ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar are present;

(d) whether the Government propose to chance the formula giving more share to the cane growers;

(e) if so, the date by which this measure is likely to be implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

* THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Under the revisions of Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 196 additional cane price, in addition to the minimum cane price found under this Order, is payable to the grower in accordance with the formula (popularly known as Bhargava Formula) given in the Second Schedule of the Order. Government of India announces the zone-wise figures of unit cost of sugar production for each sugar year. Surplus representing the difference between the actual sales value of the total sugar produced during the sugar year and the value of the sugar produced calculated on the basis of unit cost of production is to be divided equally between the sugar factories and the sugarcane growers.

(b) The ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar during 1974-75 season, when this

formula was implemented, was 65:35.

(c) The present levy to free sale ratio is 45:55.

(d) No such proposal for change in formula is under the consideration of Government at present.

Preservation of Environment in Himalayas

*20. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: DR. ASIM BAIA:

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

(a) whether environment in the Himalayas is being jeopardised by indiscriminate felling of forests and air and water pollution;

(b) whether Government are contemplating any comprehensive policy for preservation of environment in the Himalayas;

(c) whether such demands have also been made by environmentalists:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on such demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (e). No indiscriminate felling of forests have taken place in the Himalayan region. The actual forest cover for the Himalaya

region has shown an increase from 1,87,000 sq.km. to 1,94,161sq. km. during the assessment made in 1987 and 1989 by the forest Survey of India using landsat imageries relating to 1981-83 and 1985-87 respectively. Air and water pollution is not yet a major problem as very limited industrialisation has taken place in the region.

Among various steps taken by the Government for preservation of environment in the Himalaya are: (i) the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted to check the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes; (ii) The State Govt. have been asked to consider a ban on green felling of tree of hilly and mountainous region above 1000 mts. (iii) Guidelines have also been issued to the State to involve village community in protection of forests on usufruct basis; (iv) The Government have set up G.B. Pant Himalay Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sunsthan (G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development) as an autonomous Organisation of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to enhance the knowledge of evolving effective strategies for management of natural resources and sustainable development in the Indian Himalaya; (v) The hilly States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh) are categorised as special category States and the hill districts which are covered under the Hill Area Development Programme are given Special Central Assistance (SCA) on 90% grant and 10% category States. The hilly districts are: two districts of Assam, 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh and main part of Darjeeling district of West Bengal. Special Central Assistance is given to these 3 State Governments to supplement their resources for balanced development of hill areas.

The Government is seized of the environmental problems and concerns of

the region as also of various environmentalists and agencies. In order to supplement and make the different programmes effective, the G.B. Pant Institute has been asked to prepare an Action Plan which should comprehensively project various environment and development related problems and actions to mitigate them. An Expert Group has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Member, Planning Commission to formulate National Policy on the Himalaya for integrated development taking into consideration the ecological and environmental factors, resource availability and socio-economic character of the region.

[Translation]

Protection Monuments in U. P.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

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

(a) whether the Government are providing major structural protection to the monuments and religious places in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of such monuments;

(c) the details of the amounts spent on each of the monuments separately during the last one year, district-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to include more monuments in that State under this programme; and

(e) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Archeological Survey of India maintains, conserves and preserves the centrally protected monuments, sites and remains in Uttar Pradesh, based upon their actual needs and priorities irrespective of their religious affiliations.

(b) The centrally protected monuments/sites included in the conservation programme for structural repairs during the current year are at Statement I

(c) The expenditure incurred, monumentwise, during 1991-92 is at Statement II

(d) and (e). the conservation of monuments is a continuous process and more monuments are included as and when necessity is felt.

STATEMENT-I

List of the Centrally Protected monuments included in the conservation program for Structural Repairs during the Current Year, in Uttar Pradesh.

1. Akbar's Tomb Sikandra, Agra
2. Fatehpur Sikri Complex
3. Taj Mahal Complex, Agra
4. Agra Fort
5. Jami Masjid, Agra
6. Group of Temples & Inscriptions, Gopeshwar
7. Jogeshwar Group of Temples
8. Monuments at Ram Bagh, Agra

9. It-Mad -uduola Tomb, Agra
10. Excavated Site at Ahichhatra
11. Sarai at Khudaganj, Farrukhabad
12. Asafudaula Imambara, Lucknow
13. Residency, Lucknow
14. Jhansi Port
15. Excavated site Piprahwa
16. Excavated site at Sravasti
17. Kydgunj Cemetery Allahabad
18. Kalinger Port
19. Khusro bagh gate, Allahabad
20. Excavated site Kaushambi
21. Excavated site at Sringverpur
22. Fort at Talbehat
23. Temple in the centre of Tank at Karwi
24. Gulab bari, Faizabad
25. Aurangzeb pavilion at Khajua
26. Jami Masjid Hussainabad, Lucknow
27. Sikandrabad Gate Lucknow
28. Excavated site at Sahet
29. Rock cut 24 Jain Trirthankar, Mahoba
30. Airat Sagar, Mahoba
31. Gupta Temple at Leogarh

87	<i>Written Answers</i>	NOVEMBER 24, 1992	<i>Written Answers</i>	88
32.	Katchery cemetery, Kanpur	38.	Raja Mansingh Observatory at Varanasi	
33.	Jagannath temple at Behta	39.	Excavated remains, Bhitri	
34.	Rani Laxmibai Palace, Jhansi	40.	Buddhist remains and the Nirman Stupa, Kushinagar	
35.	Mahadev Baba temple, Parauli	41.	Old fort, Janupur	
36.	Monuments at Dudhai	42.	Monuments at Saranath	
37.	Lord Cornwallis's Tomb, Gazipur			

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of Monuments	District
1	2	3
1.	Akbar's Tomb Sikandra	Agra
2.	Fatehpur Sikri Complex	Agra
3.	Ram Bagh, Agra	Agra
4.	Cemetery, Agra	Agra
5.	Sadique Khan Salabat Khan Tomb, Agra	Agra
6.	Idgah, Agra	Agra
7.	Itmad-ud-dulla, Agra	Agra
8.	Khane Alam Nursery	Agra
9.	Marrium Tomb, Agra	Agra
10.	Laxmi Narain Temple Tallihar	Almora
11.	Raksh Dewal Temple at Tallihat	Almora
12.	Dargah of Nari ka Gumbaz, Badaun	Badaun
13.	Tomb, Badaun	Badaun

Expenditure 1991-92
Rupees

4

18,42,702.00

8,64,289.00

73,502.00

68,390.00

35,546.00

18,660.00

30,963.00

10,789.00

1,35,143.00

20,138.00

13,120.00

1,52,327.00

1,52,365.00

Sl.No	Name of Monuments	District	Expenditure 1991-92		
			1	2	3
			Rupees		
14.	Tomb of Makhdoom Jahan the mother of Allaudin Alam, Badaun	Badaun	1,16,075.00		
15.	Mosque & Sarai at Khaudangarj	Ferozabad	1,77,360.00		
16.	Mosque & Tomb of Makhdoom Jahanis at Kannauj	Ferozabad	1,41,864.00		
17.	Baleshwar Temple at Champawat	Pithoragarh	59,154.00		
18.	Excavated site Jagatgram	Dehradun	34,556.00		
19.	Yoss Minar & small chattri on Agra Mathura Road	Agra	28,907.00		
20.	Badrashahi Mahal at Badshahi Bagh Saharanpur	Saharanpur	5,371.00		
21.	Jama Masjid, Agra	Agra	1,54,749.00		
22.	Fort Complex, Agra	Agra	72,372.00		
23.	Taj Mahal Complex	Agra	9,51,022.00		
24.	Govind Dev Temple, Vrindavan	Mathura	23,940.00		
25.	Asifuddula's Imambara, Lucknow	Lucknow	3,93,526.00		

Sl.No	Name of Monuments	District	Expenditure 1991-92 Rupees
1	2	3	4
26.	Jama Masjid Hussainabad, Lucknow	Lucknow	37,489.00
27.	Monuments at Dilkhusha Palace, Lucknow	Lucknow	2,83,526.00
28.	Sikandabad Gate Lucknow	Lucknow	39,996.00
29.	Amjad Ali Shah Tomb, Lucknow	Lucknow	20,122.00
30.	Sadat Ali Khan Tomb	Lucknow	98,575.00
31.	Residency Lucknow	Lucknow	5,25,910.00
32.	Raznein building at Lucknow	Lucknow	25,818.00
33.	Bibapur House, Lucknow	Lucknow	65,125.00
34.	Muslin Zadi Tomb, Lucknow	Lucknow	72,301.00
35.	Jhansi Fort complex	Jhansi	2,01,794.00
36.	Gangadhar Rao Ki Chhatery	Jhansi	16,142.00
37.	Rani Laxmibai Palace, Jhansi	Jhansi	1,395.00
38.	Jama Masjid, Etah	Jhansi	43,560.00

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of Monuments</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
39.	Raja Man Singh Palace, Kalinjar	Danda
40.	Neel Kanth temple at Kalinjar	Banda
41.	Moti Mahal at Sanda	Banda
42.	Cemetery, Rydganj	Allahabad
43.	Shusrobagh gate, Allahabad	Allahabad
44.	Excavated site at Sringverpur	Allahabad
45.	Garhwa Fort, Allahabad	Allahabad
46.	Gulabbari, Faizabzad	Faizabad
47.	Bahu begum Tomb Faizabad	Faizabad
48.	Bani Khan Tomo, Faizabad	Faizabad
49.	Monuments at Piprahwa	Sidhartha Nagar
50.	Excavated sites at Sravasti	Bahrich
51.	Bagh Badshahi and Aruangjeb Pavaillion, Khajua	Fatehpur

NOVEMBER 24, 1992

Expenditure 1991-92
Rupees

4

1,99,236.00

75,063.00

51,009.00

2,29,518.00

1,24,593.00

65,524.00

1,00,466.00

40,990.00

8,516.00

35,251.00

32,476.00

1,56,799.00

12,205.00

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of Monuments</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
52.	Ratchery Cemetery, Kanpur	Kanpur
53.	Ancient Brick temple, Bhitargaon	Kanpur
54.	Mahadev Baba temple, Paurali	Kanpur
55.	Ghats of Virat Sagar, Mahoba	Manoba
56.	24 Jain Tirthanker Rock cut Images at Mahoba	Manoba
57.	Monuments at Ludhai	Dalitpur
58.	Lord Cornwallis's Tomb Gazipur	Gazipur
59.	Raja Mansingh Observatory at Varanasi	Varanasi
60.	Excavated remains Bhitri	Gazipur
61.	Buddist remains and the Nirman Stupa, Kushinagar	Deoria
62.	Old Fort, Saunpur	Jaunpur
63.	Monuments at Sarnath	Varanasi

Expenditure 1991-92
Rupees

4

60,762.00

23,597.00

1,085.00

45,618.00

6,396.00

79,413.00

32,163.00

94,345.00

1,441.00

2,77,611.00

2,42,483.00

4,86,601.00

Restoration of Puri-Asansol Train

2. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for restoration of Puri Asansol passenger train;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be restored; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Commercially not justified.

[*Translation*]

Selling Price of Imported Wheat

3. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement price of wheat from farmers and its issue price to consumers;

(b) the issue price at which imported wheat will be made available to the consumers;

(c) whether this imported wheat will be kept in the Central pool or allotted to the deficit States alongwith in the quantity proposed to be allotted to these States; and

(d) the per kilo loss likely to be suffered

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The procurement price of wheat during the current 1992-93 Rabi Marketing Season was Rs. 275/- per quintal comprising Minimum Support Price (M.S.P.) of Rs. 250/- per quintal and an incentive bonus of Rs. 25/- per quintal paid by Central Government from 1st April to 30th June, 1992. Central Issue Price (CIP) (Ex-FCI godown) of wheat is Rs. 280/- per quintal from 28th December, 1991.

(b) Wheat, both indigenously procured from farmers and imported from abroad, is being issued by FCI at a uniform CIP (Ex-FCI godown).

(c) The Wheat is being imported to supplement existing stocks in the Central Pool and will be utilised basically for issue to the States/UTs. for PDS against monthly allocations.

(d) Against the estimated economic cost of Rs. 4550 per tonne for domestically procured wheat the average economic cost of imported wheat including ocean freight, insurance, port handling, bagging and distribution cost is estimated as Rs. 5174 per metric tonne. With the present Central Issue Price of Rs. 2.80 per Kg., the element of subsidy incurred by the Central Government vis-a-vis domestically procured wheat is Rs. 1.75 per Kg. and for imported wheat is Rs. 2.37 per Kg.

Mental Hospital, Shahdara

4. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Mental Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi during last three years;

(b) the total amount allocated to this hospital during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the details of amount spent by this hospital during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether Government are considering a scheme for modernisation of the hospital; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bridges over Ganga in Ghazipur

5. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a railway bridge over the Ganga river in Ghazipur to connect the Tadighat and Ghazipur Ghat railway Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

Passenger Complaints

6. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints including those in regard to the inconvenience faced by the passengers in trains received by the Government during the last one year; and

(b) the number of complaints concerning

the Madhya Pradesh Division out of them and the action taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total number of complaints received during 1991-92 was 22821.

(b) Out of these, the number of complaints concerning the divisions falling in the State of Madhya Pradesh was 617. Appropriate action including improvement in system and removal of deficiencies, which caused these complaints has been taken. Instructions have also been reiterated to the Zonal Railways to take steps to avoid such complaints in future.

[English]

Railway Projects on N.F. Railway

7. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far on railway projects in N.E. Railway, projects-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the progress on all the projects is satisfactory;

(c) if not, the reasons for the slow progress; and

(d) the steps taken to complete the projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement attached.

(b) to (d). These works are being progressed as fast as possible within the resources available.

Sl.No	Name of the projects
1	2

A. NEW LINES

Jogighopa-Guwahati-Rail-Cum-road
bridge across Brahmaputra at
Jogighopa along with B.G. line from
Jogighopa to Guwahati (142.15 km)

2. Eklakhi-Balurghat - B.G. line with
extension from Eklakhi to
Malda Town (87.11kms)

3. Migrandisa-Ditokcherra (21 km)

4. Dukhnoi-Depa - B.g. line (17.50 km)

5. GAUGE CONVERSION

1. New Guwahati-Lumding - MG to BG

Taken up	Progress in %
3	4
	48.05%

1992-93	3.00%	Work is frozen due to constraint of resources
1992-93	15.00%	Preliminary arrangement being made
1992-93	15.00%	

S.No	Name of the projects	Taken up	Progress in %
1	2	3	4

C. DOUBLING

1. Maldia Town-Ekakhni (19 km) 1989.90 97.00%
2. Barsi-Dalkhola (29.05 km) 1989.90 76.03%
3. Alubari Road-Kishanganj (31 km) 1989.90 46.50%
New Jalsajuri-Ambati Falakata (9 km)
and cabins on either side of Mahananda Bridge.
4. Dalkhola-Kishanganj (28 km) 1990.91 10.00%

Hajistohandarpur-Kumarpur (7.1 km)

Barsi-Dalkhola (29.05 km)

and Dhulabari-Alubari (4.90 km)

3. Alubari Road-Kishanganj (31 km)

New Jalsajuri-Ambati Falakata (9 km)

and cabins on either side of Mahananda Bridge.

Conversion of Jayanagar-Janakpur Railway Lines (In Nepal)

8. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any agreement for conversion of Jayanagar-Janakpur railway line connecting Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time scheduled for conversion of the line; and

(c) the other agreements for construction or conversion of railway line in Nepal that have been arrived at and the schedule of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been no such agreement till now.

Energy Conservation

9. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are taking assistance from any research institute in conservation of energy measures;

(b) if so, the name of such institute, the nature and extent of its contribution in this regard; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred by the Railways for taking the assistance of the institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In their efforts

to conserve energy, the Railways consult educational, research and other institutions undertaking energy conservation and management studies. Such inter-action is **recommendatory/advisory** in nature and the expenditure to be incurred would depend upon the work content.

Upgradation of Lumding - Badarpur Section

10. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for upgradation of Lumding Badarpur section for handling more goods as well as passenger traffic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The line capacity is proposed to be increase substantially by doubling the stretch between Migrendisa and Ditokcherra at a cost of Rs. 132.50 crores.

[Translation]

Bakhtiyarpur -Rajgir Railway Line

12. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend Bakhtiyarpur -Rajgir broad gauge line under Eastern Railway to Bodh Gaya via Manpur to provide traveling facilities to Buddhist visitors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Urdu Medium Schools

13. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Urdu schools functioning in Delhi at present, location-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open some more schools for Urdu medium of education in Delhi; and

(c) if so, by what time such schools are likely to be opened?

DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (K.M. SELJA): (a) The total number of Urdu schools functioning in Delhi at present are as under:

Delhi Administrations;	24
N.D.M.C.	12
M.C.D.	86

A statement showing their location is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Delhi Administration

1. G.G.M.S., Kalan Mahal (Jama Masjid).

2. G.G.M.S., Haweli Azam Khan.
3. G.G.S.S., (Lal Kuan), Zenat Mahal No.1.
4. G.G.M.S., Bulbuli Khana.
5. G.B.M.S., Matia Mahal.
6. G.G.S.S., Jafrabad.
7. G.B.S.S., Pataudi House.
8. G.B.S.S.S., Jama Masjid No.2.
9. G.B.S.S.S., Jama Masjid No.1.
10. G.G.S.S.S., Balimaran., Delhi.
11. G.G.S.S.S., Bulbuli Khana.
12. G.G.S.S.S., Zeenat Mahal No. 2 (Lal Quan).
13. G.B.S.S.S., Noor Nagar.
14. G.G.S.S., Noor Nagar.
15. G.B.S.S., Matia Mahal.
16. G.B.S.S.S., Jafrabad.
17. G.G.S.S., Kala Mahal.
18. Fatehpuri Muslim S.S. School.
19. Shafiq Mem. S.S. School, Bara Hindu Rao.
20. Anglo Arabic S.S. School, Ajmeri Gate.
- 21.. Majural Islam S. School, Farash Khana.
22. Quami Boya S.S. School, Idgah.

23. Hakim Ajmal Khan Middle School, Darya Ganj.

24. Dr. Zakir Hussain School, Jafrabad.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

1. N.P. Pry. School No. 3 L. B. Nagar.
2. N.P. Pry. School, Ashoka Hotel.
3. N.P. Pry. Girls School No. II, Lodhi Road.
4. N.P. Pry. School, Hanuman Road.
5. N.P. Pry. School, Kaka Nagar.
6. N.P. Girls Sec. School, Havlook Square (Pry. Sections).
7. N.P. Middle School, Kitchner Road (Pry. Sections).
8. N.P. Middle School, Kidwai Nagar (Pry. Sections).
9. N.P. Sec. School, Lodhi Estate (Pry. Sections).
10. N.P. Girls Sec. School, Balmiki Basti (Pty. Sections).
11. N.P. Girls Sec. School, Bapu Dham, (Middle & Sec. Sections).
12. N.P. Sec. School, Lodhi Estate (Middle & Sec. Sections)

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

S. No.	Name of Mpl. Primary School
1.	Seema Puri Old -I.

S. No.	Name of Mpl. Primary School
2.	Seema Puri Old -I
3.	Seelam Puri F- III I
4.	Seelam Pur F-III II
5.	Chauhan Banger -I
6.	Chauhan Banger -II
7.	Ghonda North -I.
8.	Ghonda North -II.
9.	Seelam Pur B-I.
10.	Seelam Pur B-II.
11.	Jafrabad -I
12.	Jafrabad -II.
13.	Seelam Pur D-I.
14.	Seelam Pur D-II.
15.	Brahmpuri T-II.
16.	Dayalpur -I.
17.	G.T. Road -II.
18.	Sangam Park -I.
19.	Sangam Park -II.
20.	New Ranjit Nagar.
21.	Hari Nagar Ghantaghar -I.
22.	Chand Nagar B-Block.
23.	Tihar No. 2.
24.	Ahata Kidara-I.

S. No.	Name of Mpl. Primary School	S. No.	Name of Mpl. Primary School
25.	Deputy Ganj -II.	48.	Kucha Chelan New -II.
26.	Sarai Khalil	49.	Haweli Ajam Khan -I.
27.	Kucha Chelam -I.	50.	Haweli Ajam Khan -II.
28.	Kucha Chalan -II.	51.	Lal Kuan -I.
29.	Matia Mahel New -I	52.	Lal Kuan -II.
30.	Matia Mahel New -II.	53.	Chitla Gate -I.
31.	Kucha Pandit -I.	54.	Chitla Gate -II.
32.	Kucha Pandit -II.	55.	Gali Kasim Jan -I (Girls)
33.	Gali Kasim Jan -I.	56.	Gali Kasim Jan -II (Girls)
34.	Gali Kasim Jan -II.	57.	Turkman Gate -I.
35.	Pahari Imli - I.	58.	Bulbuli Khana -I.
36.	Pahari Imli - II.	59.	64 Khamba -II (Girls)
37.	Mon. Niyarian -II.	60.	Balimaran -I.
38.	Matia Mahel Old -II.	61.	Gali Baboo Khan -I.
39.	Turkman Gate -II.	62.	Moh. Niyarian -I.
40.	Bulbuli Khana -II.	63.	Nomania Pry. School (Aided)
41.	64 Khamba -II -B	64.	Okhla (Boys)
42.	Balimaran -II.	65.	Okhla (Girls).
43.	Gali Baboo Khan-II.	66.	Bharat Nagar (Boys)
44.	Bhojla Pahari -II.	67.	Jakir Nagar
45.	Gali Bansi Koyle Wali.	68.	Abul Fazal Enclave
46.	Matia Mahel Old -I	69.	Katra Ahiran
47.	Kucha Chelan New -I.	70.	Khijrabad.

Times dated August 29, 1992;

S. No. Name of Mpl. Primary School

71. Nizamuddin West (Girls)

(b) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to make pine trees in hill areas of the country free from the purview of the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 as they have no contribution towards environment;

72. Noor Nagar

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

73. Taimur Nagar

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

74. Hauzrani Urdu

75. Mangolpuri Y -Block

76. J.J. Nangloi No. I II

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

77. Trilok Puri 27

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India

78. Trilok Puri 31.

79. Brij Puri -I

80. Brij Puri -II

81. Trilok Puri-II 16

82. Trilok Puri -I 16.

83. Guru Ramdas Nagar -II

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

84. Vishwakarma Nagar -I

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya

85. Inderlok -I

15. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

86. Inderlok -II.

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 890 on July 14, 1992 and state:

Pine Trees

14. SHRI RAM SAGAR:
MEJ GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN
CHANDRA KHANDURI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Uttarakhand Ki Vanaspatiyon Ke Lupt Hone Ka Khatra" appearing in the *Nav Bharat*

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision in regard to opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the number and names of districts where Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened during the current academic session;

(c) the number and names of the districts where Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened during the remaining period of current session;

(d) whether there is a demand for the setting up of more Kendriya Vidyalayas;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). No such decision has been taken.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir. There is demand for setting up of more Kendriya Vidyalayas. The opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas depends on the availability of suitable proposals from the prescribed user agencies, especially presence of a cluster of transferable employees of Central Government/Central Government Undertakings and the availability of physical facilities, financial resources and administrative matter.

[English]

Sugar Production in Bihar

16. **SHRI LAL BABU RAI:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Bihar in the total production of sugar in the country upto September this year;

(b) the percentage of increase in production as compared to last year; and

(c) the total production of sugar in Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN COGOI): (a) Out of the total production of 132.77 lakh tonnes (Provisional) of sugar in the country during 1991-92 sugar year upto 30.9.1992, sugar factories in Bihar produced 4.55 lakh tonnes of sugar which is 3.43% of the total production.

(b) The sugar factories in Bihar produced 4.55 lakh tonnes (Provisional) of sugar during 1991-92 sugar year, as against 4.15 lakh tonnes during 1990-91 sugar year, thereby showing an increase of 9.6% in production.

(c) The information is as under:-

<i>Sugar Year (October-September)</i>	<i>Production (Lakh tonnes)</i>
1988-89	3.19
1989-90	3.35
1990-91	4.15

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Population Control

17. **SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works done and amount spent in various States and Union Territories on population control during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the States which have achieved the actual targets; and

(b) the efforts made by the Union Government to help the States to achieve the actual targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Bridge at Jharsuguda Bye-Pass

18. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a railway overbridge along the Jharsuguda bye-pass, the proposal of which has been pending since long; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the clearance of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). OSEB (Orissa State Electricity Board) proposed a road overbridge on by-pass road at Jharsuguda in November, 1990. The scheme which was prepared after survey and investigation, has been approved by the OSEB in September, 1992. Work will be taken up after full estimated cost is deposited by the OSEB.

National Forest Policy, 1988

19. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the goals set up by the 1988 National Forests Policy;

(b) whether a few policies therein are either extremely difficult to implement or are ignored at the implementation level;

(c) if so, whether the Government are considering to change the policy as a whole;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The National Forest Policy of 1988 aims at ensuring environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance. It seeks to subordinate derivation of direct economic benefit to this principal aim. To achieve the objective it lays stress on efforts for conservation of forests and wildlife, afforestation of degraded forests and plantation under social and farm forestry and increasing productivity of the forests for meeting the local needs in rural areas and fostering symbiotic relationship between tribals and forests. It envisages a mass movement to increase vegetal cover to one third of the landmass of the country.

A massive need based and time bound programme of afforestation and tree planting, with particular emphasis on fuelwood and fodder development on all degraded and denuded lands in the country, with people's involvement is stressed.

(b) The aims and strategies of the National Forest Policy do require sustained efforts to change peoples attitudes and approach towards forests from mere exploitation to conservation and sustainable utilisation and to build up afforestation and conservation into a massive people's movement. These are, however, not only attainable objective but are inescapable imperatives of environmental stability.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Damage to Railway Property Due to Jharkhand Movement

20. SHRISUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total damage caused to railway property due to Jharkhand movement during last three months; and

(b) the steps taken to provide proper safety to the railway property.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The damage to Railway property due to Jharkhand movement during the last three months is estimated at Rs. 50,550/- approximately.

(b) Guarding of vulnerable points and vital installations, track patrolling and piloting and escorting of trains are being done as required, to protect railway property. This being a law and order problem, close liaison is also being maintained with the State Police authorities to deal with the situation and to prevent damage to the railway property.

[Translation]

New Coach Factory

21. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to set up any new coach factory during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including places selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Defamatory Remarks on Tilak in Text Book

22. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated September 13, 1992 about the defamatory remarks passed on "Tilak" in the text book of Open Schools;

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

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated September 13, 1992 mentioning therein that in the course material published by National Open School (NOS) in the subject of Political Science for Senior Secondary students, Bal Gangadhar Tilak has been categorised as 'Non-violent Extremist'.

(b) and (c). According to the NOS, a high level technical committee consisting of experts from N.C.E.R.T., Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Academic Subject Committee of NOS was constituted to examine the matter. The Committee has decided to revise and rewrite the chapter entitled, 'Role of the Congress in the Indian National Movement' of the course material of Political Science for the Senior Secondary course of NOS. The revised material will

replace old material in the next edition to be despatched to the Senior Secondary Course Students of NOS.

[English]

National Diabetics Control Programme

23. SHRI RAMACHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the States during 1991-92 under the National Diabetes Control Programme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance to the States during the current financial year for this programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY /ELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI IDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The issue was carefully examined and no financial assistance was made under this programme during 1991-92.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e). No provision has been made for this programme under the 8th Five Year Plan.

Widening of Overbridge over Elphinstone Road, Bombay

24. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the width of the overbridge on Elphinstone Road (Bombay) is much less which results in frequent accidents;

(b) whether a number of persons, including rail passengers have been killed due to accidents on this overbridge;

(c) whether there is any proposal to widen the overbridge or to provide pedestrian path on both sides of the overbridge on the lines of provision made on Charni Road Station; and

(d) if so, when this project is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Safety on roads is the concern of road authorities who maintain the statistics.

(c) No proposal has been received from State Government/Local Body to widen the bridge. Footpaths already exist on both sides.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Education Projects

25. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by the Union Government to seek World Bank assistance for some of its educational projects;

(b) if so, the details of the projects being funded by external sources, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign assistance allocated to the States during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. A World Bank assisted project for upgradation of Technician (Polytechnic) Education is currently under implementation. It covers more than 500 Polytechnics approved/recognised by the All India Council for Technical Education in 16 States and Union Territory of Delhi. The Project envisage World Bank Credit assistance of Special

Drawing Rights (SDR) 373.3 Million over the period 1990-99. The first phase of the project became operational on 5.12.90 and the second on 29.1.92. The amount of assistance allocated/re-imbursed to States depends on the actual expenditure incurred by the States on approved project activities. Details of project components-State-wise are given in statements I and II. In addition, a basic education project in 10 districts of Uttar Pradesh has also been posed to the World Bank for founding.

STATEMENT - I

Components	Bihar	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	M.P.	Odissa	Rajasthan	UP.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

COMPACT CITY EXPANSION

New diploma and Post-Diploma Courses (Different types)

New Co-ed Polytechnics

Strengthening of Newly Established Polytechnics

Community Polytechnics.

Residential Polytechnics and Wings for Women

Hostel for Boys/Women

Faculty/Staff Houses

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Modernising labs and Workshops (No. of Polys)

Components	Bihar	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	M.P.	Orissa	Rajasthan	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Learning Resources User & Development Centre

16 18 2 31 11 11 1 1 72

Computer Centres

17 16 12 24 17 7 4 50

Introduction of Flexibility (Multipoint Entry & Credit)

3 4 1 2 5 1 1 4

Additional Faculty Members

392 170 324 183 302 240 177 1051

Faculty Development (No. of Teachers Trained)

610 1590 200 1000 806 550 94 2947

EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

a) Additional key Staff for:

• State Project Implementation Unit

• State Directorates (DTEs) & State Board of Technical Education (SBTE)

Components	Bihar	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	M.P.	Orissa	Rajasthan	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b) Industry-Institute Interaction Cells	9	14	1	30	43	13	9	77
c) Autonomous Poly's	12	2	1	·	5	1	1	2
d) Maintenance Cells	25	27	30	33	45	14	23	02

W: Women Polytechnic.

STATEMENT - II

Components	A.P	Assam	Haryana	H.P	Maharashtra	Punjab	T.N.	West Bengal	Delhi	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		

CAPACITY EXPANSION

New diploma and Post-Diploma Courses (Different types)	16	2	17	7	62	12	53	19	17	
New Coed Polytechnics	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	2	1	
Community Polytechnics	6	5	.	.	26	7	.	7	3	
Residential Polytechnics and Wings for Women	2	1	1	.	7	3	.	2	.	
Hostel for Boys/Women	3183	240	1555	510	1800	570	1200	2515	60	
Faculty/Staff Houses	279	.	366	138	200	175	80	562	40	
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT										
Modernising Labs and Workshops (No. of Polys)	36	8	12	4	43	14	36	30	8	
Computer Centres	56	9	16	5	52	12	25	10	3	
Introduction of Flexibility (Multipoint Entry & Credit System)	5	7	1	1	7	1	10	1	2	

Components	A.P	Assam	Haryana	H.P	Maharashtra	Punjab	T.N.	West Bengal	Delhi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Learning Resources User & Development Centre	3	10	16	6	63	·	56	35	10
Additional Faculty Members	290	46	296	47	282	357	359	249	160
Faculty Development (No. of Teachers Trained)									
EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT									
a) Key Staff for state PIU/Directorate /SBTE/CPC	27	10	44	18	59	25	67	37	14
b) Industry-Institute Interaction Cells	57	9	17	6	28	20	56	35	10
c) Autonomous Polyts	5	·	·	·	1	7	1	10	2
d) Maintenance Cells	12	9	17	5	55	13	56	35	6

Preservatives and Food Additives for Environment Friendly Products

26. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4125 on August 4, 1992 and state:

(a) whether standards have since been prescribed by the Technical Committee to examine the presence of artificial colours and flavours, deleterious to human health in the Preservatives and Food Additives for Environment Friendly Products; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ban or cut down the use of these artificial colours and flavours which do not have any food value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Technical Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board.

[Translation]

Procurement of Wagons

27. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal transported by rail wagons from April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1992;

(b) the number of wagons used for transportation of this coal;

(c) the number of wagons made available each for power, cement iron, fertilizer, industries, railways and brick kilns separately;

(d) the mode for determination of priority for making wagons available to various institutes, industries and the time when this system was prescribed; and

(e) the number of wagons required for transportation of coal in the country and the requirement of wagons fulfilled by the railways and the time by which the shortage is expected to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total quantity of coal transported by rail from 1st April, 1991 to 31st March, 1992 was 151.3 million tonnes.

(b) 17669 four wheeler wagons approx. per day.

(c) The detail of loading is as under:-

(Daily average Four Wheeler wagons)

Power House	10211
Cement	917
<i>(Steel Plants/Washery)</i>	
Iron	3387
Fertilizer	275
Railways	524
BRK	209
Others	2146
TOTAL:	17669

(d) The targets for loading of coal are decided by the Planning Commission keeping in view the availability of coal and rail transport capacity. Coal is supplied to Power houses, steel plants, fertilizer and Cement industries on priority and after meeting the demand of core sectors the balance coal is distributed amongst the other non-core sector consumers equitably.

(e) For the year 1992-93 the target is 157.00 million tonnes of revenue earning coal requiring loading of approximately 18,700 four wheeler wagons per day. Railways expect to achieve this target.

[English]

New Train between Bombay and Nasik

28. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains started between Bombay and Nasik (CR) during last three years;

(b) whether there is a great demand to start a new train between these stations;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) : Nil.

(b) Representations have been received in this regard.

(c) 19 pairs of trains running between Bombay and various points serve Nasik Road. 4247/ 4248 Bombay VT-Varanasi Express an additional train was introduced on 10.4.91. In addition, the frequency of 1005/1006 Vidarbha Express was increased from 4 days a week to daily w.e.f. 2.10.92. These trains provide adequate service between Bombay VT and Nasik Road. However, no train running exclusively between Bombay VT and Nasik Road has been introduced due to operational constraints.

Allocation to Universities

29. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state University-wise total budget allocations by the Union Government during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (KUMARI SEJJA): According to the information furnished by UGC, the commission does not allocate grants to eligible Universities on a year to year basis but for a five year plan period. A statement showing the total development grants allocated to various eligible Universities during the 7th Plan and 8th Plan periods is attached.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	University	Total Allocation during VIII Plan for General Dev.		Total Allocation during VIII Plan for General Dev.
		1	2	3	4
Assam	Dibrughat	185.61	125.00	125.00
	Gauhati	157.76	135.00	
Bihar	Bhagalpur	198.37	105.00	
	Bihar	171.70	105.00	
K.D.S. Sanskrit	K.D.S. Sanskrit	76.62	57.00	
	Magadh	171.00	105.00	
U.P.	Patna	180.50	130.00	
	Ranchi	235.42	130.00	
U.P.	L.N. Mithila	75.00	35.00	
	Agra	163.34	87.00	

State	University	Total Allocation during VII		Total Allocation during VIII Plan for General Dev.
		1	2	
AMU		543.01	721.00	
Allahabad		220.65	195.00	
B.H.U		451.48	1100.00	
Kanpur		109.62	55.00	
Kashi Vidyapith		67.00	68.00	
Meerut		207.94	140.00	
Gathwali		193.80	100.00	
Roorkee		165.80	110.00	
Sampurnanand Sanskriti		72.00	56.00	
Kumaun		182.50	105.00	
Lucknow		160.69	145.00	
Gorakhpur		138.90	135.00	

State	University	Total Allocation during VII Plan for General Dev.		Total Allocation during VIII Plan for General Dev.	
		1	2	3	4
Haryana	M.D. Univ.	166.00	143.00		
	Kurukshetra	199.20	145.00		
Orissa	Sambalpur	176.26	122.00		
	Ulka	144.21	138.00		
	Berhampur	139.49	123.00		
	J.S. Vishwavidyalaya	30.00	65.00		
Delhi		799.00	1285.00		
	J.N.U.	1879.00	1235.00		
	Jamia Millia Islamia	255.73	1057.00		
	IGNOU	4400.00	6000.00		
Meghalaya	NEHU	1756.02	1640.00		
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	1029.00	1016.00		
W.B.	Burwan	179.43	105.00		

State	University
1	2
	Calcutta
	Jadavpur
	Kalyani
	North Bengal
	Ranbindra Bharti
	Vidya Sagar
	Viswa Bharati
Tripura	Tripura
Manipur	Manipur
J & K	Jammu
	Kashmir
Punjab	Guru Nanak Dev
	Punjab

Total Allocation during VII
Plan for General Dev.

3

152.10

213.50

174.80

204.69

142.30

30.00

546.00

74.00

175.84

118.51

268.50

161.38

125.00

Total Allocation during VIII
Plan for General Dev.

4

145.00

137.00

105.00

130.00

105.00

80.00

800.00

136.00

145.00

122.00

125.00

115.00

135.00

State	University	Total Allocation during VII Plan for General Dev.	Total Allocation during VIII Plan for General Dev.		
			1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Punjabi	125.00	130.00		
	Jodhpur	196.11	130.00		
	M.L. Sukhadia	105.85	115.00		
	Rajasthan	226.30	140.00		
H.P.	Himachal Pradesh	125.00	140.00		
Karnataka	Bangalore	209.45	125.00		
	Gulbarga	151.05	115.00		
	Karnataka	196.00	135.00		
	Mangalore	153.00	115.00		
	Mysore	193.05	142.50		
Kerala	Calicut	175.56	120.00		
	Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Technology	165.14	115.00		

State

University

1

2

Mahatma Gandhi

Kerala

Kuvempu

Maharashtra

Marathwada

Shivaji

Nagpur

Ponna

S.N.D.T. Woman's

Bombay

Amravati

NOVEMBER 24, 1992

**Total Allocation during VII
Plan for General Dev.**

3

4

79.00 95.00

192.25 140.00

An allocation of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was made to the University for 7th Plan as the University was declared partially fit by the Commission and as the University has not so far been declared fit to receive assistance under Section 12 B of the UGC Act so no allocation has been made for the 8th Plan.

175.00 135.00

160.00 110.00

160.00 110.00

177.00 137.00

145.00 135.00

175.00 135.00

100.00

State	University	Total Allocation during VII Plan for General Dev.		Total Allocation during VIII Plan for General Dev.	
		1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Madras	177.00	155.00		
	Anna	75.00	90.00		
	Mother Teresa's	20.00	65.00		
	Tamil	100.00	105.00		
	Madurai Kamaraj	157.00	130.00		
	Bharathiar	140.00	108.50		
	Bharatidasan	106.00	115.00		
	Allappa	122.00	85.00		
	Annamalai	182.00	132.00		
	Andhra	108.00	169.75		
	Andhra Open (Dr. Ambedkar)		80.00		
	Hyderabad	926.52	988.00		

<i>State</i>	<i>University</i>
1	2
	Kakatiya
	Nagarjuna
	Osmania
	Sri Krishnadeveraya
	Sri Padmavathi Mahila
	Shri Venkateswara
	Telugu
Madhya Pradesh	Awadesh Pratap Singh
	Barakatullah
	Devi Ahilya
	Indira Kala Sangit
	Jiwaji
	Guru Ghasidas

NOVEMBER 24, 1992

**Total Allocation during VII
Plan for General Dev.**

3

121.31

4

124.31

113.00

145.25

135.00

132.39

110.00

91.92

90.00

161.09

217.00

10.00

65.00

140.28

85.00

184.98

106.00

153.30

85.00

98.15

55.00

132.00

84.00

49.50

82.00

State	University	Total Allocation during VII Plan for General Dev.	Total Allocation during VIII Plan for General Dev.
1	2	3	4
	Dr. H.S. Gour	261.45	82.00
Rani Durgavati		158.96	133.00
Ravi Shankar		139.14	85.00
Vikram		175.050	110.00
Gujarat	Sardar Patel	155.91	120.00
	Saurashtra	166.73	125.00
	South Gujarat	196.50	124.00
	Bhavnagar	50.00	90.00
	Gujarat	205.51	140.00
	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	202.80	140.00
	Goa	155.91	120.00

Car Shed at Panskura

30, SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Minister has taken a decision to set up a carshed (EMU Coaches) at Panskura Railway station on South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its employment potentiality (direct and indirect)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of setting up of an EMU car Shed at Panskura at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.19 crores is in progress and expected to be completed by 1994. Additional facilities have also been sanctioned in this shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.05 crores in the current

year. It is not possible to estimate the direct employment potential at this stage as the staff rendered surplus on South Eastern Railway would be redeployed to meet maintenance and operational requirements. Regarding indirect employment potential it is difficult to estimate.

Per Capita Expenditure on Education

31. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the per capita budgeted expenditure on education during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92; State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT*(Figures in Rupees)*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	1969-90	1970-91	1971-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162.74	163.35	184.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	441.87	340.00	426.44
3.	Assam	156.00	181.21	213.19
4.	Bihar	126.59	138.02	147.48
5.	Goa	462.66	535.41	565.42
6.	Gujarat	186.49	208.44	221.16
7.	Haryana	190.80	179.35	200.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	349.90	373.15	439.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	190.80	179.35	200.59
10.	Karnataka	162.77	190.57	215.55
11.	Kerala	232.85	235.46	296.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	113.91	120.39	114.74

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	206.92	187.01	211.45
14.	Manipur	311.50	357.14	596.28
15.	Meghalaya	328.47	321.72	378.67
16.	Mizoram	510.85	553.14	596.28
17.	Nagaland	373.90	346.00	465.75
18.	Odisha	153.39	160.29	172.44
19.	Punjab	259.82	236.24	289.24
20.	Rajasthan	155.33	174.38	199.77
21.	Sikkim	545.50	570.50	673.75
22.	Tamil Nadu	165.77	173.33	225.89
23.	Tripura	372.64	398.03	411.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	145.91	115.61	133.91

S.I.No.	State/Union Territory	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	150.14	233.17	251.77
26.	A & N Islands	521.00	589.66	619.00
27.	Chandigarh	498.42	686.66	767.00
28.	D & N Haveli	275.00	302.00	423.00
29.	Daman & Diu	383.00	415.00	494.00
30.	Delhi	260.86	286.47	335.00
31.	Lakshadweep	730.00	766.00	878.00
32.	Pondicherry	414.85	440.75	472.12
Total (All India)		167.24	173.65	198.82

Source : Budget documents of Education Deptts. 1990-91 & 1991-92.

**Alleged fund Raisisng by Nehru
Homeopathic Medical College Delhi**

32. SHRI MANORAJAN SUR: Will the Minister of HELATHANDFAMILYWELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned Fund reassign drive stirs hornet's nest appearing the Indian Express dated Septmener 1,1992:

(b) if so, whether the Governement has probed into the alleged irregularities in the collection of money for the silver jubilees celebration of the Nehru Homeopathic Medical college;

(c) if so, the details thereof : and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is being inquired into by the Delhi Administration thorough, their Vigilance Department since allegations are against the Principal of Nehru Homeopathic Medical College (NHMC) and Director Health Services, who are under the administrative control of Delhi Administration.

[Translation]

**Economy Meahures to Reduce
Expenditure**

33 SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the economy measures taken by the his Ministry to reduce the expenditure; and

(b) the amount so saved during 1991-92 by adopting these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). As a result of various economy measures adopted on the use of telephones, staff cars, printed materials travels and tours etc., and also due to close monitoring of expenditure, a sum of about Rs. 51. 00 lakhs has been saved during 1991-92 against the budgetary provisions.

Rail Link from Pratapganj to Biropur

34. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a project for construction of railway line from Pratapganj to Birpur in North-Eastern Railway:

(b) if so, the details of the work completed so far on this project; and

(c) the details of the plan and time schedule fixed for its execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Diversion of forest land

35 DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have initiated an inquiry into the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes during 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the findings of the inquiry, and

(c) The action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No Sir.

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

[English]

Computers on Railways

36. SHRIDHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to introduce computers in different sectors of the railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and name of those sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details and names of the sectors in which the computers have been/are being introduced on Indian Railways are as under:

(i) Passengers Reservation:

Computerised reservation systems have been installed in 34 major cities covering about 69% of the total reservation workload on Indian Railways. Extension of the scheme to about 20 more towns has been approved.

(ii) Freight operations:

It is planned to computerise Freight

Operations on Indian Railways. Work has commenced on Northern Railway.

(iii) Preparation of Railway Receipts:

Work on six stations is in progress. Work on 10 more loading points has been approved.

(iv) Office Management:

Personnel Computers are being used in various department of Indian Railways.

(v) Personnel & Financial management:

work has been implicated/under implementation

27. Divisions. Work in respect of 7 more Divisions has been approved.

(vi) Workshop Management:

The scheme has been implemented in 14 Workshops and further extension of this facilities in three more Workshops has been approved.

(vii) Inventory control & Purchase Functions:

The scheme has been implemented in 18 Stores Depots and further extension at three more Stores Depots has been approved.

(viii) Unreserved Ticketing Enquiry

Computerisation of ticketing has been implemented under implementation in New Delhi and its extension to three more cities has been approved.

(ix) Global Enquiry (Itinerary Planning):

The scheme has been implemented/

under implantation in Delhi and further extension of the scheme at 15 more locations has been approved.

(x) Claims information:

The scheme has been implemented/under implementation in 4 Railway Headquarters and its extension 2 more Railway Headquarters is approved.

(xi) Hospital Information Mangement:

The scheme has been implemnted / under implementation in 5 Railway Hospitals

[Translation]

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes

37 SHRILALITORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No.4262 on March 24, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding names of voluntary organisation engaged in implementing various health programmes and amount of financial assistance provided to such Organisation since 1989 has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) : The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Monuments in Bihar

38. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) the number of historical monuments in Bihar which are under the control of the Archaeological survey of India;

(b) the amount if allocation made for the maintenance and protection of these monuments during 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(c) the steps being taken for providing more funds for this purpose and also for providing all necessary facilities at these monuments to make them attractive tourist centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (KUMARISEJJA): (a) The number of centrally protected monuments sites under the Archaeological Survey of India, in the state of Bihar are 77.

(b) The expenditure incurred for the maintenance and conservation of the centrally protected monuments/ sites in the state of Bihar, during the year 1991-92 is Rs. 48,39,141/- while the allocation for the year 1992-93 is Rs. 23,42,000/-

(c) As far as the maintenance & conservation of the centrally protected monuments are concerned, funds are provided as per their actual needs and priorities.

[English]

Encroachment on protected monuments

39. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 2064 on July 21, 1992 and state:

(a) the names and places of monuments form where encroachment on the protected monuments or the land attached thereto has been reported:

(b) the dates of receipt of the reports by the circle concerned and the date and nature of the action taken;

(c) whether the protected monuments come within the purview of public premises (vacation of illegal occupation act); and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking prompt action for vacation of adverse occupation as soon as it comes to notice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (KUMARI SEJJA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) protected monuments which are Government owned come within the purview of the public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

(d) Velay is caused due to procedural formalities, lack of necessary help from local police and various legal injunctions.

Quota of Rice to Kerala

40. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase the quota of rice to Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the present quota, quantities of increase and special quota, if any, that will be provided to the State;

(c) whether the quota of rice as

demanded by the Kerala Government is likely to be provided; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). The quota of rice for Kerala was increased from 1,42,500 tonnes to 1,50,000 tonnes in September, 1991. An ad-hoc additional of 15,000 tones of rice each in the months of December, 1991 and January, 1992 was made subject to adjustment from November, 1992. An across the board cut of 10% on rice allocation for the months of November and December, 1992 for most of the States/UTs has been applied and the allocation of rice to Kerala has been made at the level of 1,35,000 tonnes. However, on the request of Kerala Government, a special quota of 2,000 tonnes of rice was released in November, 1992 for flood affected families and the adjustment of 30,000 tonnes of rice given earlier has been deferred for the time being. In view of the fact that only a small fraction of total production is procured for the Central Pool by way of price support operations for paddy and levy on millers, it is not possible to meet the cent per cent demands of States/UTs, including Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Restoration of Train Bombay and Bhusawal

41. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger train between Bombay and Bhusawal stations of Central Railway has since been withdrawn for the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the train is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c), Consequent upon conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad Meter Gauge section into Broad Gauge, train services in the area have been re-organised. 1351/1352 train earlier running between Bombay and Bhusawal has been extended upto Aurangabad from February, 1992 by curtailing its run between Manmad and Bhusaval.

As an alternative measure, 1381/1382 Manmad-Bhusaval shuttle has been introduced from February '92 for the convenience of the passengers. This train provides connection to 1003/1004 (old no.1351/1352) Bombay- Manmad - Aurangabad Passenger train in both directions at manmad. In view of this there is no proposal to restore its run between Manmad and Bhusaval.

Shahjahanpur-Khatar Railway Line

42. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meter-gauge Railway line between Shahjahanpur and Khatar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time upto which the said line was in operation;

(c) the reasons for dismantling that line;

(d) whether the Government propose to lay the railway line afresh on this route and restart the trains;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Constraint of resources.

[English]

Road overbridge Near Solapur

43. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADULA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether final approval has been given for construction of Kambar Talab road over-bridge near solapur on National Highway No. 13;

(b) if so, the total cost likely to be incurred thereon and the proportionate share of the Government of Maharashtra and the Railways;

(c) whether his Ministry have released their proportionate share; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and likely time by the which the share is to be released by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Proposal of State Government for widening the existing Road overbridge at Kambar Talab at Km. 456/11-12 on Solapur-Bijapur National Highway No. 13 has been approved.

(b) total cost of this widening will be

approximately 121 lakhs to be borne fully by the State Government as per rules.

premises on certification by Station Master concerned.

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

[English]

[Translation]

Medical Facilities for Coolies

44. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coolies are provided with lodging and medical facilities at the railway stations;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government propose to extend the said facilities to coolies in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The licensed porters are entitled to avail of the facilities provided in the second class waiting hall at railway stations. Separate rest shelter for them have also been provided at stations where their number is considerable and other facilities are by and large inadequate. These facilities are reviewed from time to time and provision /augmentation of the same is undertaken subject to availability of funds.

The Licensed porters are eligible for free medical treatment as out-door patient to self only at Railway hospitals/ dispensaries. They are also given free in-door medical treatment in Railway hospitals/ dispensaries in case of grievous injury to them while carrying passengers' luggage in the railway

New Insecticides for the Control of Malaria

45. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) the name of new insecticides used for the control of Malaria;

(b) whether these insecticides are indigenously manufactured;

(c) if not, the countries from where these are imported and steps proposed to be taken to produce such insecticides in country;

(d) whether these insecticides can be used only in some selected areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating quantity of such insecticides supplied to States during 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No new insecticides are being used for the control of Malaria.

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

[Translation]

Freight Traffic Performance

46. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHILIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GUATAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of freight traffic carried by the Railways during the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) whether this performance is below the target fixed for the purpose; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost the performance in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). During first six months of current financial year 165.52 millions tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic was loaded. This is barely 0.14% less than the target.

(c) Some of the steps being taken to improve the freight loading are:

- (i) improving the mobility of wagons by intensive monitoring;
- (ii) reducing the number of ineffective wagons; and
- (iii) improving the utilisation of engines.

Promotion and Development of Languages

47. SHRIMATI DIPAKA H. TOPIWALA: SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

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

(a) the amount spent on the promotion and development of Hindi during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount spent on the promotion and development of languages, other than Hindi during the above period; and

(c) the amount allocated for development of various languages during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SEJJA): (a) to (c): The details of Plan expenditure on development of Hindi and other Languages during the Seventh Plan and amount allocated for development of these languages during 1992-93 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Language	Expenditure during the 7th plan	Allocation for 1992-93
Hindi	26.93	5.19
Modern Indian languages	6.72	3.05
English	2.23	0.72
Sanskrit & other		
classical Languages	13.80	3.74

ECO - Task Force

48. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHADURI: Will the Minister of

ENVIRONMENT & FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

approved certain proposals for creating Ecological Task Force particularly in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). In the Mussoorie hills of Uttar Pradesh, an Eco-Task Force, consisting of 243 ex-service personnel, is already operational since 1985. There is no proposal to establish any additional Eco-Task Force in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

Pollution Cases

49. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecution filed under the Air and Water Pollution Control Acts during the last one year, State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases where the decisions have gone against and in favour of the Pollution Control Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSITRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM):

(a) The number of prosecution filed by the State Pollution Control Boards under the Air and Water Pollution Control Acts during the last one year (from 1st July, 1991 to 30th June, 1992), Statewise (including Union Territories) are as follows:

Sl.No	Name of the Pollution Control Boards	Prosecution filed under			Total cases under both Acts.
		Water Act	Air Act	Water Act	
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	3	5
2	Assam	-	-	4	11
3	Bihar	4	7	18	365
4	Goa	-	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	347	-	10	-
6	Haryana	110	-	75	185
7	Himachal Pradesh	7	-	8	10
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
9	Karnataka	10	-	2	12
10	Kerala	-	-	-	-
11	Maharashtra	45	-	15	60
12	Madhya Pradesh	11	-	13	24

Sl. No	Name of the Pollution Control Boards	Prosecution filed under		Total cases under both Acts.
		Water Act	Air Act	
1		2	3	5

13. Meghalaya
14. Manipur
15. Orissa
16. Punjab
17. Rajasthan
18. Sikkim
19. Tamil Nadu
20. Tripura
21. Uttar pradesh
22. West Bengal
23. Mizoram

Sl.No	Name of the Pollution Control Boards	Prosecution filed under		Total cases under both Acts.
		Water Act	Air Act	
1		2	3	4
				5

Union Territory

1. Chandigarh
2. D & N Haveli
3. Daman & Diu
4. Delhi
5. Lakshadweep
6. Pondicherry
7. A & N Island

Total	565	177	742

(b) Total Number of cases where the decisions have gone against and in favour of the Pollution Control Boards during the last one year are as follows:

No. of decisions	The number of decision gone		The number of decision gone		
	In favour of Pollution Control Boards	Against Pollution Control Boards	No. of decisions	In Favour of Pollution Control Boards	Against Pollution Control Boards
1	2	3	4	5	6
219	149	70	83	55	28

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

Consultation with CGHS Specialist

50. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

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

(a) Whether there are some rules specifying any salary restriction for direct consultation with CGHS specialist;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaint during the current year regarding refusal of appointment to a patient despite being covered by the rules; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that rules are followed by the Specialists strictly.

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Officers drawing basic pay of Rs. 4,000/- and above per month are entitled for direct consultation with CGHS Specialists.

(c) No Such complaint has been received by the Government.

(d) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Leprosy Patients

51. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

(a) the number of leprosy patients during the last three years, State wise;

(b) whether there has been an increased in such patients during October, 1991 to October, 1992;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the treatment and rehabilitation of such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for treatment including rehabilitation of such patients are as under:

i) early detection of cases

ii) creation of community awareness about curability of leprosy.

iii) provision of Multi Drug Therapy to leprosy patients.

iv) medical rehabilitation of cured leprosy persons, and

v) provision of footwear for needy patients.

STATEMENT

Number of Leprosy patients on record as on March, 1990, March, 1991 and March, 1992.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of leprosy patients as on March, 90	No. of leprosy patients as on March, 91	No. of leprosy patients as on March, 92
1	2	3	4	5

1.	Andhra Pradesh	269791	214235	153238
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1249	1305	1207
3.	Assam	18904	18766	18589
4.	Bihar	466337	462710	355514
5.	Goa	1677	1228	1033
6.	Gujarat	37576	24901	17874
7.	Haryana	1344	1282	762
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4318	3957	3857
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3944	6356	6317
10.	Karnataka	95879	72071	55595
11.	Kerala	68560	52474	39143

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of leprosy patients as on March, 90</i>
1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	168821
13.	Maharashtra	195246
14.	Manipur	1377
15.	Meghalaya	1401
16.	Mizoram	383
17.	Nagaland	2007
18.	Orissa	178497
19.	Punjab	3477
20.	Rajasthan	17184
21.	Sikkim	330
22.	Tamil Nadu	361653
23.	Tripura	2942
24.	Uttar Pradesh	352637

No. of leprosy patients as on March, 91	No. of leprosy patients as on March, 92
4	5
159850	151488
166619	118870
1394	1391
1394	1391
311	257
2049	2138
157621	144536
3325	3206
15357	15261
368	412
207116	118197
2706	1655
361568	272059

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of leprosy patient as on March, 90</i>
1	2	3
25.	West Bengal	287898
26.	A & N Islands	1237
27.	Chandigarh	797
28.	D & N Haveli	342
29.	Daman & Diu	199
30.	Delhi	3985
31.	Lakshadweep	103
32.	Pondicherry	1221
Total		2553396

No. of leprosy patients as on March, 91	No. of leprosy patients as on March, 92
4	5
203852	202255
1280	991
936	1121
316	343
240	242
1368	3476
159	73
1962	1734
2149047	1694139

Computers on Railways

52. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether saifdarjung hospital has been purchasing intravenous fluids at higher rates from outside agencies rather than from the Government owned medical store depot;

(b) if so, the number of units of TV fluids purchased from Government agencies and private agencies separately during the last three years and financial loss suffered by the hospital as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government have inquired into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken against the persons found guilty; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the financial loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railways Overbridges

53. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: SHRI SUKHENDU KHAN: SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of confirmed proposals received from State Governments during the last one year for construction of railway overbridges, Statewise;

(b) the locations where construction of over-bridges has been approved, Statewise;

(c) the name of places where construction of overbridges has been completed during the last year State-wise; and

(d) the total expenditure to be incurred by the Government during this year on those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a)

1.	Andra Pradesh	2
2.	Karnataka	3
3.	Rajasthan	1
4.	Tamil Nadu	2
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1
6.	West Bengal	5

(b) Proposals approved are as under:

Locations	State
Lake Garden (Calcutta)	
Ballygauge at Bondel	
Gate	Bengal
Ullundurpet-Meppul	
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
Bangalore East	
(Bayyappanahalli)	Karnataka
Yelahanka	
Whetefield	
Kazipet Yard	Andhra Pradesh
Ringus	Rajasthan
Mau	Uttar Pradesh

(c) Road over-bridges have been completed at the following places.

1. Pendurthi	Andhra Pradesh
2. Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
3. Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
4. Karnal	Haryana
5. Ludhiana	Punjab
6. Tughlakabad	(Delhi UT)
7. Srirampur	West Bengal
8. Jadavpur	West Bengal
9. Wardha East	Maharashtra

(d) Rs. 2. 10 Crores.

New Train between Bombay and Ahmedabad

54. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHILIA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to run new trains on Bombay-Ahmedabad-Rajkot line in Gujarat specially keeping in view the steep increase in the passenger traffic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Alleged Resale of Disposable Syringes

55. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

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

(a) whether any case of resale and reuse of desposable syringes has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that disposable syringes may be used only once in Hospitals and not resold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. In order to ensure that the disposable syringes are not reused, these are destroyed after single use.

Shortage of books in libraries of Delhi University

56. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of books and periodicals in libraries of Delhi University especially in South Campus which is adversely affecting the teaching and research work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has reduced the grants provided to University for libraries;

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

(e) the measures cintemplated by the Union Government to remove the paucity of funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (KUMARI SEIJA): (a) and (b). The University of Delhi has reported that there is some shortage of books and periodicals in their libraries due to increase in prices and general finacial crunch.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) does not arise.

(e) During the 7th Plan period UGC had privedid grant of Rs. 55 lakh to the University of Delhi for purcchase of books and journals including Rs. 12 lakh for its South Campus. During the 8th Plan period grant allocated to the Univeisity for this purpose is Rs. 140 lakh out of which Rs. 40 lakh is meant for its South Camous. Hence, the finacial assistance for purchase of books and journals by the Unviersity of Delhi has considerably been enhanced.

Adult Education

57. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new scheme has been formulated after effecting radical changes in the existing scheme of adult education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of districts selected for implementation of this new scheme; and
- (d) the contribution of social organisation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND MINISTRY OF CULTURE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (KUMARI SEIJA): (a) to (d). The sucessful completion of Total Literacy Capaign (TIC) in district Ernakulam (in Kerala) has led to the acceptance of the TLC as the most important, time-bound and cost-effective strategy for eradication of illiteracy in the target age group of 15-35. This has been developed in preference to the earlier centre-based strategy impleted through paid instructors. In contrast with the earlier programme, the TLC is entirely based on a spirit of voluntarism.

The TLC is implemented in the campaign mode involving a mass mobilisation of all sections of the society in the cause of literacy through appropriate environment building activities. The Zilla Saksharata Saflnitis (Z. S.S., or the District Literacy Societies) are specially constituted and got registered under the district Collectors to implement the programme. Besides the task-specific sub-

committee of ZSS, popular Committees are also constituted at all levels from the district down to the village panchayats.

The initisal acivity of environment building is closely followed by a door-to-door literacy survey during which potential learners as well as volunteers are identified.

Suitable primers are developed through the State Resource Centres, in accordance with the pedagogic technique of Improved Pace and Content of Learing (IPCL) and primer-specific training is provided to the Resource Persons, Master Trainers and Volunteer Instructors.

Two activities, namely environment building as well as monitoring and internal evaluation, are continued through the teaching/learing acivity which accounts for a total of 200 hours spread over a period of 6 months. An external impact/s ummative evaluation is made at the conclusion of the teaching. The TLCs are followed by Post literacy Programme to mop up the left-over illiterates and to consoliatate the gains of literacy acquired during TLC, and to enable the neo-literates to develop abilaties for self-lemling.

The TILCs are implemented thorough direct funding to ZSS by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 2:1.

As of 8.9.10.1992, as many as 118 projects have been approved all over the country, covering 178 districts either fully or partially.

Local contributions (usually in kind) are mobilised to a limited extent for purpose of environment building, lighting in literacy centres etc. The TLC strategy provides for full and participative involvement of social organisations and Voluntary Agencies in the implementation.

**Impovement of Education in School in
Delhi**

59. SHRI KALKA DAS:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on July 14, 1992 and state the details of the steps taken proposed to be taken to improve the performance of education in government schools run by Delhi Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (KUMARI SEIJA): Delhi Administration has taken the following measurs:-

1. Besides filling up the vacant posts of various categorr subject-teachers, 3 tier training of content upgradation for PGT's teching class X and XII has been organised during summer vaction.

2. Sample papers in each subject set by experts were got printed and are being distributed.

3. Pre-board tests are being held to make the students familiar with the changed examination pattern of the CBSE. These pre-board examination are being montored and evaluated so that corrective teaching is being carried out.

4. Recruitment at TGT level is made according to the amended recruitment rules with a view that at secondary level also specialised teaching in subjects like English, Maths and Science is imparted.

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5. Special inspection are being held specilly of those schools where the pass ecentage was comparatively low.

6. The content of training for Principal has been reconstituted and in-service training has been given to the Principals also besides subject teachers.

7. Common papers for class VIII, IX and XI are to be distributed to maintain the common standard of schools and to detain the students ate lower level. Such home examination papers will be set on the stple and pattern of the Board.

**C.G.H.S Facilities to Retired
Government Servants**

60. SHRI B. DEVARJAN: Will the Minister of HELATHANDFAMILYWELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are constemplating to open separate centres for getting medines and provided priority in medical facilities like visit to doctors out of turn for the retired Central Government employees keeping in view of their advanced age and feeble health;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTYR OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHIAMTI D.K.. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). There is no proposl to open separate centes for issueing medicanes to Retired Government Servants due to financie constraints. However, instuctions have alre-ady been issued to examining the Pensioners of the age of 60 and above out of turn and medicines may be issued to them upto one month in case of those suffering from phronic ailmetns.

Barkakana-Ranchi-Giridih Rail Link

61. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted a survey for construction of Railway line on Barkakana-Ranchi-Giridih section;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Results of survey are:

Kms, 190

Cost: Rs. 3335 crores

Rate of return: Negative.

(c) The proposal was sent to Planning Commission on consideration of developments of backward areas. However planning Commission did not agree owing to acute Financial constraint, negative return and the availability of good road network in the area.

[English]

Refund Cases of Tickets

62. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS K. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of cases of refund to Railway tickets pending for the last two years with each railways, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): No case of refund of railway tickets duly registered with the railways, is pending for last two years with any Zonal Railway.

[Translation]

Manufacturing of Electric Edgines

63. SHIRRAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate yearly requirement of the electric engines in the country;

(b) the number of the electric engines being manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited every year;

(c) whether the electric engines being manufactured in the country are enough to meet the requirement of the country; and

(d) if not the details of the steps being taken in order to increase the manufacturing capacity of electric engines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) About 180 locomotive have been estimated as annual requirement in the Eighth Plan (1991-97) which includes locomotives on replacement account and Some cushion for traffic fluctuation

(b) An order for 35 electric locomotives was placed on BHEL. They have supplied locos as under:

1988-89 - 5 Nos

1989-90 - 6 Nos.

1990-91 - 5 Nos.

1991-92 - 19 Nos.

35 Nos.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) (i) A work has already been sanctioned for increasing the manufacturing capacity of electric engines at CLW to the level of 150 locomotives per year. This capacity is expected to be achieved by the production year 1996-97.

(ii) In addition BHEL can also manufacture 20 to 25 electric engines per year.

[*English*]

Incentives for small family norms

64. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will THE Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have contemplated some fresh steps recently to promote small family norms in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives and disincentives proposed to be enforced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The promote small family norm in the country and to impart new dynamics to the Family Welfare Programme, an Action Plan has been evolved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and is being operationalised. The Action Plan highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and to obtain the willing participation of all sections of the society. Its key features include, (1) improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, (2) differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per the

1981 Census). (3) developing a mechanism to make available funds to States/UTs on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate, (4) increasing the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, (5) introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives, (6) strengthening family welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets, (7) revitalising training activities of medical-paramedical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counseling aspect, (8) sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care. (9) reorientation of information education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issue and interpersonal communication, (10) involving voluntary and non-governmental organisation in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, (11) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/UTs and (12) evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanism at the national, state and district levels,

(c) A package of incentives/disincentives formulated by this Department has been referred to the NDC Committee on population and their report is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Doubling of Lines in Bihar

65. SHRI SIBHU SOREN: SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of doubling of meter gauge and narrow gauge railway lines in Bihar is held up for the last five years'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

details of the schemes relating to development of old railway lines implemented so far by the government since January, 1990 and

(c) the names of schemes on which construction work could not be started due to lack of funds in spite of acceptance of estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Smuggling of Skins/horns

66. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH
HOODA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HOLDYA
GAVIT:

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

(a) the details of consignments of animals and reptiles skin/horns etc. seized in the country during the last six months;

(b) the number of the persons arrested in the connection;

(c) whether smuggling of animal skins/horns has increased during the said period; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) the steps taken to safeguard against smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife products include:

(i) Hunting of endangered species and trade on articles made out of such species has been banned under the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof has been banned under the provisions of the Convention International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(iii) Central Wildlife Division, through its Regional Deputy Directors and Assistant Director (Wildlife) Preservation monitors the wildlife trade and checks the export consignments of wildlife products to ensure that not prohibited item is exported.

(iv) State Government have plan programmes for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.

(v) Special schemes for protection and

conservation of tigers, elephants and rhinos are being implemented.

(vi) Close coordination is maintained with the Police at State level and with Customs Department, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Investigation, Coast Guards and Army at Government of India level regarding anti-poaching measures.

(vii) A system of cash rewards has been introduced for getting intelligence about poachers and illegal traders.

Train accident at Kardimal Nagar Station

67. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a train accident took place on September 3, 1992 at Karodimal Nagar Station on the border of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main cause of this accident;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured and the loss of railway property therein;

(d) the preventive measures taken to reduce such accidents in future; and

(e) the details of the compensation given to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On 4. 9. 92 at

about 00.20 hrs, while 322 Dn. Nagpur Tatanagar Passenger trains was entering Karodimal Nagar station of Bilaspur division on Jharsuguda - Bilaspur, BG/DL/Electricitified section via Dn. Loop line, the passenger train side collided against last vehicle of Dn. BRN/DGC Spe. Goods train which was standing on the Dn. Main line resulting in derailment of 3 bogies which capsized, blocking both Up and Dn. lines.

according to the provisional findings of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, south Eastern Circle, Calcutta the cause of accident was due to non-clearance of Fouling Mark by Dn. BRN/NGC Goods Spe. train.

(c) 40 persons were killed and 45 injured.

The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at Rs. 25, 80, 000/-

(d) Instructions have been issued that track circuits between Fouling Mark to Block Section limit, board should be provided on priority where any of the following conditions exist:-

(i) Visibility of the portion between Fouling Mark to Block Section limit is obscured from the place of operation; or

(ii) Frequent shunting involving main line takes place, or

(iii) Advanced starter is placed at a distance of full train length beyond the trailing points.

(e) No compensation claim against this accident has so far been preferred.

[Translation]

Religious Places under ASI

68. SHRISURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of temples, mosques, gurdwaras and other religious places where the work of Archaeological

survey of India was undertaken during 1991-92;

(b) whether the Archaeological Department have occupied some religious places unauthorisedly; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (KUMARI SEJJA): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India, normally maintains, conserves and preserves the centrally protected monuments on the basis of their actual conservation needs and priorities and not on the bases of their religious affiliations.

Besides, in many cases, religious holdings form part of non-religious monumental complexes, as such, it is not possible to provide the specific information that is called for.

(b) No portion of a protected monument, under active religious use is under unauthorised occupation of A.S.I.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

. Upgradation of J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur

69. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR DANGWAR:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for upgradation of J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur as Regional

Cancer Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to upgrade other cancer hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). With reference to a letter sent by this Ministry to the State Governments inviting proposals for district projects for prevention and early detection of cancer under the National Cancer Control Programme, Government of Uttar Pradesh sent a proposal in August, 1991 requesting for financial assistance for upgradation of the J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur into a Regional Cancer Institute. A reply was sent to the State Government in October, 1991 reiterating our earlier request for submission of proposals for district projects as per the approved scheme under National Cancer Control Programme.

(c) This Ministry provides grant-in-aid to Regional Cancer Centres for their development. Also, financial assistance is provided for development of Oncology Wings in selected Medical Colleges/hospitals to fill up geographical gaps in the availability of cancer treatment facilities in the country.

[Translation]

Community Health Centres

70. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the target fixed last year for Community Health Centres has been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the progress made last year in this regard State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: (a) and (b). The targets fixed for 1991-92 for Community health Centres (CHC) have been partially achieved. Opening of the CHCs is under the State Sector Minimum Need programme.

(c) A statement is annexed.

STATEMENT

Community Health Centres: Progress of Establishment

Sl.No.	State/UT	CHCs 1991-92		Achievements
		Targets	4	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	
3.	Assam	10	9	
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	
5.	Goa	2	Nil	
6.	Gujarat	Nil	11	
7.	Haryana	10	Nil	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Nil	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	
10.	Karnataka	10	22	
11.	Kerala	15	Nil	

S.No.	State/UT	CHCs 1991-92		Achievements
		Targets	3	
1	2	4		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50	INR	
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	2	
14.	Manipur	7	2	
15.	Maghalaya	4	2	
16.	Mizoram	1	1	
17.	Nagaland	1	INR	
18.	Orissa	35	35	
19.	Punjab	16	18	
20.	Rajasthan	15	16	
21.	Sikkim	1	Nil	
22.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	INR	
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	

Sl.No.	State/UT	CHCs 1991-92	
		Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	49	INR
25.	West Bengal	30	INR
26.	A & N Islands	1	1
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	1	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	INR
30.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	2	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	1	Nil
	Total	268	124

Availability of Food Grains

71. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of foodgrains in the country has been adversely affected on account of price rise in the transportation charges;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government so far in this regard.

(c) whether the Government have made any effective arrangements to ensure storage facilities for foodgrains in various big cities of the country and particularly in townships of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The availability of foodgrains in the country is dependent on the production and not on the increase in the transportation charges.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The storage capacity owned by FCI and that hired by it from CWC, etc. is spread throughout the country. Efforts are made by FCI on a continuous basis to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains in their godowns located in a State to meet its requirements for P.D.S., etc. As regards Bihar, the total storage capacity (owned and hired by FCI) available as on 30.9.1992, was 6.38 lakh tonnes as per details given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

(Figures in 000 (Lacs))

Sl. No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FCI Owned	State Govt.	Hired From			Total (Lacs) & Hired
				C.W.C.	S.W.S.	Private Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

REVENUE DISTRICT BHAGALPUR

1. Bank	.	.	.	45.60	4.60	
2. Bhagalpur	.	.	.	34.45	34.45	

REVENUE DISTRICT DEOGHAR

3. Jasidh	12.50			12.50		
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REVENUE DISTRICT MUNGHYAR

4. Jamui	.	.	.	2.80	2.80	
5. Lakhisarai	.	.	1.05	-	-	1.05
6. Munghyar	1.20	.	.	2.50	2.50	3.70

REVENUE DISTRICT SAMBHAL

7. Sahibganj	.	.	.	3.30	3.30	
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Sl.No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FCI Owned	Hired From			Private Parties	Total (Owned & Hired)
			State Govt.	C.I.W.C.	S.W.C.S.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

REVENUE DISTRICT DARBHANGA

8. Darbhanga 5.74 5.00 10.74

REVENUE DISTRICT MADHUSANJ

9. Janagar 9.67 9.67
10. Pandail 2.50 2.50

REVENUE DISTRICT GAYA

11. Gaya 96.72 96.72

REVENUE DISTRICT NAVADH

12. Warasilingam 3.38 3.38

REVENUE DISTRICT ROHTAS

13. Sasaram 4.00 4.00

Sl.No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FC Owned	State Govt.	Hired From			Total (Owned & Hired)
				C.W.C.	S.W.C.S.	Private Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

REVENUE DISTRICT CHAMPAKAN

14.	Chakia			2.50		2.50	
15.	Chaparia	6.28				6.28	
REVENUE DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR							
16.	Muzaffarpur	7.60				7.60	
17.	Narainpur anant	36.67				36.67	

REVENUE DISTRICT SITAMARHI

18.	Sitamarhi			4.17		4.17	
REVENUE DISTRICT KATHIAR							
19.	Kaihar	10.84		4.50		15.34	
20.	Kursei's				5.00	5.00	

REVENUE DISTRICT MADHOPURA

21.	Madhopura			5.00		5.00	
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Sl.No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FCI Owned	State Govt.
1	2	3	4

REVENUE DISTRICT PURNEA

22. Belouri 8.90
 23. Forbesganj -
 24. Gulbagh -

REVENUE DISTRICT BHOJPUR

25. Arrah -
 26. Buxar 25.00 -

REVENUE DISTRICT NALANDA

27. Bihar Sharif -

REVENUE DISTRICT PATNA

28. Barh -
 29. Bihta - 0.50

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<u>Hired From</u>	<u>C.W.C.</u>	<u>S.W.Cs.</u>	<u>Private Parties</u>	<u>Total (Owned & Hired)</u>
-	-	-	5.00	13.98
-	-	-	5.00	5.00
-	-	-	13.34	13.34
-	-	-	-	5.00
-	-	-	-	25.00
-	-	-	4.00	4.00
-	-	-	10.00	10.00
-	-	-	-	0.50

Sl. No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FCI Owned	Hired From			Total (Owned & Hired)
			State Govt.	C.M.C.	S.W.Cs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						8

30.	Dighighat	32.44	32.44
31.	Mokameh	42.25	42.25
32.	Philwarihatari	50.05	50.05

REFUGEE DISTRICT PALAMAU

33.	Dalongan	15.96				15.96
REVENUE DISTRICT RANCH/						
34.	Hatia				1.00	1.00
35.	Ranchi	11.67			1.50	13.17
36.	Talishilwa					15.00

REVENUE DISTRICT SINGHBHUM

37.	Chakradharpur	-	-	-	3.30	3.30
38.	Jamshedpur	10.84	2.50	-	-	13.34

Sl.No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FCI Owned	State Govt.	Hired From	C.W.C.	S.W.Cs.	Private Parties	Total (Owned & Hired)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

REVENUE DISTRICT DHANBAD

39. Dhanbad 15.21 15.21

REVENUE DISTRICT GIRDH

40. Satya 5.80 5.80

REVENUE DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH

41. Hazaribagh 7.50 7.50
 41. (a) Kodama 3.00 3.00
 42. Hazaribagh Road 2.00 2.00

REVENUE DISTRICT CHHAPRA

43. Chhapra 5.00 5.00
 44. Gopalganj 5.00 5.00

Sl.No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FCI Owned	Hired From			Total (Owned & Hired)	
			State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.Cs.	Private Parties	Hired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

REVENUE DISTRICT SIWAN

45. Siwan 1.58 1.58

REVENUE DISTRICT VAISHALI

46. Hazipur 5.00 5.00

REVENUE DISTRICT SAHARSA

47. Kishanganj 5.00 5.00

REVENUE DISTRICT SAHARSA

48. Raghpur 5.00 5.00

49. Saharsa 12.64 12.64

REVENUE DISTRICT SAMASTIPUR

50. Sahpur Patori 5.00 5.00

51. Samastipur 7.00 5.00 12.00

Sl.No	Name of the Revenue District Centre	FCI Owned	Hired From			Total (Owned & Hired)	
			State Govt.	C.I.W.C.	S.W.C.S.	Private Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

REVENUE DISTRICT BEGUSARAI

52.	Tirath	.	.	.	5.00	5.00	
53.	Begusarai	.	.	.	7.50	7.50	
Total		411.08	1.70	35.00	15.63	174.14	637.55

Documents of Post 1947 Period

72. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH:

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

(a) whether according to the general
archival practice, official records are to be
laid open for perusal by Researchers,
professional historians after a period of 30
years;

(b) if so, the whether no worthwhile
documents of the post 1947 period have
been available in the National Archives;

(c) whether despite persistent demand
by the Indian Historical Records Commission,
records such as survey of India maps
prepared by the Colonial regime have not
been made available to Research students
and Historians; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the
steps proposed to be taken by Government
to make such documents available with the
National Archives for consultation by the
scholars?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, clearance
for access to maps has to be taken from the
Government before permission is granted
which may be withheld in national interest.

73. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for
commercial exploitation of railway property
to raise funds for financing suburban railway
projects provided the State Government is
willing to share the capital cost and recurring
expenditure of the railway component in the
Bombay Urban Transport Project-II (BUTP-
II);

(b) if so, whether the Government of
Maharashtra has agreed to share the cost of
BUTP-II; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no such
approved proposal with the State
Government.

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

**Environment Clearance of
Development Projects**

74. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:
SHRI V. DHANJAYA
KUMAR:
SHRI KODIKKUNIL
SURESH:
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

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

(a) the names of the development

projects cleared by his Ministry during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the names of the projects rejected during the period, State-wise;

(c) the names of the development projects pending with the Government for environmental clearance as on date, State-wise;

(d) since when these are pending and the reasons for delay in clearing them; and

(e) the steps taken to clear these projects early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). A statement listing names of development projects cleared and rejected during the last one year is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Another statement listing names of the development project pending for environmental clearance along with reasons for delay is also enclosed.

(e) Projects can be assessed and processed only after receipt of complete date. A final decision is taken within a maximum period of three months after receipt of complete environmental data and Action plans. Interaction is maintained with the project authorities to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases.

STATEMENT

Name of the Development Projects cleared between 15.11.1991 to 15.11.1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
---------	---------------------

Andhra Pradesh

1. Gas based power project at

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Jegurupadu (900 MW) -APSEBS.
2.	Mobile G.T. Set (3.5 MW) are Surasniyanam-APSEB.
3.	Krishnapatnam Thermal Power Station (2x250 MW) APSEB.
4.	New Urmainium Fule Assembly plant at Nuclear Fuel complex, Hyderabad.
5.	Oil/Gas Production from Rawa Off-Shore Filed in Godavari Basin and On-Shore Terminal Facility at Surasanyanam,Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
6.	Modernisation-cum-expansion of Minet in Hyderabad.
7.	Ramgudam OpenCast-II Project, Singareni Collieries Co, Ltd.
8.	Madapalli OpenCast Project, Singareni Collieries Co.Ltd. (SCCL)
9.	Padmavati Khani Project. SCCL.
10.	Construction of FCI Godown at Dowleswaram,
11.	Construction of godowns by FCI at Pennada, Agraaram.
12.	FCI Godown at Samalkot.
	<i>Assam</i>
13.	Navagaon and Cachar Paper Project in Assam.
14.	LPG Recovery Plant at Lakwa, by GAIL.
	<i>Bihar</i>
15.	Chandil Thermal Power Station

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sl. No.	Name of the Project
	(2x250 MW) RPG Enterprise.		Udyog Ltd.(20 MW).
16.	Karkatta Opencast Project, Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL).	29.	Grassroot Refinery in Karnal Distt. by IOCL.
17.	Selected Dhori Openscast Project, CCL.		<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>
18.	Urimary Opencast Project,CCL.	30.	Cement plant in Darlagat and related mining activities of Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.
19.	Topa (Reorganisation) OCP, CCL.		<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>
	<i>Goa</i>		
20.	Anjunam Hydroelectric Project:	31.	Dead Burnt Magnesite (DEM) plant at panthal by J.K. Minerals Development Corporation Ltd.
	<i>Gujarat</i>		
21.	Gas based Capt.ve power plant 50 MW of G.S.F.C.	32.	Panthal Magnesite project of J & K Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Near Panthal (MINES).
22.	Expansion projects by Indian Petrochemical Corpn. Ltd. at Baroda.	33.	FCI Food grain godown at Kargil.
			<i>Kamataka</i>
23.	Second SEBM in the Gulf of Kutch- M/s Indian Oil Corporation .	34.	Mangalore Thermal Power Station 2x 210 MW, NTPC.
24.	Petrochemical Complex Project at Kawas-Hazira Region in Gujarat by Reliance Industries Ltd.	35.	Captive power plant of KIOCL (48. 5 MW)
25.	Additional Crude Distillation Unit at Gujarat.	36.	Kaiga Atomic Power Project Units 3-6.
26.	Sponge Iron & Hot Rolled Coil (Integrid Steel Plant) at Hazira by ESSAR, Gujarat Ltd.	37	Expansion and Benefication of Pelletisation plant of KIOCL.
27.	Development of full-Fledged container handing facilities at Kandla Ptr.	38.	LPG Import Facilities at Mangalore Port by HPCL.
	<i>Haryana</i>		
28.	Captive Power Plant of M/s Maruti	39.	Joint venture project between HMT, BEL, KSIDC for the manufacture of Quartz Crystal and Electronic Circuit Boards.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sl. No.	Name of the Project
40.	Sea Bird Naval Base at Karwar, Karnataka.	53.	Additional facilities for manufacture of Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant at Thal.
	<i>Kerala</i>		
41.	Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station 2x210 MW. NTPC.	54.	Padampur Opencast Project, Western Coalfields Ltd, (WCL)
42.	Construction of Fishing Harbour at Mopla Bay in Cannanore District.	55.	Gondegaon Opencast Project, Phase-I, WCL.
43.	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Qulandy in Calcutta District.	56.	Bellora Opencast Project, Phase-I, WCL.
44.	Construction of Fishing Harbour at Ponnani, Malappuram, District.	57.	Construction of new and all weather Jetty at Elephanta Island.
45.	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Kottoor Pollathai.	58.	Construction of Godown by FCI at Sholapur.
46.	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Arthungal.	59.	Construction of Shore Facilities in Sassoon Dock in BPT Harbour Area.
47.	Construction of a Fishing Harbour at Chambol.	60.	Reconstruction of shed nos. 3 & 4 at Hay Bunder in BPT Area.
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	61.	Construction of shed nos. 14 & 15 at Indira Dock at BPT Area.
48.	Bhadanpur Limestone Mine, Maihar Cement.		<i>Meghalaya</i>
49.	Tandsi Colliery project, Western coalfields Ltd.	62.	Stol Aerodrome, Meghalaya
50.	Malanjkhanda Copper Project, Hindustan Copper Ltd.		<i>Orissa</i>
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	63.	Captive Power Plant of Nalco 2x210 MW
51.	LPG Recovery plant at USAR, Raigad Distt by GAIL.	64.	Expansion of Capacity of Alumina Reginery at Damanhjodi and Aluminium Smelter at Angul; by NALCO.
52.	Distribution of Natural Gas to Greater Bombay by GAIL.	65.	REhabilitation (Phase-I) of Talcher

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sl. No.	Name of the Project
	Fertilizer plant by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	78.	Thermal Power project of Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Corporation Ltd 2x 250 MW.
66.	Modernisation of Phase-II of Rourkela Steel Plant.	79.	Construction of Godown by FCI at Salem.
67.	Samleshwari Open cast project south Eastern Coalfield Ltd. (SECL)	80	Provision of landing and berthing facilities for mechanised fishing boats at Nagappatinam Quaid-E-Millat District.
68.	Bharatpur Open cast Project, SECL.		
69.	Belaphar Open cast project, SECL.	81.	Setting up of a New Satellite Port at Ennore North of Madras.
70.	Deulbera & Talcher Underground project, SECL.		Uttar Pradesh
71.	Construction of Multipurpose Cargo Berth at Paradeep Port.	82	Replacement of Existing Cupola Furnace with an Induction Furnace by M/s Diwan Chand Suraj Prakash Jain, Agra.
72.	Coal Handling Facilities at Paradeep Port.	83.	Oral Police Vaccine Unit at Bulandshahar.
	Punjab		o
73.	Goindwal Sahib Thermal Power Station 2x 250 MW P.S.E.B.	84.	Expansion of Capacity of Doehwal Sugat Mill.
74.	Rebuilding of the VLSI Fabrication Facility at Semiconductor Complex, Sas Nagar, Mohali.	85.	U.P. Petrochemical complex at Pata in Eawah Distt. by Gas Authority of India Ltd. Lal.
	Rajasthan	86.	Assembly of Portable gensets and Multipurpose Engines by M/s Birla Yamaha Ltd. At Lal Tappar.
75.	Saladipura Phosphate Fertilizer Plant by Pyrites Phosphates 7 chemicals Ltd.	87.	Installation of DG Sets and Air Compressors at IDPL, Rishikesh
	Tamil Nadu		
76.	Gas based project at Pillai-Perumanallur, 300 MW, TNEB.	88.	Construction of Bridge Across River Yamuna at Allahabad, Naini.
77.	NLC's Modernisation programme of existing units (600 MW)	89.	Four Laneing of NH of Agra-Mathura Section.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sl. No.	Name of the Project
	<i>West Bengal</i>	102.	D.G. Set at Kamurta Island 0.75 MW
90.	Balagarh Thermal Power Station (3x 250 MW): WBSEB	103.	Construction of Berth No. 3 & 4 Haddo in Port Blair
91.	Petrochemical Complex at Haldia by West Bengal Industrial Developement corporation and Tata Tea.	104.	Construction of Ramp at Aberdeen Jetty in Port Blair
92.	J.K. Nagar Underground Project, Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL)	105.	Construction of Two numbers transit Godown and development of the area at the root of Chattam Cause way in Port Blair.
93.	Nalkakonda Underground Project, ECL.	106.	Construction of Passenger Hall and Ticketing counter at Phoenix Bay in Port Blair.
94.	Tilaboni Underground Project, ECL.	107.	Construction of dangerous cargo shed Ramp, Sump & Pump House and Workshop Building at Hope Town.
95.	Acquisition of a Hovercraft to run superfast passenger Ferry Service by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. between Haldia and Calcutta.	108.	Construction of Godown at Haddo in Port Blair.
96.	Replacement of Swing Bridge No. I Garden Reach Road Across Kidderpore Docks at the Port of Calcutta.	109.	Establishment of New Radio Beacon at Indira Point in A&N Group of Islands.
97.	Vessel Traffic Mangeent Systemat Calcutta Port Trust.	110.	Construction of workshop shed near the marine Dock Yard in Port Blair.
	<i>Andaman & Nicobar Islands</i>	111.	Construction of shed for fibre glass boat at Port Blair.
98.	D.G. Set at Car Nicobar 3 MW		<i>Delhi</i>
99.	D.G. Set at Neil Island 9.256 MW		
100.	D.G. Set at Kondul Island 0.048 MW	112.	Gas based power project at Bawana, DESU, 600 MW.
101.	D.G. Set at Havelock Island 0.512 MW	113.	Renovation and Modernisation of I.P. Power Station

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sl. No.	Name of the Project
Others..			6. Malana Hydropelctric Project.
114.	Development of R-15A Structure (Phase-I) ONGC.		Jammu and Kashmir
115.	SPUR-IV Gas Pipeline Project-GAIL		Suru Hydroelectric Project.
116.	Second Bssin-Harzira Gas Pipeline and Expansion of Hazira Shore Terminal	8.	Karanataka Upper Tunga Project
117.	Upgradation of HBJ Pipeline-GAIL.	9.	Kerala Kerala Bhawani Hydroelectric Project.
118.	Exploration of Off-shore and on-shore Blocks of Oil-Seismic Survey.		Madhya Pradesh
Names of Project Between 15.11.91 to 15.11.92.			10. Sindh Project, Stage-II
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	11.	Bhilai Steel Plant. Madarashtra.
	Assam	12.	Pimpalgaon Joge Pumped Storage Scheme
1.	Namrup Thermal Power Station, Phase-III, 2x500 MW, ASEB.		Orissa
	Bihar	13.	Upper Kolab Project, Unit-II
2.	Nabinagar Thermal Power Station, 2x500 MW, BSEB	14.	Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant.
3.	Gujarat Narmada Ther Poer Station 2x500 MW, GSEB.	15.	Sponge Iron Plant near Daitari.
4.	LPG Storage facilities at Vagodia-Gas Authority of India Ltd.	16.	Deulbera Underground Mine, South Eastern Coalifieds Ltd. (SECL)
	Himachal Pradesh	17.	Talcher Underground Mine, SECL.
5.	Neogal Hydroelectric Poject.	18.	Sikkim Teesta Hydroelectric Project

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sl. No.	Name of the Project
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		M/s Ganga Engineers Agra.
19.	Salem Steel Plant (Cold Rolling Plants)	26.	Galvanising MS Wires by Mathura Wires (P) Ltd., Mathura.
20.	Road River Diversion Scheme for Mine-III, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	27.	Expansion of Road Master Steel Strip, Rishikesh
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	28.	Fertilizer Plant at Shahajahanpur by M/s Bindal Agro-Chemical
21.	Gauriganga Hydel Project, Stage III A & III B.	29.	Petrochemical Unit at Salempur by M/s J.K. Petrochem.
22.	Western Gandak Canal.		<i>West Bengal</i>
23.	Bagasse based newsprint paper mill at Aliganj by NEPA Mills Ltd.	30.	Bakreshwar Water Supply project.
24.	Expansion of M/s Binoto Chemicals, Agra.	32.	Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme.
25.	Installation of induction furnace by	32.	Alloy Steel Plant, SAIL.
		33.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Burnpur.

Pending Projects as on 15th November, 1992

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Ramagundam Shatt Block - (Singareni Coaleries co. Ltd. (SCCL)). October 89 Additional Information received recently
2. Gautam Koeni Project, (SCCL). Feb. 92 Project considered by the expert Committee.
3. Manuguru Opencast IV, SCCL. August, 1992 Full information is awaited.
4. Goleti (Langwall) 1 & 2 Incline Project, SCCL. October, 1992 Clarification is awaited.
5. Construction of Multipurpose berth in Outer Harbour of VPT. July, 1992 Additional information awaited
6. Construction of LPG Handling Jetty in Outer Harbour of VPT. July, 1992 Additional information awaited.

ASSAM

7. Kopili Extension HEP September, 1992 Considered by the Committee. Additional information is awaited.

BIHAR

8. Captive Power Plant of TISCO 67.5 MW September, 1992 Considered by the Committee. Revised EA and EMP sought from the project authorities is yet to be received.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pending
1		2	3
4			
9.	Rajappa Opencast Project, Central Cocatfields Ltd., (CCL)	May, 1988	Clarification sought received recently.
10.	Amitore Mining project Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemical Ltd.,	March, 1988	Additional information and clarification is awaited.
11.	Naamundi Iron Ore Mine M/S TATA Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	March, 1990	Already considered by the Expert Committee.
12.	K.D. Hesalong (Exp.) Project, CCL	December, 1991	Impact on the cave painting is awaited.
13.	Gomardih Dolomite Quarry, (TISCO),	June, 1992	Additional information is awaited.
14.	Churi Underground Project, CCL	November, 91	Additional information is awaited.
15.	Chapi-Sidheswar Mine, Hindustan Copper Ltd.,	January, 1992	Already considered by the Expert Committee.
16.	Kedia Washery project, CCL	February, 92	Additional information is yet to be received.
17.	Patel Opencast Project, CCL	July, 1992	Considered by the Expert Committee recently.
18.	Kedia Opencast project, CCL	July, 1992	Considered by the Expert Committee recently.
19.	Astok Opencast project, CCL	August, 1992	Considered by the Expert Committee recently.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4

20. Konar Opencast Project, CCL. September, 1992 Considered by the Expert Committee recently.

21. Rajnath Open cast Project, CCL. October, 1992 Additional information received recently.

22. Tulisidamari dolomite Mine, Sesa Authority of India Ltd. October, 1992 Proposal received recently.

GOA

23. Construction of an Institute of Petroleum Safety. August, 1992 Additional information is awaited.

GUJARAT

24. Kutch Tidal Power Project. February, 1990 Details on impact of project on estuarine system, migratory routes and carrying capacity is awaited.

25. Uka Kakrapar Modernisation Project. January, 1991 Additional information sought is awaited.

26. Nitrophosphate Fertilizer plant at Hazira by KRBHCC. May, 1992 Additional information received recently.

HARYANA

27. Expansion of Maruti Udyog Ltd. May, 1991 Additional information received recently.

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S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1		2 3	4

HAMACHAL PRADESH

28. ARI Limestone Project, National Mineral Development Corpn.
Nov. 1992 Received recently.

KARNATAKA

29. Expansion of Mining facilities at Kudremukh.
May, 1992 awaited.

30. Construction of Second Stage Fish Landing Facilities at Malpe Fishing Harbour.
May, 1992

KERALA

31. Constitution of Fish Landing Centre at Ponnape.
April, 1992

32. Extension of Ernakulam Wharf
July, 1992
- do -

MADHYA PRADESH

33. Mongra Project.
January, 1991 Revised plans awaited.

34. Bargi Diversion Project.
August, 1992 Field visit report received recently.

35. Combined cycle gas based power project near Gwalior, 817 MW.
October, 1992 Considered recently by the Committee

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency	
			1	2	3	4

36. Rourkela Iron Ore Project, Bhilai Steel Plant. June, 1987 Ecological report on rourkela region is awaited.

37. Steelfieldhara Underground Project, South Eastern Coalfield Ltd. November, 1991 Environmental data & action plans are awaited.

38. Deposite No. 1011A&11 B Baladiala Iron Ore project, National Mineral Development Corp. February, 1992 Revised PMP was received recently and considered by the expert committee.

39. Jayanti Opencast project Northern Coalfield Ltd. August, 1992 Additional information is awaited.

40. Chitrakoot Opencast Mine SECL. July, 1992 Considered by the expert Committee. Additional information and clarifications are awaited.

MAHARASHTRA

41. Upper Wardha Project. August, 1992 Field visit report received recently.

42. Pimpalgao Opencast Project Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) February, 1992 Clarification provided was considered by the Expert Committee recently.

43. Construction of Airport at Rasalkund, Taluka Kudal, Distt. Sindhudurg. July, 1992 Additional information is awaited.

44. Construction of Dock master structures at Bombay Port Trust. September, 1992 Additional information is awaited.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1		2	3
ORISSA			
45.	New Thorium Plant at Orissa Sands Complex Chhatrapur, Ganjam.	November, 1991	The information/data contained in the EIA report was found to be incomplete. The project proponents have been asked to revise the EIA report. The revised EIA report is yet to be furnished.
46.	Expansion of Integrated Aluminium Complex, (MINES) National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	January, 1991	Proposal was considered by the committee.
47.	Sangipalli Lead Mine Project, Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	July, 1992	Additional information is awaited.
RAJASTHAN			
48.	Dhropur T.P.S. 3x250 MW, RSEB.	May, 1991	Report of Archaeological Survey of India has been received recently.
49.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project 5.8 at Rawatbhata.	September, 1989	Report on Health Effects received recently.
50.	Saladipura pyrites mining project, Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd.	September, 1988	Revised information considered by the Committee recently.
SIKKIM			
51.	Rothanchu Hydel project	August, 1991	Project considered by the Committee.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1		3	4
Tamil Nadu			
52.	Expansion of Staple Fibre plant by South India Viscoses Ltd.	September, 1992	Considered by the Committee recently.
53.	North Madras T.P.S. Stage-II 2x210 MW.	November, 1992	Received recently.
UTTAR PRADESH			
54.	Jamrani Project.	April 1989	Project authorities are yet to submit details of EMP.
55.	NG based explosive plant at Lalitpur by M/S Bharat Explosives Ltd.	March, 1992	Additional information is awaited.
WEST BENGAL			
56.	Maithon Left Bank T.P.S. 4x210 MW, D.V.C.	September, 1992	Considered by the Expert Committee Revised EIA has been sought from the project authorities is yet to be received.
57.	Jamnabad Opencast project Eastern Coalfield Ltd, ECL.	February, 1991	Additional information is awaited.
58.	Chirakuri I & II Mine, ECL.	November, 1989	Clarification on technology is awaited.
59.	Bakreswar T.P.S. Stage-II 2x210 MW (W.B.S.E.B.)	November, 1989	Clarification on technology is awaited.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

60. Kalpong Hydroelectric Project September, 1992 Complete information is yet to be received.

61. Construction of passenger Hall and Cargo Shed November, 1991 Additional information is awaited. at Malacca and Tee Top in Car Nicobar Islands.

62. Construction of Port Control Towers Passenger cum-Cargo shed Operational Staff Quarters at Teressa. November, 1991 -do-

63. Construction of Port Control Tower and Staff Quarters at Katchal. November, 1991 -do-

64. Construction of Port Control Tower passenger cum-Cargo shed and Operation Staff Quarters at Chowra. November, 1991 -do-

65. Establishment of New Lighted Beacon at Interview Island. June, 1992 Additional information is awaited.

DAMAN & DIU

66. Wonder World Resort at Daman September, 1992 Received recently

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1			4
2			3
3			1
4			2

67. Beach Resort "Hot Sea View" on the Sea Coast at Damgan October, 1992 Additional information is awaited.

100

68. Location of Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Tuglakabad.

AKSHADWEEP

69. Permanent Bunkering Facilities at Kavaratti.

OTHERS

70. Pipeline from Delhi to Maruti Udyog
Hd. GAIL

71. Konkan Railway Project April, 1992 Expert Committee report received recently.

Nickel Contents in Chocolates

[Translation]

75. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry recently convened a meeting of leading experts to consider the danger posed by the presence of nickel in chocolates;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the outcome of the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. A meeting of experts under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health services, was held to consider the entire gamut of occurrence of nickel in food vis-a-vis laying down its limit, if any.

The Experts unanimously recommended the following:

(i) A group of experts be constituted under the Director, National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, to review the method of determination of nickel in food and examine the available data.

(ii) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) should evaluate the scientific evidence of toxicity of nickel when consumed orally and may advise the Government on the need for setting standard for nickel content in food article.

National Institute of Occupational Health and Indian Council of Medical Research respectively have suitably been advised regarding the above.

Census of wild Animals

76. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a fresh census of all the wild animals like tiger, lion, leopard, deer and other such species; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Census of animals like elephant, rhino tige, lion, leopard and endangered deer species is carried out periodically. The next census of these species in a country wide basis is proposed during 1983. It has been decided to involve the local NGOs, Wildlife experts, Universities and research institutions in the census work.

[English]

Conversion of Rupsa Bangriposi and Nuapada Gunupur Lines In Orissa

77. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to convert all metro-gauge and narrow-gauge railway lines into broad-gauge to achieve unigauge railway system;

(b) if so, the whether in view of this

decision any action plan has been prepared or is proposed to be prepared for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi and Nuapada-Gunupur railway lines in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Indian Railways have drawn an Action Plan under which MG and NG lines will be selectively converted to BG to move towards unigauge on the system.

(b) and (c). Rupsa-Bangriposi section is included in Phase-I of the Action Plan. Naupade-Gunupur section will be considered for inclusion in the next phase.

Introduction of More Rajdhani Expresses

78. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHE-
RHJEE:
SHRI LOKANATH
CHOUDHURY:
SHRI YAIMA SINGH
YUMNAN:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI THAYIL JHON
ANJHALOSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to run a few more Rajdhani Expresses in addition to two already operating between New Delhi-Howrah and New Delhi-Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cities and important places likely to be linked by these Expresses and when these are to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A weekly Rajdhani Express has been introduced between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Secunderabad/Bangalore w.e.f. 1.11. 1992. It is proposed to introduce a weekly Rajdhani Express between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Madras for which plans are being finalised. This will link New Delhi, Bhopal, Nagpur and Madras.

Railway Project in Gujarat

76. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railway projects in Gujarat which had been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, but have not been completed so far;

(b) the present status of each of these projects;

(c) the tentative date of completion of each project and the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) the names of the projects which are likely to be launched during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the estimated cost thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Godhra-Dahod-Indore & Dewas-Maksi (316 Km, 81 km in Gujarat),

(b) The work is in progress on Dewas-Maksi section and the progress is 21%.

(c) (i) completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

(ii) the anticipated cost of the entire

project is Rs 297.14 crs.

(d) The following projects in Gujarat have been included in Phase-I of Action Plan for Gauge Conversion:

Name of project	Estimated Cost
1. Marwar-Mahesana (282 Km, 117 Km in Gujarat)	Estimated cost of conversion in approximately Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs per Km. at 1991-92 prices.
2. Mahesana-Ahmedabad (68 Km)	
3. Rajkot-Veraval (185 km)	
4. Samdari-Bhildi (223 Km, 103 Km in Gujarat)	
5. Bhildi-Viramgam (145Km)	

Cleanliness at Railway Stations

80. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Railway platforms are filled with garbage, polluted and stinking in major stations of the country;

(b) the steps being taken to maintain cleanliness in those stations; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide better amenities to passengers and to avoid overcrowding at railway platforms during peak hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) constant attention is paid by the Railways to improve and maintain the standard of cleanliness both in trains and at the stations. At big stations arrangements for round the clock cleaning exist. Dust bins have been provided at most of the important

stations. Pay and Use system has been introduced at many stations. To motivate the staff, a scheme for giving awards to the best maintained stations on Divisional basis is also in vogue. Rail Users, consultative Committee at various levels have been constituted to obtain users views and suggestions. Assistance booths have been provided at selected important stations.

(c) Priority continues to be given for looking after the comforts of the passengers. Various steps, like provision of Computerised reservation facilities, Centralised Inquiry System, Water Coolers, Pictograms, Electronic display Boards etc are taken from time to time. Round the clock manning of at exit/entry gates of the platforms has been introduced at important stations. Besides, help of Local civil authorities including Traffic Police is obtained for decongestion of station premises and circulating areas.

Free Food Under ICDS In Orissa

81. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether free food is being supplied to the people in Koraput, Nawarangpuri, Malkangiri and Rayagoda districts in Orissa through IODS under world Bank aided programme;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to those districts for that purpose so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). The World Bank Assisted ICDS Project is in operation in 25 blocks of Koraput, Nawarangpuri, Malkangiri and Rayagoda districts of Orissa. In all the remaining uncovered blocks of the old district of Koraput, 17 projects have been sanctioned during 1991-92 which are yet to be operationalised.

The cost of supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries is borne by the Government of Orissa under the Project. During the last years, the State Government provided following funds for these projects:-

1990-91	-	Rs. 2.04 crores
1991-92	-	Rs. 3.94 crores
1992-93	-	Rs. 1.65 cores (first instalment)

In addition funds to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs during 1990-91 and Rs. 7. 91 lakhs during 1991-92 have been sanctioned by the State Government for providing supplementary nutrition to Adolescent Girls in these areas.

During the last three years, Government of India provided funds and wheat under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme to ICDS beneficiaries in Orissa (including these areas) as under :-

Year	Amount (In crores)	Wheat
1990-91	3.13	7150 MTs
1991-92	4.00	8000 MTs
1992-93	2.38	3200 MTs

Assistance for Promotion of Sanskrit

82. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHavan: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various

Sanskrit institutions in the country during the last three years for the promotion of Sanskrit language, state-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have withdrawn the annual grant provided to the Kamakodi Yajurveda Pathasala at Irinjalakusa in Kerala;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; is attached.

(d) whether there is any proposal to restore the grant to the said institution;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONS AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTUE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A statement

(b) to (f). The Central grant to the Kamakodi Yajurvada Pathshala at Irinjalakusa in Kerala has been stopped from 1989-90 on the advice of the State Govt. who indicated that the institution is not functioning in the place mentioned in the application and the central financial assistance is suspected to be misused by the applicants. As such as per rules of the relevant scheme there is no question of restoration of the central grant to this institution until the State Government recommends the case again.

STATEMENT**Statewise position of Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Organisations/Institutions during the last three years.**

Sl.No.	Name of State	Grant released during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,79,399	3,96,475	3,94,875
2.	Assam	25,080	27,580	25,080
3.	Bihar	24,59,062	23,17,291	33,04,737
4.	Chandigarh	35,493	35,775	24,175
5.	Delhi	9,54,333	2,62,125	2,82,750
6.	Gujarat	38,643	32,775	2,82,750
7.	Haryana	13,80,329	14,61,983	18,44,201
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7,42,137	6,67,456	7,19,517
9.	Jammu/Kashmir	34,387	30,150	30,150
10.	Karnataka	14,04,649	10,57,895	10,79,495
11.	Kerala	9,33,228	9,60,062	15,02,349

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Sl.No.	Name of State	Grant released during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	11,80,700	14,21,984	17,46,762
13.	Madhya Pradesh	98,632	1,05,300	87,075
14.	Manipur	84,600	84,600	84,600
15.	Orissa	1,36,455	1,55,925	1,33,425
16.	Punjab	1,19,979	1,25,125	93,825
17.	Rajasthan	3,49,583	3,34,650	2,97,900
18.	Sikkim	12,900	5,400	
19.	Tamil Nadu	26,14,121	16,09,956	28,20,028
20.	Uttar Pradesh	32,52,381	42,72,324	39,50,658
21.	West Bengal	12,44,960	8,25,170	54,425

Irrigation Projects

83. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVI
SINGH PATIL:
SHRI GOVIDRAO NIKAM:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) the names of the irrigation projects cleared by his Ministry during the last three years, State wise;

(b) the names of the irrigation projects pending with the Government for both environmental and forest clearance, State wise;

(c) since when these are pending and the reasons for delay in clearing the projects;

(d) the steps taken to expedite clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Statement-I listing the irrigation projects cleared from environment and forestry angles during the last 3 years is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Statement-II listing pending projects as on 31.10.92 together with reasons for pendency is enclosed.

(d) Decision on clearance of projects gets delayed only in those cases where complete data and Action Plans are not

ready. Otherwise, decision on projects is taken within three months of receipt of complete environmental data and Action Plans in respect of environment and within one month in case of diversion of forest land. Interaction is maintained with the project authorities to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases.

STATEMENT

A. ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

GUJARAT

1. Modernisation of Shetrunji Irrigation Project.

2. Fatewadi Modernisation Project.

3. Bhadar Irrigation Modernisation Project.

4. Kharicut Modernisation Project.

5. Dantiwada Modernisation Project.

MADHYA PRADESH

6. Bargi Multi Purpose Project

MAHARASHTRA

7. Jayakawadi Stage I & II.

8. Waghur River Project.

PUNJAB

9. Dholba Medium Irrigation Project.

RAJASTHAN

10. Jaisamand Modernisation Project.

RAJASTHAN

10. Jaisamand Modernisation Project

295 <i>Written Answers</i>	NOVEMBER 24, 1992	<i>Written Answers</i> 296
TAMIL NADU		26. Money-Kheri tank Project irrigation.
11. Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation Scheme.	27. Chakala Tank, Irrigation	
UTTAR PRADESH	28. Construction of Tamia Tank Irrigation.	
12. Raising of Meja Dam.	29. Cconstruction of Ponde Tank, Irrigation.	
13. Tehri Dam Project.	30. Ponda jaitgarh MIT Project, Irrigation.	
B. Forestry Clearance	31. Bandakapur Semar Khoh MIP Irrigation.	
ANDHRA PRADESH	32. Gudri Irrigation Project.	
14. 21 Minor Irrgn. Tank.	33. Teergarh Irrigation Project.	
GUJARAT	34. Govindpura tank Irrigation Project	
15. Ghanta PT. Irrigation .	35. Rajghat Inter State Irrigation Project.	
16. Construction of minor irrigation scheme in Kothiyavali	36. Sank swaranrekha Link Canal, Irrigation.	
17. Kapasia MIP Irrigation	37. Construction of Gudiheda Tank, Irrigation.	
18. Kanpura MI Scheme	38. Amadeh tank project.	
19. Construction of main canal of Narmania Project.	39. Cccheekhali total project.	
20. Mazum Irrigation project.	40. Bhawanipur tank	
21. Galkund regional WSS, Irrigation.	41. Construction of Amha tank	
KARNATAKA	42. Mutwa Irrigation Tank Project	
22. Lying of 39th Distributory Canal HRBHL, Irrigation.	43. Bakarkatta Irrigation Project.	
23. Water Storage Tank in Siddapur,	44. Amrdania Diversion sc . no.	
MADHYA PRADESH	45. Lower Sirpari Irrigation Scheme.	
24. Sonepur Irrigation Tank Irrigation	46. Dharpura Tank Project.	
25. Construction of Dorde Tank Irrigation.	47. Construction of Bodra Bandha Tank.	
	48. Moga Irrigation Tank.	
	49. Construction of Puipat Tank Irrigation	

297 <i>Written Answers</i>	AGRAHAYANA 3, 1914 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 298
50. Construction of Nagri Tank	72. MIT at Mohasavan	
51. Parsara Tank Project	73. Wadnera MIP	
52. Constiction of Rampura Tank	74. MIT at hawarkheda.	
53. Jujharpur Tank Project	75. Paldhag Irrigation Project	
54. Construction of Dholawad Project	76. Torana River Project	
55. Palas Project Irrigation	77. Construction of Morbe Dam	
56. Nirandpur Tank Project in NWL Division	78. Construction of Deogaon Tank Project	
57 Jhirya Project in WSS Irrigation.	79. Chapdoh MIP	
58. Babir Matia Tank project	80. Road & Water Balancing Tank of WSS	
59. Rampur Khurd Irrigation Project	81. Construction of Waghur river project	
60. Kathotic Tank Project	82. Waghur river project	
61. Amjhор Tank Project	ORISSA	
62. Budhan Tank Project	83. Ganjadhar MIP	
63. Mohini Pick Up Weir Under Project	84. Ostalli MIP	
64. Construction of Padarkheda Thank Project	85. Rajiharana MIP	
65. Construction of Bargoor Canal	86 Kharbanka MIP	
66. Gej MIP Irrigation	87. Gopalganda MIP	
MAHARASHTRA		
67 Ghatghar Pump Storage Scheme	88. Construction of Bogholoti MIP	
67. Upper Parvara MIP Irrigation	89. Kalimiati Irrigation Tank	
69. Minor Irrigation Tank at Sangavi	90. Kurajodi MIP	
70. Pipeline for Agriculture Purpose	91. Subranrekha Irrigation Project	
71. Pipeline by Sh. Charapatinath Sahakari Coop. Society.	92. Deo MIP	
	93. Needum MIP	
	94. Construction of Kundabadi MIP	

299 <i>Written Answers</i>	NOVEMBER 24, 1992	<i>Written Answers</i> 300
95. Hatinalla MIP in Lalkera	104. Excavating Canal	
96. Kansabnahal Irrigation Project	105. Construction of Kodumudiyar Research Scheme.	
97. Construction of Turungharh Irrigation Tank.		<i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>
98. Badajore MIP	106. Construction of Tipola Canal	
99. Masinalla Minor Irrigation Project	107. Construction of Baraik Canal.	
RAJASTHAN	108. Kakrad Drinking Water Scheme	
100. Construction of Jagpura Canal	109. Devaldhar Canal	
TAMIL NADU	110. Chamasari Canal	
101. Kuthiraair reservoir across Kudhiraiyar river.	111. Construction of Kot Canal	
102. Krishana water supply canal from TN Border to Poond.	112. Construction of Rajghat Dam	
103. Left Canal Kalavarspalli reservoir.	113. Water Supply to Contonment Board	

STATEMENT - II

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pending
1	2	3	4

A. ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE**Gujarat**

1. Utkal Kalarpar Modernisation Project

January, 1991

Details sought awaited.

Madhya Pradesh

2. Mongra Project

January, 1991

Revised Action Plans awaited.

3. Bargi Division Project

August, 1992

Additional details sought awaited.

Maharashtra

4. Upper Wardha project

August, 1992

Details sought after the visit of the expert group to the project area during 1992 awaited.

Uttar pradesh

5. Jamaran Project

April, 1999

Detailed Action Plans awaited.

B. FORESTRY CLEARANCE

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of Receipt</i>
1	2	3
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
6.	Saraswati Canal	October, 1992
<i>Gujarat</i>		
7.	Damanganga project	October, 1992
8.	Lakhia Minor Irrigation Scheme	September, 1992
9.	Zankhari Irrigation Scheme	August, 1992
10.	Walan Irrigation Scheme	July, 1992
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
11.	Construction of Sarekha M.I. Tank	April, 1992
12.	Construction of Tank Sindurwahi	April, 1992
13.	Construction of Aswali Minor Irrigation Tank	April, 1992
14.	Construction of MI Harassi	April, 1992
15.	Sagarnalla MI Project	October, 1992

Reasons for Pendency

4

Under process.

Under process.

To be discussed in the next Advisory Committee.

Under process.

Additional details sought awaited.

Under Process.

Under process.

Site inspection report awaited.

Under process

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency			
			1	2	3	4
16.	Warpani Ml Tank	April, 1992	Under pr.			
17.	Punardi Minor Irrigation Project	April, 1992	Under pr.			
18.	Construction of Owara Medium Tank	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.			
19.	Dudhanganga Irrigation Project	October, 1992	Additional details sought from State government awaited.			
20.	Construction of Ml Tank at Dhonioli	October, 1992	Additional details sought from State Govt. awaited			
21.	Wazaiola Minor Irrigation Tank	September, 1992	Under process.			
22.	Ml Tank at Salod	September, 1992	Under process			
23.	Mar River project	October, 1992	Under process.			
24.	Construction of Bhatsa Second Stage	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.			
25.	Construction of Pyurada Ml Tank	September, 1992	Additional details sought from State Government awaited.			
26.	Construction of Ml Tank at Nimgaon	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.			
27.	Construction of Palandur Ml Tank	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.			
28.	Punkabodi Ml Tank	September, 1992	Additional details sought from State Government awaited.			

Sl./No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency			
			1	2	3	4
29.	Construction of Umarjhari Project and Canal	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.			
	Madhya Pradesh					
30.	Kosateda MIP	September, 1992	Under process.			
31.	Construction of P.V. 103 Irrigation	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited			
32.	Nerri Tank project	September, 1992	To be discussed in next Advisory Committee.			
33.	Khudi Irrigation project	September, 1992	Under process			
34.	Dandibahora Tank	September, 1992	Under process			
35.	Dandibahora Tank	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited			
36.	Lalsumwabi Tank	September, 1992	Under process			
37.	Kohigaon Tank	September, 1992	Under process			
38.	Gohjan Nalla Tank	September, 1992	Under process			
39.	Construction of Lilar Diversion	September, 1992	Under process			

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pending
1	2	3	4
40.	Bagein Tank project	September, 1992	Under process
41.	Coddanara Tank	September, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.
42.	Lower Bhendora Tank Project	September, 1992	To be discussed in next Advisory Committee.
43.	Pedhi Tank Project	September, 1992	To be discussed in next Advisory Committee.
44.	Construction of Naik Bandha Tank	September, 1992	To be discussed in next Advisory Committee.
45.	Kansabali Diversion Scheme	September, 1992	Under process
46.	Shyamgiri Irrigation Project	August, 1992	Under process
47.	Batra Irrigation Project	August, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.
48.	Murai Tank Project	August, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.
49.	Biranpur Irrigation Project	August, 1992	Under Process
50.	Dumonpali Irrigation Project	August, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.
51.	Construction of Amrapura Irrigation Project	August, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.
52.	Pahda Irrigation Project	August, 1992	Site inspection report awaited.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
53.	Chander Nagar Irrigation Project	August, 1992	Under Process
54.	Chander Nagar Irrigation Project	August, 1992	To be discussed in next Advisory Committee.
<i>Punjab</i>			
55.	Damsal Dam of Villages Mehtiganj and Malow in Hoshiarpur (78.44 ha.)	October, 1992	Under process
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
56.	Bilas Irrigation	September, 1992	Additional details sought from State Government, awaited.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
57.	Duggadha Canal in Tehri Distt. (1.23 ha.)	October, 1992	Under process

(c) the action taken thereon?

Fast Train between New Delhi and Jabalpur

84. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work to create terminal complex at Nizamuddin Railway Station has been started;
- (b) if so, the details of the progress made so far;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to introduce a fast train between New Delhi and Jabalpur via Kantni and Bina; and
- (d) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The work has been commissioned in Sept. 92.

- (c) There is no proposal at present
- (d) Does not arise.

Extension of Trains in Gujarat

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

(a) whether representations have been received to extend long distance trains like Navjivan Express and other trains coming from Bhopal, South, North and Eastern parts of the country upto Okha, Dwarka and Porbander on Western Railways;

(b) if so, the details of representation thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Representations have been received in this regard from S/Shri Datte Meghe, Harilal Nanji Patel, Chandresh Patel, L.K. Advani, S.N. Vekaria, Digvijay Singh, Haribhai Patel, Smt. Bhavanben Chikhalia, MPs, Shri Shashikant Lakhani, Minister Government of Gujarat; Shri Parmanand Kattar, MLA; President, Nawangar Chamber of commerce; Shir Dinesh Nande, Mayor of Jmanagar; President Saurashtra Passenger Association, Rajkot.

(c) 2981/2982 Jammu Tawi-Ahmadabad Sarvodaya express has been Extended upto Rajkot once in a week and re-numbered as 2983/2984.

2613/2614 Gandhidham-Trivandrum Express (Weekly) and 9101/ 9102 Gandhidham-Vadodara Express have been introduced from July'92 .Request for extension of other trains have been examined but not found feasible.

Control of Population

86. SHRI R. DHANUSKOI
ATHITHAN:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

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

(a) the present population growth in India;

(b) the steps the **Government** have taken so far to control the growing population; and

(c) to what extent the **Government** have been able to control the population during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHRATHA): (a) The Natural Growth Rate of population is the difference between the estimates of birth and death rates as obtained from Sample Registration System of Register General, India. Based on these estimates, the annual Natural Growth Rate of population available for the latest year 1990 is 2.05%

(b) to counter the growing population and to impart a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, as Action Plan has been evolved by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The Action Plan highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme to obtain the willing participation of all sections of the Society. Its key features include, improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, a differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per the 1981 Census,) available funds to States/Union Territories on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate, increasing

the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, strengthening, revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counseling aspects, sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme implementation of the Child Survival & Safe Motherhood Programme reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication, increasing the involvement of voluntary and non-governmental organisations to promote active community participation in the programme, gearing up the implementation in the States/Union Territories and evolving inter-sectoral coordination at the national, state and district level etc.

(c) The annual Natural Growth Rate of population of India was 2.15% in the year 1986. It has come down to 2.05% in the year 1990. the extent of changes in the growth rate of population during 1986 and 1990, State-wise is given in Statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise Trends in Natural growth rate 1986 and 1990 (SRS Estimates)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Natural Growth Rate (Percent)	
		1986	1990
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.17	1.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.52	1.69
3.	Assam	2.21	1.92
4.	Bihar	2.27	2.23
5.	Goa	1.35\$	0.89
6.	Gujarat	2.17	2.07
7.	Haryana	2.66	2.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.19	1.89
9.	J & K	2.46	2.35
10.	Karnataka	2.03	1.99
11.	Kerala	1.64	1.36

No.	States/UTs
1	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Maharashtra
14.	Manipur
15.	Meghalaya
16.	Nagaland
17.	Nissa
18.	Punjab
19.	Rajasthan
20.	Sikkim
21.	Tamil Nadu
22.	Tripura
23.	Uttar Pradesh

Natural Growth Rate (Percent)	
1986	1990
3	4
2.36	2.45
2.17	2.01
1.90	1.52
2.53	2.40
1.93	1.21
1.95	1.83
2.05	1.98
2.47	2.40
2.04	1.90
1.43	1.31
1.82	1.78
2.29	2.36

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>
1	2
24.	West Bengal
25.	A & N Islands
26.	Chandigarh
27.	D & N Hav3eli (Rural)
28.	Daman & Diu
29.	Delhi
30.	Lakshadweep
31.	Pondicherry
Total	

\$ Combined rates for Goa and Daman & Diu

N A : Not available

Natural Growth Rate (Percent)	
1986	1990
3	4
2.09	1.98
1.77	1.59
1.91	1.44
3.40	2.69
NA	1.89
2.22	1.77
2.72	1.98
1.42	1.42
2.15	2.05

Conversion of Metre Gauge Track in Mysore

87. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have taken up the conversion of four kilometre stretch of metre gauge track between Mysore Railway Station and Railway Workshop at Ashokapuram;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The depends upon the decision to undertake BG periodic overhaul work at Mysore workshop

Depletion of Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

88. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: SHRI V. DHANAJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the buffer stock of foodgrains during 1992 has been depleted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of buffer stocks of foodgrains during the last three years; and

(d) the contemplated stocks during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir. The stocks of wheat and rice in the Central Pool were 93.15 lakh tonnes on 1.10.1992 as compared to 148/80 lakh tonnes on the same date last year.

(b) the shortfall in stocks of foodgrains (wheat and rice) is mainly what stocks due to shortfall in its procurement during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and increased allocation and offtake of rice and wheat for PDS during 1991-92 and open sale of wheat by Food Corporation of India to curb the price rise.

(c) and (d). The stock position of Rice and wheat in the Central Pool during the last three years and in 1992 has been as under:-(*Lakh tonnes*)

Date	Rice	Wheat	Total
1.10. 1989	15.37	75.68	91.05
1.10.1990	43.60	115.71	159.31
1.10. 1991	64.89	83.91	148.80*
1.10.1992	50.62	42.53	93.15*

* provisional subject to reconciliation

Red Fort as National Museum

89. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare some historical monuments like Red Fort or other places as National as museums for the freedom struggle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOUCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration. The rooms in the Read Fort, Delhi where officers of INA were imprisoned and tried are baching preserved as. Memorial of freedom struggle in a befitting manner.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Foot-Overbridge Near Burhanpur

90. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway lines in the Burhanpur in Khandwa district divides Lalbagh in the east and Chichala on the west causing great inconvenience to the people for there being no railway over bridge.

(b) whether a number of accidents took place on the railway crossings;

(c) if so, the time by which a railway pedestrian over-bridge is likely to be constructed there; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Lalbagh and Chichala are on opposite sides of Railway line. There are two underbridges and one manned level crossing the close proximity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Railways consider proposals for replacement of busy crossings with road over/underbridges on cost sharing basis provided such schemes are sponsored by the State Government consenting to bear their share of cost, as per extant rules.

[English]

Spread of Typhoid

91. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Typhoid spreading in India" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated October 20, 1992;

(b) if so, whether during the National Conference of Microbiologists held at New Delhi it has been stressed that the typhoid is spreading in the country and requires expensive treatment

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to adopt any policy to check the spread of typhoid in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

During the conference of Microbiologists

various scientific papers presented, stressed on the emergence of drugresistance in typhoid producing organisms necessitating the use of newer drugs for treatment, which are expensive.

Studies conducted by ICMR have revealed that the typhoid fever was hitherto caused by Chloramphenicol sensitive *S.typhi*. But recently the typhoid cases which are being reported are believed to be caused by multi-drug resistant *S.typhi*. Results of these studies have shown that *S.typhi* isolated from cases of typhoid fever were resistant to all commonly used antibiotics. The organism was, however, found to be sensitive to Furazolidone which is an inexpensive antibiotics drug.

(c) and (d). The typhoid is primarily a waterborne disease and proper disposal of excreta and provision of safe drinking water are crucial to control the disease. Steps on these are being taken by various concerned Ministries and organisations.

Delhi School Education Act, 1973

92. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the desirability of reviewing the role and powers of the Government with regard of the school education vested in the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 in view of mushrooming of private schools imparting sub-standard education; and

(b) if so the details thereof and the steps contemplated by the Government in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF

EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Delhi Administration are contemplating a proposal for amending Delhi School Education Act, 1973 for making it compulsory for each private school to be registered.

[Translation]

Permission for Opening of Schools/ Colleges

93. SHRI VILASRAO NAGANATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received requests from private institutions seeking permission/approval for opening schools and colleges in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has received 78 allocations from private institutions for opening schools during the current academic session. However, no request has been received by UGC from private institutions for opening of colleges in Delhi during 1992.

(c) The usual procedure of examining such proposals under the Delhi School Education Rules 1973 is being followed by the Delhi Administration.

Reimbursement of Subsidy on Printing Paper

94. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has made any request for reimbursement of subsidy charged by the Hindustan Paper Corporation on account of supply of white printing paper to the State Government,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). It has not been found feasible to pay to Hindustan Paper Corporation the subsidy amount of Rs. 228.88 lakhs as supply of paper by Hindustan Paper Corporation to Government of Mharashtra is not in conformity with the price stipulation to the scheme.

Sangeet Natak Academi

95. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the HAIKER Committee in this report on working of Sangeet Natak Academi; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken on those recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): The main recommendations made by the Hakasr Committee in its report working of Sangeet Natak Academi are given in the Statement

(b) The matter relating to the consideration of these recommendations and taking decision there on is engaging the attention of the Government.

STATEMENT

Awards and Fellowships

9.109 The artists who receive the Academi's annual awards may be offered an opportunity, subject to their willingness, to perform in a few places of their choice in the country during the year following the award.

9.110 Although the constitution of the Akademiprovides for the election of Associate Fellows, in practice none has been elected. The provision may be deleted.

Research and Documentation

9.111 The Akademis should step up its support for research schemes by the grant of research fellowships, and by undertaking research ventures in collaboration with other institutions and individuals.

9.112 There Academi's collection of audio-visual material could be more extensive, considering the immense potential.

9.113 The vital need for a matching collection of written material to support the recording, through appropriate research, should not be overlooked.

9.114 The serious deficiencies which exist in classifying, indexing and cataloguing

the archival material must be made good.

9.115 The facilities for retrieval and reference available on the Academi's premises need great improvement. The Akademi must also improve the accessibility of its archives country-wide.

9.116 More space and funds must be found for the Academi's library and collection of musical instruments.

9.117 A national institution concerned with the performing arts must necessarily present the very best of performances, the guiding considerations being quality and the promotion of tastes

Kathak Kendra and Manipur Academy

2.118 There must be a planned building programme in the Kathak Kendra and the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy.

9.119 The remuneration offered to faculty members in these institutions should be improved, and disparities remedied. The status and salaries of the Directors of the Kathak Kendra and the Manipur Academy may be upgraded. The conspicuously low emoluments of the visiting gurus in the Manipur Academy need review.

9.120 The budget allocations for the two institutions need to be increased.

9.121 The question of according the University Grants Commission's recognition to the diplomas and certificates given by the two institutions must be resolved soon.

9.122 The Akademi should start an Institute of Choreography.

Dissemination

9.123 The Academia should undertake a systematic drive to record musical, dane and

theatrical performance of great living artists. It must search out rare items of classical, traditional and folk music, dance and drama, as well as rare and old manuscripts.

9.124 There is a need to produce a large body of literature on the performing arts and commercially available recordings for listening and viewing. Commercial houses could be persuaded to issue audio and video cassettes bearing the Academi's stamp.

9.125 The Akademi must recognize and support genuinely creative innovations in music and dance.

9.126 Teachers who are part of the institutionalized system of education in music and dance, who are themselves products of the same system need to be brought up to the mark through refresher courses.

9.127 In order to foster the guru-sishay parampara the Academi's schemes of fellowships to masters and disciples must be augmented. The Akademi, in collaboration with agencies like the NCERT and the UGC, should be involved in the preparation of teaching material in music and dance, and in evolving a pattern of training suited to conditions of the country on the model of gurukulas and conservations.

9.128 The performance of Western classical and church music should not be overlooked by the Akademi. The few dedicated organizations in the country which concern themselves with serious Western music deserve its support and encouragement.

9.129 The cause of culture is not served by the cultural extravaganzas and outsav sponsored by Governmental agencies. The tempo of organizations in the festivals, whether held abroad or within the country, needs to be slowed down. Traditional artistes -whether classical, folk or tribal -should not

be treated as museum pieces to be exhibited in India or abroad.

9.130 Artistic activity of our folk and tribal people should be viewed in its authentic context. Injurious external elements ought not be brought into any giving cultural milieu in the name of promotion or progress.

The Constitution

9.131 the Academi's General Council and other bodies may be restructured on the lines recommended in Section.8 of Chapter 6.

[Translation]

Train Between Konch and Jalaun

96. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce a train from Konch to Jalaun on Central Railway keeping in view the long standing demand of the citizens of this area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) At present, there is no proposal to introduce a train between Konch and Orai (Jalaun is served by Orai).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints & lack of traffic justification.

Allocation for expansion of Vocational Education

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

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government to the Uttar Pradesh Government for expansion of vocational education in the State during 1991-92;

(b) whether the State Government had demanded funds over and above the amount allocated under the above head during the said year; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level, the grants are released to States on the basis of the proposal received from them.

During 91-92, the State Government had requested for an amount of Rs.210.03 lakhs on account of Central share of salary component for the Vocational Education Programme. After excluding the amount for posts which were not filled by the State Govt. and adjusting the unspent balance, the total claim of Rs. 194.695 lakhs was admitted. 50% of the above amount i.e. Rs. 97.347 lakhs was released during the year. On receipt of the utilisation certificates for the earlier grants, the balance amount was released during 1992-93 after adjusting the unspent balance.

[English]

Doubling of Kayamkulam Tiivandrum Railway Line

98. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents which took

place on the railway line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum (via) Kottayam during the last one year and the steps being taken to prevent frequent accidents on the line;

(b) whether the railway line from Kayamkulam to Trivandrum has become over saturated;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to double this line to ease the congestion of rail traffic and to avoid frequent accidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the last one year 8 accidents due to derailment of good trains have occurred on this section.

Steps taken to prevent frequent accidents: While all out efforts have been made to maintain the assets on this section in good fettle, specific action has been taken to improve track maintenance by:-

- (i) Required renewal of track structure, work having been completed in 48 kms. and remaining 28 kms. taken up in the current year.
- (ii) Strengthening and upgradation of track structure including improvement by way of treatment of formation where required.
- (iii) Carriage and wagon examination has also been strengthened at Inumbanam and Tirumbanam and Tirunelveli.

Accidents are being monitored at the highest level to ensure follow up action being taken to prevent frequent accidents in this section.

(b) This is a busy section

(c) and (d). Doubling is in progress between Kayamkulam and Quilon. However, this does not have anything to do with accidents.

Registered Doctors Under the medical Council of India

99. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Registered Doctors under the Medical Council of India; and

(b) the number of registrations made every year during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI) the number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of India as on 31-12-1991 is 10, 044.

(b) The number of registrations made by the MCI during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	No. of Registrations
1989	772
1990	784
1991	974

Import and Sale of Ginseng

100. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI LOKNATH CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government have

decided to allow import and sale of GINSENG formulations as an ayurvedic product in the domestic market;

- (b) if so, the fact thereof;
- (c) whether the intake of this drug causes adverse side effects;
- (c) whether the intake of this drug causes adverse side effects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government in this regard so as to restrict its sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARATH): (a) and (b). Drug Controller of India had approved import of GINSENG raw material and formulations containing GINSENG based on the expert opinion that Tambari, an indigenous drug known as Pseudo Ginseng is in short supply.

(c) and d). The recommended dose of GONSENG is not reported to cause adverse side effects.

(e) Question does not arise.

Recruitment of Nurses

101. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4212 on August, 4 1992 and state:

(a) the number of times ad-hoc recruitment of nurses was resorted to during 1992;

(b) the number of nurses selected on each occasion;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes nurses selected out of them;

- (d) the number of nurses recruited;
- (e) whether all the nurses have been paid their salary;
- (f) if not, the reasons thereof; and
- (g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to pay their early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTH): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

U.P. Basic Education Project

102. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 842 on July 14, 1992 and state:

(a) the decision taken by the Government in regard to the project document of the proposed U.P. Basic Education Project submitted by State Government seeking World Bank assistance;

(b) whether the project has been forwarded to the World Bank; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). On

the basis of the broad consensus arched between the officials of the Government of U.P. and the Department of Education on 25th June, 1992, the Government of U.P. Education for All project document of further revised from the Economic Affairs on 6th August, 1992. U.P. U.P. Govt. on 13th July, 1992. The project has been posed to the World Bank through Department of Economic Affairs on 6th August, 1992.

Reservation in Trains from Imphal

103. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YAMMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to provide reservation facilities in Imphal for quota of berths in the trains;
- (b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A quota of 10 berths in First Class and 112 berths in Second Class already exists at Imphal Out Agency in various trains.

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

Assistance under Grants-in-aid Scheme

104. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have provided financial assistance to various Non-Government Organisations and Voluntary Associations under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme for involving them in the process of afforestation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise and agency-wise; and
- (c) the details of the projects undertaken by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The State-wise and agency-wise details of the financial assistance provided to the Non-Government Organisations and Voluntary Agencies under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme during the period 1989-90 to 1991-92 are given in Statement

STATEMENT**State-wise list of Projects Sanctioned to Voluntary Agencies**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>					
1.	Progress Hyderabad	1.33	2.50	1.00	1.33
2.	Rural Development Society, Kumool		2.00		
3.	Assisi (India), Guntur	0.15		0.15	
4.	Yatra, Nalgonda		0.40	0.40	
5.	Help Needy Association, Cuddapah			0.00	
6.	Youth for Action, Hyderabad		2.50	1.00	3.50
7.	JACETI, Nellore	0.60	1.80		2.40
8.	Sarada Valley Development Saniti, Vishakapatnam		0.83		0.83
9.	Rayalseema Seva samiti, Tirupati	3.63		3.63	

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91		1991-92		Total Amount Released during
		1	2	3	4	
10.	Rural Organisation for Awareness & Devt., Madak	0.17				0.17
11.	Rural Education Society, Chittoor		14.53			14.53
12.	Society for Devt. of Drought Prone Area, Anantapur		2.20			2.20
13.	Comprehensive Social Service Society, Srikrishnaram			3.69		3.69
14.	Social Action for social Development, Methoodnagar			1.00		1.00
15.	Anantapur Dist. Farmers Forum, Anantapur				4.94	4.94
16.	India Gandhi Energy Plantation, Tirupati				5.35	5.35
17.	Rishi Valley School, Hyderabad				3.96	3.96
18.	The Social Welfare Society for Weaker Community, Cuddapah				1.24	1.24
19.	Society for Social Service & Rural Devt., Cuddapah		6.00		3.35	9.35

Sl. No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

20. NESCO, Anantapur

0.00

0.64

1.44

21. Sri Satyayanayana Swami Education Society, Cuddapah

2.72

2.72

22. Institute of Resource Development & Soc. Management, Anantapur

2.54

2.54

Total

5.48

30.37

31.52

67.37

Assam

23. Universal Brotherhood, Nagara

0.66

0.66

24. Praktic Utkalika Kendra, Lakshimpur

0.79

0.45

1.24

Total

0.00

1.45

0.45

1.90

Bihar

25. Purnea Zilla Sangra Vikas Parishad, Purnea

0.56

0.56

3.78

4.90

26. Gopcharita Prabhandh Svarajya Sangh, Madhubani

0.60

0.60

0.60

Sl. No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Ranchi Conservation for Comm. Forest, Ranchi		2.02		2.02
28.	Patoo Prakhand Sanagra Vikas Paly, Muzaffarpur		1.03		1.03
29.	Gramin Vikas Parishad, Deoghar		7.04	0.32	7.36
30.	Society of Hill Resource Management, Daltonganj	32.85	6.85	21.94	53.64
31.	Jan Vikas Kendra, Ranchi	0.11		0.30	0.41
32.	Swami Vikas Kendra, Singhbhum	0.26			0.26
33.	Gran Vikas Kendra, Singhbhum		4.84	0.50	5.34
34.	Mahila Sangli of Sharjhiji Umavaran, Singhbhum	0.78		0.37	1.15
35.	Jan Jagran Kendra, Hazaribagh		1.03		1.03
36.	Adithi, Patna	0.90			0.90
37.	VANSHREE, Patna	0.22	4.85	0.66	5.73

Sl.No	Name of the State	1998-99	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Gram Bharati, Munder			0.00	
39.	Gram Niman Mandal, Nawada	1.88		.96	3.84
40.	Vikas Bharati, Guria	4.17	14.40	18.56	37.13
41.	Samithi patgana Gramodyog Samiti, Bidijyothi	2.85	16.53	5.00	24.38
42.	SEVA Anilagora Foundation, Bhagulpur		0.80	0.80	
43.	SANSKAR		1.05	1.05	
44.	Singhaban Granin Utsav Kendra, East Singhaban		1.04	1.04	
45.	Agrarian Assistance Association, Dinka		1.50	4.17	5.67
46.	Development Research Consultants, Patna			2.57	2.57
47.	Savodhya Seva Sangh, Bhagulpur		3.00	3.00	
Total		34.58	60.65	66.62	163.85

Sl.No	Name of the State	1988-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT					
48.	Amar Bharati, Ahmedabad	2.00	0.50	2.50	
49.	Self Employed Women Association, Ahmedabad			1.03	1.03
50.	Inst. for Studies & Transformation, Ahmedabad		4.11		4.11
51.	Hatpali Sewa Sangh, Bardoli		2050		20.50
52.	Rural Labour Association, Bhatoli	11.44	7.26		18.72
53.	Sarithi, Panchmatalas			3.57	3.57
54.	Raval Yogi Uttarak Mandal, Mehsana		1.72		1.72
55.	Sanveday Parshu Vikas Samikari Kandali, Ahmedabad	6.14	7.81		13.95
56.	Agra Khan Rural Support programme, Ahmedabad	5.44	13.24		18.78
57.	Gram Sewa Mandal, Bhavnagar			1.32	1.32

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Padta Mahila Khet-Van-Udyog Sahakari Mandali, Ahmedabad	3.83			3.83
59.	Yamasi Mahila Gruh Yojog Upadak SEva Mandali, Bharuch	4.79	5.94	10.73	
60.	I.N.R.E.C.A, Bharuch	1.77		1.77	
	Total	62.50	35.49	10.54	108.52

HARYANA

61.	Kohli Centre, Mohindergarh	8.22	4.52	5.48	18.22
62.	Dehat Vikas Kendra, Mohindergarh	2.30			2.30
63.	Sanj Viras parayan Kendra, Bhikanhi		4.19		4.19
64.	Rural Initiative & Training Institute, Gurgaon		5.31		13.96
65.	Khurana Greening & Welfare Society, Panipat			13.96	
66.	Nisarga Greening & Welfare Society Karnal	4.62	5.08	9.70	

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Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Karan Greening & Welfare Society, Karnal	4.62	4.48	9.70	
68.	Haryana Social Work & Res. Centre, Kohli	0.58		0.58	
69.	Masunjpur Hill Resource Management Society, Ambala	0.21	0.11	0.32	
70.	Gobindpur Mandira Hill Resource Manag. Society, Ambala	0.17		0.17	
71.	Raiha Hill Resources Management Society, Ambala	0.25		0.25	
72.	Kathwala Hill Resource Management Society, Ambala	0.40		0.40	
73.	Sarankha Green & Welfare Society, Samalkha	1.50		1.50	
74.	Hayali Promotion & Welfare Society, Samalkha	2.50		2.50	
75.	Nirmal Greening & Welfare Society, Samalkha	2.83		2.83	

S.No	Name of the State	1990-91		1991-92		Total Amount Released during	
		1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Sanjay Greening & Welfare Society, Karnal			3.59		3.59	
77.	Haryana Rural Devt, Farmers Association, Rohtak			2.00		2.00	
78.	Neva Yuval Kala Sangam, Rohtak			2.00		2.00	
79.	Chondisivikas Sangh, Rohtak			1.63		1.63	
80.	Haryana Nav Yuval Kala Sangar, Rohtak			2.00		2.00	
81.	National Greening & Welfare Society, Panipat			2.27		2.27	
82.	Ankur Greening Welfare Society, Panipat			1.49		1.49	
83.	Mewat Development Society, Gurgaon			1.33		1.33	
84.	Bharat Yatra Kendra, Gurgaon					6.74	6.74
Total		10.52	41.85	45.03		97.40	

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

KARNATAKA

85.	Harkala Landless poor & Farmers, Mangalore	0.50	0.17	0.67	
86.	Farmers Development Agency, Chikballapur	1.03	0.08	1.11	
87.	Gandhi Saamaj Shikshan Kendra, Tumkur	0.67	0.59	1.26	
88.	Tarabalu Rural Dev. Foundation, Chitradurga	1.24	5.00	5.53	7.77
89.	Gauvery Rural SOEST Development Society, Verapampia		0.45	0.45	
90.	Shri Sriyananda Swami Sangha, Chitradurga	0.39	0.39	0.39	
91.	BIRDS, Bangalore	0.12		0.12	
	Total	1.91	7.04	2.82	11.77

KERALA

92.	Bapiji Sevak Saraj, Idukki	2.00
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S.I.No	Name of the State	1998-99	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	Annakkara Vikasana Sangam, Idukki	0.16		0.16	
94.	Social Work & Research Centre, Wayanad		1.75	1.75	
	Total	0.00	0.16	1.75	3.91

MADHYA PRADESH					
95.	Development Alternatives, Dalia	3.53		3.53	
96.	NCHSR, Bhopal	5.19	3.33	8.52	
97.	Paryog Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Ratpur		0.83	0.83	
98.	Madhya Pradesh Gramin Vikas Mandir, Balagnat	2.00	1.45	2.45	
	Total	3.53	7.19	5.61	16.33

MAHARASHTRA					
99.	Prem Prakashan, Satara		1.67	1.67	
100.	Atrogya Dakshata Mandal, Pune	1.05			1.05
101.	N.I.E.D., Bombay	3.49	12.75	18.05	34.29

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
2	3	4	5	6	6	
102.	Pragati Prabhishthan, Thane	9.49	16.21	13.47	39.17	
103.	Jeevan Sanshtha, Pune	1.15	2.97	5.00	9.12	
104.	B.A.I.F, Pune		7.90	3.04	10.94	
105.	Girinree, Bombay	0.34		1.00	1.34	
106.	Krishak Seva Sangh, Ahmednagar		1.16		1.16	
107.	Sandhi Neetulan Shikshan Sanshtha, Nanded		1.20	1.00	2.20	
108.	Shree Bhuleshwar Shikshan Parasrak Mandal, Pune	0.28	0.95		1.23	
109.	Jay Mattha Agricultural Development Trust, Pune		4.57		4.57	
110.	Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pune	1.58			1.58	
111.	Jotitling Shikshan Mandal, Satara			0.90		0.90
112.	Anivid Samiti, Pune			0.35		0.35
113.	Navjeevan Society, Amravati			0.32		0.32
	Total	23.11	43.55	43.23	109.57	

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANIPUR					
114.	Manipur Adult Education Centre, Imphal	0.87	1.41	2.25	
115.	Rural Agricultural & Development Centre, Imphal	0.33		0.33	
116.	Citizen Volunteers Training Centre, Imphal	2.38		2.38	
117.	STCCD, Utkholi		1.47	1.47	
118.	Mts Youth Volunteer's Imphal	1.13		1.13	
119.	Ideal Mothers Association, Kha, Imphal	0.88	2.36	1.00	4.24
120.	Rural Service Agency, Imphal	0.27	0.77	0.76	1.80
121.	Village Development Association, Kangpokpi		1.19		1.19
122.	Manipur Wastelands Development Society, Imphal	3.68	2.13	5.61	

S.No	Name of the State	1990-91		1991-92		Total Amount Released during
		1	2	3	4	5	6
123.	Manipur Eastern Hills People Devt. Society, Imphal	0.90	2.50	3.27	6.21	
124.	Wangjing Tenth Farmers Devt. Association, Thoubal		0.92	0.43	1.35	
125.	South Eastern Rural Devt. organisation, Wangjing			1.60	1.60	
126.	Paizang Khadi & Village Industry, Sadan Hill			3.89	3.89	
127.	United Tribal Devt. Project, Chandel			2.97	2.97	
128.	Zelinglong Baptist Churches Council, Taseri Long			1.00	1.00	
129.	Women Association for Rural Development, Oikirui			1.70	1.70	
130.	Rural Reconstruction Organisation, Imphal			1.51	1.51	
131.	Cherapur Manang Khadi & Village Asso. Thoubal		2.04	2.65	4.69	

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91			1991-92		Total Amount Released during
		1	2	3	4	5	
132.	Village Development Organisation, Imphal		2.05			2.05	

133. Lyngel Khamon Leikai, Imphal 1.88

134. Voluntary for Scientific Action, Chandel 2.50

135. Adventure programme Centre, Churchandapur 1.75

136. Rural Development Society, Thoombal 1.37

Total 6.36 24.42 24.38 53.79

NAGALAND

137. AC Trading Co-operative Society, Mokulufching 2.65

138. Langwiran Christian Academy, Dimapur 3.74

Total 2.65 0.00 3.74 6.39

S.I.No	Name of the State	1988-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

ORISSA

139.	Gram Seva Mandal, Dhenkanal	0.45	0.45		
140.	Gram Vikas, Ganjam	7.26	6.00	13.26	
141.	Palli Vikas, Dhenkanal	0.66	7.27	7.93	
142.	V.I.K.A.S.H., Bhubaneshwar	0.40	0.40	0.84	
143.	Dhama, Dhenkanal	0.07		0.07	
144.	Cuttack Zilla Parishad Adyavasi Seva Sanskar, Cuttack	1.33	5.89	7.22	
145.	Jananaigal Mahila Samiti, Puri	0.86	0.69	1.57	
146.	Kasturbai Mahila Samiti, Dhenkanal		2.75	2.75	
147.	Manav Seva Sadan, Dhenkanal		0.75	0.75	
148.	Gopinath Jatra Singh, Puri		1.00	1.00	

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

149.	Tribal Rural Dev. Social Service Organisation, Keonjhar	0.50	0.50		
150.	Vikas Parishad, Koraput	1.00	1.00		
151.	Sahid Arakhatia Club, Puri	0.23	0.23		
152.	Nat. Inst. of Social Research for tribal, Dhenkanal	1.53	1.53		
153.	Nilachal Seva pralashas Dayanagar, Puri	2.50	2.50		
154.	India Devt. project, Keonjhar	0.73	0.73		
155.	Moon Light club, Dhenkanal	1.50	1.50		
156.	Adarsh Seva Sangathan, Dhenkanal	3.90	3.90		
157.	palli Sanskriti Kala Parishad, Puri	0.77	0.77		

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Sl. No.	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

158. Bijuut Club, Puri 2.76 2.76
 159. All India Harijan Society, 9.14 9.14
 Tilagarh

160. Nyaya Sahayak Samiti, Koraput 1.70 1.70
 161. Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, 1.79 1.79
 Dhennkata
 162. Govt. College, Angul 0.26 0.26

Total 7.33 26.14 30.64 62.06

RAJASTHAN

163. Udestwar Vikas Mandal, 6.45 6.45
 Udaipur
 164. Vidyा Bhawan Society, Udaipur 2.69 2.69
 165. Centre for Commerce Economics 4.83 1.50 6.33
 & Development Jaipur
 166. Bans Udyog Sahakari Saniti, 0.20 0.32 0.52
 Alwar

S.I.No	Name of the State	1990-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
167.	Astapur Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Udaipur	2.46		2.46	
168.	Jethaloya Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Banswara	0.40	0.23	0.59	
169.	Maliratra Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Dungarpur	1.15	0.57	1.72	
170.	Adarsh Meeta Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Udaipur	0.57	0.29	0.86	
171.	Aisgarh Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Udaipur	0.46	0.23	0.59	
172.	Sarovar Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Udaipur	1.15	0.57	1.72	
173.	Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Udaipur	1.61		1.61	
174.	Patia Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Udaipur	1.18	0.59	1.77	
175.	Rajasthan Van Shramik Sahakari Samiti, Jaipur		3.00	3.00	

S.No	Name of the State	1990-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
176.	Jan Shiksha Vikas Sangathan, Dungarpur		15.73	6.41	22.14
177.	Sateen Seva Samiti, Udaipur	2.02		0.02	
178.	Aravali Kaljan Parishad, Dungarpur		0.09	0.32	0.41
179.	Rajasthan Seva Sangha, Dungarpur		345	3.15	6.58
180.	Sanya Seva Farms, New Delhi.		1.79		1.79
181.	Rotary Club of Mount Abu, Mount Abu		0.09		0.09
182.	SAHYOG, Udaipur		4.96		0.71
183.	Sevanjali Society, Barswara		0.57		0.57
184.	Shramik Mahila Van Vikas Evans Anusandhan Samiti, Udaipur				1.74
185.	VANBAD, Udaipur				1.59

Sl.No	Name of the State	1900-99	1900-91	1900-91	1901-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6	
186.	Mogra Mevar Sanstha, Amer	2.50	5.72		8.22	
137.	Gram Bharti Sanstha, Jaipur		1.12		1.12	
188.	Vikas Sanstha, Udaipur		1.98		1.98	
189.	Shri Naldeviara Temple Board, Udaipur		3.07		3.07	
190.	Van Suraksha Samiti, Pitalgadh		2.26		2.26	
191.	Nav Yuvak Mandal, Bas Bhairind		2.44		2.44	
192.	Jan Jati Vikas, Udaipur		1.40		1.40	
193.	Antavi Dayra Adivasi Mazdoor Sahsang, Udaipur		2.76 ⁰			
194.	Vijaya Bhawan Society, Udaipur		2.77		2.77	
Total		34.32	32.97	30.75	93.51	
	TAMIL NADU					
195.	Kudavulan, Thanjavur		0		4.51	

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Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
2	3	4	5	6	
196.	Autovilla Palani Hills Conservy, Anna	4.49	8.26	12.75	
197.	Kurugappa Chettiar Res. Centre, Madras	7.42	3.70	11.12	
198.	SEVAL, Trichy	1.32		1.32	
199.	Gansville, P.M.	0.37	0.61	1.18	
200.	S.C.O.P.E.D., Trichy	0.19		0.19	
201.	Indian Cultural Development Centre, Madras	0.08	1.39	1.47	
202.	Mrs Community Action for Rural Development, Puliyanan	0.33	0.36	0.24	0.93
203.	Rural Welfare Development Society, Salem	0.53		0.53	
204.	S.P.A.D.E., Trichy	0.40	0.26	0.66	
205.	The Good Samaritan India, Enode	0.52		0.52	
206.	Tamil Nadu Sandhya Mandal, Madurai	1.37			

Sl.No	Name of the State	1988-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
207.	Activists for Social Alternatives, Trichy	0.13		0.13	
208.	International Agricultural Dev. Foundation, Madras	1.21		1.21	
209.	Ramakrishna Mission Student Home, Madras	0.43		0.43	
210.	Grandan Gran Agr. Development Trust, Trichy	6.88	12.00	18.88	
211.	Aurontra, South Arcot	1.10		1.10	
212.	Gramalaya, Trichy	1.90		1.90	
213.	Rural & Env. Reconstruction Foundation, Tiruchirapalli	0.83		2.15	2.98
214.	Association of Bhoodan & Community Devt. Tiruchirapalli	0.29	1.75		2.04
215.	Lamp Trust, Pudukkottai	0.41		0.90	1.31
216.	Social Welfare Trust, Trichy			1.00	1.00
217.	Action Trust, Madurai	0.90		0.90	

Sl.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
218.	Rural Integrated Development Organisation, Dhampuri	0.86		0.86	
219.	Association of Rural Community Development, Dharmapuri	1.67	0.34	2.01	
220.	Centre for Community Development & Training, Madras	2.10		2.10	
221.	League for Education & Development, Tiruchirappalli	1.06		1.06	
223.	Centre for Social Service & Research, Anna	2.07	1.00	3.07	
224.	Community Action for Food & Rural Devt, Tiruchirappalli	6.45		6.45	
225.	PREPARE, Madras	2.00		2.00	
226.	Land Network Devt. Association, Madurai	0.75		0.75	
227.	Welfare Association for Rural Affairs Soc, Tirunelveli	0.15		0.15	

Sl.No	Name of the State	1998-99	1999-2000	1999-2001	1999-2002	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6	
228.	St. Joseph Educational Trust, Madras		3.00	3.00		
229.	Gandhi Gram Rural Inst., Madras		3.78	3.78		
230.	Trig. Educational Devt. & Extension Trust, Chingleput		0.65	0.65		
231.	Centre for Peace & Rural Devt. Avilipatti		5.00	5.00		
232.	A.I.S.S.R. Mahalunipettai, PTT		1.00	1.00		
233.	Association for Rural Uplift, Tiruchy		2.00	2.00		
234.	Action Group for Rural Organisation, Madras		2.52	2.62		
235.	Rural Env. and Agri. Development Society, Kothampatti		1.00	1.00		
236.	Santya Seva Farms, Madras		2.00	2.00		
237.	Environment Conservation Group, Trichy		0.55	0.55		

S.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
238.	Renaissance, Thanjavur	0.50		0.50	
	Total	3.84	34.73	50.09	88.67

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239. IN.H.E.R.E., Almora 0.45 0.45

240. Umarkhand Jan Jagriti
Sanstha, Ganthwai 0.05 0.05241. Centre for Improvement of
Rural Env. New Delhi 0.49 0.49242. Krishak Evam Samaj Sevi
Sanstha, Moradabad 3.39 3.39243. Central Himalayan Rural
Action Group, Kumaon 2.65 16.83 16.00 39.48244. Sanskriti Shodh Sansthan,
Raibareli 0.25 1.25 1.51245. Kisan Vrikshakshan
Samiti, Agra 7.00 7.00246. Paryavaran Sudhar Samiti,
Shimpiur 1.00 1.00

Sl./No	Name of the State	1998-99	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
247.	Baba Shishu Shishu Sanstha, Sultanpur		1.12	1.12	
248.	Society for Integrated Dev. of Himalayas, Mussoorie	2.00		2.00	
249.	Indira Vikas Nursery, Almora	1.80	5.80	7.60	
250.	Dev Gram Udyog Seva Sanstha, Nainital	6.00		6.00	
251.	Dayal Vikashapjan Samiti, Firozabad	2.28	2.00	4.28	
252.	Gram Udyog Seva Ashram, Shahjahanpur		1.00	1.00	
253.	Netru Seva Ashram, Shahjahanpur	0.35	0.84	1.23	
254.	Jan Manas Vikas Sanstha, Shahjahanpur		0.28	0.28	
255.	Gramin Vikas Vikashapjan Samiti, Agra		3.00	3.00	
256.	Kalika Dhan Jan Seva Samiti, Sultanpur		2.00	2.00	

Sl. No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

257.	Kumanchal Seva Sansthan	0.68	0.68		
258.	Kisan Ashram, Kundool	1.41	1.41		
259.	Bhartiya Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Moradabad	2.59	2.59		
260.	Centre for Advancement of Rural Env., Deoria	0.60	0.60		
261.	District Plantation & Conservation, Farrukhababad	1.50	1.50		
	Total	3.84	34.73	50.09	83.97

WEST BENGAL

262.	School Fundamental Research, Purulia	2.62	8.34	4.52	13.49
263.	Seva Bharati, Mysore	1.35			1.35
264.	Sankriti Mission, 24 Parganas	8.41			8.41

Sl No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
265.	Manastir Tariq Bari Mandir, Howrah	0.10	0.13	0.27	
266.	Sri Ramakrishna Seva Kendra, Calcutta	0.98		0.98	
267.	Hemisila Hara Pabali Club, Puriulia	0.80	2.71	3.51	
268.	Sevabhrata, Puriulia	0.73	5.00	5.73	
269.	Dhoni Roy Memorial Self Employment Training School, Delhi	0.12	1.50	1.62	
270.	Centre for Women Development Studies, Delhi	4.96		4.96	
271.	Balivara Gitanjali Shishu Saroj Kendra, 24 Parganas	0.12		0.12	
272.	Village Welfare Society, Howrah	0.34	1.00	2.41	3.75
273.	Gangadhar Chak Charchak Vihar Club, Mysore	0.51		0.51	
274.	Regional Research & Study Centre, Mysore	1.33	0.57	8.18	10.08

S/N	Name of the State	1990-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
275.	Purulia Pali Seva Sangha, Purulia		1.00	1.00	
276.	Amar Seva Sangha, Krishnapur		1.38	1.38	
277.	Jhargram Eshakura Janshiksha Prasar Sangh, Krishnapur		0.46	0.46	
278.	Loh Seva Parishad, Krishnapur		2.13	2.13	
279.	Dakshis Chanda Chhat Sana | Kalyan Samiti, Howrah		0.17	0.17	
280.	Purulia Gokulpara Tejasila Tarun Sangha		0.70	0.70	
281.	Tarun Sangha		0.17	0.17	
282.	Vivekananda Adyasi Kalyan Samiti		0.70	0.70	
283.	Kanarpur Nabiha Nayan Samiti, Bankura		0.83	0.83	
284.	Vivekananda Nidhi, Cuttack		0.36	0.36	

Sl No	Name of the State	1998-99	1999-2000	1999-2001	1999-2002	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6	

285.	P.F. Dashbandhu Sangha, 24 Parganas			0.50	0.50	
286.	Agartali, Howrah	46	181	327		
287.	DRA, Purulia		1.00	1.00		
288.	Mohashana Samthal Para Adiyasi Mohila Kendra, Bankura	1.00	1.00	1.00		
289.	Purulia Shabuj Sangha, Purulia		2.66	2.66		
290.	Vivekananda Lok Shiksha Niketan, Midnapur	0.40	0.40	0.40		
291.	Khayaboni Gras Ginnayan Sazil, Bankura	1.00	1.58	2.58		
292.	Pashchis Banga Kheria Sabar Kalyan Samiti, Purulia	1.50	1.37	2.87		
293.	Bhavanipur Multipurpose Rural Welfare Society, Howrah		0.18	0.18		
294.	The Vivekananda Rural Dev. Org, Purulia			1.63	1.63	
295.	Marshall Dahan Gaonta Sujada, Purulia			1.00	1.00	

Sl. No	Name of the Society	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
286.	Anilora Palli Seva Sangha, Midnapore	0.55	0.55	0.55	
287.	Purba Gokulpore Tapasali New Tari Sangha, Gokulpore	0.62	0.62	0.62	
288.	Ishu Partha Social Welfare Org, Midnapore	0.31	0.31	0.31	
289.	Dharmneagar Rural Dev. Society, Birbhum	0.36	0.36	0.36	
300.	Chittagora Adyasi Kalayan Sangha, Bankura	0.64	0.64	0.64	
301.	Balikurit Bikas Bhawan, Howrah	1.55	1.55	1.55	
302.	Amragora Juba Sangha, Howrah	1.27	1.27	1.27	
303.	Dakshin Kalandan Hobbe Club, Midnapore	0.98	0.98	0.98	

Sl. No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

304. Comprehensive Area Development Service, Nida

0.47

0.47

Total 10.45 30.58 47.86 38.62

DELHI

305. S.P.W.D, New Delhi

25.00

7.11

32.11

306. Bharatiya Adhikari Sevak Sangh, New Delhi

0.10

0.10

307. Centre for Science & Environment, New Delhi

0.15

0.15

308. Akhil Bharatiya Gramin Seva Sangh, Sultanpur

1.32

1.32

309. People Last, for development and Training

0.79

0.79

310. PRADAN

2.67

2.67

311. IFFCO, Delhi

9.00

18.00

312. Bharat Yatra Kendra, Delhi

6.74

Sr.No	Name of the State	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6
313.	Development alternatives, Delhi	0.73		0.73	

Total	25.25	19.14	27.22	64.14
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JAMMU AND KASHMIR

314.	Dharmarth Trust Council, Jammu	6.79	6.78	
315.	Shriya Gramodayog Mandal, Jammu	2.80	2.80	
316.	Himalayan Tree Farming & Development Centre	4.43	2.80	7.23
Total		4.43	12.38	16.81

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

317	Monpa Social Cultural & Literary Society, Tawang	4.00	4.00	
Total		0.00	0.00	4.00

Sl No	Name of the State	1988-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total Amount Released during
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIKKIM

310	Paryavaran Samrakshan Saniki Dibaphad, Buri	2.00	2.00		
Total		0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00

Note: Financial assistance under the Grants-in-Aid scheme is provided to Non-Government Organisations/Voluntary Agencies to undertake tree planting and wastelands development activities including the raising of seedlings, soil and nature conservation works, training, extension, etc.

Procurement of Rice and Wheat

105. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat procured so far against the target during the current marketing season in comparison with that of last year;

(b) the steps taken to increase procurement of rice and wheat during the current year; and

(c) the details of foodgrains allocated to each state so far during 1992, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) A quantity of 38.63 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) has been procured as on 13.11.92 during the current kharif marketing season 1992-93, as compared to 32.59 lakh tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year. As regards wheat, a quantity of 63.80 lakh tonnes has been procured as on 13.11.92 during the current rabi marketing season 1992-93, as compared to 77.51 lakh tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year.

The procurement of paddy and wheat under price support operation being totally on voluntary basis, and the procurement of levy rice being dependent on the quantum of

paddy purchased by the rice millers, no targets as such can be fixed for procurement of rice and wheat.

(b) The minimum support prices of paddy for the current 1992-93 kharif marketing seasons have been increased by Rs. 40/- per quintal as compared to the previous season. All possible efforts have been made to ensure fullest co-operation and participation of the State Governments and Union Territory Administration in procurement of paddy under price support as well as strict enforcement of levy orders on rice.

As regards wheat, the minimum support price for the current 1992-93 rabi marketing seasons was increased by Rs. 25/- per quintal as compared to the previous season. Keeping in view the need for maximising procurement and the level of open market prices of wheat, the Central Government paid an incentive bonus of Rs. 25/- per quintal for sale of wheat by farmers during the period 1st April to 30th June, 1992. In addition, the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan paid a State bonus of Rs. 5/- per quintal which was Rs. 25/- per quintal in case of Madhya Pradesh. A wide network of purchase centres was operated by Food Corporation of India and the State procuring agencies in the wheat producing States with involvement of State Governments and their procuring agencies including cooperatives.

(c) A Statement showing State-wise allocation of rice and wheat under Public Distribution System during 1992 is attached.

STATEMENT

(In 1000 tonnes)

Sl. No	State/UT	Grain	Total Upto Dec., 1992
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice	1783.25
		Wheat	167.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	104.00
		Wheat	8.42
3.	Assam	Rice	466.24
		Wheat	275.00
4.	Bihar	Rice	247.06
		Wheat	617.36
5.	Goa	Rice	55.38
		Wheat	38.85
6.	Gujarat	Rice	330.40
		Wheat	780.30

Sl No	State/UT	Grain	Total Up to Dec, 1992
1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	Rice	35.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Wheat	198.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rice	77.35
10.	Karnataka	Wheat	120.00
11.	Kerala	Wheat	299.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rice	428.19
13.	Maharashtra	Wheat	759.00
14.	Nagaland	Wheat	326.0
15.	Orissa	Rice	1792.00
16.	Punjab	Wheat	312.00
17.	Rajasthan	Rice	423.44
18.	Sikkim	Wheat	501.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	Rice	780.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Wheat	1215.00

Sl. No	State/UT	Grain	Total Upto Dec., 1992
1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	Rice	88.69
		Wheat	33.70
15.	Meghalaya	Rice	118.00
		Wheat	24.25
16.	Mizoram	Rice	100.50
		Wheat	13.25
17.	Nagaland	Rice	96.25
		Wheat	26.40
18.	Orissa	Rice	391.25
		Wheat	257.50
19.	Punjab	Rice	17.70
		Wheat	132.50

Sl. No	State/UT	Grain	Total Up to Dec., 1992
1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	Rice	46.20
		Wheat	1083.00
21.	Sikkim	Rice	54.00
		Wheat	7.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rice	828.81
		Wheat	287.00
23.	Tripura	Rice	222.85
		Wheat	24.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rice	414.81
		Wheat	73.81
25.	West Bengal	Rice	897.06
		Wheat	1001.00

Sl.No	State/UT	Grain	Total upto Dec., 1992
1	2	3	4
26.	A & N Island	Rice	20.50
		Wheat	8.40
27.	Chandigarh	Rice	3.74
		Wheat	21.10
28.	Daman & Diu	Rice	5.90
		Wheat	2.38
29.	D & N Haveli	Rice	5.90
		Wheat	1.78
30.	Delhi	Rice	236.00
		Wheat	856.80
31.	Lakshadweep	Rice	6.30
		Wheat	0.20

SIM No	State/UT	Grain	Total Upto Dec., 1992
1	2	3	4
32.	Pondicherry	Rice	23.60
		Wheat	8.92
	Total	Rice	10861.77
		Wheat	9301.46

Increase in Capacity of Sugar Mills in U.P.

106. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in regard to which approval has been accorded for increasing the capacity in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) the number of earlier for sugar mills in regard to which approval had been accorded earlier for increasing their capacity and the number of those mills whose capacity has been increased out of them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Two Letters of Intent have been granted during 1991-92 season (October-September) for increasing the crushing capacity of existing sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). After issue of the licensing Policy guidelines for the VIIth Five Year Plan vide Press Note dated 2.1.1987 76 sugar mills in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been granted letters of intent till the end of the crushing season 1990-91 for increasing their crushing capacity, out of which, in 8 cases completion of expansion of capacity has been noted by the Government.

Daitari-Banspani Railway Line

107. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to take up the construction of Daitari-

Banspani railways line from Banspani side in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The project has been referred to the Planning Commission for providing necessary funds. Further action depends on their response.

Rail link between Calcutta and Siliguri/ Darjeeling

108. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Calcutta with Siliguri and Darjeeling via Darsana-Chilahati of Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount Spent on family Planning programmes

109. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the Seventh plan on Family Planning programmes;

(b) whether the target fixed thereby has been achieved; and

(c) the details of foreign aid expected for the Family Planning Programmes during the

427 *Written Answers*
Eighth Plan Period?

NOVEMBER 24, 1992

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Programmes during Seventh Five Year Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI
SIDDHARATHA): (a) An amount of Rs. 3105
cores has been spent on Family Welfare

(b) A statement I indicating the targets
fixed and the achievements is enclosed .

(c) Statement II indicating the likely
amount of external assistance under different
schemes is enclosed

STATEMENT |

Family Planning Targets and Achievements in the VII Plan - All India

(Figures in 000's)

M.C.H. TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SEVENTH PLAN - ALL INDIA

(Figures in 000's)

Year	Tetanus Immunisation for Expectant mothers		D.P.T. Immunisation for Children		Polio		B.C.G.	
	Target	Achiv. %Achiv. of Target	Target	Achiv. %Achiv. of Target	Target	Achiv. %Achiv. of Target	Target	Achiv. %Achiv. of Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13					

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@ Worked out after excluding the targets of those States/UTs for which figures have not been received.

\$ Relates to third dose only.

(Figures in ₹ million)

Year	Measles & vaccination		Typhoid		D.T. Immunisation for Children		T.T. (10 Years)	
	Target	Achmt. %	Target	Achmt. %	Target	Achmt. %	Target	Achmt. %
of Target	of Target	of Target	of Target	of Target	of Target	of Target	of Target	of Target
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1985-86			11.19	7.87	70.3	11.19	12.53	112.0
1986-87	5.70	3.71	66.6@	12.10	7.88	65.1	12.10	10.85
1997-98	11.21	10.05	89.7	13.0	84.3	64.9	13.00	11.58
1988-89	15.70	12.43	78.9	@@	@@	@@	18.94	12.99
1989-90	19.14	15.64	83.3	@@	@@	@@	18.75	14.15

@ Worked out after excluding the targets of those States/UTs for which figures have not been received.

@@ Typhoid vaccination of school children has been withdrawn from EPI schedule.

\$ Started in 1986.

Year	T.T.(16 Years)	Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia among Mothers			Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia among Children			Prophylaxis against Biliousness due to Vit. A deficiency				
		Target	Activ. of Target	No. of Beneficiaries, Total of Target Women	Target	No. of %Achit. Total of Target	No. of Benefi- caries.	Target	No. of %Achit.	Target	No. of Benefi- caries.	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1985-86	3,300	90.9@	14,00	18,05	128.9	14,00	17.16	122.6	14.96	29,40	177.8	
1986-87	4,10	3.49	85.0	18,64	14,47\$	77.6	19.43	14,82\$	66.0	28.97	30.24	75.1K
1987-88	4,80	4.50	93.7	22,00	18,65\$	84.8	22.00	18,50\$	84.1	30.00	46.62E	87.8K
1988-89	6,01	5.66	94.2	22,00	21,13\$	96.0	30.00	21,67\$	72.2	30.00	41.60E	75.4K
1989-90	17.23	7.92	46.0	22,00	29,10\$	91.4	29.89	22,44\$	75.1	29.89	39.02E	69.0K

• Figures are provisional

@ Worked out after excluding the targets of those States/UTs for which figures have not been received

\$ Figures indicate beneficiaries based on completed doses.

K Percentage of achievement of targets were worked out by taking half of the total doses given to the first time initiated, continued and completed doses beneficiaries

E In doses.

STATEMENT - II

S/No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in Lakhs) Likely external Assistance during eighth Plan
1	2	3
1.	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project	53805.00
2.	Area Projects	32000.00
3.	Post Partum Programme at sub-divisional level	1800.00
4.	Special IEC Projects for 4 legging States	200.00
5.	ILO Projects	800.00
6.	POPIN Centres (Management and Monitoring)	80.00
7.	Recaratilisation Project	670.00
8.	Surveillance System for Sterilisation	80.00
9.	Concurrent Evaluation	76.00
10.	New ICOMP Project	80.00
11.	Family Welfare Programme in Low Accessible in Maharashtra	100.00
12.	Special Inputs for 90 backward districts	3400.00

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in Lakhs) Likely external Assistance during eighth Plan
1	2	3
13.	Supply/distribution of new contraceptives	700.00
14.	USAID Project in U.P.	48600.00

Supply of Foodgrains Under P.D.S.

110. SHRI SHIV RAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains supplied under the public distribution system during the period from January 1, 1990 to October, 1992 and the quantity thereof, State-wise;

(b) the foodgrains were allotted to the states during the said period for supply to the flour mills and the quantity thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received regarding the irregularities committed in the distribution of foodgrains and sale of wheat to flour Mills under the public distribution system during the said period and the details in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Statements I & II indicating allotment and off take of wheat and rice in respect of various States/UTs during the years, 1990, 1991 and 1992 (up to October '92) are attached.

(b) The Central Government allots wheat from the Central Pool to the State Governments/UTs for supply through the Public Distribution System. However, it is open to the State Governments/UTs to convert the wheat into atta through the roller flour mills and distribute it under the Public Distribution System.

(c) and (d). Since the matter falls within the purview of the State Governments/UTs, the Central Government has no information to furnish.

STATEMENT*(Wheat)*

Sl No	Name of States/U.Ts.	1950	
		Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280.0	112.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.6	7.8
3.	Assam	200.0	201.1
4.	Bihar	512.0	428.2
5.	Goa	46.5	28.6
6.	Gujarat	725.0	550.9
7.	Haryana	120.0	14.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	120.0	70.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	250.0	71.3

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		(In '000 tonnes)			
		1991	1992	Allotment	Offtake (P)
	Allotment	Offtake	(up to October, 92)	(up to September, 92)	
5	6	7	8		
338.0	150.0	144.50	90.1		
10.32	7.5	7.02	4.8		
344.0	268.5	235.00	165.1		
561.3	523.9	494.20	396.6		
45.0	36.4	32.65	18.4		
944.3	823.2	650.30	530.0		
257.0	154.4	178.25	128.7		
127.0	116.7	100.00	87.5		
238.0	127.1	198.00	86.9		

Sl.No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	1990	
		Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	320.0	303.9
11.	Kerala	240.0	234.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	360.0	251.9
13	Maharashtra	1165.0	1069.0
14.	Manipur	36.0	30.6
15.	Meghalaya	26.44	26.7
16	Mizoram	15.0	14.3
17.	Nagaland	76.75	73.0
18.	Orissa	295.0	257.1
19.	Punjab	60.0	4.3

1991		1992		Allotment Offtake (P)	
5	6	7	8	9	10
496.0	456.3	276.00	244.2		
324.0	33.7	264.00	199.2		
481.5	380.7	409.00	349.6		
1372.2	1011.00	896.6	896.6		
35.7	33.8	27.70	18.7		
31.25	29.6	20.25	16.5		
15.88	14.0	10.75	8.9		
77.15	74.5	25.20	15.7		
327.5	283.3	217.50	185.3		
187.5	86.7	107.50	56.3		

Sl.No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	1990		1991		1992	
		Allotment	Ofttake	Allotment	Ofttake	Allotment	Ofttake (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

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20.	Rajasthan	840.1	571.1	957.5	853.4	880.00	721.0
21.	Sikkim	6.4	5.7	7.14	5.1	5.94	1.9
22.	Tamil Nadu	360.0	183.2	357.0	213.4	247.00	158.6
23.	Tripura	30.0	16.1	29.75	17.5	20.25	9.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	600.0	272.8	779.9	688.6	593.15	521.2
25.	West Bengal	1080.0	693.5	111.0	910.3	841.00	591.6
26.	A & N Islands	8.4	3.9	8.4	8.0	8.40	6.8
27.	Chandigarh	21.6	16.6	26.2	22.4	17.80	13.4
28.	D & N Haveli	1.4	0.2	2.38	Neg	1.98	0.2
29.	Daman and Diu	1.80	0.7	1.78	0.4	1.48	0.7

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs.	1990		1991		1992	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Delhi	840.0	566.4	868.8	739.6	712.80	576.5
31.	Lakshadweep	0.1	Neg	0.2	Neg	0.20	Neg
32.	Pondicherry	5.50	2.0	8.90	Neg	7.42	0.1
Total (States/UTs)		8652.55	6282.5	10408.37	8731.2	7744.24	6105.4

(P) Provisional

(NEG) Below 50 tonnes.

STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	Name of States/U.T.s.	(In '000 tonnes)						1992 (Upto October, 92)
		1990 Allotment	1991 Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1330	1212.9	2238.0	2251.6	11471.25	1131.4	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.0	87.5	112.9	86.4	88.00	73.7	
3.	Assam	430.5	412.9	460.6	419.4	389.40	328.5	
4.	Bihar	117.0	28.6	131.0	69.9	197.90	100.3	
5.	Goa	48.9	44.8	57.0	49.4	47.20	38.9	
6.	Gujarat	330.0	278.8	324.0	311.1	280.00	228.4	
7.	Haryana	35.4	19.7	40.0	20.4	30.00	17.2	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78.0	53.3	80.6	71.7	65.00	57.1	

S.No.	Name of State/U.Ts.	1990		1991		1992	
		Allotment	Oftake	Allotment	Oftake	Allotment	Oftake (P)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7 8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	410.0	204.6	459.0	240.7	355.85	138.7
10.	Karnataka	598.0	543.8	602.0	576.5	626.50	525.8
11.	Kerala	1575.0	1504.9	1760.0	1723.9	1520.00	1420.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	290.0	188.2	310.0	234.6	347.60	245.9
13.	Maharashtra	598.5	537.7	570.0	580.4	667.00	586.4
14.	Manipur	84.0	114.4	100.5	56.3	73.35	56.3
15.	Meghalaya	114.9	67.5	127.5	103.4	99.00	90.9
16.	Mizoram	90.0	93.0	109.5	84.5	85.50	79.7
17.	Nagaland	113.25	109.2	146.0	130.4	85.25	73.4
18.	Orissa	267.5	171.9	249.0	254.4	318.75	191.0
19.	Punjab	17.7	2.7	20.0	5.5	15.00	5.5

S.No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	1990		1991		1992	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Rajasthan	38.4	13.4	42.2	22.1	39.00	16.4
21.	Sikkim	54.0	34.5	58.0	34.1	45.00	30.6
22.	Tamil Nadu	736.8	731.2	944.48	494.7	701.15	598.7
23.	Tripura	169.20	141.6	186.2	141.0	190.85	134.7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	397.0	259.0	369.0	341.8	337.15	273.2
25.	West Bengal	6450	574.2	653.0	692.6	751.90	433.8
26.	A & N Islands	18.0	9.9	18.0	16.8	20.50	18.7
27.	Chandigarh	4.8	3.8	11.3	4.5	3.20	2.9
28.	D & N Haveli	6.0	1.9	8.0	0.3	5.00	
29.	Daman and Diu	5.40	2.6	7.65	0.9	5.00	1.2
30.	Delhi	240.0	168.3	266.0	172.8	200.00	134.7

Sl.No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	1990		1991		1992	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

31. Lakshadweep	5.5	3.7	6.3	4.2	6.30	2.3	
32. Pondicherry	24.0	7.6	28.0	3.2	20.00	3.4	
Total (States/U.Ts.)	9144.75	72288.3	10946.73	8650.7	9066.50	7031.2	

(P) Provisional

**National Research Laboratory for
Cultural Heritage**

111. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Research Laboratory for Cultural Heritage (NRLC) has taken a decision to set up regional conservation laboratories in some parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the places where such laboratories are pressed to be established;
- (c) whether the Government propose to set up such a laboratory in Gujarat also;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the establishment of each of such laboratories; and
- (f) the time by which these are likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f). The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow establish regional conservation laboratories in consultation with the concerned State Governments keeping in view the demands of that region in regard to preservation and conservation of culture property. There are proposals for establishment of such laboratories at Manipur, Bhopal, Palampur Goa, Calcutta and Ahmedabad. So far, only Calcutta and Ahmedabad proposals have been crystallized and these are slated to be set up during the 8th Five Year Plan period. The Regional Conservation Laboratory at Ahmedabad will cater to the

needs of not only Gujarat but also for the Western parts of the country including Marashtra, Rajasthan, etc. Generally Rs. 1.00 crore is required to set up such a laboratory.

**Speeding up of Darjeeling Mail and
Kanchanjunga Express**

112. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to increase the speed of the Darjeeling Mail and Kanchanjunga Express;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operationally not feasible.

**Extension of Railway line upto
Dimapur**

113. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to extend the railway line upto Dimapur on Northeast Frontier Railway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it has been included in the 8th Five Year Plan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Dimapur is already connected by Rail

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

Railway Network in Jharkhand Area

114. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to improve the railway network in Jharkhand area of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects being undertaken at present and the projects proposed to be started during next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Survey for a new line from Dumka to Mandar Hills has been taken up. Further consideration of the project will however depend on the results of the survey.

Export of Rare Plant Species

115. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rare Plant Species being' smuggled 'out" appearing in the Times of India dated September 30, 1992;

(b) whether developed countries prohibit export of rare plant materials whereas it is legal to take out such materials from India;

(c) the existing provisions for checking exports of such materials from India; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to prevent exploitation of rare and useful plant species by foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The provisions of the "Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES) prohibit international trade in the rare plant species included in Appendix-I of the Convention. These provisions are being enforced by all member countries including India.

(d) The steps taken or contemplated to prevent the smuggling of rare endangered plants out of the country are -

(i) All plants included in Appendix-I of CITES are in the negative list of the export policy. The export of remaining plant species is allowed subject to issue of 'no objection certificate' from the Regional, Deputy Director of Wild Life Preservation or the Chief Conservator of Forests or the Divisional Forest Officer of the state concerned from where, these plants, plant portions and derivatives are procured.

(ii) The Customs Authorities and the Wild Life Staff under the Central Government carry out checking of all consignments of plant material.

Engineers Sent Abroad

116. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers from IITs and other engineering colleges sent abroad during the last three years; and

(b) the number out of them who have come back after completion of their studies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). No specific data about engineers having gone abroad and returned is available. However, on rough estimate, the percentage of students having gone abroad from IITs is of the order 20%. Since students come back at different stages after completion of their studies or having worked abroad, it is difficult to specify the number at a given point of time.

Action Plan on Rio Earth Summit

117. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared an action plan to achieve the objectives of the Rio Earth Summit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the action plan is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The main outputs of the Rio Conference are the following:

- (1) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which gives the elements of sustainable development, in the form of a declaration of rights and obligations of governments and individuals.
- (2) Adoption of Agenda-21, which is a set of comprehensive programmes of action for protecting the environment and reconciling it with development.
- (3) The agreement on a non-legally binding authoritative Statement of Principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.
- (4) Signing of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Follow up action at the national level has been initiated in regard to each of the above-mentioned outputs of the Rio Conference. As this involves sectoral and inter-sectoral as well as cross-sectoral linkages, with long-term implications, all concerned government agencies at the Central and State levels as well as non-governmental organisations etc. are involved in the process. This will be an ongoing process for which a time-limit cannot be laid down. However, it may be noted that several priorities and action points identified at the Rio Conference are already part of the

national policies and plans like the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, the National Forest Policy, the Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution and the Five Year Plans.

Pictograms for Tourists

118. SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are going to arrange Pictograms for the convenience of Tourists at several important Railway Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether such a pictogram is proposed to be arranged in Vijayawada Railway Station also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. 38 Pictograms to indicate the location of various amenities provided at the stations have been standardised and the same have been/are being provided at selected important stations.

(c) The scheme has already been implemented at Vijayawada station.

(d) Does not arise.

New Railway Line from Rayadurg to Chitradurg

119. DR. J. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for laying of new meter gauge line between

Rayadurg and Chitradurg in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A BG line is being laid down Chitradrug and Rayadrug.

(b) The proposed line is 100 km long. This was earlier being constructed as an MG line but with Indian Railways going in for project unigauge, this line is now being constructed as BG. It is expected to be completed in 1993-94.

(c) Does not arise.

Konkan Railway Bonds

120. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konkan Railway Bonds were sold in 1991-92;

(b) if so, the total amount received from the sale of these bonds;

(c) whether commission was paid for sale of these bonds;

(d) if so, the percentage of the commission and the total amount paid on account of this commission;

(e) the reasons for paying such commission;

(f) whether the assistance of Indian Railway Finance Corporation was sought for the sale of these bonds; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Ministry of Finance had authorised the Indian Railway Finance Corporation to issue 9% tax free bonds for Rs. 150 crores during 1991-92 with the condition that proceeds should be made available for use on the Konkan Railway project. The total amount for which bonds were actually placed by Indian Railway Finance Corporation during 1991-92 was Rs. 111.64 crores.

(b) Rs. 95.38 crores.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, management fee ranging between 1% and 15% were paid in terms of the bids received from various banks/institutions who have quoted for purchase of the bonds. The total amount of management fees paid is Rs. 16.26 crores.

(f) and (g). Bonds were issued by Indian Railway Finance Corporation on behalf of Konkan Railway Corporation.

Archaeological Places of Orissa

121. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Centrally protected monuments in Orissa during the last one year;

(b) whether adequate tourist facilities have not been provided in certain places of archeological importance in that State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to provide adequate tourist facilities at those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA: (a) A sum of Rs. 28,62,280/- has been spent during 1991-92 on the repairs and maintenance of Centrally protected monuments/sites in Orissa.

(b) Essential facilities at important archaeological monuments/sites under Central protection visited by large number of tourists are provided.

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

Sugar Mills in Bihar

122. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills in Bihar and the number of sick mills among them;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal/memorandum from the Bihar Government for the revival of these sick mills;

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

(d) the number of applications/proposals/memoranda received by the Union Government during the last three years in this regard and the number of mills revived so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There are 30 sugar mills installed in the State of Bihar. Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, companies which become sick have to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). These provisions have now been extended to cover

Government Companies also. BIFR has intimated that cases of two sugar undertakings from Bihar have been reported to them and out of these, one was found to be not maintainable. A winding up notice has been issued in the other case.

(b) to (d.). No proposal/memorandum has been received in the recent past from the Government of Bihar in the Ministry of Food regarding revival of sick sugar mills. Sick sugar mills have to themselves prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down.

[*Translation*]

Awarding of Railway Contracts

123. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum limit of units allocated to one caterer/contractor in the various divisions by Railways;

(b) the number of stalls and trolleys in one unit;

(c) the number of the contractors in Ratlam division to whom units (refreshment -Tea stalls, trolleys and refreshment rooms) have been allotted and the number of units allotted in each case; and

(d) the prescribed criteria for awarding such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). As per extant instructions no ceiling limit of unit holding by

an individual licence exists.

(c) A total number of 137 licenses are operating at present on Ratlam Division of Western Railway and are managing 4 refreshment rooms, 46 refreshment stalls, 146 trolleys etc. None of the licensee has been allotted more than two units.

(d) The criteria for awarding licensee, inter-alia, is that licence should be a professional/reputed caterer. However, in case of small and roadside stations preference is to be given to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Implementation of Oral Rehydration Scheme in U.P.

124. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of oral rehydration scheme;

(b) the impact of this scheme at lower level; and

(c) the rate of sickness and child death as a result of diarrhoea before the implementation of this scheme in Uttar Pradesh and the present rate thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTH): (a) Under the National Oral Rehydration Therapy Scheme, 4 lakh medical and paramedical personnel have been trained. 30,000 private practitioners have also been trained separately by the Indian Medical Association. 55 Diarrhoea Treatment and Training Units have been established in the medical colleges. Between 1986-87 to 1991-92, Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) worth Rs. 1042.90 lakhs has been supplied to all States and UTs. Intensified communication

programme for prevention of Diarrhoea, use of home available fluids and ORS have also been carried out.

(b) Surveys carried out during 1989, 1991 and 1992 revealed that 39% of mothers in rural and 49% in urban areas uses more fluids during Diarrhoea and upto 85% of mothers continue to feed their children during Diarrhoea. As a result of implementation of ORT and other programmes, the Infant Mortality rate (IMR) has been reduced by 17 points from 97 in 1985 to 80 in 1990.

(c) As per information supplied by the Registrar General of India, the estimated child mortality rate from Uttar Pradesh has declined from 54.0 in 1965 to 46.7 in 1988. However, the diseases-wise detailed information in regard to child mortality and morbidity rates is not available.

[English]

Encroachment on Mausoleum of Sher Shah Suri

125. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale encroachment on the mausoleum of Sher Shah Suri in Sarasaram, Bihar, and on the land attached thereto.

(b) if so, the original area of the property under protection when it was declared as a protected monuments;

(c) the area of land under adverse occupation, including some religious shrines constructed on the banks of the surrounding the Mausoleum;

(d) whether the original boundary has been demarcated and fenced and entry therein has been regulated;

(e) whether the Department of Archaeology has filed cases against encroachment; and

(f) if so, the status of those cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There is no encroachment on the tomb building of Sher Shah Suri at Sasaram. Some areas attached thereto have been encroached upon.

(b) The area under protection is 21.73 Acres.

(c) Of the protected area, 0.56 Acre approximately is under adverse possession/encroachment.

(d) The protected area is demarcated and fenced except at places of adverse occupation. The entry to the monument is regulated.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The matter is subjudice.

Compensatory Afforestation Schemes

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

(a) whether the Government have revised the performance of Compensatory Afforestation schemes in various states;

(b) if so, the details of the review of performance since inception of the scheme;

(c) the targets fixed for the current year and eighth plan period alongwith financial

Assistance for Construction of
Buildings for Family Welfare Centres

Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad
Railway Line

203. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the project for conversion
of Ahmedabad-Delhi railway line into broad
gauge has been approved and work has
been started thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the estimated total cost of the
project and the schedule fixed for its
completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS -(SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work on Delhi-Rewari and Rewari-
Jaipur subsection is in progress. Delhi-
Rewari is targeted for completion in 92-93
and Rewari-Jaipur in 93-94.

(c) The cost will be approximately Rs.
470 crores. The project is expected to be
completed within the 8th Five Year Plan.

204. SHRI CHETAN P.S.

CHAUHAN:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

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

(a) the amount provided by the Union
Government to States for construction of
buildings for the rural family welfare centres
during the Seventh Plan, State-wise;

(b) the number of buildings constructed,
State-wise; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance
earmarked for the purpose during the current
financial year of Eighth Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI
SIDDHARTHA): (a) The information is given
in the Statement - I.

(b) The information is given in the
Statement- II.

(c) No amount has been allocated
during the current financial year for the
purpose.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/U.T.	Total of Universities in the State	Grants paid during			(Rupees in lakhs)
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	395.24	399.86	352.24	1147.34
2.	Assam	3	11.88	31.28	13.12	56.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1				
4.	Bihar	11	42.76	61.85	123.50	228.11
5.	Gujarat	10	160.01	135.15	117.76	412.92
6.	Goa	1	4.58	4.69	1.17	10.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4.09	1.92	3.13	9.14
8.	Haryana	4	43.67	16.03	34.41	94.11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	9.92	17.72	42.01	70.65
10.	Karnataka	9	191.57	460.60	364.98	1017.15
11.	Kerala	5	33.90	66.58	75.86	176.44

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S.No.	State/U.T.	Total of Universities in the State	Grants paid during			(Rupees in lakhs)
			1990-91	1991-92	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Manipur	1	3.05	3.46	29.13	35.64
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12	88.67	124.30	50.23	263.20
14.	Maharashtra	19	142.67	283.08	240.80	666.55
15.	Meghalaya	1	10.34	36.44	16.06	62.84
16.	Orissa	5	31.50	24.89	46.24	102.63
17.	Punjab	5	109.39	158.92	143.95	412.26
18.	Rajasthan	10	289.37	76.75	167.94	534.06
19.	Tamilnadu	15	170.39	234.98	327.73	733.10
20.	Tripura	24	588.90	729.67	709.75	2028.32
21.	Uttar Pradesh	24	588.90	729.67	709.75	2028.32
22.	West Bengal	10	223.48	392.91	312.11	938.50

S.No.	State/U.T.	Total of Universities in the State	Grants paid during			(Rupees in lakhs) Total
			1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Dhaka	9	293.47	247.01	325.85	806.33
24.	Pondicherry	1	4.57	8.45	12.16	25.18
	Total:	179	2605.84	2619.17	3511.93	9836.94

Urban Territory

supplement the resources available with the Railways for acquisition of rolling stock.

2.0 TYPE OF WAGONS

Scheme visualises private ownership of wagons under the following categories:

- 2.1. General service (Standard wagons like BOX 'N' BOB-R, BCN &..... category-I
- 2.2. Specialty wagons which are non-versatile, such as, Ammonia Tank Wagons, Milk Tankers, Caustic Soda Tanks, BFKI, BTPN & other bulk carriers category-II

3.0 PROFILE OF OWNERSHIP FOR CATEGORY -I WAGONS

Ownership of wagons under this scheme could vest in:

- (i) Individuals as producers
- (ii) Corporate entity as producers
- (iii) Association or group of companies, such as, integrated steel plants of SAIL or a group of cement companies in a cluster etc.
- (iv) Thermal Power Stations and other major consumers belonging to the Core sector.

4.0 MODE OF PROCUREMENT FOR CATEGORY-I WAGONS

Directly by the owner from wagon builders approved by Ministry of Railways to current IRS designs and specifications on mutually acceptable terms on payment of design loan and inspection charges

to the Indian Railways amounting to 2.5% and 2% of the cost of wagons on order upto 100 wagons and above 100 wagons respectively. All critical components will be procured from RSDO approved sources and to current IRS specifications.

OR

- 4.1. Through the Indian Railways on payment of a " service charge " of 6.5% and 5% of the cost of the wagon on order upto 100 wagons and above 100 wagons respectively, which would cover design loan, inspection and administrative charges of procurement.
- 4.2. The foreign exchange, if any, for imported components will be provided by the owner or the actual liability transferred to him at the market rate for the purchase made by I.R.

5.0 EXTENT OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP FOR CATEGORY-I WAGONS

- 5.1. In respect of Category-I wagons, the scheme envisages that proportion of private ownership of wagons to total wagons required in any industrial/commercial Sector should be to the extent, of unsatisfied demand for that particular segment, but in no case less than 25% of the existing demand or one rake whichever is higher. In the case of new Industrial Unit, the proportion of private ownership of wagons would have to be determined on a case to case basis giving due weightage to the fact that the entire liability of acquiring the additional requirement

of wagons need not be transferred to the new Unit/User.

5.2 Minimum unit of ownership would be on train consist one Rake + maintenance Spares.....

6.0. PATTERN OF MOVEMENT FOR CATEGORY -I WAGON

Such wagons may operate:

- (i) Within closed circuits on,
- (ii) From a specific point of origin to a cluster of destinations, or,
- (iii) From a cluster to a specific destinations, or,
- (iv) Merge and appear in the general pool of wagons of the Indian Railways.

6.1. The circuits over which these wagons would operate would be mutually determined taking into account the operation feasibility of such movements.

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF WAGON REQUIREMENT FOR CATEGORY-I WAGON

7.1 Requirement of wagons under this scheme would be assessed on the basis of:

- a realistic turn-round of wagons in the identified circuit(s) in days.
- Spare requirement at 4% of the bare requirements, and brakevan.

8.0. BENEFITS ADMISSIBLE TO OWNERS OF CATEGORY-I WAGON

8.1. In the case of Category -I wagons owned by individual/Corporate entity/Association of Companies, annual lease charge will be paid by the IR on quarterly basis in advance. The lease charge will be calculated on the current costs of similar wagons owned by the IR (Excluding the design loan inspection service

charges) 014.5% per annum for that particular group of wagons for a primary period of 10 years followed by 1% annual lease charge for the next 10 years.

8.1.1. At the end of this period (20 years), the condition of these wagons will be examined by the IR to decide further retention in service. If the wagons are found to have outlived their economic life, the owner would be entitled to dispose of the same as scrap either directly or through the Railways.

8.1.2. Should the wagons be found fit for further service after the expiry of the 20 years period, the lease would be continued on mutually agreed terms.

8.2. In case the owner is able to secure a load in the empty direction an additional concessional tariff would be payable for the empty direction at mutually agreed terms.

9.0 GUARANTEED SUPPLY OF WAGONS IN CASE CATEGORY-I WAGONS

9.1. In addition to the payment of lease charge as mentioned in para 8.1 above, the IR will guarantee the supply of the specified number of wagons taking into account the average number of wagons supplied to the user unit during the preceding one year and based on the requirements of wagons as worked out in para 7 above.

9.2. In the case of a new user unit, the guaranteed supply of wagons by the IR will be on mutually agreed terms.

10.0 MAINTENANCE OF WAGONS FOR CATEGORY-I WAGONS

10.1. The responsibility from the normal day-to-day maintenance, ROH and POH of Category-I wagons would

devolve on the IR and the level/ quality of maintenance would be similar to that provided by IR for its own wagons.

12.2 In case the owner is unable to use the guaranteed specified number of wagons, the lease charge will not be payable for the number of days the wagons remain unutilised. The number of wagons idling will be stabled in the owner's sidings to the extent the lessor has contributed for the duration for which lease charge payment are to be withheld. However, should the IR be in a position to use the wagons for alternative traffic, the lease charges would continue to be paid.

10.2. The IR will be at liberty to make any modifications/changes on Category I wagons which it carries out on its own wagons of similar design on mutually acceptable terms.

10.3 Any major rehabilitation/mid life rebuild as may become necessary and is introduced for similar wagons owned by IR, will be done on the leased wagon on mutually agreed terms.

11.0 WAGONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN CASE OF CATEGORY -I WAGON

11.1 In the event of privately owned category-I wagons getting condemned as a result of accidents, the payment of lease charges for the condemned wagons will continue to be paid as per the lease agreement for the full contractual period of 20 years. The IR will also continue to meet the commitment of guaranteed supply of wagons during this period.

12.0. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN/USE GUARANTEED SUPPLY OF WAGONS FOR CATEGORY-I WAGONS

12.1. The supply of the specified number of wagons would be monitored on a monthly basis. In case, there is a shortfall in any following month, the IR will make good the shortfall in the following month. If, however the shortfall is not made good the IR will reimburse the wagon per day in addition to the Nirmal lease charge.

13.0 FREE TIME AND DEMURRAGE RULES FOR CATEGORY-I WAGONS

13.1 The free time and demurrage rules applicable to Railways owned wagons will be applicable to the wagons owned under Category-I.

14.0 The term of the scheme may be altered by the IR at any time with the consent of the lessor/owner.

15.0. BUY BACK ARRANGEMENT FOR CATEGORY- I WAGONS

15.1. If at any time during the currency of the lease period, the lessor/owner wishes to terminate the arrangement on account of liquidation/merger with any other company or any alterations the agreement made by IR in terms of para 14 which are not acceptable to the lessor/owner, or any other reasons acceptable to Indian Railways, the ownership of leased wagons under Category-I would revert to the Railways on the list of April of the next financial year at the depreciated rates. The depreciated value would be determined according to the Income Tax rules as applicable from time to time.

CATEGORY-II TYPE OF WAGONS**16.0 PROFILE OF OWNERSHIP FOR CATEGORY-II WAGONS**

A separate scheme for numbering of privately owned wagons under Category-II will be evolved to identify them ownership wise.

17.0 MODES OF PROCUREMENT

Directly by the owner from wagon builders approved by Ministry of Railways to current IRS designs and specifications on mutually acceptable terms on payment of design loan and inspection charges to the Indian Railways amounting to 2.5% and 2% of the cost of wagons or order upto 100 wagons and above 100 wagons respectively. All critical components will be procured from RDSO approved sources and to current IRS Specifications.

OR

17.1 Through the Indian Railways on payment of a "service charges" of 6.5% and 5% of the cost of the wagon on order upto 100 wagons respectively, which would cover design loan, inspection and administrative charges of procurement.

17.2 The foreign exchange, if any, for imported components will be provided by the owner or the actual liability transferred to him at the market rate for the purchases made by I.R.

18.0 EXTENT OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP FOR CATEGORY-II WAGONS

18.1. In respect of Category-II wagons, private ownership of wagons would have to be 100 per cent.

19.0 PATTERN OF MOVEMENT FOR CATEGORY-II WAGONS

Such wagons may operate:

- (i) Within closed circuit, or
- (ii) From a specific point of origin to a cluster of destinations, or
- (iii) From a cluster to a specific destination.

19.1. The circuits over which these wagons would operate would be mutually determined taking into account the operational feasibility of such movements.

20.0 BENEFITS ADMISSIBLE TO OWNER OF CATEGORY-II WAGONS

20.1 In the case of Category-II wagons, a lumpsum freight rate equated to a class rate would be quoted in each case for the identified movement taking into account the cost of haulage in the loaded and empty directions, terminal and marshalling operation cost, overheads and profit margin. These lumpsum rates would be subject to revision every year alongwith the annual a Railway Budget exercise.

20.2 In case the owner is able to secure a load in the empty direction an additional concessional tariff would be payable for the empty direction at mutually agreed terms.

21.0 MAINTENANCE OF WAGONS FOR CATEGORY-II WAGONS

21.1 In case of Category-II wagons, while the maintenance will be the responsibility of the IR, the maintenance charges will be determined on a case to case basis and will have to be borne by the owner.

21.2. The IR will be at liberty to make any modifications/changes on Category -II wagons which it carries out on its own wagons of similar design on mutually acceptable terms.

21.3 Any major rehabilitation/mid-life rebuild as may become necessary and its introduced for similar wagons by IR, will be done on the leased wagon on mutually agreed terms.

22.0 WAGONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN CASE OF CATEGORY -II WAGONS

22.1. In case of Category-II privately owned wagons, in the event of wagons getting condemned as a result of accidents, the IR will be liable to pay the depreciated value as referred at para 15 (less the scrap value) of the wagons at the time of condemnation. The commitment for guaranteed supply will cease.

[Translation]

Train between Lucknow and Paliya

130. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mail train running between Lucknow and Paliya in Uttar Pradesh has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce any new train between Lucknow and Paliya; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Presumably the reference is for Paliakalan. However, no Mail/Express train was running between Lucknow and Paliakalan in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Closure of Steam Locos

131. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned " Two steam locos to be closed down" appearing in the Statesman dated August 27, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided to close down the workshops at Charbagh (Lucknow) and Jamalpur in Munger engaged in the repair and servicing of rail engines;

(c) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated to provide employment to these employees; and

(d) if not the factual position in this regard and the number of employees working in each of these workshops as in August, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The nature of work under-taken has undergone some changes. Staff strength of Workshop as on August, 1992 is given below:

Charbagh	Jamalpur
3582	13403

**Violation of Environmental Instructions
by Hindustan Insecticides Limited**

132. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards constant violation of environmental instructions by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The management of M/s Hindustan Insecticides Limited has framed a time schedule to upgrade the pollution control facilities to meet the stipulated standards. The control measures by December 1993, complete all the pollution control measures by December 1993.

Polluting Industries In Bihar

133. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the industries identified in Bihar under the Action Plan for pollution control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The industries that have been identified in Bihar under the Action Plan are the major and medium units in the identified 17 heavily polluting sectors. The units in Bihar are in the categories of tanneries, cement, sugar, thermal power, dye and dye intermediates, fertilizer, iron and steel, caustic soda, oil refinery, distillery pharmaceuticals and pesticides.

Guru Gobind Singh Hospital, Delhi

134. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6362 on April 7, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Guru Gobind Singh Hospital, Delhi is going on as per its stipulated target;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in the construction work; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to complete the construction work in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Commencement of construction work in the Guru Gobind Singh Hospital was dependent on preparation of detailed estimates and financial clearance of the same. However, the earth filling and boundary wall of Guru Gobind Singh Hospital at Raghbir Nagar have been completed and the layout Plan/Building Plan has been approved by Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Urban Art Commission in time. The construction work by the P.W.D. has been planned to start within the current financial year.

[English]

Passenger Traffic

135. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway passengers likely to go up by the end of the century;
- (b) whether the length of available railway tracks is enough to meet the growing demand; and
- (c) how the Government propose to cope with the imbalance that is likely to occur in railway traffic in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN). (a) Passenger traffic in the Indian Railways is likely to go up to 424 billion passenger kilometers by the end of the century from the level of 310 billion passenger kilometres in 1991-92.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A number of projects for expanding and improving the railway network and the rolling stock fleet are in hand to cope with the likely increase in traffic.

[Translation]

Assistance for Controlling Pollution

136. SHRISATYADEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the U.S. International Development Agency has provided any grant to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India for controlling pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether appropriate technique and services would also be availed from America for the environment protection with the said grant; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). Steps have been initiated for obtaining financial assistance from the U.S. International Development Agency. The details have not been finalised.

[English]

Family Planning Centres

137. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Family Planning Centres in Assam;

(b) the amount spent thereon during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons undergone Vasectomy/Tubectomy operations during the last three years in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Information is given in the statement

(c) The details of Vasectomy/Tubectomy operations performed in Assam during the last three years is as under:-

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre	No. of Units	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rural Family Welfare Centre	146	220.48	227.08	285.19
2.	Sub-centres	441	543.28	704.21	949.21
3.	Urban Family Welfare Centre	29	19.53	24.55	34.64
4.	Post Partum Centres at District level Hospitals	11	24.77	45.37	47.69
5.	Post Partum Centres at sub-divisional level Hospital	30	57.55	25.32	38.06

Incentives to New Sugar Factories

138. SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to give incentives to new sugar factories by allowing free sale of sugar for atleast seven to ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) to (c). Formulation of a new incentive scheme to cover new sugar factories and expansion projects is presently under the consideration of Government.

Alteration in Syllabus by Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad

139. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:
SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI ANIL BASU:

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

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad has revised the syllabus of various courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plan of action formulated to tackle the situation;

(d) whether the Government propose to make an uniform syllabus through NCERT and prepare text books for all the schools in the country based on a national system of education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the NCERT, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has recently initiated a process of re-writing some of its school textbooks, particularly of history. A new course of vedic Mathematics is being introduced by the State Government from the current year for classes IX and X and from the next year for other classes.

(c) In June, 1991, a National Steering Committee has been constituted to oversee the on-going programme of the Union Government to evaluate the school textbooks from the point of view of National integration. On receipt of some Press reports highlighting modification of school textbooks mainly of history, in some States including Uttar pradesh, the Minister of Human Resource Development addressed all the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors in February, 1992 emphasising on the need to protect secular values in School education and urging them to ensure that the above-mentioned programme of review of textbooks is facilitated and due action taken on the Committee's recommendations. Recently a multi-pronged plan of action had been drawn up for tackling the situation at educational and other levels.

(d) and (e). Keeping in view the postulates of National Policy on Education, the NCERT brought out in 1988, a National Curricular Framework for Elementary and Secondary

Education containing a common core of values to nurture a national identity and thereafter, revised the syllabi and textbooks for classes I to XII. Based on the Framework guidelines and NCERT syllabi/textbooks, the States have undertaken measures for school curriculum renewal and revision of textbooks for introduction into the different stages of School education is a phased manner.

[*Translation*]

Anganwadi Centres

140. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Anganwadi centres in Orissa is less as compared to other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Anganwadi cents in each State;

(d) whether the Government propose to open more Anganwadi Centres in Orissa during the current year particularly in the Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Surndergarh

districts and in other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). The ICDS Projects are sanctioned on an average of 100 Anganwadi centres per project. However, actual number of Anganwadi Centres is determined on the basis of data provided by the State regarding population, number and size of the villages under Child Development/ Tribal blocks and urban areas. In Orissa, the average number of sanctioned Centres per project in Rural areas is 97, in tribal area 100 and in Urban area 91 per project. A Statement - I indicating the number as also average number of Anganwadi Centres per project in Rural, Tribal and Urban ICDS Projects in each state is given below

(d) and (e). During 1992-93, or far 42 ICDS Projects with a total number of 3990 Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned for Orissa. A statement - II indicating district-wise ICDS Projects sanctioned in the current year is given below.

STATEMENT - I

Name of the State/UTs.	No. of Projects		Projects Sanctioned 31.3.1992	No. of Anganwadi Centres 31.3.1992	No. of Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned 31.3.1992	Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned Per Project	Average No. of Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned Per Project				
	Rural	Urban									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

1. Andhra Pradesh	123	18	28	169	17150	1673	2856	21879	13949	10406	10200
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	38	38	0	0	0	2155	2155	2155	56.71	
3. Assam	39	2	21	62	5074	200	2375	7649	13010	10000	11310
4. Bihar	141	11	93	245	17338	1156	8655	27199	12311	10509	9339
5. Goa	11		11	1103			1103	1103	1103	100.27	
6. Gujarat	83	7	34	124	12809	863	6986	20678	15433	12614	20547
7. Haryana	88	5	93	9784	439		10223	10223	11116	87.80	
8. Himachal Pradesh	26		34	3252		440	3692	3692	12508	55.00	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	63	2	65	5098	264		5362	5362	8032	132.00	
10. Karnataka	130	11	7	148	22544	1566	2378	26488	17342	14236	33971
11. Kerala	64	5	1	90	10967	531	104	11692	10356	10620	10400

Name of the State/UTs.	No. of Projects		Projects Sancti- oned Up to		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned Per Project		Average No. of Anganwadi Centres	
	Rural	Urban	Tribal	31.3.1992	Rural	Urban	Tribal	31.3.1992	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya pradesh	91	18	122	231	10570	2041	15545	28156	116.15
13.	Maharashtra	101	24	50	175	10466	2707	7309	28482	182.83
14.	Manipur	7	1	17	25	1008	100	1494	2542	144.00
15.	Meghalaya	0	28	28	0	1838	0	1838	1838	65.64
16.	Mizoram	1	1	19	21	65	100	1000	1245	65.00
17.	Nagaland	0	26	26	0	1554	0	1554	1554	59.77
18.	Orissa	46	4	126	176	4478	401	11559	16438	97.35
19.	Punjab	57	5	62	62	6865	355	7220	12044	71.00
20.	Rajasthan	95	11	30	136	11892	1201	3872	16962	125.18
21.	Sikkim	4	4	4	405	405	405	405	1025	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	67	42	2	111	7133	3900	149	11182	106.46
23.	Tripura	13	1	5	19	1945	100	361	2126	149.62

Name of the State/UTs.	No. of Projects		Projects Sanctioned		No. of Anganwadi Centres	Andhawadi Centres Sanctioned	Average No. of Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned Per Project				
	Rural	Urban	Uttar	Tribal							
							31.3.1992				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

24. Uttar Pradesh	331	19	11	301	36745	1957	922	39633	111.04	103.00	63.82
25. West Bengal	134	20	46	200	20091	2215	7250	29556	149.98	110.75	157.61
26. A & N Islands	2	2	4	102	145		247	51.00			72.50
27. Chandigarh	0	2	2	0	200		200		100.00		
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	00	1	1	0	25		125		125.00		
29. Delhi	3	24	27	492	2764		3256	164.00	115.17		
30. Daman & Diu	2		2	79			79	39.50			
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	0		60	60		60.00	
32. Pondicherry	3	2	5	461	245		706	153.67	122.50		

STATEMENT-II

Name of the Projects Category and Nature	Year	No. of Projects (s)
	1	3
	2	
	3	

"State: Odisha

'DISTRICT: BOLANGIR

Agipur, C.R	1992/93	1
Bolangir, C.R	1992/93	1
Degann, C.R	1992/93	1
Gudella, C.R	1992/93	1
Loisinga, C.R	1992/93	1
Puinala, C.R	1992/93	1
Sainia, C.R	1992/93	1
Ujinda, C.R	1992/93	1
Tarava, C.R	1992/93	1
		Subtotal
		10

Name of the Projects Category and Nature	Year	No. of Projects (s)		
		1	2	3
*District: Dantiahal				
Bhulan, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Kanhia, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Parajang, C.R.	1992-93		1	
*Subdivision				
DISTRICT: KALAHANDI				
Bhawanipatna, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Dharmapatna, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Junagarh, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Jalpatna, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Kalampur, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Katamunda, C.R.	1992-93		1	
M. Rampur, C.R.	1992-93		1	
Nalda, C.R.	1992-93		1	

Name of the Projects Category and Nature	Year	No. of Projects (\$)
1	2	3
‘Subsubtotal’		8
‘DISTRICT: KEONJHAR		
Hajadhi, C.R	1992-93	1
‘Subsubtotal’		2
‘DISTRICT: PURI		
Gania, C.R	1992-93	1
‘Subsubtotal’		1
‘DISTRICT: SAMBALPUR		
Ambabhanja, C.R	1992-93	1
Bhaili, C.R	1992-93	1
Bilepur, C.R	1992-93	1
Barkote, C.R	1992-93	1
Gaisiler, C.R	1992-93	1

Name of the Projects Category and Nature	Year	No. of Projects (s)		
		1	2	3
Jujumura, C.R	1992-93	1		
Jharsuguda, C.R	1992-93	1		
Jhatabandh, C.R	1992-93	1		
Kimtira, C.R	1992-93	1		
Kolabira, C.R	1992-93	1		
Lahera, C.R	1992-93	1		
Lakhanpur, C.R	1992-93	1		
Raiatkhole, C.R	1992-93	1		
Reamal, C.R	1992-93	1		
Tiebani, C.R	1992-93	1		
"Substitution"		15		
"Subtotal"		42		
"" Total ""		42		

Each ICDS Projects have been sanctioned 95 Anganwadi Centres. Total Number of Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned = 3990

Increase In Quota of Foodgrains

141. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the quota of foodgrains for the States on the basis of rise in population as per the 1991 census, so as to strengthen the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details of increase made in the quota for Gujarat during the current year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of increase made in the quota of each State during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the quota proposed to be allotted during the current year, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) to (d). Allocations of rice and

wheat from the central Pool are made to the various States/UTs on a month to month basis taking into account the stocks available in the Central Pool. seasonal availability, offtake trend, relative needs of various States/UTs and other related factors and are supplemental to open market availability as the procurement for the Central Pool, of rice and wheat for the last few years has been only about 13-18 per cent of the total production of rice and wheat in the country. These allocations are, however, only supplemental in nature and are not made on the basis of population. Therefore, the question of increases in the quota of Gujarat or any other State on the basis of rise in population as per the 1991 Census or prior to the Census during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 or during the current year does not arise.

A statement showing the quota allotted to various States/UTs during the period 1992-93 (From April, 1992 to December, 1992) Statewise is enclosed.

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grain	(In 1000 tonnes)	
			Total Allocation (Apr. Dec. '92)	4
1	2	3	4	
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rice	1403.25		
	Wheat		109.10	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Rice		76.00	
	Wheat		6.30	
3. Assam	Rice		360.94	
	Wheat		190.00	
4. Bihar	Rice	202.06		
	Wheat		475.06	
5. Goa	Rice		40.88	
	Wheat		26.70	
6. Gujarat	Rice		246.40	
	Wheat		580.00	

S.No.	States/Uts	Grain	Total Allocation (Apr. Dec. '92)
1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	Rice	26.40
		Wheat	91.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rice	57.85
		Wheat	90.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rice	322.19
		Wheat	180.00
10.	Karnataka	Rice	590.00
		Wheat	225.00
11.	Kerala	Rice	1342.00
		Wheat	225.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rice	341.44
		Wheat	399.50
13.	Maharashtra	Rice	530.00
		Wheat	874.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Grain	Total Allocation (Apr. Dec. 92)
1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	Rice	67.69
		Wheat	26.00
15.	Meghalaya	Rice	85.50
		Wheat	18.00
16.	Mizoram	Rice	77.50
		Wheat	10.00
17.	Nagaland	Rice	69.00
		Wheat	12.40
18.	Orissa	Rice	316.25
		Wheat	185.00
19.	Punjab	Rice	13.20
		Wheat	60.00
20.	Rajasthan	Rice	35.20
		Wheat	860.50

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Grain	Total Allocation (Apr. Dec. '92)	
			1	2
21.	Sikkim	Rice	40.50	
		Wheat	5.40	
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rice	619.81	
		Wheat	200.00	
23.	Tripura	Rice	174.00	
		Wheat	16.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rice	326.81	
		Wheat	509.81	
25.	West Bengal	Rice	690.06	
		Wheat	740.00	
26.	A & N Island	Rice	16.00	
		Wheat	6.30	
27.	Chandigarh	Rice	2.64	
		Wheat	16.20	

S.No.	States/UTs	Grain	Total Allocation (Apr. Dec. '92)
1	2	3	4
28.	D & N Haveli	Rice	4.40
		Wheat	1.80
29.	Daman & Diu	Rice	4.40
		Wheat	1.35
30.	Delhi	Rice	176.00
		Wheat	648.00
31.	Lakshadweep	Rice	6.30
		Wheat	0.20
32.	Pondicherry	Rice	17.60
		Wheat	6.75
	Total	Rice	8683.27
		Wheat	6000.12

Women Development Corporation

142. SHRIMATIDIPAKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the States in which Women Development Corporations have been set up so far;
- (b) whether the Union Government have assessed the achievements made by these Corporations so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANARJEE): (a) Women Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) and (c). An assessment of selected Women Development Corporations (WDCs) was one through the National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development, New Delhi in 1989. The report stressed the need to expand the involvement of WDCs in development programmes for women in close coordination with Central and State Governments and the Central Social Welfare Board. It was suggested that WDCs should concentrate largely on rural women and should play an advocacy role in the economic development of women. This role should be played in the areas of training, marketing assistance, credit and procurement of raw

materials. It was also recommended that WDCs should network with each other for exchange of experiences and marketing of goods. Linkages should also be established with Women's Studies Centres. In order to strengthen the WDCs, the report recommended that the Corporations should be given grants to meet administrative costs, along with income tax exemptions and advisory committees should be set up for them. They should be recognised as approved sources for preferential purchases of their products. It was suggested that WDCs should take up promotional awareness generation and information dissemination roles to facilitate the development of women's capacities. They should also promote organisations of women and facilitate their networking. Further, WDCs should be invited to regular meetings and conferences for the review of their performances and for exchange of experiences and information. Finally, the report also recommended the establishment of WDCs in all states.

[Translation]

Polluting Industries in Himachal Pradesh

143. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the industries identified in Himachal Pradesh under the Action Plan for pollution control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): The industries identified in Himachal Pradesh under the action for pollution control are the

major and medium units in the identified

1. Cement Corporation of India, Cement Plant, P.O. Rajban, Dist. Sirmour.
2. M/s Ranger Breweries, Mehatpur, Dist. Una.
3. M/s ACC Cement Plant, Barmana, Bilaspur Dist.
4. M/s Mohan Meakin Brewery, Dist. Solan.
5. M/s Mohan Meakin Distillery, Kausali, Solan Dist.
6. M/s Phermenta Pharma Biodil, Takoil, Mandi Dist.
7. M/s Wadhwa Pharmaceuticals, Kala Amb, Sirmour Dist.
8. M/s Ruchira Paper (P) Ltd.,
9. Kala Amb, Sirmour Dist.
M/s Himmat Leather, Nalgarh, Solan Dist.

[English]

Assistance for Restructuring Degree Courses

144. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government

Colleges for restructuring the under-graduate degree courses in general education subjects with a view to incorporating an application-oriented component in these courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided during each of the last three years, Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has a Scheme under which financial assistance of Rs. 7.5 lakhs is provided to the eligible Universities for a period of five years for re-structuring of under-graduate courses with a view to making the first degree courses more relevant to environment and the developmental needs of the community and to link education with work/field/practical experience and productivity. A statement showing the grants paid to eligible Universities in various States for the purpose during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is attached.

STATEMENT

State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	5,21,646	6,55,000	4,00,000
Assam	4,37,000		3,78,000
Bihar	80,000	42,000	
Haryana	4,59,633	3,17,166	3,45,469
Karnataka	5,60,000	2,50,000	3,00,000
Kerala	1,00,000		1,09,659
Maharashtra	6,55,892	5,99,717	4,29,751
Manipur	2,00,000		2,00,000
Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland	75,000		
Orissa	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,11,202
Punjab	3,56,250	1,25,413	5,26,399
Rajasthan	2,65,261	3,22,108	3,55,428

State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
Uttar pradesh	10,27,920	6,83,470	4,53,270
Tamil Nadu			1,00,000
West Bengal	1,34,000	2,90,000	4,53,270
UT of Delhi	19,58,431	15,20,991	19,29,097
Total:	83,72,854	58,28,035	46,86,601

Construction of Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

145. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of licenced sugar mills in the cooperative sector in Gujarat has been dislocated due to the paucity of funds from the financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken for providing incentives and loan to these mills on easy terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). Arrangement of finances and the construction/establishment of a new factory is primarily the responsibility of the entrepreneur. However, keeping in view the recent increase in project cost, formulation of a new incentives scheme is under consideration of Government.

Alleged Death due to Negligence of Doctors

146. SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:

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

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Forty three heart patients die in RML Hospital due to negligence appearing in the Sunday Observer dated September 26, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the cause of their death has been investigated;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken against doctors and others found guilty; and

(e) whether the Government propose to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future due to lack of proper medical assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). This News item refers to death because of Percutaneous Balloon Mitral Valvotomy. No such death has occurred in Dr. RML Hospital due to this procedure for the last two and half years.

[English]

Ban on Capitation Fees

147. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to introduce any Central Legislation to put an end to the capitation fees charged for the admission in various courses by the engineering and other technical colleges and to curb other malpractices in view of recent Supreme Court Judgement;

(b) if so the details thereof; and
 (c) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

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

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

Sports Talents among School Children

148. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
 CHAUHAN:
 SHRI BALRAM PASSI:

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

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has selected schools in different parts of the country to promote sports talents;

(b) if so, the names of such schools; and

(c) the financial aid and other assistance being given to such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details have been given at statement -I

(c) Details have been given at Statement -II

I *National Sports Talent Contest Scheme.*

1. Shivalik Public School,
 S.A.S. Nagar,
 Mohali-160055, Chandigarh.

2. Govt. High School,
 MAJRA,
 Dt. Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh,
3. Moti Lal Nehru School of Sports,
 RAI-131029,
 Dt: Sonepat, Haryana.
4. C.R.Z. High School,
 Sonepat, Haryana.

5. Tyndale Biscoe School,
 Shaikh Bagh,
 Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.

6. Mallinson Girls School,
 Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.

7. Govt. Dr. Sec. school,
 Tandra Umar,
 Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

8. Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School,
 Nehru garden.
 Jalandhar, Punjab.

9. Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School,
 The Mall,
 Amritsar, Punjab.

10. St. Anthony's Hihg School,
 Monte De Guirim,
 Berdez-403507, Goa.

11. Chaerutar Vidyamandal,
 PB-22, vallabh,
 Vudyantar-388120, Gujarat.

12. Pravara Public School,
 Pravarangan,
 Ahmednagar-12, Maharashtra.

13. Bhonsala Military School,
 Rambholi, nasik-422005,
 Maharashtra,

14. Sanjeewan Vidyalaya,
 Panchgani-412805,

	Dt: Satara, Maharashtra.	28.	St. Joseph's India Hihg School, 23-Grant Road, bangalore-560001. Karnataka.
15.	Muktanganan English School, 44, Vidyanagari, Parvati, Pune-411009, Maharashtra.	29.	Mountain View High School, Vidyanagar, Chikmagalur-577101. Karnataka.
16.	Sainik School, Goalpara-783133, Assam.	30.	Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala, Jr. College, Mysore-570020. Karnataka.
17.	Govt. B.H.S. School, Golaghat, Assam.	31.	G.V. Raja Sports School, Trivandrum-695007, Kerala.
18.	Don Bosco School, Guwahati, Dt: Kamrup-781001, Assam.	32.	Madras Christian College, Hr. Sec. school., Chetput, Madras-31, Tamil Nadu.
19.	St. Anthony's High School, Shillong-79003, Meagalaya.	33.	Srada Vidyalaya Girls Hr. Sec. School, Salem-16, Tamil Nadu.
20.	Sainik School, PB No. 21, Imphal-795001, Manipur.	34.	St. Joseph's Hr. Sec. School, Manjakupppam, Guddalore-607001, Tamil Nadu.
21.	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Macdonald Hill, Aizawl, Mizoram.	35.	St. Ignatius High School, Gumla-835207, Bihar.
22.	John Govt. High School, Viswema, Nagaland.	36.	Govt. Girls High School Bariatu road, Ranchi-8, Bihar.
23.	Tashi Namgyal Acadery, Gangtok-737201, Sikkim.	37.	St. Mary's Girls High School, Sundergarh-770001, Orissa.
24.	Umakant Academy, Agartala, Tripura (West).	38.	B.S. High school., Sundergarh, Orissa.
25.	W.B.H. School & College, Prenderghast Road, Secunderabad-03, Andhra Pradesh.	39.	Govt. Girls High School, Kirchnagar, dt: Nadia, west Bengal.
26.	V.P. Sidganath Public School, Vijayawada-520010, Andhra Pradesh.	40.	Bidhan Nagar High School, BD-303, I, Salt City, Clacutta-64, West Bengal.
27.	Loyola High School, Nirmal Nagar, Vinukoonds- 522647, Andhra Pradesh.	41.	Victoria Boys School, Kurseong, Darjeeling,

West Bengal.

42. Dow Hill School,
Kurseong, Dt: Darjeeling,
West Bengal.

43. Taldi Mohan Chand School,
Taldi, Dt: 24 Pargahas (South),
West Bengal.

44. D.A.V. Public School,
Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

45. Army Public School,
Ridge Road, Daula Kuan,
New Delhi-110010.

46. Air Force Bal Bharti School.
Lodi Raod,
New Delhi-110003.

47. Mothers International School,
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016.

48. Govt. Multipurpose Gr. Sec.
School,
Mahilharashram, Indore, M.P.

49. Mah, Laxmibai Govt. Girls,
Multipurpose Hr. sec. School,
Jabalpur, M.P.

50. Banasthali Vidyapith Hr. Sec.
School,
Banasthali, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

51. Bhupal Nobels Hr. sec. School,
Udaipur, Rajasthan.

52. Sh. Gurunanak Khalsa Hr. Sec.
School,
Sriganganagar, Rajasthan.

53. Udaipur Pratap Inter College,
Varanasi-221002 (UP).

54. Colvin Taughdars College,

Lucknow, U.P.

55. M.P.K. Inter College,
35/4/Subash Road,
Dehradun-248001.

56. Jawaharlal Nehru School,
Habib Ganj,
BHEL, Bhopal, M.P.

II. Boys Sports Company in the Army.

1. Sikh Regt. Centre, Ramgarh
2. B.R.C., Danapur.
3. ARC, Shillong
4. 58 GTC, Shillong
5. BEG, Centre, Kirkee
6. GTC, Subathu
7. BRC, Delhi Cantt.
8. STC, Jabalpur
9. KRC, Ranikhet.
10. Jat Regt., Centre, Bareilly
11. A.R.T.Y., Centre, Hyderabad,
12. M.L.I.R.C., Belgaum
13. M.E.G., Bangalore.

III Large Size Residential School

1. Welham Girl's High School
Dehradun
2. Welham Boys' School, Dehradun
3. The Doon School, Dehradun
4. Sainik School., Ghorakhal, Nainital

5.	City Montessori School, 12, Station Road, Lucknow.	24.	Navsarjan Academy of Integral Education, Navgol Valsad, Gujarat.
6.	Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun Cantt., Dehradun	25.	Sainik School., Balachade, Jamnagar Dt: Gujarat.
7.	Dholpur Indian Military School, Dholpur, Rajasthan.	26.	Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School,
8.	Ajmer Military School, Ajmer, Rajasthan	27.	Anjuman-i-Islam Public School, Panchgani, Satara Dt:, Maharashtra.
9.	Chopasni School, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.	28.	The Lawrence school, Lovedale, the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.
10.	Mayo College, Ajmer, rajasthan.	29.	Sainik School, Amaravathinagar, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
11.	Mayo College Girls' School, Ajmer, Rajasthan.	30.	Sainik School, Korukondia, Vijayanagarm, Andhra Pradesh
12.	Birla Hr., School, Pilani, Rajasthan	31.	Sandur Residential Composite Jr. College, Shivapur, Sanhur, Bellary Dt:, Karnataka.
13.	Birla Public School, Pilani, Rajasthan.	32.	Kittur Rani Channamma Residential school for Girls, Kittur, Belgaym Dt:, Karnataka.
14.	Birla Balika Vidyapeeth, Pilani.	33.	Belgaum Military School, Belgaum, Karnataka.
15.	Daly College Indore, MP.	34.	Sainik School, Bijapur, Karnataka.
16.	The Scindia School, Gwalior.	35.	MSP Solai Nadar Memorial Hr. Sec. School, Dindigal, Tamil Nadu.
17.	Lawrence School, Sanawar, H.P.	36.	Hyderabad Public School, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
18.	Chali Military School, Chali Shimla Hills, H.P.	37.	Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapeeth, Vivejanand Nagar, Purulia Dtt: West Bengal.
19.	Sainik School, Kapurthala, Punjab.	38.	Pathabhabavana, Shantiniketan, Birbhum Dtt: West Bengal,
20.	The Punjab Public School, Nabha Punjab.		
21.	Yadavindra Public School, Patiala.		
22.	Sainik School, Kanjura, Karnal, Haryana.		
23.	Sainik School, Sujanpur, Tira, H.P.		

39. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith
Vidyapith (PO),

40. Vikas Vidyalaya, Nerio Vikas
Vidyalaya, Ranchi.

41. Sainik School, Tilaiya, Tilaya Dam
(PO), Bihar.

42. Netarhat Residential School,
Netarhat (PO), Palam Dt;
Bihar.

43. Assam Rifles Public Schol, Laitkor,
Shillong.

STATEMENT II

Annual maintenance grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum to each school is paid by the SAI for the maintenance of play-fields, purchase of sports equipment and sports magazines and books.

Expenditure of school fees, board and loding, school uniforms, sports kit and travel from home to school and back for each student selected under the Scheme, at the time of admission as well as for meeting the travel cost of the escorts of the child, is also paid by the SAI

Services of maximum 5 Coaches in each adopted school are provided. Their salary expenses are being paid by the SAI.

(I) *National Sports Talent Contest Scheme*

Each adopted school is given one time grant of Rs. 5 lakhs (Rs 7.5 lakhs for hilly areas) for developing of the existing sports facilities or to create sports facilities.

In addition, very nominal remuneration to a clerk to attend to the correspondence related to NSTC Scheme and Grounds man to assist the Coaches during training session amounting to Rs. 6,000/- per annum to each school, is also paid.

(II) *Boys Sports Companies in the Army Scheme.*

Boarding charges	- Rs. 30/- per head per day.
School fees, admission fees, books stationery, school uniform, etch.	- Rs.. 3,000/- per head per annum
Sports Kit.	- Rs. 2,200/- per head.
Insurance	- Rs. 90/- per head
Medical expenses	- Rs. 200/- per head
Competition exposure - (Domestic & International)	- Rs. 1,200/- per head
Summer Coaching Camps	- Rs. 1,800/- per head
Coaches salary for 3 Coaches per Centre	- Rs. 54,000/- approx.
TA/DA to trainees from - residence to Centre and back on 2 occasions alongwith escort.	- Rs. 800/- per head

(III) Large Size Residential Schools.

Under this Scheme, qualified coaches are posted in concerned Residential schools and their expenditure towards salaries are met by SAI. In addition, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 30,000/- are annum is rendered for the purchase of consumable sports equipment.

Funds for Quit India Movement

149. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released or propose to release funds to some State Governments for the celebration of Golden Jubilee of the " Quit India " Movement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement, the Prime Minister has announced a contribution of Rs. 1 crore each to the three Districts of Ballia (J.P.), Midnapore (W. Bengal) and Satara (Maharashtra) from the Government of India side for initiating appropriate programmes in the memory of scarifies for the freedom fighters in these Districts.

Kayamkulam-Alleppey Railway Line

150. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRITHYILJOHN ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kayamkulam-Alleppey railway line in Kerala has been commissioned for traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of trains started on this route;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether technical defects have been noticed in the construction of a section on this track; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the protective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The line has been commissioned and 3 pairs of passenger trains have been introduced on this section from 21.11.92.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There were some case of settlement of the embankment and slope failures. After detailed soil investigations, remedial measures were taken to provide flatter side slopes berms. The work has already been completed and line commissioned for traffic with temporary speed restrictions.

Sambalpur Division

151. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process has been started to transfer the railway establishments from concerned divisions to the newly created Sambalpur division;

(b) if so, the total kilometers of railway routes going to be transferred to Sambalpur division;

(c) the present position; and

(d) the date by which the process is likely to be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 563 route kilometres.

(c) 433 route kilometres have been taken over for operation by Sambalpur Division.

(d) The work of setting up a new Division at Sambalpur is planned such that the final phase synchronizes with the opening of the new Railway line from Sambalpur to Talcher (172 Kms) which is currently slated for completion by 1994-95 subject to availability of requisite funds.

[Translation]

Rail Link from Nagpur to Sivani

152. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay broad gauge railway line from Nagpur to Sivani (Madhya Pradesh); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Criteria for Central Investment on Education

153. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI RAMDEV RAM:

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

(a) the details of the national criteria adopted for the allocation of Central assistance to the State Governments in the field of education right from the beginning first five year plan till date; and

(b) the allocation made to States during the Seventh Plan State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Until Fourth Five Year Plan, Central Assistance to States for implementation of Plan Programmes within the States' Jurisdiction was given in the form of scheme-wise allocation of under.

Pursuant to the NDC decision on Feb. 1979, Central Assistance was given to States on the basis of the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) of each state i.e. total population of each State multiplied by the inverse of per capita income. However, in the case of special category States, the entire difference between their approved outlay and their own resources was being met by central assistance.

A new formula was evolved by the Three-Member Committee appointed by the full Planning Commission in Sept. 1991. As amended and finally accepted by the NDC is reproduced as under.

Criteria	Weightage
1. Population (1971 Census)	60%
2. Per capita Income	
(a) Deviation method covering States with per capita SDP below the national average	20%
(b) Distance Method covering all States.	
3. Performance -	
(a) Tax effort	7.5%
(b) Fiscal management	
(c) Progress in respect of National objective	
4. Special problems	7.5%

Special problems have component of achievement in literacy, however, this is still under finalisation.

(b) The statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States & UTs	Allocation made in State Plans during Seventh Plan	Apart from State Plan Outlays, the Grants released to States for various Educational Programmes			
			1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30175.00		10343.46		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7030.00		577.87		
3.	Assam	26045.00		4345.15		
4.	Bihar	37260.00		10120.54		
5.	Goa	4490.00		490.13		
6.	Gujarat	13180.00		6880.29		
7.	Haryana	10000.00		2507.11		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7897.00		1817.04		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12565.00		6816.62		
10.	Karnataka	12665.00		4675.35		
11.	Kerala	5749.00		2945.38		

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation made in State Plans during Seventh Plan		Apart from State Plan Outlays, the Grants released to States for Various Educational Programmes
		1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48719.00		11151.37
13.	Maharashtra	42037.00		5608.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3951.00		657.19
15.	Meghalaya	3705.00		398.28
16.	Mizoram	2437.00		401.58
17.	Nagaland	2491.00		424.04
18.	Orissa	22830.00		772.89
19.	Punjab	9754.00		4592.02
20.	Rajasthan	29407.00		11233.47
21.	Sikkim	3748.00		297.78
22.	Tamil Nadu	32096.00		7670.27
23.	Tripura	6329.00		320.99
24.	Uttar Pradesh	44264.00		16016.44

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation made in State Plans during Seventh Plan		Allocation State Plan Outlays, the Grants released to States for various Educational Programmes	
		1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	27803.00		2875.53	
26.	A & N Islands	2572.00		149.72	
27.	Chandigarh	2428.00		127.20	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	515.15		23.02	
29.	Daman & Diu	306.50		104.7	
30.	Delhi	25044.00		683.28	
31.	Lakshadweep	443.00		20.36	
32.	Pondicherry	4135.28		163.46	
	Total	488601.28		124866.03	

154. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the number of patients suffering from viral fever has been increasing;
- (b) whether the Government are undertaking any research to invent a new medicine for the treatment of viral fever; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government so far check this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Number of Japanese fever cases (due to Japanese Encephalitis B Virus) are showing increasing trend in 1992 (upto 7th October) as compared to 1991 for the same period. During 1991, there was an increase in cases as compared to 1990 however the number was less than that of 1989.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Following actions are being taken to check this disease:-

- 1) Disease situation is being monitored through district/state reports and sentinel surveillance.
- 2) Early diagnoses & treatment of cases. Special wards have been identified for Japanese Encephalitis cases in major hospitals in these areas.
- 3) DDT & DHC spraying in rural areas

& malathion fogging in urban & semiurban areas.

- 4) Training of medical & paramedical professionals involved in Japanese Encephalitis control activities.
- 5) Various institution like National Institute of Communicable Disease, Delhi, National Institute of Virology, Pune, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta have been involved in outbreak investigation and viral confirmation. CRI, Kasauli has supplied 279280 doses for different states for vaccination.

[English]

Agitation by Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya

155. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

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

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers have given notice of phased agitation to be launched from November 16, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and grievances;

(c) whether any attempt has been made by the Government to negotiate with them;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, consequent upon the dialogue with the representatives of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association and others,

the agitation has been decided to be suspended till the 23rd November, 1992.

(b) to (e). The major demands and action taken on them by Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan is given in the Statements I and II.

STATEMENT

S. No	Issues raised	Action taken, if any
1	Meaningful revision of pay scales, and to better them as compared with those prevalent in some states of the Indian Union.	The Sangathan has adopted revised pay scales approved by Govt. There is a provision of senior and Selection Scale after 12 year services in the basic senior scale. The Sangathan has already followed the instructions of Govt. of India in this regard.
2	Setting up a new commission on school teachers	The demand is very vague and its objectives are not clear as such Sangathan is not in a position to analyse the demand.
3	Acceptance of 11 point Charter of AIKVTA demand	A statement with the comments is at Annexur-II
4	Fair representation of AIKVTA on KVS, its BOG, different Committees and JCM Council also as Regional Academic Council.	(i) Board of Governors, different Govt. of India has included a many as six representatives from Teaching and non teaching Staff serving in KVS in the Board of Governors. AIKVTA was informed that the rules do not provide for giving the representation in the Sangathan or its BOG according to the numerical strength of class of Association. The Govt. has identified for nomination of such persons who can contribute to the achievement of objectives of the Sangathan because of their long association in service in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

NOVEMBER 24, 1992

(ii) Joint Consultative Machinery: In the JCM, the executives of all recognised employees Associations have been given representation on the staff side. This is as per JCM Rules formulated by the KVS based on the instructions of Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.

(iii) Different Committee: As regards the other Committee constituted in KVS the composition of the Committee is based on the requirement

Sl. No	Issues raised	Action taken, if any
1	2	3

of experts for the specific objectives for which these committees are constituted. It is not possible to give representation to Teachers' Association or other staff Association in the Administrative, Technical Committees.

(iv) Regional Academic Council: No Regional Academic Council exist under KVS.

5. Review of wrongfull actions of KVS at the instance of HRM Transfer, promotion postings, appointments etc. and setting up a high level probe.

On this issue, during the meeting held in the office of Vice Chairman on 13.10.1992, Shri H.L. Soner and other representatives of AKVTA who were present were told that the transfers were effected according to the rules and based on the administrative requirements. The Vice-Chairman assured Shri H.L. Sonar that if any specific case is brought to his notice which requires review, the same would be considered.

However, to mitigate the sufferings any caused due to the transfers due to the transfers issued during 1991-92 on the basis of the decisions of the Vice-Chairman all the ACs of Regional Offices were directed to review the hard cases if any and to consider the representations received from the affected teachers for redressal of the grievance.

Hrs. KVS to follow the instructions issued by the Govt. especially Dept. of Personnel on all matters of Personnel administration. Whenever any or any grievance is received which is addressed to the Hon'ble HRM who is the Chairman, the Hrs. KVS processes such representations and decision of Chairman is obtained on these representations. The assumption

Sl. No	Issues raised	Action taken, if any
1	2	3
6.	Stoppage of Victimation of Office bearers of AIKVTAA	of AIKVTAA that all wrongful acts have been done at the instance of HRM is uncalled for and unfounded.

There is no victimisation of any category of KVS teachers/Staff including office bearers of AIKVTAA. No specific case has been brought notice of the Hq. KVS.

7. Full consideration of the issues e.g. special dispensations, transfer policy and Committee and adjustment of surplus teachers in 56th meeting of the KVS, BOG and to stay action on Chairman's decision of 20.5.1992 pending that.

Hon'ble Minister for HRM has issued a letter to the Parliament and the members of the Consultative Committee that in compliance with the recommendations of the consultative Committee, he has constituted three committees i.e. Admission Committee, Transfer Committee and a monitoring Committee for special dispensation admissions.

Further review of the instructions laid down in letter dated 20.5.1992 can be done only by the Consultative Committee of the Parliament or after the monitoring Committee consisting of four members of Parliament, Additional Secretary (Education), Commissioner and Shri Syed Rehmat, Member of the Sangathan submit their recommendations. KVS is not competent to stay the operation of the letter as it pertains to the Parliament.

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	Demand	Action taken
1	2	3
	Immediate grant of representation of teachers on KVS & its Board of Governors to the tune of 25% of the prescribed strength, on Central Council and Regional Advisory Committee etc.	The Government of India has already nominated six members on the Sangathan and its Board of Governors for a period of three years since January, 1992.
2.	Increase in promotion quota to 75% in general and opening of promotional avenues for Work experience, Physical Education, Drawing, Music Yoga, Home Science Teachers, Librarians, Lab. Assistants and Lab. Attendants and guarantee of three promotions in a career, abolition of Lab. Attendants' cadre and revival of that of Lab. Assistants.	The present promotion quota of 32-13% is considered adequate. Further dilution of direct recruitment quota will adversely affect quality of teaching. In any case in-service candidates are also eligible in direct recruitment.
		The promotional avenues for miscellaneous category of teachers, Librarians, Lab. Assistants, Lab. and Attendants is not available because these subjects, are not taught as selective subjects. However, the time bound senior scale and selection scales are available to the teachers after 12 years of service in the next lower scale.
		The Librarians and Lab. Assistants have been given the benefit of teaching allowance which has not been extended to the Lab. Attendants being a Group 'D' post. The Sangathan decided in 1974 that only Lab. Attendants be provided in Science Laboratories and the situation has not changed.
3.	Grant of time-bound selection grade to all categories of teachers i.e. after 8 years.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has already implemented the time scale of 12 years as per instructions of Government of India.
4.	Rationalisation of JCM and	The JCM meeting was held on 18.12.91 and 6.5.92 and JCM has been

S. No.	Demand	Action taken
1	2	3

Recruitment & Promotion rules; introduction of a rational and humane transfer policy; grant of request transfer in public interest; and formation of a permanent Transfer Committee with AIKYTA representatives thereon.

activated. The fact... Rules have been revised. The representatives of the association were also consulted in this regard. The suggestions of the associations were also taken into consideration while finalising the transfer guidelines. A Transfer Committee has been constituted with a teacher's representative for the year 1992-93.

5. Restoration of March-May, 1982 salary; 19th April, 1983 and 15th August, 1984 and stoppage of victimisation of office-bearers and activists of the Association.

In March-May 1982, some teachers absented themselves from duty in relay fast and mass Casual Leave respectively in pursuance of their agitation. On 19th April, 1983 they were on Drama. For the days of relay fast in March, 1982, 10akan salary cut for one to two days was affected. Pay for absence from duty on account of mass casual leave on May 1, 1982 was not allowed. Absence from duty on account of Drama on 19th April, 1983 was treated as leave of the kind due. Already lenient view has been taken. There is no case for revision of the earlier decisions. There is no victimisation of any category of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan teachers/staff.

6. Introduction of newer and more elective subjects at plus two stage & creation of post of a Head-Master for Secondary Section.

The Sangathan did not introduce new and more elective subject at +2 stage because of transferability of the parents of the children of Kendriya Vidyalayas and the financial constraints. The post of Head Master is sanctioned in Kendriya Vidyalayas having 700 or more children in the Primary sections. The tillaged Principal is posted in a Kendriya Vidyalaya when it is upgraded to Class-IX or above.

7. House for every teachers,

The employees of KVS are not entitled for general pool accommo-

S. No.	Demand	Action taken
1	2	3

allotment of accommodation from general Pool for central Govt. employees.

8. T.G.T. grade for Music Teachers and P.G.T. grade for Librarians, SUPW and Physical Education Teachers.

9. Work-load as per prescribed norms of KVS, reduction in school timings from the present 6.10 hours to 5.30 hrs. and introduction of five day week.

10. Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at all District Headquarters and provision for admission of local children to a small percentage, bringing KVS under jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal.

dation and the Ministry of Urban Development could not accommodate the request of KVS. However, the Sangathan constructs 11 and 21 units of staff-quarters subject to availability of land and funds.

The proposal for T.G.T. grade for Music Teachers is already under active considerations. The P.G.T. grade for Librarian, SUPW and PET has not been allowed, amongst other reasons, due to financial constraints.

Existing work-load norms range from eleven periods per week for Principals to 36 periods per week for Primary classes. Kendriya Vidyalayas run for 5.30 hours in Primary classes while Classes-VII and above work for 6.10 hours. The Kendriya Vidyalayas remain closed on 2nd Saturday of every month.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are not opened on geographical considerations. There are opened in areas of concentration of transferable Central Govt. employees, Project employees. Therefore, it is not feasible to open Vidyalayas in all District Headquarters.

No percentage of admissions can be kept apart for local children as the objective of opening of new KV is the provision of education facilities for transferable Central Government employees.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan being a society under the Societies

S. No.	Demand	Action taken
1	2	
2		3

Registration Act does not automatically come under the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal. Section 14(2) of the Central Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 empowers the Central Govt to issue a notification for bringing the corporations/societies owned or controlled by the Government of India within the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal in regard to service matters of the employees of such bodies. No such general notifications has been issued.

11. Liberalisation of Medical facilities and extension of C.G.H.S. facilities to all Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees, and grant of Medical Allowance @ 7.5% of basis pay in lieu of outdoor treatment, and rationalisation of Group Insurance Scheme.

Employees of KVS are governed by the Medical attendance rules. Reimbursement of medical expenses is allowed under Government of India pattern. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore are also availing of CGHS facilities with approval of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The employees of KVS are Governed by C.S. (M.A) Rules. Hence the question of giving medical allowance to the employees does not arise. The Board of Governors has approved on 12.1.1992 the introduction of new Group Insurance Scheme for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees.

undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

Prescribed Storage Procedure

156. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOURHARY:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central agencies are following the prescribed storage procedure;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) the details of construction of godowns as on September 30, 1992, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) store foodgrains and other commodities in their own godowns, and those hired by them, which are built on scientific lines. Further, every possible steps is taken by them to ensure preservation and health of the commodities during storage. Details of the main steps taken by FCI and CWC are indicated in Statement-I and statement-II respectively.

(c) The list of godowns/warehouses under construction by FCI and CWC, as on 30.9.1992 are given in statement -III and Statement -IV respectively.

STATEMENT

- (i) Foodgrains are stored on scientific lines and pest control measures are undertaken regularly to control the rat and insect infestation.
- (ii) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs

(iii) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical, inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains.

(iv) The storage godowns are designed on modern lines so that they are rodent-proof and damp proof.

(v) Careful handling of the grains at all the stages is insisted upon. Efforts are being made to persuade the labour to use small size hooks so that the damage in the spillage would be the minimum. Instructions regarding compliance with the packing conditions laid down by the Railways and in particular, regarding stitching and marking of bags are emphasised and their observance watched. Loading of bags of foodgrains away from the flapdoors is insisted so that damage due to rain en-route is obviated.

(vi) In case of stocks stored in the open, the following further steps are taken to protect the foodgrains:

- (a) Stocks are stored on wooden creates covered with specially fabricated waterproof polythene covers.
- (b) Nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damage to covers by blowing during storms.
- Monofilament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection to grains from the vagaries of weather.

(d) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is being made to ensure that the best protection to grains is always provided.

(e) Aeration of stocks in the open during clear weather is done to maintain the health of grains.

STATEMENT

(i) When any stock is offered for storage, such stock is inspected at the time of receipt with regard to quality and conditions. Samples are also drawn for analysis grading. When the stock conforms to the specifications for acceptability, stocks are accepted in the warehouses.

(ii) The stocks are stored on dunnage crates or 3 layers of polythene film is sandwiched as dunnage. Stocks when in storage are inspected every fortnight and categorised to find out the keeping

(iii) At the time of issue, the stocks are also inspected to see that no stocks is issued which attracts any provision of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(iv) When the stocks are accepted for storage such stocks are provided with dunnage. There is stack plan approved of definite size which is 30x 30 feet.

STATEMENT -III

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States	Capacity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.00
2.	Karnataka	55.00
3.	Kerala	5.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	15.00
5.	Rajasthan	27.91
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	39.31

Sl. No.	States	Capacity
8.	Delhi	5.00
9.	West Bengal	13.34
10.	Tripura	2.92
11.	Mizoram	3.34
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.50
13.	Maharashtra	5.00
14.	Orissa	10.00
Total		279.32

STATEMENT -IV

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Capacity	
Maharashtra	50.50	
West Bengal	43.00	
Madhya Pradesh	6.10	
Karnataka	3.50	
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	
Gujarat	5.00	
Tamil Nadu	10.00	
Uttar Pradesh	5.00	
Total		126.10

[English]

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:**Family Welfare Programme**

157. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

(a) the decline registered in the population growth rate in each State, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent by the Union Government on implementation of family welfare programmes during each of the last three years;

(c) the percentage of results achieved so far as compared to the targets fixed, State-wise;

(d) whether the results achieved are satisfactory;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government for achieving satisfactory results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Rail Link from Sasaram to Jaunpur

158. SHRI VISHWNATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide an alternative rail route by constructing new rail lines between Sasaram and Jaunpur via Dildarnagar, Gazipur and Audiher for decongestion of rail traffic on Mugalsarai Junction; and

(b) if so, the time by which a survey for the construction of the said new alternative rail route is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Discovery of Harappan Civilization

159. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Harappan Civilization has been discovered at Kaliberger in Rajasthan during the excavation work conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Department of Archaeological Survey propose to accelerate the pace of excavation work at this place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA: (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India had undertaken excavations at Kalibangan (not Kaliberger) Distt. Ganga Nagar Rajasthan which brought to light the Harappan and pre-Harappan cultures represented by characteristic pottery, chert blades, seals fortifications, streets and houses built of mud bricks drains, ovens, platforms and wells besides a ploughed field out side the settlement.

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Electrification of Kharagpur - Vishakhapatnam Railway Line

160. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the survey for electrification of Kharagpur-Vishakhapatnam railway line was started and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(b) the estimated funds sanctioned for the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) This has recently been started.

(b) Rs. 14.07 lakhs.

Smuggling of Rare Medicinal Plants

161. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: 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 "Rare plant species being smuggled out" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated September 30, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof indicating the names of medicinal plants and drugs extracted therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such smuggling and also the measures taken for the development of new species of such medicinal plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per information received from Ministry of Finance, the reports received indicate that there has been no seizure of rare plant species.

(c) Does not arise.

Lord Jagannath Temple

162. SHRI K. PRADHANI: SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether a team of experts from Canada visited the historic Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri in Orissa to suggest measures to preserve it;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the suggestions made by the experts; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement them?

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

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

Godowns/Warehouses in Kerala

163. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHavan: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total storage capacity of godowns/warehouses of the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation in Kerala; and

(b) the percentage of utilising those godowns/warehouses during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) in Kerala is as under:-

FCI	-	5.38
CWC	-	0.70

(B) The Percentage utilisation of storage capacity of these Organisations in Kerala during the last three years is as under:-

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
FCI	49	63	59
CWC	64	67	80

Kala-Azar

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

164. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

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

(a) the number of patients who have been suffering from Kala-Azar in the country during the last three years, state-wise;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to combat this spreading disease;

(c) whether the adequate supply of anti-Kala Azar drug is being given to States;

(e) whether the Government propose to boost the production of anti-Kala Azar drugs so as to ensure adequate supply in the affected areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and other steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the treatment of Kala-Azar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per the reports received from the State Health Authorities, the number of patients suffering from Kala-Azar in the country, state-wise during the last 3 years are as under:-

Name of the State	Number of Cases (Calendar year)		
	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4
1. Bihar	54,650	59,614	54,479 (upto Aug)
2. West Bengal	3,037	2,000	807 (upto June)
3. Delhi	27	Nil	Nil
4. Assam	2	Nil	Nil
5. Maharashtra	7	1	1 (upto Aug)
6. Karnataka	1	Nil	Nil
7. Tamil Nadu	10	1	Nil
8. Uttar Pradesh	8	24	2 (upto June)
9. Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1 (upto Aug)

(b) The following steps are being taken/ proposed to be taken to combat the disease:-

1. Interruption of transmission through vector control by undertaking residual insecticidal spray in affected areas with two round of DDT.

2. Early detection and treatment of Kala-Azarcases through Primary Health Centres, district hospitals and medical college hospitals with drugs like Sodium Stibo Gluconate and Pentamidine Isothionate.

3. Intensification of health education activities for disease prevention.

4. Orientation and training of medical and paramedical personnel for early detection and treatment of Kala-Azarcases.

(c) Adequate quantities of both indigenous Sodium Stibo Gluconate and imported Pentamidine Isothionate are being made available to the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). It has been impressed upon the manufacturers to increase the production of Sodium Stibo Gluconate and M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking has also indicated that it will endeavour to supply this drug initially at the rate of 20,000 vials per month. Government has also allowed import of gluconic acid and tartaric acid - the two important ingredients required for manufacture of Sodium Stibo Gluconate to the indigenous manufacturers.

The treatment with first line drug Sodium Stibo Gluconate is being given at the Primary Health Centre level whereas treatment with second line drug-Pentamidine Isothionate unresponsive to SSG (first line drug) is restricted to district hospitals and medical college hospitals as indoor treatment.

Amendment in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

165. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI RAM SAGAR:

SHRI PROLN DEKA:

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

(a) whether there is persistent demand to include nickel in the list of toxic metals;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make necessary changes in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act;

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

(d) whether the nickel contents are of high level in chocolates and vanaspati and are harmful for health; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). The Government have already got the matter examined by experts, who have advised as follows:-

(i) A group of experts be constituted under the Director, National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad (ICMR) to review the method of determination of nickel in food examine the available date.

(ii) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) should evaluate the scientific evidence of toxicity of nickel when consumed orally and may advise the Government on the need for setting standards for nickel content in food article.

National Institute of Occupational Health and Indian Council of Medical Research respectively have suitable been advised regarding the above.

[*Translation*]

Complaints Against SS/ASMs.

166. SHRICHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Station Superintendents, in railway zones covering Bihar, against whom the Government have received complaints during the last six months;

(b) the number of the cases out of them investigated;

(c) the action taken so far against the persons found guilty; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that proper respect is given to the Members of Parliament by Station Superintendents/Station Masters?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains and Edible Oil

167. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the prices of foodgrains and edible oils recently and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the comparative position in this regard during the last three months;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to control the rising prices of

grains and edible oils in the country; and

(d) the extent to which the Government have been successful in maintaining the purity and certification of the foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN COCOL): (a) and (b). The percentage variation in indices of wholesale prices of foodgrains and edible oils during the last 3 weeks of October, 1992 and in the corresponding weeks in earlier three months are given in the statement attached.

The main reasons for rise in prices of foodgrains and edible oils are decline in the production of kharif cereals, increase in the minimum support prices/procurement prices, and above all general inflationary trend in the economy etc.

(c) To augment availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the Government has decided to import wheat and rice from abroad. Besides this, an endeavour is being made to meet the reasonable requirements of States/Union Territories for public distribution system and other welfare schemes. As regards edible oil, steps to control prices include continued exemption of vegetable oils from excise duty altogether, reduction of stock limits, permitting blending of vegetable oils, exemption of edible oils from railway freight, dehoarding etc. The Government has decided to import edible oils for 1992-93 oil season.

(d) The Food Corporation of India and the State procuring agencies who are engaged in the procurement operation for Central Pool purchase foodgrains conforming to prescribed specifications only (Fair Average Quality). Besides this, all necessary steps are taken by Food Corporation of India to maintain the quality and health of foodgrains during storage.

STATEMENT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Food Grains	+1.1	.04	.21	.02	.05	.04	.03	.07	Steady	+0.7	+0.5	+0.2
Cereals	+1.7	.06	.24	Steady	.07	.04	.04	.07	+0.1	+0.6	+0.3	.03
Rice	+3.4	.04	.04	+0.4	.04	.01	+0.4	.05	+0.3	.02	.01	+0.9
Wheat	.03	.08	+0.2	+1.2	.05	.07	+0.6	+0.7	+0.1	.23	+0.2	+0.8
Jowar	-1.2	.10	.14	-4.4	Steady	-1.0	.36	.13	.12	+0.4	+3.3	+1.0
Bajra	+0.6	+0.2	-1.6	-6.8	-7.0	-2.6	-3.7	-2.3	-2.1	-0.3	-1.5	+1.1
Maize	-2.4	.08	.20	.47	.20	.03	.33	.21	.05	+1.7	.05	.03
Barley	+0.6	-1.3	-2.7	.08	-1.8	.04	.04	.12	Steady	-3.6	+0.4	-0.1
Ragi	Steady	+0.4	Steady	+0.2	.03	Steady	.15	+1.5	+0.5	+3.3	+2.4	+0.4
Pulses	-1.9	+0.2	+0.1	-1.3	+0.5	.06	+0.6	.06	.06	.01	+1.4	+1.4
Gram	Steady	+0.6	+0.6	.13	+1.8	+0.2	.02	.09	+1.8	+2.1	+1.6	-1.4
Athar	-2.8	.02	+2.1	+0.9	-0.3	.26	+2.2	.05	.37	+0.7	+2.8	+0.5
Moong	.36	Steady	-1.9	-4.6	+0.3	-2.6	+2.2	.05	-3.7	+0.7	+2.8	+0.5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.10. 24.10. 17.10. 26.9. 19.9. 12.9. 29.6. 22.8. 15.8. 25.7. 18.7. 11.7												
1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992												
Wasoor	+0.3	Steady	-3.9	-0.7	+0.3	-0.2	Steady	+0.1	-0.5	+0.6	+2.1	-0.6
Urad	-2.9	+0.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.5	Steady	+1.8	+0.8	-0.6	+0.6
Edible Oils	-0.4	+0.2	+1.0	Steady	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	+0.2	+0.7	Steady	-0.4
Vanaspati	Steady	+0.1	Steady	Steady	-1.3	Steady	Steady	Steady	+1.6	+0.3	+0.1	Steady
Coconut Oil	-1.1	+0.7	+1.6	+1.0	+0.4	-1.2	-0.2	-1.0	+0.6	+0.9	+0.7	-0.5
Groundnut Oil	-0.7	Steady	+0.9	+0.4	-1.8	-0.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.6	+1.4	Steady	-2.3
Mustard Oil	-0.1	-1.3	-1.1	-0.2	+0.4	-1.1	-0.7	+0.4	+0.7	+0.8	+0.5	+0.8

Note: Figures are provisional.

(c) About Rs. 180 crores @ Rs. 60 lakhs

per km

**Conversion of Sholapur-Gadag Railway
Line**

(d) Not yet fixed.

168. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA

URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for conversion of Sholapur-Bijapur-Gadag metre-gauge line into broad-gauge has been approved and included in conversion programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work done so far;

(c) the total estimated cost thereof, the expenditure incurred thereon so far and funds allocated for 1992-93; and

(d) the schedule fixed for its completion?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN):** (a) The section is included in Phase I Action Plan of the project Unigauge of Indian Railways.

(b) The work will be taken up in the coming years subject to availability of resources.

[Translation]

Railway Project in Madhya Pradesh

169. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those rail projects in Madhya Pradesh which were commenced before the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the dates of the completion each project and the progress made in regard to remaining projects till August, 1992; and

(c) the total estimated cost thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN):** (a) to (c). Following New Lines and Doubling Projects were commenced before the Seventh Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh. The total estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 288 crores. All these projects have been completed and sections opened to traffic.

Name of Project	Year of Opening
1	2
1. New lines	1990/91
2. Doublings	
i. Nagda-Ujjain Section - doubling between Biplode-Bagla Nakheri (32.82 kms)	1986/80
ii. Nagda-Kota Section (Phase I) - doubling between Nagda-Ramgajimandi	1986/87
iii. Harsi-Amla-Nagpur - Phase II (80.78 kms) (Partly in Maharashtra)	1988/89
iv. Jukkeh-Saina-Manikpur-Chheoki Section - doubling between Maitha-Uchhera (14.17 kms) & Lagangawan-Satra (11.60 kms)	1985/86
v. Saina-Sagma-Tikoree (9.28 kms), & Tikoree-Jaitwar (10.66 kms) alongwith Manipur by-pass line	1988/86
vi. Harsi-Amla-Nagpur Phase II (39.02 kms) (partly in Maharashtra)	1988/90

[English]

Foodgrains Spoiled in FCI Godowns

170. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH
HOODA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centralised authority has been constituted to look into the situation arising out of spoilage of foodgrains in FCI Godowns all over the country;

(b) the-percentage of foodgrains so damaged as compared to the quantity being stored during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) whether spraying of pesticides etc. on the stored grains to prevent their spoilage are being conducted under controlled conditions;

(d) whether checks are being conducted to ensure that pesticides etc. do not contaminate the actual stocks of foodgrains themselves during such spraying; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Percentage of foodgrains damaged as compared to average quantity stored is as under:-

Year	Percentage
1990-91	0.17
1991-92	0.16

(c) Yes, spraying with the permitted pesticides is undertaken every fortnight on jute bags filled with foodgrains.

(d) Yes, samples are drawn periodically

and analysed for pesticidal residues and foodgrain stocks conforming to PFA Act standards are only issued to PDS.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Promotion of Wrestling

171. SHRI VILASRAO:
NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering for the promotion of Wrestling.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where centres for its promotion are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wrestling has been identified as a Priority Discipline. Discussions on Long Term Development Programme of Wrestling Federation of India have already been held and are under implementation. Seventy six Wrestling Coaches have been employed by Sports Authority of India for imparting training. Sports Authority of India is also making efforts for the promotion of Wrestling through various schemes viz. Sports Project Development Area (SPDA), Boys Sports Company in the Army, Sports Hostels Scheme and National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme.

(c) Special Area Games Centers at Aizawl and Imphal have already been identified for promotion of contact sports including Wrestling.

Atpadi Town (Sangli district) with this line to facilitate the public of that area;

Foreign Coaches for Training Athletes

172. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign coaches employed for training athletes and other sportsmen in India; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on this account so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Fourteen Coaches from China, erstwhile USSR and Cuba in the disciplines of Badminton, Gymnastics, Table Tennis, Swimming, Diving, Wrestling (Greco-Roman), Cycling, Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing and Volleyball are currently with Sports Authority of India for training athletes and sportsmen in India.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 38.50 lakhs has been incurred on these coaches during the current financial year upto September, 1992.

Conversion of Miraj- Latur Railway Line

173. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for conversion of Miraj-Latur railway line into broad-gauge;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any plan to connect

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work has been included in the Action Plan of "Project Unigauge" of the Indian Railways on consideration of development of the area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Atpadi is not on the existing alignment. Providing a link by construction of new line is not feasible at present due to constraint of resources.

[*Translation*]

Diesel Locomotives on Electrified Routes

174. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy decision to stop running of diesel locomotives on electrified routes even for shunting purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far on this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pesticides Residue in Food

175. SHRINAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to test the tolerance limit of pesticides residue and other harmful substances in food products;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the food articles and pesticides residue therein;

(c) the number of persons fell ill due to consumption of such food articles and number of out them died during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government so as to ensure that pesticides residue in food contents do not exceed the prescribed limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A Pilot Project on surveillance of Pesticide residue in articles of food was commissioned in 1988. The details are as follows:-

(i) Total number of samples analysed - 1132

(ii) Name of food commodities surveyed - Cereals, Pulses & Beans

(iii) 1039 samples showed the presence of the pesticides like BHC, DDT & Dieldrin, residues of which were within the tolerance limit in most of the samples.

(c) No such incident has been reported to this Ministry by the Food (Health)

(d) The food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs have been advised to keep a vigil on quality of food articles so as to ensure that pesticide residues are within the prescribed limits.

Regularisation of Forest Land

176. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5206 on August 11, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the information regarding regularisation of encroached forest land from the State Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a)

No, Sir.

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

Extension of Railway Line upto Manipur and Conversion of Lumding - Giribam Section

177. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YAMNAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government for extending the railway

line beyond Giribam in Manipur and converting the existing railway line from Lumding to Giribam via Silchar into metre gauge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Cane Price Outstanding Against Sugar Mills

178. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Will the Minister of food be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of sugarcane price paid to the cane growers during 1991-92 till

date by the Sugar Mills and the amount still remains outstanding, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure quick payment to the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Statement showing the Statewise position of cane price paid and arrears as on 31-5-92, compiled on the basis of available information furnished by sugar factories is given below.

(b) Ensuring timely payment of cane price by the sugar factories is primarily the responsibility of the State Government who have got necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payments. However, the Central Government has also been requesting the State Governments from time to time to ensure timely payment of cane price dues.

STATEMENT

(*Rs. / Crore*)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Cane price paid</i>	<i>Cane price Arrears</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Punjab	163.93	29.06
Haryana	159.62	26.57
Rajasthan	9.38	3.57
Uttar Pradesh	1047.31	264.17
Madhya Pradesh	39.04	11.87
Gujarat	200.58	9.45
Maharashtra	1104.59	25.38
Assam	3.78	0.01

Name of State	Cane price paid	Cane price Arrears
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bihar	128.34	82.59
Andhra Pradesh	221.95	7.56
Karnataka	305.55	28.04
Tamil Nadu	316.20	23.20
Kerala	2.66	0.01
Orissa	9.18	3.82
West Bengal	3.51	0.18
Nagaland	0.62	0.62
Pondicherry	18.93	0.92
Goa	5.93	0.63
ALL INDIA	3771.10	517.85

Reservation Quota at Bharuch and Ankleshwar

179. SHRICANDUBHAIDESHMUKH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the trains which halt at the Bharuch and Ankleshwar Stations of Gujarat;

(b) the total reservation quota fixed for those trains;

(c) whether the Government propose to halt Karnavati, Navjivan, Indore, Gandhidham and Trivandrum expresses at above stations; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to increase the reservation quota at said stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) A quota of 123 and 171 berths/seats in different classes by various trains has been provided at Ankleshwar and Bharuch stations, respectively.

(c) Stoppages of 9061/9062 Bombay-Indore Avantika Express at Bharuch and 2603/2604 Rajkot-Trivandrum Express, 2613/2614 Gandhidham-Trivandrum Express & 2641/2642 Navjeevan Express at Ankleshwar have been provided. There is no proposal to provide any more stoppage at Bharuch and Ankleshwar at present.

(d) Following additional reservation quotas are being provided at Bharuch and Ankleshwar stations from the dates mentioned against each:

Train No.	Passenger Class	berths	seats	Date
1	2	3	4	
Bhavnagar				
9017 Saurashtra Janata Express	2	.	.	9.12.1992
9024 Firozpur-Bombay Janata Express	.	1	.	1.12.1992
Ankleswar				
2731 Rajkot-Secunderabad Express	2	.	.	1.12.1992

STATEMENT

Following trains are scheduled to stop at Bharuch & Ankleswar:-

Bharuch

Ankleswar

1. 9109910 Gujarat Queen Express

2. 10951096 Ahmedsa Express

2. 90119012 Gujarat Express

3. 90119012 Gujarat Express

3. 26032504 Rajkot-Trivandrum Express (Weekly)

4. 90019002 Gujarat Mail

4. 27312732 Rajkot-Secunderabad Express (Weekly)

5. 90199020 Bombay Central Dehratun Express

5. 26372638 Ahmadabad-Cochin Express (Weekly)

6. 90239024 Bombay Central Firozpur Janata Express

6. 26132614 Gandhidham-Trivandrum Express (Weekly)

7. 90159016 Saurashtra Exp.

7. 90239024 Bombay Central Firozpur Janata Express.

8. 29252926 Paschim Express

8. 90159016 Saurashtra Exp.

9. 90559056 Sayaji Nagari Express

9. 90559056 Sayaji Nagari Express

10. 90179018 Saurashtra Janata Express.

10. 90179018 Saurashtra Janata Express.

11. 90579058 Vadodara-Valsad Exp. (six days in a week)

11. 90579058 Vadodara-Valsad Exp. (six days in a week)

12. 90319032 Kutch Express

12. 90079008 Ahmadabad-Bombay Central Janata Express

Bharuch	Ankleswar	
1	2	
13. 9007/9008 Ahmedabad-Bombay Central Janata Express.	9019/9020 Borthay Central Dehradun Express	
14. 9061/9062 Avamila Exp.	14. 2641/2642 Navjeevan Express (4 days in a week)	
15. 9005/9006 Saurashtra Mail	15. 6501/6502 Bangalore-Ahmedabad Express (weekly)	
16. 9027/9028 Bombay Central-Vadodara Express	16. 99/100 Passenger	
17. 6033/6034 Ahmedabad-Howrah Express	17. 49/50 Passenger	
18. 99/100 Passenger	18. 43/44 Passenger	
19. 49/50 Passenger	19. 43/44 Passenger	
20. 41/42 Bombay Central-Virangam Passenger	20. 39/40 Passenger	
21. 43/44 Passenger	21. 41/42 Bombay Central-Virangam Passenger	
22. 39/40 Passenger	22. 131/132 Parcel with 1Ind Class	
23. 45/46 Bombay Central-Vadodara Passenger		
24. 131/132 Parcel with 1Ind class		

Rail Link from Malda to Guwahati

180. SHRI AMARROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress in the doubling of railway line from Malda to Guwahati (N.F. Railway) is as per schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The progress of the work is being regulated as per availability of resources.

(c) Patch doubling is sanctioned on various sections between Malda and Guwahati. The Progress is as under:-

(I) 111 kms. completed.

(II) 98 kms. in progress. Target date of completion is 30.6.94.

A second line between Bongaigaon and Guwahati is also under construction on the South bank of River Brahmaputra. When completed in 94-95 this will serve the purpose of doubling between these two stations.

[*Translation*]

Death In Cardiology Centre of AIIMS, New Delhi

181. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

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

(a) whether any death due to spread of infection in Cardiology Centre of All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi has recently to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have set up any Inquiry Committee to look into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such occurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):

(a) and (b). It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi that two patients died in the Cardio Thoracic Cen at the AIIMS in the month of Nov., 1992. They underwent Bypass surgery on 14th Sept., 1992 and 9th October, 1992 by two different surgeons in two different operating rooms. The patient operated on 14.9.92 dies on 3.11.92 after a gap of 50 days. The other patient operated on 9th October, 97 had been discharged from the hospital in a satisfactory condition and return back on 23.10.92 with renal problem and subsequently developed multi organ failure and a acquired secondary infection. He died on 4.11.92. Both the patients had diabetes, coronary artery disease and compromised myocardial function.

(c) to (e). The AIIMS Hospital has conducted an enquiry in to the matter but did not find any lapse on the part of the officials in following the procedures and norms of sterilisation and fumigation as laid down by the Hospital Infections Control Committee.

National Afforestation on Eco Development Board

182. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up the National Afforestation and Eco Development Board;

(b) if so, the composition and the objectives of the Board; and

(c) the time by which the Board is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) was set up in the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 28th August, 1992 vice Resolution S.No. 163 dated 28th August, 1992. The composition, role and functions of the NAEB are given in the statement.

(c) As mentioned above, the NAEB became fictional on the issue of resolution no. 163 dated 28th August, 1992.

STATEMENT

Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests

Paryavarjan Bhavan, New Delhi.
Dated: 28th August, 1992.

RESOLUTION

S.No. 163 Consequent upon the formation of the new Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and the transfer of the National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB) to that Department, it has been decided to set up the National Afforestation and Eco -Development Board (NAEB) in the

Ministry of Environment and Forests.

2. The composition, role and functions of NAEB are given in the following paragraphs:

COMPOSITION:

Ex-officio Members.

- (1) Union Minister for Environment and Forests - Chairman
- (2) To be nominated by the Chairman - Vice Chairman
- (3) Member, Planing Commission Incharge of Environment. -Member

Secretaries to the Government of India in the Departments of:

- (4) Rural Development - Member
- (5) Agricultural Research and Education - Member
- (6) Expenditure - Member (Finance)
- (7) Science & Technology - Member
- (8) Agriculture & Cooperation - Member
- (9) Animal Husbandry & Dairying - Member
- (10) Wastelands Development- Member

- (11) Member Secretary, National Land Use and Conservation Board. - Member
- (12) Inspector General of Forests, MOEF. - Member
- (13) Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture - Member and Rural Development.

- (14) Members of Parliament (one each from - Members
- (15) the lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha,
- (16) Representative (not exceeding seven)- Members
- (22) of Voluntary Agencies, Cooperative Institutions, Tribals, etc. connected with afforestation, and eco-development activities.
- (23) Representatives of State Governments (not - Member
- (27) exceeding five) not below the level of secretary of State Government.

Member Secretary

- (28) Secretary (Environment & Forests)-Member Secretary

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

The National Afforestation and Eco-development Board will be responsible for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country. Special attention will be given to regeneration of degraded forest areas and lands adjoining forest areas, national parks sanctuaries and other protected areas as well as the ecological fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallis, Western Ghats, etc. In drawing up the plans for afforestation and eco-development, the Board will ensure the following:-

- (a) Evolve mechanisms for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost effective manner;

- (b) Restore through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention the forest cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuelwood, fodder and other needs of the rural communities;
- (c) Restore fuelwood, fodder, timber and other forest produce on the degraded forest and adjoining lands in order to meet the demands for these items;
- (d) Sponsor research and extension research findings to disseminate new and proper technologies for the regeneration and development of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- (e) Create general awareness and help foster people's movement for promoting afforestation and eco-development with the assistance of voluntary agencies, non-government organisations, Panchayati Raj institution and other and promote participatory and sustainable management of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- (f) Coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development; and
- (g) Undertake all other measures necessary for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country.

Sd/-
 (VINAY SHANKAR)
 Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/-

(VINAY SHANKAR)

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
Mayapuri,
New Delhi.

(2 copies together with a copy of the Hindi Version of the Resolution).

Setting up of Traumatology Centres

183. SHRI N.J. RATHAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hospitals in Delhi are well equipped to handle accident cases;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to set up traumatology centres in hospitals of Delhi keeping in view of large number of accidents in Delhi;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to States for setting up such centres in major cities of States, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The Hospitals in Delhi are generally well equipped to handle accident cases. However, complicated cases which cannot be handled by some of the hospitals, are referred to other hospitals where requisite facilities exist. A proposal to establish an Accident & Trauma case complex as an adjunct of All India Institute of Medical Science has been accepted in principle. However, there is already a centralised Accident and Trauma Services Scheme in operation under the Delhi Administration under which 19 ambulances are offering services for lifting victims of trauma caused by accidents and taking them for emergency hospital care.

Health being a State subject, it is for the concerned State Government to set up such centres.

[English]

On Sura Tragedy

184. SHRI SHANKERSING VAGHELA:
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether International Institute of Ayurvedic Sciences and the Aushadhi Nirmata Sangh Ayurveda and Unani have criticised the recommendation made by the Justice Jagdish Chandra Committee which probed into the Sura tragedy occurred in Delhi last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the objections raised by aforesaid bodies;

(c) whether the Government have examined the objections raised by aforesaid Ayurvedic and Unani bodies; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A copy of the Press release containing the views of the International Institute of Ayurvedic Science and Aushadhi Nirmata Sangh Ayurveda and Unani is given in statement.

(b) to (c). The report has been made available recently and has not yet been examined.

STATEMENT

(Translated Version)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDIC SCIENCES (Regd.)

B-5/7, Krihsna Nagar,

Delhi -110 051 (India)

Dated: 25-9-92.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

The Press Conference of today is dedicated to the origin of Ayurveda and their expertise.

Is Chandra Commission Report a violent Stroke on Ayurveda?

The Dewali in November, 1991 had taken so many lives in Delhi. Hundreds of people died after taking Sura, a poisonous liquid. Chandra Commission had been set up to investigate into this accident. Recently, the Commission has submitted its report.

This Press Conference has been held by manufacturers of Ayurvedic medicines and Ayurvedic physicians for expressing

their views regarding the report.

It is surprising that Chandra Commission has accepted alcohol and Ayurvedic natural Asarva and preparations of Arishta are of the same category. By recommendation of bringing them under Licence -L-1, those controls which are applicable on any type of wine or alcohol will get enforced on Asarva of Ayurved.

Then the drugs like Dasmularishta, Lohasava, Kumari Asva could neither be available to the common man nor Ayurvedic physicians could give to the patients. Ayurved has been using them for thousand of years.

It is also astonishing fact that in the opinion of Commission, it is the Ayurvedic medicines which are responsible for this accident and not persons who are misusing them.

It is also unfortunate that the Commission has recommended to bring all those Ayurvedic medicines which contain Alcohol under the Excise Duty Act. By doing so, the process of transportation them from one State to the other State will not only be difficult but their prices will also be affected which will in turn affect the common man.

The number of Ayurved manufacturers and the number of their users has increased for the last two decades but the Administration did not strengthen their controlling machinery. Due to this poisonous substances have started to come in the markets for sale in the name of Ayurvedic medicines. In this case, take the example of Delhi where in 1973, the law of manufacturing drugs was enforced on the manufacturing of Ayurvedic drugs. By doing this, the responsibility of looking after the job has been flung on one Ayurved Inspector. Meanwhile, the number of manufacturers of Ayurved medicines is also increasing and the number of their sellers is estimated at more than 1000.

thousand. But even then, today there is only one sanctioned post of Ayurved Inspector.

The Commission, while recommending to hand over some of the Ayurveda medicines from getting them out of the purview of Drug Controller to the Excise Department, has said that those factories where the alcohol is manufactured, the Ayurvedic drugs should also be manufactured there in which any quantity of alcohol is contained. By doing so, in our opinion, it is to create a 'doubt suddenly to the principles of Ayurveda. It will also be immoral.

Commission has also recommended to focus on the social responsibility of publicity of the evils of consumptions of alcoholic drink through Radio and Television. It is a good suggestion but in our view the use of those medias should be made to draw attention towards the qualities of manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines which can introduce the people with all the possibilities of their misuse

It is our suggestion that separate Directorates for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha System of medicines should be set up and separate Drug Controller (Ayurveda) should also be appointed.

We shall expect from the Government to consult the Ayurvedic specialists and concerned people for intensive discussion on the recommendations before enforcing the recommendations of chandra Commission's Report.

By doing this the staggering faith for the Ayurved will get new thrust.

Issued under the joint aspices of International Ayurvedic Institute and Drug (Ayurvedic & Unani) manufacturers Association, Delhi.

Private Engineering Colleges

185. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked for a report about the sanctioning of nine private engineering colleges in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received and examined the report; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government themselves have since withdrawn the order of starting the nine engineering colleges.

Funds for Family Welfare Programme in Orissa

186. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released the funds to be spent on Centrally sponsored family welfare programmes in Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to release the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 3196.64 lakhs has been allocated for implementation of Family Welfare Programme in Orissa during 1992-93. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1616.15 lakhs has already been released to the State in two instalments on schedule.

[English]

Urdu University

187. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided in principle to establish a Urdu University in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any concept of a language university;

(c) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to work out a detailed scheme; and

(d) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee and the time-frame for the Committee to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). The Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, have constituted a Committee to consider in details all aspects of the establishment of an Urdu University and make suitable recommendations to the Government. The composition of the committee is as under:-

(1) Shri Aziz Qureshi Chairman Ex-MP

(2) Shri A.J. Kidwai Member Former Vice Chancellor, JMI.

(3) Shri Syed Hamid Member Former V.C AMU

(4) Prof. Jagan Nath Azad Member Professor Emeritus, Jammu University.

(5) Shri Malik Ram Member Urdu Scholar, Delhi.

(6) Dr. Raj Bahadur Gaur Member Urdu Scholar, Hyderabad.

(7) Prof. Ale-Ahmed Suroor Member Eminent Urdu Scholar, Aligarh.

(8) Shri Shanti Ranjan Bhattacharya Member Eminent Scholar, West Bengal.

(9) Dr. Shakeel Ahmad Member Former VC & Principal, Mirza Galib College, Gaya, Bihar.

(10) Dr. A.U. Shaikh Member Former Secretary of Education, Government of Maharashtra.

(11) Shri Ghulam Rasool Kar, Member Ex-MP

(12) Shri Priyadarshi Thakur, Member Secretary Joint Secretary (L & ET)

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:-

(i) Nature, Scope and Administrative and Academic structure of the University;

(ii) The finance required for the

University and other issues relevant to the long- term requirement of resources;

(iii) Location and time frame for establishment of the University; and

(iv) Any other matter relevant or germane to the establishment of the University.

3. The Committee is required to submit its report within a period of 6 months on 25th March, 1993.

Pay Scales of Librarians

188. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had revised the pay scale of librarians in 1990;

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

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

Rice and Wheat to States

189. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hike the issue prices of rice and wheat;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints from the State Government in regard to short supply of rice and wheat to the States for distribution through Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the demand and supply of rice and wheat to each State during September-November, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The Central issue prices (ex-FCI godowns) of rice and wheat are revised from time to time to partially absorb the increase in procurement cost due to increase in the Minimum Support Price of paddy and wheat.

(c) and (d). Due to problem in movement of foodgrains, sometimes sufficient stocks are not available in the godowns to meet the full offtake requirements of various state Governments. Whenever such complaints are received, Food Corporation of India are advised to expeditiously replenish their stocks in the affected areas.

(e) Statement showing statewise quantities of demand and allocations of rice and wheat for PDS during September-November, 1992 is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Demand	Allocation					
			Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92
Grain								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice	168.25	160.00	160.00	168.25	168.25	144.00
		Wheat	20.00	40.00	40.00	1.30	11.30	11030
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
		Wheat	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.70	0.70
3.	Assam	Rice	64.00	64.00	64.00	38.42	38.42	38.42
		Wheat	42.00	42.00	42.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
4.	Bihar	Rice	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.58	24.58	24.58
		Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00	51.58	61.58	61.58
5.	Goa	Rice	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.54	4.54	4.09
		Wheat	4.00		4.00	3.10	3.10	3.10
6.	Gujarat	Rice	43.00	43.00	43.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
		Wheat	110.00	100.00	100.00	65.00	65.00	65.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Demand	Allocation					
			Sept 92	Oct 92	Nov 92	Sept 92	Oct 92	Nov 92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Haryana	Rice	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
		Wheat	60.00	60.00	60.00	10.25	10.25	10.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rice	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
		Wheat	20.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rice	35.00	35.00	35.00	36.17	36.17	36.17
		Wheat	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
10.	Karnataka	Rice	75.0	75.0	75.0	68.50	68.50	68.50
		Wheat	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
11.	Kerala	Rice	236.00	236.00	236.00	170.00	150.00	137.00
		Wheat	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rice	60.00	60.00	60.00	40.92	40.92	37.92
		Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
13.	Maharashtra	Rice	75.00	75.00	75.00	62.00	62.00	56.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Grain	Demand			Allocation		
			Sept.92	Oct. 92	Nov.92	Sept.92	Oct. 92	Nov.92
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Manipur		Wheat	150.00	150.00	150.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
		Rice	9.30	9.30	9.30	7.67	7.67	7.67
15. Meghalaya		Wheat	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
		Rice	15.00	15.00	15.00	9.50	9.50	9.50
16. Mizoram		Wheat	4.60	4.60	4.60	2.00	2.00	2.00
		Rice	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
17. Nagaland		Wheat	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.25
		Rice	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
18. Orissa		Wheat	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
		Rice	35.00	35.00	35.00	38.75	38.75	36.75
19. Punjab		Wheat	35.00	35.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
		Rice	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
		Wheat	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Grain	Demand			Allocation		
			Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Rajasthan	Rice	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.60
		Wheat	200.00	200.00	200.00	101.50	101.50	101.50
21.	Sikkim	Rice	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50
		Wheat	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rice	75.00	75.00	75.00	70.83	7.63	63.83
		Wheat	30.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
23.	Tripura	Rice	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.00	16.00	16.00
		Wheat	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rice	141.00	141.00	141.00	37.83	37.83	36.33
		Wheat	185.00	185.00	185.00	57.83	57.83	57.83
25.	West Bengal	Rice	150.00	150.00	150.00	80.58	80.58	73.58
		Wheat	130.00	130.00	130.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
26.	A & N Island	Rice	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Demand				Allocation		
		Grain	Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Wheat	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	Rice	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.27
		Wheat	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.80	1.80	1.80
28.	D & N Haveli	Rice	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.45
		Wheat	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
29.	Daman & Diu	Rice	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.45
		Wheat	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.15
30.	Delhi	Rice	35.50	35.50	35.50	20.00	20.00	18.00
		Wheat	75.00	75.00	75.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
31.	Lakshadweep	Rice	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00
		Wheat	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	Rice	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.80
		Wheat	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Demand			Allocation		
		Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92
1	Grain						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Rice	1313.00	1316.65	1250.85	966.64	957.64	876.66
	Wheat	1409.40	1418.00	1397.40	758.61	770.91	768.61

Contaminated Glucose

190. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
 SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
 SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
 SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a newsitem "spurious glucose patients" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated September 23, 1992.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the circumstances under which sub-standard contaminated glucose its way repeatedly into Government hospitals without a test check;

(c) whether the Government have inquired into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the number of deaths on that account in Government hospitals in Delhi during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI

SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Impact of Price Rise on Railways

191. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
 DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in prices of petrol and petroleum products during the last months has affected the financial position of the railways,

(b) the amount of additional financial burden to be borne annually by the railways as a result of this price-rise; and

(c) the way in which the Government are contemplating to make up this additional financial burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The additional financial burden due to increase in prices of petrol and petroleum products with effect from 16-9-1992, is likely to be about Rs. 100 cr. in the remaining part of current financial year.

(c) Efforts are on to absorb substantial portion of this burden through productivity.

[English]

Chola Bronze Art Pieces

192. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether some Eleventh Century Chola period bronze antiques were auctioned in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the rare art pieces auctioned and their sale value alongwith the details of the buyers;

(c) whether the Government permitted the auction of un-exportable section of art pieces also; and

(d) whether the Government took adequate steps to ensure that rare statues do not go out of country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per information available, two Eleventh Century Chola Period bronze antiquities, namely, A Somaskanda Group and A figure of Bhudevi, are stated to have been auctioned at New Delhi recently at a price of Rs. 1,50,000/- and Rs. 2,70,000/- respectively to Shri Shailender Hemchand, Sans Souci, G, 26A Ridge Road, Bombay and Ms. Amita Chatterjee D- 1/43, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

(c) No permission for export has been sought for.

(d) Yes, Sir. Section 3 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972 restricts the export of antiquities.

Functioning of CGHS Dispensaries

193. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Probe into CGHS dispensaries sought"

appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated October 2, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has been asked to conduct a survey of beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of complaints received about the malfunctioning of the dispensaries during the last twelve months; and

(f) the action taken on each of the complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The National council of Applied Economic Research has started their survey and their report is awaited.

(e) and (f). 78 complaints had been received during the last twelve months regarding mal-functioning of CGHS dispensaries, out of which 18 complaints have been investigated and settled. The remaining complaints are still under investigations.

STATEMENT

All medicines are supplied by Medical Store Organisation who are informed about the stock position and requested to make immediate supply as per annual requirement.

Tab. Envas, Glynass and Glycephase were and large available in stock and

regularly supplied to the dispensaries on their demands. Tab, Flexon is not a formularly listed item and hence not stocked in the dispensaries. However, Tab, CombiFlam always available in the dispensaries. The CGHS formularly is prepared by committee of experts who are highly experienced in their specialities.

Drugs indented in local purchase are supplied within 24 hours. If specific instances are given the same is investigated immediately for redressal. In case of emergency medicines authority slips are issued to the patients who directly get the medicines from local chemist without any payment.

Alternate drugs are not given except in case of single ingredient brand products which are procured and supplied in Generic name.

Quality of drugs is always assured as all listed drugs procured by CGHS from Medical Store Organisation are pre-tested chemically before accepting the drug for CGHS consumption.

The Specialists are regularly visiting the dispensaries on fixed days as usual and alternate arrangements are made when the particular specialist is on leave, except under certain unavoidable circumstances because of sudden illness, etc.

Admission Policy in Navodaya Vidyalayas

194. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN:
PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI V. DHAYANJAYA
KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of admission on policy in

Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether the guidelines issued in this regard were followed meticulously during the admission tests held in 1992;

(c) whether all the Navodaya Vidyalayas are running with full strength of students; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): (a) The details admission policy of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti are given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas is made through a test conducted at All India level by the N.C.E.R.T. Eighty students are admitted every year in class VI in every Vidyalaya. In case sufficient number of students do not qualify per the norms, the seats remain vacant to that extent.

STATEMENT

ADMISSION POLICY:

Procedure for Admission: Admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at the level of class VI on the basis of a test designed and conducted by the NCERT. The medium of the test is mother-tongue or regional language through which the child studied and passed class V. The test is of non-verbal nature, class-neutral and so designed as to ensure that talented children from rural schools are able to compete without suffering a disadvantage.

Eligibility Conditions: Admission to

Navodaya Vidyalayas is made in class VI through a written selection test subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The Candidate must have studied in a recognised school in classes III, IV, and V.
- (b) He/ She must have studied for the whole session in class V and must have passed class V from a recognised school situated in the same district where Navodaya Vidyalaya is located during the session preceding the year of admission.
- (c) As on May 1 of the year of seeking admission, the age of the candidate must not be less than 9 years and not be more than 13 years. This will apply to all categories of candidates including those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (d) At least 75% of the seats in a district will be filled in by candidates selected from rural areas and remaining from urban areas of the district.
- (e) Rural and Urban areas to be determined on the basis of the location of the school in rural or urban area. Urban areas are those which are so defined in 1981 census or in a subsequent Government notification. All other areas will be considered as rural.
- (f) A candidate will be considered to belong to a rural area if he/she has studied in classes III/IV (any one of the two) and V in a recognised school situated in a rural area.

Reservation: Reservation of seats in

favour of children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is provided in proportion population in the concerned district provided that in no to their district such reservation will be less than the national average. If sufficient number of children of one of these two categories do not qualify, it would be possible to interchange seats between the two categories. Necessary improvisation is made in the testing techniques to ensure that SC/ST children secure admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas in accordance with the reservations laid down for them.

As Navodaya Vidyalayas are primarily for children from rural areas, admission of children from urban areas is restricted to a maximum of one-fourth. Efforts are made to ensure that atleast one-third of the students in each Navodaya Vidyalaya are girls.

Technology for High Speed Trains

195. **SHRI VIJAYA NAVAL PATIL:**
SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation has recently evolved a technology for high speed (160 km-an-hour) trains and rail bus;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the production and operation time profile for introduction of the high speed train and rail bus with details of proposed routes and other relevant details of the proposal;
- (d) the other significant achievements of RDSO during the current year; and

(e) the details of important projects entrusted to the Organisation during the Eighth Plan and outlays provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). These are amongst the on-going projects with the Research Designs & Standards Organisation.

For running trains at 100 kmph it is necessary to wall up along the track in inhabited areas to ensure no tress-passing etc. For the present, running of these trains at 100 kmph is not contemplated.

Railbus on being available for operation will be utilised on low density lines a loco hauled train would not be economical.

(d) Some of the recent achievements of Resource Designs & Standards Organisations are design of 5000 hpelectric locomotive, design of a fabricated bogie for engines to improve safety and performance, 1500 volt DC chopper-control EMUs for energy conservation, design of fish-belly tank wagons for higher loads and a freight bogie for 100 kmph.

(e) Research Designs & Standards Organisation has been entrusted with Missions to develop technology, some of which are: operation of heavier freight trains

at higher speeds; increasing through-put through improved utilisation of assets; energy conservation; reduction of accidents; and development of track and bridge management systems. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan for Research Designs & Standards Organisation is Rs. 25 crores.

Brain Drain of Doctors

196 DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical students went abroad during the last three years;

(b) the number of students out of them returned to the country; and

(c) whether the Government propose to provide incentives to such qualified doctors in the country so as to stop this brain-drain and for utilising their talents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). As per information supplied by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the number of doctors trained abroad and registered in various countries and the number of those reported to have returned to the country during the last three years are as follows:-

Year ending	Number Registered	Number Returned
31.12.89	5680	2744
31.12.90	5813	2800
31.12.91	5887	2835

(c) Incentives which inter-alia include better promotional avenues and allowances have been provided to Central Government

Doctors. Modern equipment and research facilities have also been provided tertiary hospitals to make better use of the

[Translation]

Hindi Books

197. SHRISATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch any scheme for providing useful books in Hindi to the common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any committee has been constituted for selecting the books;

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

(e) the States where such scheme is likely to be launched?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA: (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) to ... Do not arise.

[English]

Railway Line from New Bongaigaon to Guwahati

198. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for doubling the railway line from New Bongaigaon to Guwahati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A second line between New Bongaigaon and Guwahati on the South bank of the Brahmaputra, (Including a bridge on the river) at a cost of Rs. 444 crores, is under construction. The projects is targetted for completion by 30.6.94. When completed, it will serve the purpose of doubling.

Remunerative Price for Sugarcane

199. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments not to announce the State-advised prices for sugarcane;

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

(c) the criterion adopted for fixing the remunerative price for sugarcane during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir. However, the Central Government has always been advising the State Governments to exercise restraint while announcing the State Advised Prices of sugarcane.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government fixes the Statutory Minimum prices of sugarcane payable by sugar factories under the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) order, 1966. In the fixation of this price, the Government takes into consideration, amongst others, the report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices, cost of

production of sugarcane, availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair and the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by the producers of sugar. It thus aims at harmonising the interests of the farmers, industry and the consumers. The price so fixed by the Central Government is the floor price below which no sugar factory can pay.

Amount Allocated for Border Area Development (Education) Programmes.

200. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
PROF. RITA VERMA:

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

- (a) the amount earmarked by the University grants commission for Border Area Development (Education) Programme during 1992-93;
- (b) the details of areas likely to be covered under this programme; and

(c) the Universities/Institutes where such Border Area Development (Education) Programme is proposed to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, though the Commission prepared a Status Report *to strengthen the infrastructural facilities of educational institutions located in border States, it could not provide earmarked funds for the same during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 due to the constraint of resources. However, eligible Universities and Colleges located in border areas of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir,

Manipur Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which have been identified for support under Border Area Development, are receiving developmental assistance within the general development grant of UGC.

Doubling of Railway Lines

201. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI N.K. BALLIYAN:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted for selection of railway line for the purpose of doubling;
- (b) the names of railway lines on which work for doubling is going on;
- (c) the details regarding estimated cost, funds allotted during 1991-92 and 1992-93, extent of progress made so far and schedule fixed for completion of such work in each case; and
- (d) the names and other details of such proposals likely to be taken up shortly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Doubling of lines is taken up when the carrying capacity of a single line section gets saturated, freight intensive section being given priority, subject to availability of resources.

(b) and (c). There are 60 Nos. of doubling works in progress, as on 1.4.92, on the railways involving 1461 km. The total

estimated cost is Rs. 1937.45 crores of which Rs. 917.49 crores has been spent upto 31.3.92 and an outlay of Rs. 130.80 crores has been made in 1992-93 for these works. The completion of these works will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

(d) The doublings to be taken up each year are decided and included in the budget based on operational priority and availability of funds. For the year 1993-94, the works will be included in the budget 1993-94 which will form part of the budget to be presented in the Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Economic Viability of Stations on Western Railway

202. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been

conducted to assess the financial viability of railway stations on Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the names of the uneconomic stations; and

(c) the steps being taken to make these stations economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. Sir. However, periodic reviews are undertaken to assess overall economic viability of railway branch-lines including stations thereon. A review of uneconomic branch lines conducted on Western Railway during 1990-91 revealed that 237 Stations on 23 branch-lines were found to be economically not viable. The details thereof are indicated in Statement.

(c) Stations which are not economically viable are being converted into passenger halts so as reduce the expenditure.

NOVEMBER 24, 1992

STATEMENT

Division	Gauge	Branch Line	STATISTICS			
			1	2	3	4
Bombay Central	NG	Bhillimora-Waghjai	Gandevi, Chikhali Road, Rankura, Dholikura, Aravali, Varied Vansda Road, Kala Amba, Dongardia and Waghjai.			
Vadodara	NG	Chhutchhapura-Tankhala	Thankhala, Sandhia, Naswadi, Kalediya, Ghantoli, Bhatpur, Kunwad Gopur and Sankhodia.			
-do-	NG	Kosamba-Umarpada	Velachha, Limbara, Asarma, Simodara, Kosadi, Mcnamiya Mangrol, Vankhal, Zankhkhay, Chitalda, Kevdi and Umar-Pada.			
-do-	NG	Jhagadia-Narang	Damrai, Padania, Jhajpur, Gondiya, Gamhimpura and Neirang.			
-do-	NG	Choranda-Motikorol	Motikorol, Narestwar Road, Sanjaye, Bachar and Choranda.			
-do-	NG	Samni-Dalej	Vagria, Washiyal, Pakhratian, Nandantia, Sambheli, War and Dalej.			
-do-	NG	Ghodhra-Lunwada	Khandiya, Shabera, Singnali, Bhaisar and Lunwada.			
-do-	NG	Charpaner-Shirajpur-	Halo, Pavagadh, Shrivarpur, Barmankura, Ghanta Vatlpura and Pani Mines.			
		Pani Mines.				
-do-	NG	Dabhol-Timla Road	Prayagpura, Kamalihaspur, anatoli, Waghotiya, Ajwa, Vyankatpur, Jarod, Samayavali, Karachiyia, Savli, Muval Tank, Wasanapure, Merli, Sandesal, Pandu Mevas, Desai Road, Veipur, Tulsiagram and Tiba Road Jn.			
-do-	NG	Broach-Jambusar-Kavi	Velapore, Kanthariya, Tham, Trisamadhi, Bai-adara, Vachhanad Samni, Tancha, Asnara, Nenjiyar, Ahmed, Meagnad, Jambusar, Jambusar City,			

Division	Gauge	Branch Line	Stations
1	2	3	4
-do-	NG	Chhota Udepur-Jambusar	Koleshwar, Tundla, Kora, Kangam and Kavi.

Jambusar, Jambusar Road, anakhi, Masor Road, Kurai, Mobha road, Bijoj (Padra), Rau Pipi, Latipura, Padra, Bhaili, Aladara, Vishwanita, Pratapnagar, Kelenpur, Kundhela, Bhipur, Thuwai, Farkui, Dabhol Jn., Vadilavana, Aralpur, Sankheda-Bahadurpur, Chhichhapura Jn., Ujjoja, Bodeli, Jatugam, Suskal, Pavi, Taigad, Puniyavati and chhota Udepur.

Ankleswar, Dedital Inam, Boridra, Guntandev, Jhagadiya, Avidha, Ruj, Parti, Umtala, June Rajuvadiya, Amethia, Taopra and Rajpipla.

Chandod, Ten Tallai, Vadai, Nada, Baripur Mandale, Parikha, Kavaranochan, Gangsipura, Kandari, Miyagam-Karjan Jn., Bhathali, Venmar, Tana, Sadhi, Manjoli, Silor, Maisar and Choranda Jn.

Vina, Mahuda, Nedgam, Bhani, Kathai, Porda-Bhataria, Torna, Dasalwade, Antoli Road and Kapadijan.

Pi, Vaso, Deva, Matataj, Dabhan, Sajira, Viro, Vishnampura, Sundama, Chharmai, Bochasan, Jhota and Bhadian.

Balawala, chhota Ranwa, Madhorajpura, Phagi, Nimeria, chhota, diggi, Avikanagar, Malpura, Tordi sager, Kukar and Toda Raisiingh.

Shirva and New Kandla.

Vaddoda	NG	Nadiad-Bhadran	
Jaipur	MG	Sangamer-Todarasingh	
Ajmer	MG	Gandhidham-New Kandla	Shirva and New Kandla.

Division	Gauge	Branch Line	Stations
1	2	3	4
-do-	MG	Mayli Jn., Bari Sadri	Mayli Jn., Vallabhnagar, Kheroda, Bhindar, Kanor, Bansi Bohera and Bari Sadri.
Bhavnagar	MG	Sihor-Palitna	Sihor Jn., Kanad, Madhada and Palitna.
Rajkot	MG	Mohsana-Taranga Hill	Piludra, Randala, Pudgam Ganeshpura, visnagar, Gunja, Vadnagar, Kesimpa, Kheralu, Kaderpur, Varetha and Taranga Hill.
-do-	MG	Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma	Mahadevpura, Jadar, surRoad, Idar, Kadivadra, Vadali and Khedbrahma.
Vadodara	BG	Boriyavi-Vadtal Swami-Narayan.	Kanjari Boriyavi Jn. and Vadtal Swaminarayan.
-do-	BG	Anand-Khambat	Vallabha Vidyanagar, Karamsad, Agas, Bhatiel, Pandori, Nar town, Tarapur, Yavarpura, Sayama, Kalitalawedi and Khambat.

Assistance for Construction of
Buildings for Family Welfare Centres

Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad
Railway Line

203. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

- (a) whether the project for conversion of Ahmedabad-Delhi railway line into broad gauge has been approved and work has been started thereon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard; and
- (c) the estimated total cost of the project and the schedule fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work on Delhi-Rewari and Rewari-Jaipur subsection is in progress. Delhi-Rewari is targeted for completion in 92-93 and Rewari-Jaipur in 93-94.

(c) The cost will be approximately Rs. 470 crores. The project is expected to be completed within the 8th Five Year Plan.

204. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN;
SHRI BALRAJ PASI:

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

- (a) the amount provided by the Union Government to States for construction of buildings for the rural family welfare centres during the Seventh Plan, State-wise;
- (b) the number of buildings constructed, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the financial assistance earmarked for the purpose during the current financial year of Eighth Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI
SIDDHARTHA): (a) The information is given in the Statement - I.

(b) The information is given in the Statement- II.

(c) No amount has been allocated during the current financial year for the purpose.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.I.No.	Name of the State	Funds Allocated for construction of buildings for Rural Family Welfare Centres during 7th Plan Period				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.00	35.75	18.00	9.00	.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.
3.	Assam	48.00	11.63	5.00	2.50	.
4.	Bihar	45.00	27.75	13.00	6.50	.
5.	Goa	.	.	.	.	.
6.	Gujarat	24.00	13.00	6.50	3.00	.
7.	Haryana	24.00	4.00	2.50	1.25	.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18.00	9.48	5.00	2.50	.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.
10.	Karnataka	12.00	12.50	6.00	3.00	.
11.	Kerala	18.00	21.12	10.00	5.00	.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds Allocated for construction of buildings for Rural Family Welfare Centres during 7th Plan Period				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	4.90	5.00	2.50	-
13.	Maharashtra	75.00	58.00	25.00	11.50	-
14.	Manipur	18.00	1.65	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	12.00	2.65	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	12.00	1.65	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	25.00	20.15	12.00	6.00	-
19.	Punjab	45.00	14.30	7.00	3.50	-
20.	Rajasthan	12.00	7.60	10.00	4.00	-
21.	Sikkim	6.00	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	12.00	3.20	5.00	2.50	-
23.	Triura	8.00	1.65	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	87.00	36.00	50.00	25.00	-
25.	West Bengal	45.00	12.00	17.50	8.25	-

STATEMENT-II

Building Completed as on 1.4.1990

1.	Andhra Pradesh	62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	332
5.	Goa	
6.	Gujarat	139
7.	Haryana	70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	55
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13
10.	Karnataka	254
11.	Kerala	53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	448
13.	Maharashtra	268
14.	Manipur	

Building Completed as on 1.4.1990

15. Meghalaya 10

16. Mizoram

17. Nagaland

18. Orissa 275

19. Punjab 98

20. Rajasthan 164

21. Sikkim 07

22. Tamil Nadu 380

23. Tripura

24. Uttar Pradesh 580

25. West Bengal 234

**Foreign Aid for Family Welfare
Programme in Bihar**

205. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being implemented under family welfare programme with the help of foreign aid in Bihar;

(b) whether the progress of the work is as per schedule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Details of programmes being implemented with external assistance in Bihar under Family Welfare Programme and their progress of implementation is given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Programmes being implemented with External Assistance in Bihar under Family Welfare Programme

The following programmes are being implemented in Bihar with external assistance under the National Family Welfare Programme.

Area Project

A World Bank assisted National Family Welfare Training and Human Resources and Services Delivery Development Project (IPF-...) is being implemented in Bihar alongwith four other States with effect from 2.1.1990. The project cost for Bihar is Rs. 88.

18 cores covering the entire State. The Project *inter alia* seeks to strengthen the infrastructure for delivery of Health & Family Welfare services, upgrade the knowledge and skills of the medical and para-medical functionaries with a view to reduce birth rate and maternal infant and child mortality and morbidity.

The progress of the project was slow in the begining, but it has since picked up momentum. The progress of the project activities in the State is being monitored through monthly progress reports, participation in the meetings of the Empowered Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State and review meetings in the Ministry.

Centre of Excellence

A Micro-surgical Recanalisation Centre is proposed to be established at Medical College, Patna, Bihar with financial assistance from United Nation Fund for population Activities (UNFP). The basic objective of this project is to improve the quality assurance under the sterilisation programmes and provide for reccanalisation facilities to the needy couples.

No progress has however, been achieved under the project as the State Government has not deputed doctors for training which is the initial step for operationalising the project. The matter is being constantly followed up with the State Government.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Training Scheme

A United States Agency for International Development (USAID) assisted IEC Training Scheme started in Nov., 1987 in 17 backward districts with an outlay of Rs. 214.085. lakhs to improve the primary Health care delivery system, through visit schedule, training, supervision, community participation and monitoring and evaluation. The year wise allocation and expenditure are:

	Allocation	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1987-88	22.45	22.27
1988-89	27.23	16.36
1989-90	11.56	6.59
1990-91	28.93	17.94
1991-92	64.60	49.16
1992-93	59.315	

The progress under this scheme is slow. Delay in release of funds by the State to the implementing agencies, non-payment of stipends on regular basis to the participating trainees and delay in crucial decisions etc. are the major reasons for the slow implementation of the scheme. Constant monitoring through regular contacts with the implementing agencies in the State, senior level meetings and visits by the Central team, etc. are some of the steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation.

Link Women Scheme.

A scheme assisted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) has been introduced in 1992-93 in five most backward districts of Bihar having Crude Birth Rate of 39 per 1000 (population and above 1981 Census) with an allocation of Rs. 2.05 lakhs to make the family welfare programme a community based programme with women's participate. One Link Woman will be identified for 20 eligible couples in the village to serve as a link person for health care delivery.

No progress report has been received about incurring of the expenditure under the scheme so far, as it has been recently introduced.

Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme

The child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme which is being implanted with financing by the World bank and UNICEF as a part of 100% Centrally sponsored national Family welfare Programme, aims at reducing maternal and Child mortality by integrating the existing Universal Immunization Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme and the prophylaxis schemes for control of anemic pregnant women and prevention of blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency in children. In addition, the Acute Respiratory Infections Central Programme will be implemented in a phased manner throughout the country including Bihar, as a part of the child survival initiative to prevent deaths due to pneumonia.

The Safe Motherhood component of the Programme has been initiated primarily in State like Bihar etc. which have high in fact and maternal mortality. The Programme includes intensified training and involvement of Traditional Birth Attendants in antenatal, natal and post-natal Care and strengthening of the Sub-Centre and first level Units in terms of equipment and training.

Activities under the programme are being implanted, as per schedule.

[English]

Disaster management Organisation

206. SHRI MANGORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Organisation specially talking with the diseases and other deformities occurring as a result of frequent natural or industrial disaster viz flood, drought, landslide, gas leakage and fire incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the personnel engaged in such an Organisation is likely to be imparted proper training with THE latest feedack; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof>

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No such Proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (d). do not arise inview of answer to (a) above.

Foreign Assistance for Protected areas

207 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any foreign assistance for the conservation of protected areas like national parks and sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the national parks and sanctuaries on which the investments are likely to be made; and

(d) the extent to which the national parks and sanctuaries are likely to be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). The information, to the extent available, would be collected and laid on the table of the House.

Open Universities

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide additional grants to give a boost to the open system of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of open universities functioning in the country at present; and

(d) the enrolment of each university during 1992?

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

CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Open Learning System (OLS) falls within the purview of the thrust areas of the Eighth Plan. The system is to be strengthened and expanded to widen access to education in a cost-effective manner keeping in view the resource crunch.

The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, as modified in 1992 and Programme of Action (POA), 1992 envisage the strengthening of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU, establishment of more state Open Universities and provision of support from INGNOU for their establishment and development. They also envisage the strengthening of the National Open School and extension of Open Learning Facilities in a phased manner at the secondary level in all parts of the country.

Keeping in view the availability of resources, allocations of Rs. 60.00 crores and Rs. 11.00 crores have been made for INGNOU and the National Open School respectively for the Eighth Plan.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by INGNOU the total number of Open Universities functioning in the country at present alongwith their enrolment position are as follows:

Admissions made

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, 32416(1991-92)
Hyderabad
2. Indira Gandhi National Open University 62375(1991-92)
3. Kota Open University, Kota 12263(1990-91)
4. Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nasik

The Nalanda Open University at Patna in Bihar has not become functional.

Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme

203. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay fixed for Haryana under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the details of the break-up for the year 1992-93 and outlay for 1993-94;

(b) whether Haryana has been identified as one of the States with high infant and maternal mortality for implementing various schemes under the safe motherhood component of the Programme ; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes/ projects proposed to be activated in this regard in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTH): (a) to (c). 1. The components of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme are:

(i) sustaining and strengthening the on-going Immunization, Oral Rehydration Therapy and Prophylaxis Programmes which have been implemented so far as 100% Centrally Sponsored Family Welfare Schemes;

(ii) improving maternal care at the community level by providing a midwifery kit to the female paramedical workers an enhanced reporting fee of Rs. 10.00 per case to the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and disposable delivery kits to

pregnant women (to be used by the attendant during delivery to ensure clean delivery); and,

(iii) expanding, in a phased manner, the programme for control of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) for children below 5 years of age which was started on a pilot basis in 1990; and

(iv) Strengthening the Subcentres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres of the high IMR States of Assam, Bihar, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P. in terms of equipment and training.

2. While the UIP, ORT Prophylaxis and

essential maternal care at community level are to be implemented in all districts of the country, the ARI component will be expanded in a phased manner beginning with 51 districts in 1992-93. Similarly, strengthening of the Subcentres, PHCs and CHCs, which is limited in the first instance, to the districts of the six high IMR States, will also be carried out in a phased manner beginning with 21 districts in 1992-93.

3. The outlay earmarked for Haryana under the CSSM Programme during the 8th Plan period is estimated at Rs. 2452.43 lakhs. The details for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:

Year	Cash	Outlay Kind	(Rs. in lakhs)
			Total
1992-93	314.57	77.53	392.15
1993-94	333.88	204.53	538.41

Forged Rail Ticket Racket

210. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a forged rail ticket racket was busted recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The action being taken by the Government against the erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One outsider was nabbed by a booking clerk on duty at Delhi Main Station on 5.10.1992 and was handed over to CRP when he offered him four forged rail tickets

ex Delhi to Muzaffarpur for re-sale.

(c) The outsider who brought forged rail tickets for re-sale has been handed over to GRP and three suspected Booking Clerks of Delhi Main Station have also been placed under suspension in this case. An FIR was also registered with C R P.

Delinquent Staff of DCP, NR

211. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No. 5257 on 11 August, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission has been obtained for disciplinary action against the delinquent staff of the Directorate of Commercial Publicity, Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(excluding EMUs) manufactured during the last three years are given below:

(c) the action taken in this regard;

(d) if no, action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the action is proposed to be taken on this advice of CVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) C.V.C have advised initiation of Departmental proceedings against one Gazetted and four non-gazetted staff and proceedings for cut in pension against one retired Gazetted staff of Public Relations (Commercial Advertisement) Department of Northern Railway.

(c) to (e). Action for serving of charge-sheet against delinquent staff and obtaining sanction of President for initiating proceedings for cut in pension against retired staff is expected to be taken in about 3 months.

Manufacturing of Coaches

212. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches procured/manufactured during the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the agencies from which those coaches have been procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of coaches

Year	No. of Coaches
1989-90	1497
1990-91	2036
1991-92	230
Total:	5859

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the manufacture of coaches during the last three years is Rs. 1485.90 crores.

(c) The names of agencies from which coaches have been manufactured are as under

- (i) Integral Coach Factory.
- (ii) Eros Coach Factory.
- (iii) Bharat Earth Movess Ltd.
- (iv) Jessop & Co.
- (v) Railway Workshops.

Reservation Facility in Dehradun Express

213. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide reservation facilities in Dehradun Express to passengers coming by 97/98 (Kota-Nimach) passenger train in view of difficulties being faced by passengers coming from that area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A quota of 4 second class berths at Bundi and 2 second class berths at Mandalgarah stations on Nimuch-Kota section is already available by Dehradun Express towards Delhi. These quotas are not being fully utilised and as such there is no proposal to enhance the same. The sale of tickets to Bombay from stations on this section is negligible and does not justify allotment of any quota.

Railway Projects in Kerala

214. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the progress made so far in construction of new railway lines doubling and conversion of existing lines in Kerala and the schedule fixed for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The position of works in Kerala in the current year is as under:

- (i) Alleppey-Kayamkulam new line has been completed in 1992-93.
- (ii) Trichur-Guruvayoor new line is targetted for completion in December, 1992.
- (iii) Kayankulam-Quilon doubling - 40% progress.
- (iv) Quilon-Trivandrum doubling- Land acquisition is in progress.

Proposal to connect Majherhat and Princephat with the circular Railway

215 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Majherhat and Princephat in Calcutta with circular Railway in view of difficulties being faced by the public of these areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Feasibility of providing 5.5. Km rail link from Princephat to Majherhat has been studied. The alignment goes through the territory of Calcutta Port Trust authorities who are not agreeable to part with the requisite land for provision of this 5.5 Km stretch of the surface alignment.

[Translation]

Electrification of Signals on Northern and Western Railways

216. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have taken decision for electrification of signals in some sections of the Northern and Western Railways; and

(b) If so, the names of those section, the time by which this project will be completed and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Electric lighting of semaphore signals has already been taken up on Northern and Western Railways.

(b) All the works sanctioned so far on Northern Railway have been completed. The position of works in progress on Western Railway is as under:-

Sl. No.	Section	Cost of the work Target	
1.	Palanpur - Gandhidham	Rs. 4.14 lakhs	March'93
2.	Ajmer- Marwar	Rs. 1.93 lakhs	March' 93
3.	Sabarmati - Palanpur	Rs. 9.74 lakhs	Sept.' 93
4.	Kanalus: Okha	Rs. 3.43 lakhs	Sept.' 93

Sugar Mills In Orissa

217. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills functioning in Orissa in the public, private and cooperative sectors;

(b) the number of mills running in profit and in loss respectively category-wise;

(c) the steps taken to make the sick mills economically viable;

(d) whether there is any proposal to handover the cooperative sugar mills running in loss to the private sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY QF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There are 5 installed sugar factories in Orissa, as on 31.10.1992, of which one is in the private sector and four are in the cooperative sector.

(b) Government does not maintain profit and loss accounts in respect of sugar mills.

(c) Sugar mills have to themselves prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund for such rehabilitation/modernisation

schemes subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down.

(d) and (e). Three existing cooperative sugar mills viz., the Badamba Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd., Teh Banki, District Cuttack; The Bargarh Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., P.O. Tora, Distt. Sambalpur and the Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd., Nayagarh, District Puri have been taken over under Management Contract by 3 private sector parties viz., M/s Sakthi Sugars Ltd.; M/s Ponni Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.; and M/s Dharani Sugars & Chemicals Ltd. respectively.

[English]

Electronic Machines In Government Hospitals

218. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRIMATI BASVA
RAJESWARI:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

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

(a) whether all the electronic machines installed in Government hospitals in Delhi New Delhi for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases are functioning properly;

(b) if not, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government to repair such machines for providing better health services to the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Certain electronic machines in the Delhi hospitals are in need of repair. It has been reported that there are about 40 such items in major Government hospitals including those run by the local bodies. These machines are in the process of being repaired or in some cases negotiations are on for undertaking repairs.

Non-Clearance of Wheat Stocks at Rail Depot

219. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'Huge Wheat stocks lying uncleared at rail depot" appearing in the Economic Times dated August 22, 1992;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken for clearing such wheat stocks;

(d) the total quantity of wheat being damaged every year due to lack of storage facility at Railway Depots; and .. .

(e) the steps being taken to reduce such damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item that appeared in the

"Economic Times" of 22. 8. 92 does not reflect factual position as out of total unloading of 469 wagons of wheat consignments at Wadi Bunder during the period from 1.8.92 to 24.8.92, 467 were delivered to respective parties. Remaining 2 wagons were held up in the Goods sheds on parties account.

(c) Requisite staff was deployed at all delivery points for arranging prompt clearance of wheat consignments unloaded at Wadi Bunder. A special meeting with Clearing Agents/Traders was also convened concerned officials at Wadi Bunder Goods Shed to facilitate expeditious clearance arrangements.

(d) No such cases have been reported where the wheat consignments got damaged due to lack of storage facilities at Railway Depots. As far as Wadi Bunder is concerned, there are as many as 14 covered sheds, out of which 8 are utilised only for unloading of foodgrain wagons. These 8 sheds have a capacity of unloading of 300 wagons, which is sufficient to meet with the day to day demand of space for stacking foodgrains at Wadi Bunder.

(e) All necessary steps, such as repairs to the sheds and roofs during the monsoon season and also provision of tarpaulins for covering all consignments including foodgrains, are taken to avoid damage.

[Translation]

Electric Locomotives

220. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any

scheme to manufacture high horse power electric locomotives in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated cost of the project, the proposed maximum speed limit of such locomotives, the total manufacturing cost per locomotive, the expected number of locomotives to be manufactured annually, the type of technology to be utilised therein and from which country it would be acquired; and

(c) the stage at which the scheme stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). C.L.W. has manufactured one prototype 5000 HP Electric Locomotive by optimising design features of the existing tapchanger technology. This locomotive is under tests and trials.

There is also a proposal to procure and subsequently manufacture 6000 HP three phase Electric Locomotives.

[*English*]

Mysterious Disease in Delhi

**221. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:**

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a recent report that a strange type of fever immune to known drugs and more virulent than malaria struck some persons in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and the deaths that took place in 1992 so far;

(c) whether any preventive steps have been taken in the affected areas;

(d) whether urgent investigations are being made to identify the nature of the virus in these cases and treat it effectively; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir, National Institute of Communicable Diseases New Delhi investigated 'mysterious disease' in in Malikpur village under Najafgadh block of Delhi during 19th-21st October, 1992. After investigations the disease was diagnosed to be 'Dengue fever'. In a surveyed population of 1134 during October, 1992, the number of cases was 484 with 2 deaths.

The following preventive steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration:

Portable water was supplied through tankers everyday and chlorine tablets were distributed for dis-infecting the water in the affected areas. 8 drains were laid out for outlet of stagnate water

To check further spread of the disease the Delhi Administration provided necessary medical coverage to the villagers. In Rao Tularam Memorial Hospital, special facilities were provided to the patients and all the cases reported were monitored regularly till the situation was brought under control.

Samples of Medicines Tested

222. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples of medicines sent to the CGHS and Government hospitals that were tested in 1992 and the number out

of them which were found adulterated/sub-standard;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K.THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The CGHS obtains drugs from Medical Stores Organisation which are 100% pre-tested.

The Medical Store Organisation sent 4, 874 samples, out of the medicines supplied to CGHS/Government hospitals, for testing 1992: none was found sub-standard/ adulterated.

Dr. R.M.L. Hospital sent 454 drugs/ medicines for testing. Two viz: OP946: Inj. Siochrome Batch No. OP946 of M/s Albert David Ltd. supplied through M/s Super Bazar and Tab. Rentidine Batch No. 003A of M/s Rajasthan Drugs Pharmaceuticals Govt. of Rajasthan undertaking supplied through M/s Panchdeep Pharma, New Delhi, were found sub-standard. The hospital reported the matter to Drug Controller, Delhi Administration, for further necessary action.

Safdarjung Hospital sent 599 samples of medicine for testing; viz., Inj. Gesicaine 2% supplied by M/s S.G. Pharma Baroda and Sycofile Cough Expectorant B.No. 079D-201 supplied by M/s Universal Medicaments Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur were found sub-standard.

The replacement of Inj. Gesicaine 2% has been received by the hospital. The matter concerning Sycofile Cough Expectorant has been taken up with the Drug Controller, Delhi Administration.

Rail Link to Mormugao Port

223 SHRI HARISHNARAYANPRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

approved a project for linking Mormugao Port with broad-gauge railway line for overall development of this port and the adjoining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time schedule for its completion and the work done so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of conversion of Hospet-Hubli-Goa (including Mormugao port) (489 kms) has been approved and included in the Railway Budget of 1992-93. The work is expected to be completed during the 8th five year plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Bangalore-Mysore Railway Line

224. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of metre gauge railway line between Mysore and Bangalore into broad gauge has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the final cost of the project;

(d) the initial estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 138 km MG section has been converted to BG.

(c) The latest anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 102. 56 crores. However, the final cost has not been worked out, as residual works are not completed.

(d) Rs. 26.02 crores (in 1979-1980).

exemption for candidates from appearing in the Test for selection as Junior Research Fellow. In so far as the eligibility test for Lectureship is concerned, such of the candidates who have obtained M.Phil. Degree upto March, 1991 and those who have obtained and/or will obtain Ph.D. upto December, 1992 are exempted from appearing in the Test.

[Translation]

Test for Selection of Junior Research Fellow

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

(a) the date from which the admission test to become eligible for selection for the post of Junior Research Fellow and lecturer made compulsory by University Grants Commission;

(b) the number of cases in which exemption was given from appearing in the test during last one year;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from the Research Scholars registered in 1992 in regard to exemptions in the admission test; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission introduced National Eligibility Test (NET) for Selection of Junior Research Fellow (JRF) w.e.f. 1985 and that for Lectureship from 1.1.1990. There is no

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from different quarters including certain Research Scholars' Associations to exempt them from appearing in the NET test for lectureship, particularly, those who have obtained their Master's Degree prior to 1986, i.e. before the revision of pay scale of University/College teachers and also to extend the exemption for candidates who may obtain Ph.D. degree in 1993. The exemption already granted by UGC was in view of the fact that since first such test was conducted in 1989, such of the candidates who were already registered for M.Phil./Ph.D. would obtain the respective degrees by March, 1991 and December, 1992 respectively. Thus, the candidates doing M.Phil. were given nearly 1 1/2 years and those doing Ph.D. about 3 1/2 years time to obtain their degrees. However, further relaxation is not justifiable as this will defeat the very purpose of NET which is intended to select teachers on All India basis according to merit, which is a part of the package of revised pay scale structure (1986).

[English]

Contracts for Supply of points and crossings

226. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI SANAT KIUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

of them which were found adulterated/sub-standard;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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(d) Rs. 26.02 crores (in 1979-1980).

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(a) the date from which the admission test to become eligible for selection for the post of Junior Research Fellow and lecturer made compulsory by University Grants Commission;

(b) the number of cases in which exemption was given from appearing in the test during last one year;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from the Research Scholars registered in 1992 in regard to exemptions in the admission test; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission introduced National Eligibility Test (NET) for Selection of Junior Research Fellow (JRF) w.e.f. 1985 and that for Lectureship from 1.1.1990. There is no

exemption for candidates from appearing in the Test for selection as Junior Research Fellow. In so far as the eligibility test for Lectureship is concerned, such of the candidates who have obtained M.Phil. Degree upto March, 1991 and those who have obtained/d/ or will obtain Ph.D. upto December, 1992 are exempted from appearing in the Test.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from different quarters including certain Research Scholars' Associations to exempt them from appearing in the NET test for lectureship, particularly, those who have obtained their Master's Degree prior to 1986, i.e. before the revision of pay scale of University/College teachers and also to extend the exemption for candidates who may obtain Ph.D. degree in 1993. The exemption already granted by UGC was in view of the fact that since first such test was conducted in 1989, such of the candidates who were already registered for M. Phil/Ph.D. would obtain the respective degrees by March, 1991 and December, 1992 respectively. Thus, the candidates doing M.Phil. were given nearly 1 1/2 years and those doing Ph. D. about 3 1/2 years time to obtain their degrees. However, further relaxation is not justifiable as this will defeat the very purpose of NET which is intended to select teachers on All India basis according to merit, which is a part of the package of revised pay scale structure (1986).

[English]

Contracts for Supply of points and crossings

226. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI SANAT KIUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have awarded contracts to certain firms to fabricate and supply points and crossings;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature and the quantum of contracts awarded;

(c) whether the experts in the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) had expressed reservations about the capacity of those firms for fulfilling the contracts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The position in respect of contracts for supply of Points and Crossings is as under:

Regular orders for the tendered quantity for fabrication and supply of Points and Crossings are being placed on seven firms who are the established suppliers for these items.

In addition, developmental orders each for 100 nos. of Points and Crossings outside the tendered quantity have been approved and processed for placement on 13 firms in order to promote new avenues of supply of these items and to create competition.

Developmental orders are being placed on 13 firms who shall have to get the prototypes of Points and Crossings inspected and cleared by Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSU) before regular manufacture to ensure that Points and Crossings conform to requisite specifications.'

Regional Museum of Natural History

227. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of a regional museum of natural history in Bhopal for approval; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to set up a museum of natural history in Bhopal has been accepted subject to the condition that long-terms staffing and maintenance costs are borne by Government of Madhya Pradesh. As land for the museum has been provided by the State Government, the Ministry has appointed a committee to work out a detailed project report.

Marine Park Project in Maharashtra

228. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had approached the Union Government for establishing marine park project at Malwan in Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Malwan marine sanctuary has been in existence since the year 1987. It is within the legal competence of Government of Maharashtra to upgrade it as a national park.

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

[*Translation*]

Replacement of Steam Engines

229. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway steam engines in the country and the time by which the process of replacing all the steam engines by diesel engines is likely to be completed;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the conversion of steam loco sheds into diesel loco sheds; and

(c) if so, how the employees working on the steam loco sheds are to be absorbed in other sectors of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are about 2150 steam engines on Indian Railways at present. Railways have planned to replace these engines by diesel/electric locomotives in a phased manner by the year 2000. This is, however, subject to availability of funds and that of diesel/electric locomotives.

(b) Location of a new diesel shed is primarily decided on operational considerations and on an all India Railway basis. Moreover, the area of operation of a diesel loco is comparatively higher than

the steam locos. Hence, the number of diesel loco sheds required is far lesser than the existing steam sheds. In view of this, there is no need and justification to construct a diesel shed at every steam shed location.

(c) The staff rendered surplus by closure of steam sheds are not retrenched but are being redeployed in other activities after imparting suitable training wherever necessary.

[*English*]

Delicensing of Sugar Industry

230. SHRI MANORANJAN SUR: SHRI SOBHNADRE-DRESWARA RAO VEEDE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision to delicense the sugar industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

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

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): It is obvious that the House is very much agitated on this issue which has been raised here. I think that the Government has been an utter failure on this front and as a result of it there is widespread resentment among the farmers of the country. I have given you a

711 *Observation by Speaker* NOVEMBER 24, 1992 *Re. Adjournment Motion* 712 notice for an Adjournment Motion. I would like to emphasise that the issue must be discussed in the House today itself. It is not an issue to be summed up within half an hour. The issue of raising the prices of fertilisers is a very vital issue and the wheat scandal is another such issue. I, therefore, request you to allow our Adjournment Motion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): I have given a notice for an Adjournment Motion on it.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): It concerns the whole of the agricultural policy.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The statement was made by the Government on the 1st January that there is enough wheat and we want to go for its export.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want that this should be discussed in the House, we will take up the issue.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We have given notice of an Adjournment Motion. Kindly allow it.

12.02 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY SPEAKER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of your feelings. I would go through the Adjournment Motion and I will deal it in a proper manner. I have to give one information to the hon. Members. I have to inform the House that on 7 September, 1992 a notice was received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi, in the matter of Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 4794 of 1992 in Civil Writ Petition No. 3323 of 1990 regarding the Sixty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1986-87), requiring the

secretary-general, Lok Sabha, to appear before the High Court personally or through counsel to show cause against the admission of the Writ Petition.

As per well established practice and convention of the House, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, was asked not to respond to the notice. I had passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of Law & Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.

12.04 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION — *Contd.*

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, we have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding the increase in prices of fertilizers. You have said that it is under consideration. We urge upon you that a discussion should be held immediately on it.....

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has happened to our Adjournment Motion?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of importing wheat is being highly talked about for the last three months, and I had sought information about it from the Government but I have not been given the answer as yet. They had made a statement on the last 1st January that they had wheat in abundance and for the first time wheat was being exported from our country. After 15 days, it was said that there was no wheat and last time it was said — As Shri V.P. Singh has said — that they would import only 10 lakh tonnes of wheat. It has been given in writing. Later on, it was said here that 30 lakh tonnes of wheat would be imported and then it was said that wheat

would not be imported for the next two years. Later on it was said that no export would be made for the next two years, but despite all these statements the import of wheat is being done. Therefore, I want to submit that it is a big scandal. The Government does not want to pay remunerative price to the Indian farmers. This condition in the country would have never arisen. Therefore, a discussion should be held on this issue.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice for an Adjournment Motion on it, what happened to my notice; what is decision on it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leader of the Opposition has given a suggestion just now. The issue related to farmers, fertilizers and wheat is of grave concern. There is a widespread resentment among the farmers that is why he has given notice of an Adjournment Motion. I feel that leaving aside all the other business, the House should discuss this issue first because the condition of the country is very dreadful. In my opinion the import of wheat will cause frustration among our farmers. There can be nothing more shameful on the part of the House and the Nation that we go in for import of wheat to feed our people.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the most vital issue in comparison to other issues. So, I would like that a discussion should be held on it in the House. You kindly allow discussion on it so that we can participate in

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all of us had gone to jail. The port was gheraoed.... and if such thing happens we will do it again.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: How does the Government respond to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, as far as the Government is concerned, we are ready for the discussion. We do not have any objection as far as the discussion is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I know that the Adjournment Motions have been given and they are with me. Strictly speaking as per the rules, the position is little different, but if the Government is willing, I shall have no objection for a discussion on it. But I would rather request the representatives of different parties to meet me immediately after I retire to the Chamber. We can chalk out the timetable for the discussion of this issue itself, if need be today....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not let me speak, what will you listen?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker Sir, not only the discussion but the form of the discussion is also important.

MR. SPEAKER: That too will be done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If the Adjournment Motion is taken up, then the Government will be condemned. If the discussion is conducted then.....

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss about all those aspects.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will it be decided?

12.08 hrs.

RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN TAMIL NADU,
KARNATAKA, KERALA AND OTHER
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

[*English*]

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I draw the

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka,

attention of the House to the Congress Government's callous disregard of the grim flood situation in Tamil Nadu.

The recent cyclone has ravaged the districts of V.O. Chidambaranar, Nallai-Kettabomman, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Kamarajar, Dindigul-Anna, Periyar, Nilgiris, Tanjore, and Quai-de-Millath in Tamil Nadu. 230 persons have lost their lives and 1,43,000 houses have been destroyed. Standing crops on 50,000 hectares of land have been submerged. 151 major roads and so many major bridges have been breached. 61 landslides took a heavy toll of human lives. The damage is put at Rs. 530 crore.

Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu - Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi - stood shoulder to shoulder with the grief - stricken people of Tamil Nadu and personally supervised relief operations. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi has immediately sanctioned Rs. 45 crores for relief operations. The cyclone is unprecedented and comparable only to the disaster of 1923. Yet the Congress Government has sanctioned a petty amount alone. This shows the blatant discrimination of the Congress Government against the people of Tamil Nadu and the utter neglect of the people of Tamil Nadu by the Congress Party. All the M.Ps. here from Tamil Nadu have received the support of the people of Tamil Nadu through All India Anna D.M.K. Keeping this in mind, the Central Government must provide Rs. 530 crores as special assistance for flood relief operations in Tamil Nadu. Thank you. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, much damage has been done in Kerala also. The situation there is also is very serious. We want the Government to take action in this regard. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Shri Anbarasu to speak.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, many parts in southern districts of Tamil Nadu have been devastated by flood and rain resulting in loss of many lives

and destruction of property. In Madras city also, in particular, many slum areas in Central Madras were submerged in the floods and thousands of huts were gutted by floods. I am happy that the Central Government very promptly and quickly constituted a committee under the able leadership of hon. Minister Shri Balram Jakhar and the committee visited the area. In fact the State Government has disregarded and disrespected the committee. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): It is not at all correct. (Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: The Prime Minister has allocated Rs. 21 crores for immediate relief. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I request Shri Anbarasu to kindly sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Ghulam Nabiji, why are you preventing him from expressing his views? Let him speak. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, there were three consecutive floods in Kerala. Hundreds of lives have been lost. Nearly Rs. 1,900 crores worth of property is actually destroyed. Thousands of house sites and houses have been lost. Great damage has been done in Kerala. But, so far, in spite of repeated request relief is not given from the Centre. Shri Balram Jakhar visited our State. Once he had an aerial survey. The second time he did not even go to see the State. Whatever given is given as relief. That is Rs. 32 crores. Out of this Rs. 10 crores has already been availed. The balance is only Rs. 22 crores only. The other money given is given as advance amount. That means no developmental work in Kerala will take place.

Sir, this is a national havoc. In Karnataka,

Tamil Nadu and Kerala nearly Rs. 1,500 crores worth of things have been destroyed. It is not possible for any. State Government to deal with such a situation. So, enough aid should be given.

I may add here that the Ninth Finance Commission had specially noted that if, in any region, such a calamity of such a dimension and severity occurs, the situation has to be handled at the national level. We are confident that the Centre will take appropriate action as the situation demands and incur necessary expenditure.

We demand that adequate relief, which should be additional help - not the usual advance amount which will spoil the entire development of the State - should be provided. We want that additional help should be given by the Centre to Kerala. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, in the month of October and in the month of November two major flood States, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, have been adversely affected. But so far they have not got adequate support from the Central Government. More than 100 people died during these floods and the loss of property is widespread. So, our request to the Central Government is that adequate financial assistance should be given to the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Shri Balram Jakharji visited both the States and he is aware of the situation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Sir, it is a serious situation.... *Interruptions*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed your party Member. Now, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, there have been no rains in the large areas of Orissa particularly western parts of the State and a few places of southern Orissa since the first part of September. As a result, the crop conditions have been very adversely affected and the State is heading towards a severe drought. The unfortunate part of it is that the State

Government is not alive to the situation. I would request the Government of India and the Agriculture Ministry to send a team for a study of the situation and for a proper appreciation of the situation there and take necessary measures. The situation there is deteriorating day by day and even paucity of drinking water would pose a problem before long. I would, therefore, request the Agriculture Minister, who is present here, to take cognizance of the situation and send a Team for studying the situation there and recommending all necessary measures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): There must be a discussion on the flood situation, Sir. (*Interruptions*) On the flood situation in Kerala and Tamil Nadu there should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dattatraya Bandaru.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was heavy damage to crops in 13 districts of Telangana and Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh due to drought conditions. There was an acute problem of drinking water and cattle fodder.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The drought resulted in severe fall in crop yield during the kharif season.

The nature's fury has again hit the Andhra coast and more than 10 lakh acres of crop in the coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Nellore, Guntur and East and West Godavari districts was washed away in the devastating cyclone that hit in the second week of November, 1992. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding the discussion on floods everybody will have a chance.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding drought and flood havoc everybody will have a chance to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: There was damage to about 3 lakh acres of standing crop in East Godavari district alone. The banana and other fruit plantations in Nellore district were completely washed away. There is overall failure of Rabi crop. Similar is the situation in the Tamil Nadu State.

But it is most unfortunate that the Government has failed to assess the loss as yet and announce relief to the farmers. I demand that the Union Government should send a team of officials immediately to assess the total crop loss in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and also sanction an immediate relief of Rs. 250 crores to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

I also appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to issue instructions to the Food Corporation of India to purchase the de-coloured and damaged paddy from the farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu without any pre-condition. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): We visited that place. Four farmers have been killed there (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two important things; one is flood havoc and the other is drought situation. So, those who are interested to speak about flood havoc and drought situation will have their chance to speak. Now, we shall hear one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As far as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are concerned, there is flood havoc and as far as the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are concerned, there is a

severe drought. So, you all can have your say. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you say on the floor of the House should go on record; the concerned Minister should hear it and then only he will be in a position to give some relief. If four or five Members were to speak simultaneously, how can the Reporters take down and how can the concerned Minister hear it and respond with a relevant answer? So, three or four Members from the affected constituencies can speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir one of the members of our party Shri Harin Pathak was attacked by the Police in Ahmedabad. It is a matter of privilege, please allow us to raise it..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA (Godhara): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, yesterday evening Shri Harin Pathak was attacked by the police..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are all senior parliamentarians. Mr. Dattatraya was called to speak about the flood havoc in Andhra Pradesh. Meanwhile, many hon. Members wanted to ventilate their grievances of their respective constituencies or the provinces. With the result, whatever he said could not be heard. So, I request Mr. Dattatraya to complete his submission. After him, I will allow Shri Shobanadreeswara Rao and then I will give chance to some Members from Kerala to speak. Then, Bihar is also very much affected by drought. So, we can take up these two things; one is flood havoc and the other is drought situation. As far as the other things are concerned, if we have time, then we can take up those things.

(*Interruptions*)

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to follow certain rules in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA (Godhra): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir yesterday evening Shri Harin Pathak, a member of our party, was attacked by the police.....(*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, it is a matter of privilege. A member of the House has been prevented from entering the House. (*Interruptions*). He has not completed his speech. Next is Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao. Afterwards, Kerala will be given a chance. Any person from Karnataka wanted to speak can also speak.

Afterwards it would be drought in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. If time permits, we will take up other issues also. By this process, our time is getting lost. By one O'clock, we have to go to some other subject. Under no circumstances, we can extend zero hour beyond one O'clock. Just like Question Hour ends at 12 O'clock, Zero Hour also ends by one O'clock. Therefore, it is up to you the Hon'ble Members to utilise the time which is under your command.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Shri Dattatraya Bandaru.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: In Andhra Pradesh, even in the rainy season, there is shortfall of rainfall and drought situation prevails in Telengana and Rayalaseema districts. In the second week of November, the cyclone which came from Tamil Nadu and entered Andhra Pradesh affected districts particularly, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. The unfortunate thing is the Prime Minister who hails from Andhra Pradesh could not even send an official team to assess the situation in Andhra Pradesh because of the damage

due to the recurring cyclone and recurring drought situation happening in Andhra Pradesh.

Therefore, I demand from the Union Agricultural Minister to send an official team to assess the situation. I appeal to the Agricultural Minister because paddy worth rupees ten lakhs has perished under water. Decoloured paddy is there in the field. The farmers have a lot of problems. The FCI should, without any condition, come forward to purchase decoloured paddy in the field.

I also appeal to the Prime Minister because last time also he could not give any amount of financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh. This time at least, the Prime Minister should see that Rs. 250 crores are given to Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is a matter of privilege.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): One of our colleagues Shri Harin Pathak has been beaten by the Police (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao. Whatever Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao speaks only should be taken on record.

SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the condition in Andhra Pradesh is very alarming.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): What is your decision about the privilege matter raised by us? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in a few districts in Andhra Pradesh, the farmers are suffering a lot, especially in districts of Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad, Cuddapah, Chittoor and parts of Krishna and Guntur

because of the failure of the monsoon and the crops have been lost. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bihar, Orissa we shall take up all these issues.

SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO
VADDE: Three farmers have committed suicide, cotton growers have committed suicide because of crop failure. One of them is a Scheduled Tribe farmer belonging to Mehboobnagar district. They have committed suicide because whatever they have invested in the cotton growing is completely lost. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister. That is the sad situation in Andhra Pradesh. A few days back, I have called on him and I have requested the hon. Shri Balram Jakhar Saheb to provide all assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, to take up relief and rehabilitation measures to meet the drought situation. Because of cyclonic storm during the first week of this month, several districts such as West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna and other coastal districts, are affected and lakhs of acres of paddy which is harvested is damaged and the paddy is discoloured. (*Interruptions*)

Now the rice millers are trying to exploit the situation. It appears they have formed a ring and they are not purchasing paddy and they are offering very very low prices.

I request the Government to issue immediate instructions to the Food Corporation of India to immediately open the purchasing centers.

I seek the attention of the hon. Minister for Agriculture. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Harin Pathak was beaten and humiliated by the police and he was prevented from coming to the House. It is a blow to the dignity of the House. It is simply a matter of privilege. It should be taken up first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A decision can be taken tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

12.34 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI
*(Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been firing in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. As many as 4 persons have been killed in Uttar Pradesh. We should therefore be given a chance to express our view. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because of flood havoc also, in Tamil Nadu, in Kerala and in Karnataka, hundreds of people have died. Now one hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh has spoken. One hon. Member from Kerala has also spoken.

(*Interruptions*)

12.35 hrs.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Please allow me to speak.

SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO
VADDE: Through you, I urge upon the Government to immediately take necessary steps and issue instructions to the Food Corporation of India to open purchase centres..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN
(Palgaht): My constituency is washed out.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO
VADDE: I urge upon the Government immediately to issue instructions to the Food Corporation of India to start purchase operation of the paddy and to give guidelines which were earlier also implemented in such circumstances. I also urge upon the Union Minister of Agriculture to send a Central Team to assess the conditions of drought-effect in some Districts and the flood-effect in some other Districts and ultimately help the farmers of Andhra Pradesh. Some people have also lost their lives because of this. I, therefore, request the Government to take all possible steps to alleviate the distress.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Sir, during the flood and natural calamities in Kerala, my Constituency has been totally isolated. Hundreds of people were killed. thousands of houses were destroyed; thousands of houses were damaged. The agricultural crops have been lost. In the entire part of my Constituency, the communication facilities also collapsed. In my Constituency, the large and small bridges were damaged; road traveling has been cut-off. Thousands of people have been living in relief centres now. There is a terrible situation in my Constituency prevailing now. So, I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to sanction the maximum amount from the Calamity Relief Fund in order to help the victims. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I just take one minute. I am on the same issue. The hon. Members have raised the issue of flood. This is not an issue of Kerala alone but the entire Southern States have been ravaged by the cyclone and floods. This is an extraordinary situation. We want to know the reaction of the Government. The Government is not reacting. We want to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we are discussing the issue pertaining to floods and

drought. I take just one minute. Kindly resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, please resume your seat. If two or three Members were to speak, how can the Reporters take down your speeches? How can the Government also hear it? Regarding flood havoc, there are some of Members who want to speak. Let them participate in the discussion. Secondly, there is the drought situation existing in some parts of our country. The hon. Members of that area also can ventilate their grievances. Afterwards, you can request the Government to respond to your requests. If two or three Members were to speak simultaneously, the Reports are put in an embarrassing position. They cannot take down the speeches. Secondly, the Government also cannot hear properly. You expect the Government to give a specific, crystal-clear answer. Unless they are given an opportunity to hear it properly, how is it possible? It becomes very difficult to respond. Now, we have taken up this issue of drought and flood havoc and the Members concerned can speak. I request Shri A. Charles to speak now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Let us have a full-fledged discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have requested Shri A. Charles to speak now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Government is not responding. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared for a full fledged discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, it is not the question of Government's responding to the matter. There are also the other hon. Members who want to ventilate their grievances of their provinces and also of their constituency. Unless they fully hear it, how can the Government respond to it? For example, Shri Krishna Rao wants to speak;

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I also want to speak. on drought. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia also wants to speak on drought. Therefore, let us hear the Members. Now, Shri Charles to speak.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in Kerala there have been three successive floods - one in the year 1991 and two such incidents in the months of August and November 1992. Several hundreds of people were killed, many more were wounded. More than 50,000 houses were washed away. It is difficult to explain the agony and the misery of the people. The Kerala Government have started relief work in a very big way. But with the limited funds, they are struggling hard. We are thankful to the hon. Minister of Agriculture Shri Balram Jakhar ji because he has visited Kerala twice. My constituency - Trivandrum - is also one of the most affected constituencies. I want to bring the notice of the Minister and this Government one recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission. Ordinarily some fund is earmarked for every State for drought and flood. This is an unusual situation. I quote from the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not go into details because there are other also who want to participate.

SHRI A. CHARLES: It is just a one line. It says:

"If any region faces a calamity of such dimensions and severity as to warrant its handling at the national level, we are confident that the Center will take appropriate action as the situation demands and incur the necessary expenditure."

This is the situation which warrants the attention of the Government. This is an unusual situation. I plead that as

recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission, the Government of India should declare Kerala and some other parts of South India as flood-affected area and the Central assistance should be given to this situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRIL.K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my submission that Members of different States are speaking individually on the drought and flood situation in different parts of the country including three southern States - Tamilnadu, Kerala and partially hit Karnataka and Andhra States which are affected by natural calamities. There is severe drought in Bihar and West Bengal is also affected by flood, and situation in Orissa is also worse, so I suggest that there should be a full-fledged discussion on natural climates so that it can be known as to what steps the Government is taking to tackle the situation.

If four or six Members speak on this situation, the entire picture will not come to the fore and the Government will not be able to give a reply and when the Speaker had a discussion with the leaders, it was decided at that time that we would definitely have a discussion on the parts of the country affected by natural calamities, so, one day should be fixed for it and if need be, two days may be fixed. But we should hold discussion on all the natural calamity affected parts, whether it is drought or flood and take some measures in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point is about the bearing of our Member of Parliament from Ahmadabad Shri Harin Pathak by Police, which was mentioned by an hon. Member. (*Interruptions*) He was beaten not here but in Ahmadabad. I submit to all of you, let him come here in the House tomorrow as he is still there and after hearing his experience from him, a privilege motion be admitted, if need be.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all of us

and particularly the hon. Members who are coming from the States in South, which are directly affected, very seriously affected by the recent floods, are naturally agitated over this and they are bound to raise this. They have raised it. I had made a particular request to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that when the Members are rightly agitated over this and the situation is very critical, it is expected that the Government should come forward and make a response. Instead of sitting here, everybody raising this question and crosstalks going on why don't they respond and say that they are going to do this and they are ready for a discussion tomorrow or day after? That would defuse the situation and also a message will go to these people who are waiting patiently for some relief and some help. And they will also know that the Parliament of India is taking it up very seriously and the Government of India is going to respond immediately when such vital issues are involved. The hon. Minister of Agriculture is here; the Finance Minister is here. We expect the Government to indicate that they are going to take immediate action and they are going to take this action. They should welcome a fullfledged discussion on this. Therefore if we proceed in that manner much of the time of the House can be saved and also the Members can feel that some action is being taken. The country will feel the affected people will also realise that the matter is being taken up at the highest level as has been taken up.

Therefore, I request that immediate response be given; it may not be a full response by indicate what is going to be done.

I know that Shri Balram is here; he will not sit quietly as some of his colleagues do.

[*English*]

12.45 hrs.

RE: SITUATION IN AYODHYA

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Now, Sir, the other matter is that I

want to congratulate the NIC for its decision of yesterday. They have unanimously taken a very forthright decision. We were all concerned about the integrity and unity of this country and the NIC has unanimously made an appeal and everybody has given the power to the Prime Minister.

We feel that respect for the rule of law and judicial verdict should remain. We appeal to all concerned to see that such a situation is not created which will affect the unity and integrity of the country, will hamper the harmony amongst the people of this country, so that, this matter could be solved by negotiations, if not done by judicial verdict. Let that position be accepted and from that point of view, I must congratulate the NIC.

And we want to make it very clear that the Prime Minister's decision on that lien for maintenance of the rule of law and maintenance of such security of that shrine and also upholding the constitutional basis of our functioning has to be done. If on those lines, action is taken, we shall extend all our support. I can assure you on that. But let us all try together to maintain an atmosphere of amity and goodwill in this country. Please do not divide the country.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friend and respected colleague, Shri somnath, has referred to the NIC meeting of yesterday. If he had not referred to it, I may not have had to react.

When a few weeks back, the Prime Minister mentioned to me that there was a demand that the NIC meeting be convened to discuss Ayodhya, I said to him that Ayodhya is a very contentious issue, as it has become, and this should be sorted out by talks, discussions. This would be the fourth time NIC would be discussing this matter. NIC is a large body; the forum is of a nature where it is not dialogue that takes place; it is the speeches that are delivered. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Resolutions are also passed.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I know that; I know that the resolution that was sought to be passed yesterday was not passed.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Earlier, there were unanimous decisions which were unanimously passed but they were violated by some.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am very happy about the proceedings of yesterday, even though we were not present. And the Prime Minister told me that if we people stay away, there would be no purpose of having that meeting. This was his reaction three or four weeks back. Even then, I think that the Prime Minister or any Chief Minister or any Chief Minister or any Government does not need any specific authority from the NIC to defend the Constitution. It is his duty to defend the Constitution; it is his duty to uphold the rule of law, as it is the duty of all of us.

And, therefore, my party is committed to the rule of law. This is our party's position all along. But, at the same time, I would like to point out what someone said, who has nothing to do with my party, who has been an ally of yours for so many years. Shrimati Jayalalitha, she spoke yesterday. It was a remarkable speech; I went through the text of it in which she referred to my friend, Shri Indrajit and said that — Shri Indrajit said that BJP has not come because it was afraid that it would be isolated — BJP may be isolated in this Assembly but if you want to go out, a majority of the people want the temple to be constructed in Ayodhya. She said the desire to construct a temple at Ayodhya reflects the aspirations of the nation. And she said very many other things also but I do not want to refer to them.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): She also said "Do not destroy the mosque."

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I know that.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: If you are quoting her, quote her faithfully. She said that without destroying the mosque, if you want to construct the temple, then do it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: I am not in favour of destroying the mosque. I am in favour of respecting the sentiments both of the Hindus as well as the Muslims. My friend Shri Sulaiman Sait was here sometime back. The other day he posed a question to the Prime Minister which the Prime Minister did not reply; any of the Ministers here may want to reply. He said, when you say you are protecting the mosque, you are protecting only the structure. He said, "I believe that protection of the mosque means removal of the idols from that place". Let the Government say whether it wants to remove the idols from that place. Let it say because that is the demand.

My stand is, respect the feelings of both the Hindus as well as the Muslims. The Hindus are connected with the issue because that is believed to be the birth place of Lord Ram. The Muslims are connected with the issue because of the structure.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Before 1949 what was the position? You go back to 1949 and see what was the position then.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: This is an issue in which the problem of the structure and the problem of the 2.77 acres of land acquired by the UP Government where the *Kar Seva* is to be started should not be linked up together. Delink the two and the solution would be found. If you do not delink the two, the solution would become more and more difficult. So once again I plead with the Government to delink the two issues, enable the *Kar Seva* to be resumed from the 6th of December and then resolve the problem of the structure either by discussion and negotiation or by due process of law. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I am on the point which the hon. Leader of the Opposition just now has said. He would like that 2.77 acres of land and the disputed structure to be totally delinked. I would like to ask from him,

because ultimately it comes to their Government in UP, whether they are prepared to give us an authenticated plan of the building which is proposed to be constructed.

SHRI LALK. ADVANI: I am not the U.P. Government(Interruptions) This is precisely what the Government has been doing for the last one and a half years. The Central Government should have been concerned with only two points - firstly protection, security of the structure and secondly communal harmony. Instead of that they are concerned with every step that the UP Government has been taking towards the discharge of its mandate. The UP Government is committed to the rule of law. The UP Government honours the court's verdict. The UP Government is committed to the Constitution. But the UP Government is also conscious of the mandate it has received from the people of the State.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Shri Advani made a reference to something which I am reported to have said in last night's NIC meeting. He said that I had said that BJP was not attending the meeting because they are afraid of being isolated. But he does not refer to the other part which I said that I referred to a statement which appeared in the Press from one of their topmost leaders. He said that this meeting has been called in order to isolate us. It is he who said that. We know why this meeting has been called; no solution would be found it is only being called in order to isolate us and therefore we are not going. That is the reference I had made.

Anyway his case was amply argued there by his new friend and ally Ms. Jayalalitha who also said that on the 2.77 acres of land allow the construction to go on.....(Interruptions) It is there in the records; you cannot argue here. Please see what she has said.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): You are a senior veteran leader. You should not talk like that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Were you there yesterday in the meeting?

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: I cannot come to that meeting. But there is a parliamentary decency.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, it is good for Shri Advani, although they were not there, somebody was there who took up the cudgels on their behalf. That is what I am saying. But the reference to isolation was originated from the statement of the BJP leader. That is why, I have made that reference. (Interruptions)

SHRICHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, our dear friend Shri Advaniji was not present yesterday. What he said now is, the Resolution was not unanimously passed.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I have not said that. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

It was a two-page resolution brought by Government which was not adopted. A four-line resolution was adopted in which the Prime Minister was authorised to defend the Constitution.....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It was the same resolution in which Prime Minister was authorised.....(Interruptions) Just now, the Home Minister has asked whether they are prepared to give an authenticated plan of the building of temple. They have not submitted it as yet. Then Shri Advani said that he was not the Chief Minister. When there is something to be said on behalf of the Chief Minister, then Advaniji acts both as a B.J.P. leader as well as a Chief Minister. On his instructions no Chief Minister of B.J.P. - ruled states, participated in N.I.C., as a result of that, Supreme Court was forced to serve a notice on the U.P. Government. They were given time to explain as to what steps they were taking to protect it, but they did not do so. (Interruptions) The Supreme court has also made it clear that no permanent structure

can be erected on 2.77 acre land. Is it not true that your party together with other organisations has given a call to Kar Sevaks to construct a structure at the same place on December 6. Is it not illegal. Is it not a threat to peace. Is it not against communal feelings. The B.J.P. has vowed not to abide by the verdict of the court, not to honour the feelings of the nation and not to honour the spirit of national integration and has vowed to violate everything. The whole country is opposed to this announcement made by the B.J.P.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Regarding drought Sari Fatmi will say something.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Advani has raised a question about the structure.....(Interruptions) I have to say in this regard that both the things are disputed, this discontentment can be removed by mutual discussion.....(Interruptions) In my opinion the Government of India should take action against the State/Government which is not obeying the orders of the Supreme court and fanning communal feeling in the country.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak regarding drought.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pattanayak will speak now. After that, the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make only one point. It is amply clear now. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jena, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I want to know only one point from the Home Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Pattanayak will speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Sir, despite untimely rain in Bolangir, the spectre of drought is looming large in Bolangir Parliamentary Constituency, this year.

13.00 hrs.

All blocks are severely affected forcing large-scale migration of landless, marginal and small farmers. The quality of foodgrains is sub-standard. It is really shameful that we are deliberating the Masjid-Mandir issue when the stomachs of people of India, especially from western part of Orissa, that is, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani and some blocks of Sambalpur and Dhenkanal, are burning due to irrational Foodgrains (Procurement, Control and Distribution) Order of the Central Government. The availability of foodgrains to poor people is beyond their reach. Trading in human-beings is rampant. There is a total collapse of State Government relief machinery to arrest the situation and improve the living conditions of people.

Thousands of people are migrating from my constituency to neighboring States and the State Government is doing nothing. It is high time that the Government should take urgent relief measures in the affected areas and provide immediate successor to these neglected people. Otherwise, there will be famine in Bolangir as was in 1964.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, there is an acute drought condition in Phulbani, Bolangir districts in particular and Orissa in general. Guduvella, Deogam, Sonepur, Kontamal, Harabhanga, Boudh and Belugundha Blocks have been severely affected by drought.

I, therefore, strongly urge through your goodself to give necessary directive to Ministry of Agriculture to send an expert team to survey the above-mentioned blocks and districts of Orissa.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): I have a point to make before you because Mr. Advani has made a statement here. He said, "He is not the Chief Minister of U.P. So, he cannot reply." But he is the leader of the Opposition in this House and is a responsible person to carry this country forward. Mr. Chavan, Home Minister, asked a specific question and on that, he said. Will Advaniji agree to the proposal that whatever decision of the court is there on this structure - it is known as Babri Masjid structure - he will abide by the decision of the court because it is not the decision to be taken by the Chief Minister. He says that he upholds the Constitution. He believes in rule of law. I think, judicial decision is a part of maintaining rule of law.

Are Advaniji and BJP ready to give this categorical assurance that if the court verdict on the Babri Masjid-Ramjanambhoomi structure is there, they will abide by this and they will not do anything unless and until the court verdict is there on that question?

I am asking this only because Mr. Advani has come out with a statement which, I think, was in right direction. (*Interruptions*) I am talking to the Deputy Speaker and to Mr. Advani and not to everybody.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): We are also sitting here.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: All right. When you are to speak, you speak. (*Interruptions*) You have to listen now. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, he is here to listen. When his turn comes, he should speak. I am speaking. So, he should hear.

I am a statement of Mr. Advani today that these two questions should be de linked - 2.77 and the Babri masjid structure. If he is

not ready to give the plan as it is under the purview of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, is he ready to give the assurance that he will abide by the decision of the court and till then, they will not do anything about this structure because it creates a hope where we can solve this problem amicably, peacefully, because much greater stakes are there? I am not trying to put Mr. Advani or BJP in dark. but I shall most humbly appeal to Advaniji, through you Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the matter is very serious and let us not complicate this issue beyond a point. Otherwise, we will have to pay very heavily, not as BJP, not as CPI or CPI(M) but as a nation because there is some limit where we should stop by trying to re-write history because when history takes avenge from us, nobody can be spared. This is why I am saying if Advaniji takes that position, there may be some hope for finding a solution of the problem.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, a former Prime Minister of this country and a person whom I respect greatly, Mr. Chandra Shekhar has posed a very specific question to me on the basis of my request that the two issues be delinked. He said that if the BJP is willing to commit that so far as the structure is concerned, if the structure would be protected and nothing would be done about the structure, according to him; until there is a judicial decision. Then the two issues can be delinked. I do not know whether he has followed the reports in which I had said that a proposal was made to me by a Cabinet Minister in writing which suggested that *Kar Seva* might be resumed provided those who undertook *Kar Seva* were willing to commit themselves to protect the structure until such time, there is an agreement either by negotiation or by judicial verdict". I would like the words to be 'by due process of law'. I said this and I pointed out that this House has passed the Shriners Bill though there are demands that Varanasi and Mathura be reconverted into temples because originally there were temples there. But this House, in its wisdom, decided that except for Ayodhya, all the other shrines in this country would be maintained at the point at which they were on the 15th August thereby foreclosing the

issue of Mathura and Varanasi by legislation. Legislation is also a due process of law. It is not a judicial verdict. Therefore, when it was proposed to me whether we prefer a judicial verdict on whether Ayodhya was a temple at one point of time or not, I said, "If you do that, firstly, you are setting a bad precedent and secondly, I am not referring here to thousands of places in the country but to three places about which I have not spoken till now. If you refer all the three places for judicial decision, I will accept whatever be the decisions.(Interruptions) Sir, therefore, I am saying that the principle should be rational and let there not be double standards. In this case, I said the same to the Prime Minister again. Then, a proposal was given to me by a Cabinet Minister who, in the course of these two to three months, has met me half a dozen times. I was told later that he was not authorised to do so and that that proposal was not a Government proposal. I did not know it. It was bunkum; it was this and it was that. I thought, "all right. Then I will have nothing to do with this because this was a proposal to which I responded positively because it seemed to me a very concrete way of delinking the two issues."

Sir, I am sure that Mr. Chandra Shekhar would appreciate that when I requested the Prime Minister last time, I had requested him to take up the thread from where you had left it. I did not expect this from him. The UP Government was really conscious about it. When it acquired the land, it acquired only 2.77 acres outside the structure thereby delinking the two issues. It did not acquire the land like how V.P. Singh acquired the whole land. In the last three to four months, this Government have mixed up the two issues and thereby led to this situation in which a confrontation seems to be in the offing.

This confrontation, about which I agree with Shri Chandra Shekhar, would not be in the interest of the country. It may benefit my party politically.....(Interruptions) Sir, I still believe that it is not in the interest of the country. If you dismiss the UP Government on this Mandir issue, you will have to bear the consequences of it.....(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Will you abide by the Court verdict? Why don't you try to be specific? (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am not yielding to you. I am responding to Shri Chandra Shekhar's specific question. I am not yielding. (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Even now, at this late stage, I would appeal to the Government to find a way of delinking the two issues and the problem will be sorted out. Thank you Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I call the hon. Minister of Agriculture.....

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the BJP is not interested in finding a solution. Nor are they prepared to accept any court direction or court verdict. So, what is the reaction of the Home Minister? Sir, this is a very serious issue..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jena, you have already spoken!

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): He wants to say that the Government of Uttar Pradesh should be dismissed. Then you do it. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Please don't side-track the issue. This is a very serious issue. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jena this issue was already raised. You have already expressed your views. You have already raised whatever points you wanted to raise. The hon. former Prime Minister also spoke on the same subject. This is not a dialogue; nor can this be a discussion for a long time. Matters with regard to drought and flood situation are also important. Many of the members could not have a chance to speak on drought and floods. Therefore, my humble request is that the Agriculture Minister may

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the Home Minister is keeping quiet and he is not responding. Let the Home Minister respond....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You please ask him to say that he is going to dismiss it.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): This is not the way. You please sit down.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What is the categorical reply? Let him make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If Members continue to agitate in this manner, I presume that they are not prepared to hear the Agriculture Minister. Then you cannot accuse me. Please sit down. I call the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): He has not answered to Shri Chandra Shekhar's question as to whether he will obey the Court's verdict. He must respond to Shri Chandra Shekhar's question.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It was raised earlier also. We are ready to have a discussion on it here, if the members let us do so. When there is discussion, everything will come to the fore.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up Papers laid on the Table.

Shri Arjun Singh please.

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra for 1989-90 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1989-90.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. - 2683/92]

Environment (Protection) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1992 and Environment (Protection) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Environment (Protection) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1992.
- (ii) The Environment (Protection) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 733(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2685/92].

Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1992, Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:-

- (i) The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1992 (No. 12 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 27th August, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2686/92].

- (ii) The Indian Medical Council

(Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 13 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 27th August, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2687/92].

- (iii) The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 14 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 27th August, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2688/92].

- (iv) The interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1992 (No. 15 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 23rd September, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2689/92].

- (v) The Delhi Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 16 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 24th September, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2690/92].

- (vi) The Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 17 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 1st October, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2691/92].

- (vii) The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Ordinance, 1992 (No. 18 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 16th October, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2692/92].

- (viii) The National highways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (No. 20 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the

23rd October, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2693/92].

(ix) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1992 (No. 20 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 23rd October, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2694/92].

(2) A copy of the Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Allowances, Medical and other Facilities) Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 745(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1992 under sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2695/92].

Railways Red Traffic (Amendment) Rules, 1992 Memorandum of understanding between Indian Railway Construction Co. and Ministry of Railways for 1992-93 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Railways Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 275 in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1992 under section 199 of the Indian Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2696/92].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railways

Construction Company Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2697/92].

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the RITES and the Ministry of Railways for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2698/92].

Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review on the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla for 1990-91 and a Statement showing delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1990-91.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2699/92].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the years 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2700/92].

13.15 hrs.

SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT
BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1992, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.15 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

Sixth Report

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I beg to present Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

Eighth Report

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to present Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the committee on Government Assurances. -

13.16 1/2 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Second Report

[English]

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY (Medak): I beg to present Second Report (English and Hindi versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Purchase of Electric Locomotives from M/s ABB, Switzerland by the Indian Railways!'

13.17 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1975.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1975."

The Motion was adopted

*Introduced with the recommendation of President of India.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

13.17 1/2 hrs.

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE CESS
(AMENDMENT) BILL *

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Cine-workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Cine-workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the ** Bill.

13.18 hrs.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION BILL *

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Council for Teacher Education with a view to achieving planned and co-ordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper

maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and for masters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Council for Teacher Education with a view to achieve planned and co-ordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith."

The Motion was adopted.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed - next item.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Last time this matter had come up as a point of order, as to whether the Statement regarding ordinance should be read first and then the Bill should be introduced or it should be done the other way round. It was decided that the practice of having the Statement after the introduction of Bill is something which is lending a certain amount of illegality of the rule. We usually did not notice and the Office has been, as a matter of practice, in the past putting introduction first and Statement later. Last time it was brought to the notice of the Secretariat that first Statement should be placed and then the introduction. I request that at least in future that should be followed, otherwise it leads to illegality. There is a ruling by the Speaker in this regard.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 24th November, 1992.

**Introduced with the recommendation of President of India.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT GIVING
REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE
LEGISLATION BY THE ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS)
AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.21 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2701/92].

13.20 1/2 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT
BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and to make special provisions by way of amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill further to amend the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and to make special provisions by way of amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955".

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to provide Central assistance to farmers in drought-prone districts of Orissa

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): A large part of Orissa is reeling under the grip of severe drought. In addition to the drought-prone districts of Phulbani, Kalahandi and Bolangir, several other districts, namely, Koraput, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh and Keonjhar are facing drought of the unprecedented nature. Korapur and Kalahandi districts are the worst affected districts. The farmers in majority of these districts have suffered 50 percent to 80 percent loss of crops in varying degrees except the irrigated land. Though good rainfall at the beginning of the sowing season had improved the prospects of better harvest the surplus rain at some places caused flood resulting in damage to crops. Similarly, some districts witnessed scanty rainfall and even the standing crops became dry and could not grow fully. The combined effect of all these factors have caused severe drought in these districts.

Unless immediate steps are taken to help the farmers liberally they cannot bear the heavy loss they have suffered during this year. Apart from providing relief on war footing and taking immediate steps for the rehabilitation of the farmers, the short-term loan taken by them should be converted into long-term loan.

I urge the Government of India to depute the Central study team to Orissa to make the assessment of crop loss during the kharif

season and then recommend to the Government to give necessary Central assistance to the farmers without any further delay.

(ii) **Need to give Central assistance to Kerala Government for providing relief to Cyclone affected people**

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): The recent cyclone and flood in Kerala have caused extensive damage to life and property. The total damage estimated is more than Rs. 500 crores. Roads and bridges have been extensively damaged. Transport services which were disrupted in many parts of the State have not been restored so far.

Palakkad is considered to be the rice bowl of Kerala. Chittur is one of the three main taluks where paddy is grown. In the flash flood that occurred in this district, the Muttra Dam which used to supply water for agriculture has been totally damaged. It is estimated that an amount of at least Rs. 50 lakh will be needed to repair this dam. If it is not repaired on a war-footing, the farmers of this district will not be able to raise the next crop. The consequence will be unbearable for a State like Kerala which is deficit in food. This will cause starvation deaths.

apart from the damage to property, loss of life has also been very great. According to official estimates, 42 persons lost their lives. A large number of people were either injured or are missing.

This calamity has put out of gear the life of the ordinary people. Life can be restored to normalcy only with a liberal help of the Central Government.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to release special assistance from the Calamity Relief Fund immediately and help Kerala.

(iii) **Need to provide minimum wages and basic amenities like housing, medical assistance etc. to tribal workers engaged in mining activities in Birmitrapur, Sundargarh district, Orissa**

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problems of workers in Birmitrapur in Sundargarh district, Orissa. Thousands of workers are engaged in the mining activities at B.S.L. and other mines in the Birmitrapur area. In fact, their only source of livelihood is from B.S.L. But it is regrettable that the workers are facing great difficulty as they are not being paid minimum wages. Each worker gets only Rs. 10 a day. The mine owners and contractors are exploiting the workers. Most of the workers belong to tribal community. The company or the mine owners are not providing them houses, education facility to their children etc. They are not even getting potable drinking water. As a result of which they are prone to various ailments. Most of the workers are suffering from T.B., Cancer and several other dreaded diseases. No arrangement is being made by the company to provide any kind of medical assistance to the sick.

I urge upon the Government to provide minimum wages and basic amenities to the workers engaged in mining activities at B.S.L. and other mines of Birmitrapur.

(iv) **Need to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is an important industrial metropolis of North-India. A demand for setting up of an electronic telephone exchange with a capacity of ten thousand lines at Bareilly is being made for

*Translation of the matter originally raised in Malayalam.

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

a long time. But so far the Ministry of Communications has not issued appropriate directions in this regard. The telephone subscribers of Bareilly are quite discontent over the existing communication system and most of telephones remain out of order continuously. Several representatives of people themselves have made complaints to this effect. Due to this very reason, the revenue of communication department of Bareilly is not increasing.

Therefore, I request the Union Government that keeping in view the needs of Bareilly, it should make an early announcement of the setting up of an electronic telephone exchange there with a capacity of ten thousand lines.

(v) Need to exclude Kaimur hilly region in Bihar from the forest reserve area

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Kaimur hill range in Rohtas district of Bihar is stretched in 40 km long area from the East to the West parallel to the National High Way No. -2 (Sher Shah Suri Marg). It is a dead or barren range of hills. These are rocky hills. There is not even a single tree on these hills. In the survey conducted in 1911, this part of land was not shown under forest area. It was not under forest area even in the notification of 1953 on forest area. The entrepreneurs of this area have established stone crushing units on this range. At least one thousand stone cutting and stone chips machines have been set up there. Nearly forty thousand labourers are engaged in this work. The stones of this area are supplied to Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the Western parts of Bengal to meet their requirement of stone metal and stone chips. This is the only means of the livelihood of these people. This area has been declared as the forest area in the survey conducted in 1970. This area has been linked with environment as a result of which business of stone dealers is facing a threat of closure. Besides it, the forty thousand workers will be rendered jobless. Therefore,

I urge upon the hon. Forest and Environment Minister to declare this area as a non-forest area and alongwith forty thousand workers should be saved from being ruined.

(vi) Need to open more cooking gas outlets in Unnao district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH (Unnao): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Petroleum Minister towards Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh. Owing to the acute shortage of cooking gas agencies in Unnao district, the people are facing great difficulty. The Bangarbhau town of Unnao district, a main business centre with about 60-70 thousand population, does not have any agency and people have to cover a distance of 60 kms. to bring gas cylinders from Unnao, and it takes many days. Likewise, there is no gas agency in Safipur tehsil. Its population is around 30-35 thousand but the people does not have the facility of gas agency. In Shuklaganj town of Unnao district also, there is only one gas agency while the number of the consumers is around 60-70 thousand.

Therefore, my submission to the hon. Minister is that cooking gas agencies should be opened in Unnao district so that the people may not suffer any more hardships.

(vii) Need to formulate a long term scheme to solve drinking water problem in Jahanabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bihar is facing severe drought conditions as a result of which drinking water problem is being experienced in the rural areas. All the wells and hand-pumps have dried up due to which the people of some villages such as Kohra Makhdoompur Bazar, Raheta, Bhakpa in Mukhdumpur block and villages Madarichak, Mahadev Vigha, Lohgarh, Akbarpur Nonhi Daulatpur and Narayanpur in Kako Block and villages Redvigha, Nasratpur, Pabhera, Pabheri etc. under

Dhanrua block in Patna district in Jahanabad constituency, are bringing water from outside to save their lives.

The State Government is unable to provide drinking water to all these villages. Therefore, my submission to the Central Government is that the long term scheme be prepared and implemented soon to make available the drinking water there.

13.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past fourteen of the clock

14.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Bills for considering and passing.

Shri Balram Jakhar.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University, for the North-Eastern region for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences in that region, be taken into consideration."

The North Eastern Region States namely Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur,

Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram have no State Agricultural University to cater to their needs. And it was a long-standing desire and a practical need to have an agricultural set-up forthcoming out with the required knowledge so that it could be percolating down to the general farmers of that area. The requirements of manpower in the years to come in the technical sphere was much more needed. And I would give the figures, about 500 agricultural graduates and 300 each in other areas of specialisation such as Horticulture, Forestry, Animal Production, Veterinary Science, Fisheries, Agriculture Engineering and Home Sciences. So, it was a long-standing desire of that area also. Other States in the country as a whole have had their share; they have Agricultural Universities. In certain States, there are two. Even there are other set-ups, a sort of mini University, extension service. But this part of the country was denied of this.(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Why?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It was due to the smaller size of the States. There were no other provisions for that. So, I am going to make it up. We will have to erase that imbalance. We have to create an atmosphere, whereby they can rub shoulders with the other advanced regions of the country and we cannot neglect that sector....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Very late wisdom.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Better late than never. It must be done. I have felt that there is a need. I had to do a lot of things, preparing the ground and all that. I think, this is a right step in that direction. Even we have got some other colleges to be affiliated with this. In each State, practically we have got College of Agriculture in Manipur; College of Veterinary Sciences in Mizoram; College of Fisheries Sciences in Tripura; College of Horticulture and Forestry in Arunachal Pradesh; College of Home Sciences in

*Moved with the recommendation of the President of India.

Meghalaya; College of Agricultural Engineering and Post Harvest Technology, Sikkim and College of Post Graduate Studies in Meghalaya under the ICAR research complex at Barapani. All these will be coordinating with each other; cooperating with each other. There will be a sort of infrastructure for teaching the students and preparing the ground for furtherance of our extension services. If you do not know, then you cannot. People who have taken up this knowledge to their hearts have come up; their incomes are higher and they are contributing a lot to the welfare of the community as a whole to the nation's kitty.

Naturally, it was a long-standing desire of the region. I think, we have met it at this time. And though it is late, I think we will make

up for the lost time, we will hasten the steps and create an infrastructure where we will be proud of it. I think, this is not a thing which can be debated. There can be no two opinions about it. All of us wanted that region to come up and be one with us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University, for the North-Eastern region for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences in that region, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. Each political party is allotted the following time:

Congress (I)	-	52 minutes
B.J.P.	-	25 minutes
Janata Dal	-	12 minutes
CPI (M)	-	7 minutes
CPI	-	3 minutes
AIADMK	-	2 minutes
And other political parties	-	one minute each

Shri Shivilal Nagjibhai Vekaria.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on the Bill regarding Central Agriculture University.

There is no proper arrangement to impart training to farmers regarding the adoption of scientific methods for cultivation. The steps taken to remove the backwardness in the eastern region was very essential. For that I would like to congratulate the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the basis of 45 years of experience after independence we can say that we have been lagging behind in the field of agriculture. We could not make such progress in the field of agriculture as that was required. Concrete steps have not been taken in this field. It is a matter of pleasure that the steps have been taken to develop the eastern region though belated. The countries in the world where there is less rainfall have made much progress. There is less rainfall in Australia. It too exports flowers to the entire world as a result of its much

developed horticulture whereas it is our misfortune that we import wheat and other commodities despite adequate area of agricultural land, much rainfall and availability of other resources. We should be self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. But it is not so. Ours is an agricultural country. But agriculture has been neglected here. It is the only reason that we are not self-reliant in respect of foodgrains and are bound to import foodgrains.

I hope that we would be able to achieve objectives of the Bill that is about Central Agricultural University. But there is a need to include some more things in its objectives. Different items are produced in different States in the country. Therefore, knowledge relating to products produced in every area should be made available to the people living there. If there is a scheme of the Central Government to provide such facilities to each district of every State, the objectives of the Bill can be achieved otherwise not. Therefore, there is a need to pay attention towards it.

The President is the Chancellor of this institution. But the Government should avail the services of such people who have scientific knowledge of agriculture. As the hon Minister has also said that special attention should be paid in this direction. The achievements should be made public throughout the country so that people may be benefited. All these things should be included in the Bill.

Time is short. That is why I could not express my views completely. With these words I conclude expressing my gratitude to you.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with great pleasure I support this Bill and heartily congratulate the Government of India, particularly our hon. Minister of Agriculture for having come to the House with this present Bill.

This is a welcome Bill. The hon. Minister

in his initial remarks has already observed that in the absence of a University of this sort in the North-Eastern region, naturally there was some sort of imbalance and this Bill is aimed to remove that.

As you know, Sir, ours is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy and all our efforts have to be made for the advancement of agriculture, which means production has to be increased and together with that, we have to give emphasis on raising the productivity and improving the quality.

We had our first Agricultural University in the country in Pantnagar in U.P. and since then the Government has been encouraging the setting up of Agricultural Universities - at least one in every State - and by now there are universities of this kind established in almost all the States, except in eight small States.

As has been pointed out, because of the size, population etc., it was not possible earlier for the Agricultural Universities to be set up in every North-Eastern State. Now the Government of India is going to set up a Central University. As you know, 'Agriculture' is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and by this act of Parliament, we will be authorising the Government of India for such a welcome measure to materialise. So, there is no controversy about it and it is a very welcome measure. At the same time, I would like to make some observations. We are having so many agricultural - universities - and the objective is quite clear, that is, to impart agricultural education to our young educated persons, young educated graduates. Those who want to devote themselves to agricultural job, they are to be imparted this training. They will be given agricultural education. Secondly, they will be given practical training in respect of problems pertaining to agriculture. They will be acquainted with field problems. Thirdly it is also very important that to integrate this research knowledge with practical outlook, to have a combination of these things, to carry the fruits of the research to the fields, which is an extension, there should be some

input cost, the agricultural cost etc. will have a bearing on the output and also the yield.

sort of happy integration between the agricultural research work and also its expertise which is to be carried to the field. But what is painfully being observed is that in the field we do not see this happening. The Universities are there. There is something being done there. There is no doubt. There is a lot of scope for improvement in the research work being done in this area. Much remains to be done in this area. Greater coordination is called for between our agricultural scientists and also the officers of the agricultural department who are in the field. I would request the hon. Minister also to do something about it. He is a 'Krishi Pandit'. He knows the problems quite well, much more than we do. He should also address himself to these problems.

In Eastern India, in States like Bihar, Orissa or West Bengal and in North Eastern States, the main crop is paddy. The productivity or the per-acre yield there is quite below than what is in some States like Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. The irrigation in the North East and North Eastern region is not adequate. There is some facility; but it is not adequate. That is far below the national average in terms of irrigation facilities. The productivity is not there. I would again request the hon. Minister that while this is a Bill pertaining to establishment of agricultural university which will be dedicated to the advancement and cause of agriculture in those far and remote areas, the conditions obtaining there cannot be compared or are not comparable with the conditions which are there in Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh etc. The same is the case with regard to Orissa, parts of Bihar and West Bengal. These are specific problems. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly do something about the productivity.

This is also a challenge because in some parts you put more fertiliser for better yield. We agree that fertiliser is a must. We agree that pesticides must be used. But there has to be realisation as to how much an agriculturist or a farmer can spend in various areas which differs from area to area. The

Therefore, there should be research. Then only our poor farmers will stand to gain to a large extent in different backward areas. It again calls for a revolutionary change in cropping pattern, dry land farming etc. Today we are discussing about import of wheat. In certain areas, in command areas, if the farmer grows paddy in the entire area it may not yield much. Instead of that there is a sort of formula by which they can go for 60 per cent for heavy duty and 25 per cent medium duty or light crop. Due to lack of coordination and proper publicity and encouragement by the Government in different States it is not achieved and everybody goes for heavy duty. Also when it is dry in summer, there is dearth of water and the crop also withers away from the fields. On the other hand, instead of paddy if they grow something like wheat etc., there will not be any harm to the crop.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am coming to a close, Sri. Again, when we are talking of the University, we know, Sir, that there is another very heartening feature in this field and that is that when the University is going to be located at one place, all its affiliated colleges, all its components, are not going to be centralised at one place. The Headquarters in this case will be at Imphal, the Capital of Manipur, with different colleges at different States. The College of Agriculture will be in Manipur as the Minister was also telling, and the College of Veterinary Science will be at Mizoram. Like this in all other States also we will have some colleges. It is a very welcome measure.

With regard to big states, when we have the University Headquarters in different State Capitals, as for example, we have at Bhubaneshwar the Headquarters of the University, similarly different disciplines should be adopted out in different important places. So, this is a very good thing. But, regarding the appointment of personnel, Sir,

the President of India will be the Visitor and he will appoint of Vice-Chancelloretc. "About the appointment of Vice-Chancellor, you know, when we talk of a University, the concept of autonomy naturally comes into our mind. But the real autonomy is not there in the field. Earlier, Sir, eminent educationists and other people of eminence were being persuaded and appointed as Vice-Chancellor etc., but today in different States, only because somebody is close to some Minister or bureaucrat, mediocre are being appointed with the result the University does suffer and the noble purpose underlying the establishment of the University to give them autonomy and also to do research work and so on is defeated and the University becomes a centre of nasty politics etc. in many places.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many Members to speak. Please conclude.

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, right type of people should be chosen and in the Agricultural University people who are well qualified in this particular discipline should be appointed. In some areas I find generalists are being appointed whereas Agricultural Scientists are being appointed as Vice-Chancellors of some Universities other than the Agricultural Universities. This is also happening. So, care should be taken to see that the right type of people are appointed in this University. Agriculture is one area which was neglected. There is lot of scope for improvement in the field of agriculture. This very measure of establishing the Agricultural University is a welcome measure. So, I give all support to this Bill.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for introducing a well intentioned Bill, after deep thinking on the issue, in the House for setting up a university for the development of agriculture in the remote areas of Eastern India.

I would like to submit that a sum of only Rs. 64 crores has been allocated for the same in the Eighth Five Year Plan. I think this amount is quite insufficient for setting up the proposed university, especially when its campuses are also proposed to be set up in 6 other States. Therefore, this meager allocation needs to be revised upwards.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In addition to it, I would like to submit that regarding admission policy the hon. Minister should announce a clear cut policy. Because it has been seen that for admission in engineering and medical colleges in northern and eastern States of India names are forwarded by other States too, where such technical colleges are already functioning, on the basis of production of fake domicile certificates by students thereby causing widespread discontentment in these States. The Government should seriously ponder over these points because as per the provisions of the Bill every year 600 Agricultural Graduates and 300 specialists/experts will come out of the university. When such a low number of farm experts are likely to come out of the university then it should be guaranteed that only permanent resident students of these States will be admitted in the university. I think this way discontentment simmering among the permanent residents of these States can easily be checked.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, further I would like to submit that the accepted structure of the proposed university is just the prototype of the structure of the Kendriya Vidyalaya. Regarding the appointment of the Chancellor, it has been stated that:

[English]

"The Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years and shall not be eligible for reappointment"

[Translation]

It is quite justified that the Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years and shall not be eligible for reappointment. Further it has been said that -

[English]

"Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office, the Chancellor shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office."

[Translation]

It means the Chancellor will continue to hold office until the appointment of his successor. This way a scope for the continuation in office of a Chancellor, even after the expiry of his 5 year term, has been made. However, there is no mention in the Bill nor in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill about the maximum period upto which a Chancellor can continue to hold office even after the expiry of his 5 year term. Similar provision too has been made regarding the appointment of the Vice Chancellor.....

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, I am on a point of order. Shri Mohan Singh belongs to my party, but while he is making his speech, a few Members of the B.J.P. have left the House.....

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I am not one of those who can easily be discouraged and discouraged from making their point in the House.

Regarding the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor it has been proposed in the beginning that

[English]

The vice-chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years."

In all the universities the term of the Vice-Chancellor has been fixed at 5 years. In my opinion the 3 years' term for a Vice-Chancellor is sufficient, but in the Bill the 5 years' term has been proposed for a Vice-Chancellor. Further the Bill says that -

[English]

"Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of five years, he shall continue in office until his successor is appointed and enters upon his office."

[Translation]

Till the new incumbent enters upon office the Vice-Chancellor will continue in office even after the expiry of his 5 year term. Further the Bill says that -

[English]

"Provided further that the visitor may direct any Vice-Chancellor after his term has expired, to continue in office for such period, not exceeding a total period of one year, as may be specified by him."

[Translation]

Therefore, this way, for all practical purposes the term of the Vice-Chancellor has been extended by one year viz has been made 6 years, as per the provisions of the Bill. I think this is against the conventions in vogue in the country. It should not have been provided because I think in no circumstances the term of the Vice-Chancellor should exceed 3 years and if the term has really been praiseworthy and outstanding then the person holding the office could be reappointed. However, if such a provision is made for one term, then I think it will prove to be counter productive. Therefore, if appointment is made straightway for 6 year term then it will not be in the fitness of things and will also be against the established conventions of first appointing the Vice-Chancellor for 5 years and then extending the tenure by one year.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these suggestions, I broadly welcome the Bill introduced in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Central Agricultural University Bill.

It is welcome the Central Government has come with the present Bill to set up Central Agricultural University in the North-Eastern region which is a very long-standing demand of the people of that area. You are all aware that the entire area is broadly dependent on agriculture and practically there is no industry worth the name. The people of that area, as mentioned by the hon. Minister, belong to different nationalities and are at different levels of development. At the same time, the production and productivity in the area is also very poor. Assam also, which is adjacent State of that area, is very poor in production and productivity. It is said that Assam which is close to this region has to spend more than Rs. 700 crores annually on poultry, horticulture, fish etc. All these items are bought from outside. Therefore, setting up of the University will give ample opportunity for the local students and their talent can be fully harnessed. The University may go a long way in fulfilling their aspirations. But what I think is, only setting up of the University cannot fulfill the entire hopes and aspirations of the people of that area. I have already said that the entire area is poor in production and productivity because practically there is no irrigation arrangement. Even the fertilizer use in the area is very low and is used mostly in tea gardens, not to speak of hilly areas. In Assam also, the irrigation was about eight percent to ten percent. Only setting up of the university will not fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the people unless the fruits of the research work done in the university are not adopted to suit the local conditions in the area.

What we have seen is, about Rs. 64000 crores will be spent during the Eighth Plan and the other expenditure would be spent

from the subsequent plan. But it is not enough. I hope the Minister will think about it. What we have seen is, already some of the Agricultural Universities are starving of funds for starting the work in research and developmental work. I think, along with the setting up of the University, the Central Government should arrange to provide funds so that adequate funds are given for research work and the work can be conducted properly. Again, the entire area of the different regions depends on horticulture, in fishery, animal husbandry forest produce etc. So, what is important is that agriculture and other allied subjects should be taken up separately and attention to research work in agriculture and other allied subjects should be conducted separately.

I hope this Bill will go a long way not only in setting up of the University but also in fulfilling the aspirations of the people of this area because in this area, there is a feeling that the Centre is neglecting that area and there is lot of discontent because of absence of agricultural, educational and industrial development in the region and taking cover of all these things, the secessionist and extremist forces are getting very much active and there is lot of violence taking place there. It is said already that the political leaders in Delhi are very much insensitive to the feelings and problems of the people of that area and this feeling is gaining ground and the people are getting alienated.

So, along with the setting up of new University, the Central Government will think over so that other problems of that area are properly and urgently attended to and ways and means are found out to solve the problems and to remove the discontent of the people of that area.

With these words, I welcome this Bill and hope that it will help in the development of that area.

DR. C. SILVERA (Mizoram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister and the Government of India for introducing the Bill and I request hon. Members of the House to

support this Bill.

It is a long-felt need of the North-Eastern people. The people of North-Eastern region feel neglected because of inadequate materials and facilities to educate our people and also improving the economy of the people of North-Eastern India.

As you are aware, North-Eastern States are mainly hilly areas. The communication system is very bad and also because of its topography and geographical nature, it is very difficult to compete with the rest of the country. Most of the people living in North-Eastern areas are of tribal origin and it is because of the feeling of this negligence that lot of insurgency has come up in various States.

I am very grateful to the Government for fulfilling this long-felt need of the setting up of this University.

As you are very much aware, 80 per cent of the people of North-Eastern area are agriculturists and there is no infrastructure as in other parts of the country.

According to the Bill, almost all the States in India, except eight States have Agricultural Universities and this Central Agriculture University which is to be situated at Imphal in the North-Eastern region is to be shared by six States of the North-Eastern area.

I think the Government will have to be very careful in handling this University because, from past experience, we have this sort of difficulty. We had a University called North-Eastern Hill University which is supposed to be for four State and after it comes into existence, almost all the constituent States have their own Universities. It is meant for Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and for Meghalaya. Of course, Arunachal Pradesh have got their own University. Now, Nagaland has got its own University. This NEHU is how

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shared by only two States - Meghalaya and Mizoram. Mizoram is also trying to have its own University because of various reasons. This Central Agricultural University which is to be established at Imphal, I am afraid and I hope not, will face the same fate as the NEHU. When the University is shared by different States, there is a lot of competition. I may say that there is a lot of jealousy among the constituents States because, usually, the lion's share is owned by the State where the University is situated. That is what happened in the NEHU also. A State like Mizoram does not have any University. It does not have any technical college, not to speak of Medical College or any Engineering colleges. It does not have a University of its own. It does not have a technical college at all. I am surprised that when the other States are having their own Universities and technical colleges like in Manipur where they have already got the Regional Medical College, to give another University for six States to share is strange and I feel that some injustice has been done to some of the States. I would like to warn the Central Government that the Government will have to be very very careful in handling this University. Of course, it is welcome. Something is better than nothing. But, I think the Central Government will have to see to its smooth running. I hope that a time will not come when each State is compelled to demand an Agricultural University of its own. That will certainly depend on the Central Government how it is going to handle this University.

Sir, as I said earlier, the North-Eastern States have been neglected and that is why the insurgency has come up. With this gesture, I hope and pray that the people of the North-Eastern States would have some sort of a satisfaction and they will try to make the best use of this University.

As I said earlier, almost all the Eastern States are of hilly regions. Of course, the potential is very good. The only problem is that we do not have any technical infrastructure facilities. If infrastructure is established in the North-Eastern areas, I think a lot could be expected from them. I

also feel that the Government will have to be very careful in selecting the staff of this University because, as we said, the constituent States of this University are going to be of rather backward States like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya. There will be a lot of competition regarding the appointment of staff. Of course, the qualification will have to be considered, but while considering the qualification, the distribution of seats among the States will have to be considered very seriously. The question of seat allotment of the University and the Colleges also will have to be thought of carefully.

Sir, according to the Bill, the headquarters of the University shall be at Imphal in the State of Manipur and it can also establish Campuses at such other places within its jurisdiction as it may deem fit. The Campuses will have to be established in various States. I do not know how the Central Government is going to consider this. There is a talk that an Agricultural College will be established in Mizoram. And the people are very anxious to have this agriculture college. Unless and until this University is established it will not be possible to establish campuses in various States. I urge upon the Central Government to start this University as early as possible.

About the staff members, I want to say one thing. North-Eastern States being isolated some people from the plains- thinking that the price is risky or not - do not like to be in the North-Eastern States. Just to make a point is not enough. I have read an article by name, 'Suitcase officers'. It said that most of the IAS and IPS officers who are posted in the North-Eastern States, they go there only with their suitcase and having their quarters retained in Delhi, they put their families there. And the moment they land in the North-Eastern region, they try for transfer either to Delhi or to some other place. Even if they are there they remain there for a few days and try to come back to Delhi at the slightest excuse. I hope that all those people who are going to be in the University and the college will not be like the suitcase officers who want to be there for the purpose of

appointment and most of the time somewhere else.

I have many things to say. But I would like to take this opportunity to say that the Mizoram State is asking for a university and that is also mentioned in the Memorandum of Settlement between the MNF and the Central Government. It is in Clause 12 (ii) of the Memorandum of Settlement wherein a university is promised by the Central Government and a detailed project report has been submitted to the Central Government. I hope that the Central Government will seriously consider granting a university as promised in the Memorandum of Settlement between the MNF and the Central Government.

Once again, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity and the people of North-Eastern States, I am sure, will join me in thanking the Central Government. I hope and pray that all the Members of this House will support this Bill.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, it is a welcome measure to set up a Central Agricultural University catering to the needs of the entire North-Eastern region comprising of States like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura. While welcoming this venture of setting up a new agricultural university, I hope that this will not be just another agricultural university as we have established many of such universities all over the country. Specially, the North-Eastern region is a beautiful part of India. The land is fertile. There is plenty of water resources. In fact, the people, as being mentioned, living in this region have not very much taken to this agricultural operations. What I mean to say is that the activities of this new university will have to be divided more and more into allied activities like the crop production, water management and also controlling of plants, pests and diseases. More attention will have to be given for development of horticultural and floricultural activities, side by side encouraging the animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry etc.

Today, we have been seeing that a number of students are coming out of these universities, getting degrees after degrees and holding bachelor's or master's degree in agricultural sciences. But it is a sorry state of affair that a number of such graduates, they either wander for jobs or they are employed not actually in the agricultural operations but they are sometimes found employed in the banks and in some other engineering industries. So, what I would suggest is that more attention will have to be devoted for imparting extension education as contemplated in the Bill itself. More and more men should be trained for the development of farms, land management, water management, pest control, development of agriculture, horticulture etc. and due importance should also be given for marketing.

So, rather than giving more attention for admitting a number of students and ultimately conferring them with the degrees, the university shall endeavour to pick up such able bodied people from the area, give them proper training and make them to take up agricultural development work. The resources available should be properly exploited and that way, this should be developed into a modern university.

With regard to admission to the university, various courses that would be conducted and the education that would be imparted by this university, as was being mentioned a little while ago, the Bill does not specify as to whether the admission to this university is specifically limited to this region or it is open to all. As I can see from the provisions of the Bill, in one breath, it says that it is open to all. A careful examination is required when the intention in setting up of this university is to give the benefit to the people living in this region and people who can devote more and more attention to the developmental activities in this part of the country. Definitely, a provision will have to be made in the Bill and in the Act giving certain percentage of reservation to the people from the region. Then only, probably, the benefit

that is envisaged in setting up of this university particularly for the region could be made available or could be availed by the people of the region.

The other provisions are routine and most of them are concerned about the management of the university, appointment, the way to impart education, etc. By experience we may look into all these at a later date and if necessary certain changes and modifications could be made. Now, as it is, when the Government of India has come forward to make an investment of the order of more than Rs. 65 crore, a major portion of which would be spent by the Government of India itself, care should be taken to see that the money is properly utilized and the basic infrastructures are obtained in the beginning stage itself. We find normally in such cases that most of the funds would be utilized for construction of buildings and construction of residential provisions for the teachers and other people working in such universities. Naturally now in the beginning we may have to get in people from other parts of the country to work in this university. But care should be taken to see that minimum requirement only is provided and the major portion of the funds that would be allocated should be spent for obtaining the infrastructure for giving more and more training, for research work and for developmental activities.

It has been said that the major portion of the amount is likely to be spent in the course of the 8th Five Year Plan itself. I would suggest to the Government that let the university be set up as early as possible without waiting for the whole period of the 8th Plan and let this basic work be taken up as early as possible.

With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Almost all the hon. Members who spoke before me have supported the Bill and also they have emphasized about the necessity of the establishment of an

agricultural university for the north-eastern States. So I need not elaborate it further.

This Bill proposes for the establishment of an agricultural university for the advancement of learning and for carrying of research work in agricultural and allied sciences. The establishment of this agricultural university has been a long felt need and also a long-standing demand of the people of that region. As you know and almost all the hon. Members of the House know, the people of that region feel that they are neglected in all respects. When the youth, mostly the students, who come back from their studies from far off places to their States find that they do not have enough opportunities when compared with their counterparts in other States, they are very much disappointed. So they take up arms because of their frustration and they turn out to be extremists. Some of them have gone underground and have revolted also. So, this is the unrest that is happening there. Politically, it will be beneficial to the nation, to the country, to set up this University. It will very much help in satisfying the youths who are frustrated and disappointed. In this context, I think, not only from the academic considerations but also from the consideration of setting the unrest in the region, it will be very helpful. So, I welcome this.

We, the people on that side of the region, do not want to be ungrateful. We are very much grateful to the Central Government, particularly to the hon. Minister who is looking after the agriculture portfolio. We consider that it is a gift, it is a generous gift to the people of that region because we think that the establishment of this University will further the advancement of the people of that area. It is correct to say this. Some other hon. Members also stated that more than 80 per cent of the population of the North-Eastern region - of these States - are agriculturists.

There are not big industries; but small scale industries are there. So, agriculture is the very important subject for making the people of that area establish well. So, we are very much grateful to the Central Government

and particularly to the hon. Minister-in-charge of agriculture.

It is correct to say that this region is really neglected. Whenever any problem is considered or discussed, the region is not mentioned. Even for example, when we discuss the damages by flood and damages by drought, the area is not mentioned, as if there has not been any drought and there has not been any flood. Really there has been flood in Manipur, there has been drought in the area and the people have suffered greatly on account of these. We have also approached the Central Government for relief; but much attention is not paid to the problems of these States. There are so many big States and big problems are there. If there is any flood in big States and if there is any drought in big States, the attention of the Central Government is drawn towards them and much attention is not paid to North-Eastern region. In the North-Eastern region, small States are there and people are not so aggressive, as they have a few representatives in this House. I represent Manipur here and mine is a lone voice; so, I cannot impress much in this House. Even when we discussed this in the morning, they have referred to Bihar, UP and some other big States. They have not mentioned about Manipur. As a matter of fact, there has been drought; as a matter of fact, there has been flood. Much damages have taken place, but who cared? People in that region, mostly the youth and grown-ups, feel very much neglected, disappointed and frustrated.

In this context, such gifts from the hon. Agriculture Minister will be taken very warmly. I will not make a lengthy speech because I have sensed that the House will support and pass this Bill. I will touch upon only a few points.

As regards the necessity, it has almost been mentioned. Even our hon. Minister has stated elaborately that there is a necessity here. At one time, the region, particularly Manipur, was regarded as the eastern granary of the country. It was stated by our late lamented Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, when he visited the area. When he found the

fields of paddy, he remarked, oh, that is the eastern granary of this country. Now it becomes a deficit State. We have to ask for foodgrains from the Centre and from any other places. So, it becomes a deficit area.

By establishing this university with headquarters at Imphal, capital of Manipur, I think, much will come to this north-eastern region.

I would like to join with our other hon. Members who have cautioned the Government for taking care while making appointments of the Vice-Chancellor and also others. I also agree to that. We want persons to be appointed as Vice-Chancellor or any responsible officer who will think that this university is their house. Just now, as my colleague has mentioned, the officers who have come from Delhi, are briefcase or suitcase officers. If they are appointed, they will try to offer excuses for not attending their office or they will take leave so many times. So, it is an experience. It is a much spoken remark against them. Therefore, while making appointments, I will request the hon. Minister to look into it.

Lastly, I come to the execution part of it. We would rather urge the Government to take immediate steps to set up a university at the earliest possible time so that the wishes of the people can be fulfilled.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Agriculture for bringing forward this Bill. I wish that all the hon. Members of this House will support this Bill because this is a popular Bill.

First of all, the hon. Minister has tried to remove the regional imbalance. In south-eastern States, for eight States, there was no university. Central agricultural university was not there. The Minister has considered and our hon. Prime Minister has also agreed to establish this university there in this region.

The Government is also going to spend Rs. 64.30 crore. That is why all the Members of this House should congratulate the Minister.

One thing is there. After careful consideration by the committee under national agricultural research project, they had disclosed that in these eight States, there is much potentiality. If it could be tapped, then it could be much more beneficial for this country. Sir, you know that though our population is exceeding more than 84 crores now, we are still better than the people of Russia and other big countries of the world because by agricultural research, by extending and expanding agricultural production, we are assured of our own food. That is why, our country is much more safer than some other countries of the world.

Regarding import of wheat, you have argued that wheat is available in our country. We are not to support the purchase of wheat from outside. This is the matter of debate on the Floor now. We are not far behind in agricultural production in comparison to other countries of the world.

You have selected the site as Imphal, Manipur. I have heard the speeches of the hon. Members. Though they were stressing on their own State, they were agreeable on one point that there should be one University Commission. The Committee has chosen this place because this might be the central place and for all the other eight States, there will be a campus of the Central Agricultural University. So, there will not be much difficulty for other States. In Clause 6, it is said:

"The jurisdiction and responsibility of the University with respect to teaching, research and programmes of extension education at the University level in the field of agriculture shall extend to the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura."

In my opinion, one thing is lacking. Reservation of seats in the eight States should be pointed out in the Bill. In future,

there will be a chaotic situation and every State will fight for their seats to be reserved. That is why, from the beginning, this House should give its recommendation that seats should be reserved for the eighth States. Capacity of seats in each faculty should also be mentioned. Clause 23 says:

"The University shall have such faculties as may be prescribed by the Statute."

This Bill has been prepared in the form of other Central Agricultural University Bills which were placed before this House for its sanction earlier. Our motto should be to see that new faculties are included in this Bill. Sir, agricultural universities and also KVIC centres which also come under Central Agricultural University are serving agricultural development in our country by way of science, research production and productivity. I have nothing to say against the Bill and I have only to support this Bill. We are striving hard so that our agricultural development keeps pace with the agricultural development of the world. And we are coming up and improving gradually.

One of the hon. Members has stated that there is no university in Mizoram, therefore this university should be situated in Mizoram. Sir, there is a University in Mizoram. There is one agricultural college also. The only thing that I would suggest is that there should also be a campus near that college so that there will not be any difficulty with regard to agricultural development, research work, etc.

As regards the tenure of the Vice-Chancellor and other officials who conduct the day to day business and who would be in charge of administration, etc. I have no objection whatsoever. There is only one thing. I would like to impress here that the money provided should be earmarked specifically and it should be clearly indicated as to within how many years, this work should be completed and it would come into action or start functioning. That should be stipulated here. Otherwise, if these things are delayed, there is no use of bringing this

Bill and pressing for its passage with these words, I once again thank the Chairman and conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Minister that he is going to fulfill the demands of the people of an Eastern State. Ours is an agricultural country and we always claim that 70-75 per cent of our total population is in agriculture. But we have not been able to make development in this sector to the extent we should have made. We have an example for it. China became free only after we got independence; and it made such a speedy development in agriculture that it has attained the top position in the world. We are at lower position in comparison to that country. Our land is very fertile; it cannot be matched with that of China; even then our production is very low. The reason behind it is that the agricultural experts have not been able to develop techniques to increase the production to the required extent or if developed, these benefits have not been made available in the rural areas are to be trained as to how they should use the techniques and increase production. Punjab is a state in our country where production is adequate; however the main hurdle in the development has been the non-availability of good quality of seeds. Since we have been unable to develop good quality of seeds in the country, we fail to fulfill the requirements of farmers in this respect throughout the country. The other mistake is committed when officers purchase sub-standard seeds and provide them at block levels. This decreases the production rate to less than 30 per cent. Besides, whatever the produce is, it is of substandard quality and also inadequate due to which farmers find themselves incapable to get even the cost price of there produce. The hon. Minister should look into all these things because he always emphasizes that he is after all, a farmer and thus it does not matter whether he is a minister or holding some other post.

Funds earmarked for this purpose in the Eighth Five Year Plan are inadequate; and it

would take years together to complete this project. Therefore, the Government should allocate adequate funds for the purpose so that the project is started and also completed in time.

The crops our farmers grow, suffer from many diseases, due to which our production decreases by 20 per cent. Therefore, the scientists from Agriculture Universities and colleges who are engaged in the research work should go to villages and make the rural people aware of such diseases so that more and more people may detect the diseases and cure them in time. Though it is very much in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that most of the pesticides being manufactured for the purpose are spurious which rather increase the pests instead of killing them but it is beyond his power to control the situation. Pesticide manufacturers have conspiratorial alliance with the concerned officials and dump such spurious pesticides in the market. How can agriculture develop and farmers prosper in such a circumstances. Until attention is paid to such matters agriculture cannot develop. It has been 40-45 years since we got independence. Had we paid attention to these aspects earlier we would have been at the top in regard to the agricultural production because maximum agriculture is done in our country. Hence all these shortcomings which come in the way of agricultural development should be removed and more and more agricultural scientists should be prepared. Agriculture college or university should be reopened in all the States - whether big or small - where experts in this field are there. This will encourage them to work in this field and provide more and more co-operation.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Central Agriculture University Bill 1992 has been introduced in the House, we welcome it. I am glad that this Bill has been presented by a person who is basically a farmer, and thus he has a considerable knowledge about the condition of the farmers and the prevailing

situation in agriculture. It would have been better if he himself had prepared the prospectus of the proposed Agriculture University.

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt that ours is an agricultural country and about 3 out of 4 persons depend on agriculture. Agriculture universities are already there in most of the states of the country but it is a matter of regret that no Agriculture University is there in the eastern border regions. Keeping in view the climate,

geographical conditions and the production of that region Agriculture University was necessary for that region. Since an Agriculture University has been opened now that shortcoming has also been removed. The hon. Minister should be congratulated for this. But on this occasions I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that special attention should be paid to provide technical know-how and practical training there. As the other hon. Members have also suggested and I also agree that it should be comprehensive and special attention should be paid on horticulture, Animal husbandry, forest-life etc.

16.02 hrs.

[*SHRI TARA SINGH in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, referring to the targets fixed for the university. Bill says that 500 graduates would be produced in this university by the year 2000. But, in my opinion, this number would be inadequate by the year 2000 or afterwards and that the target should be further increased. Therefore the range of this University should be widened.

You have said that an estimated expenditure of Rs. 64 crores and 30 lakh is involved in establishment this University. I would like to remind you that a university like this was also envisaged to be set up in U.P. in the name of Ambedkar. The then Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had remarked that it would stand among the best universities

not only of India but of the world also. All sort of subjects would be taught in that university. A sum of Rs. 25 crores was fixed for it. In the beginning, all sort of good things were said about it but later on the fund meant for it was reduced to Rs. 9 crores 50 lakhs and thereafter it was reduced to Rs. 5 crores and further it was reduced to Rs. 2.5 crores. Now the very existence of this university is kept in abeyance. The U.P. Government has been asking the Central Government to take it over. A period of 5-6 years has been passed. No progress has been made in this regard, because no new college has so far been opened and even the classes were not started. You should be much cautious about it otherwise this idea of setting up the university may meet the same fate. It should also be ensured that the estimated amount Rs. 64.30 crores may not be reduced and the existence of it may not be in doldrums.

DR. RAMESH TOMAR (Hapur): The U.P. Government has provided Rs. 300 crores for Ambedkar University....

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: When....

You say that a sum of Rs. 300 crores is given. We do not know about it, but we have just heard about it that Kalyan Singh Government has written a letter whose certified copy is with us. Regarding that University he has written to the central Government that the U.P. Government is unable to run the University. So the Central Government should take over the same. It is one month old affair. Inspite of it if you claim that the Central Government has provided a sum of Rs. 300 crores to the U.P. Government and if there is some sense of truth in your statement we are thankful for the Central Government that it has provided financial assistance to the Kalyan Singh Government, which calls itself the champion for the cause of the scheduled castes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to prolong this issue, I just want to request the hon. Minister to take some concentrate steps so that this scheme does not go into smoke like Ambedkar University scheme.

Sir, lastly I would like to request that you have fixed the tenure of Vice-Chancellor for 5 years under section 4 page 14 of the bill. Just now, some of my colleagues have also stated that you have mentioned about the tenure as 5 years or upto 65 years, whichever is less, in this bill. There are so many universities in the country and moreover we also have been students of these universities by there is no such University in India whose Vice-Chancellor is appointed for 5 years at a stretch. Generally, this tenure is for three years. I would like to request you to kindly consider this point otherwise it may cause a lot of problems.

Sir, the provision clearly states that either it is five year period or to the age of 65 years, whichever is less. Secondly, you have created a post of Director of Education under section 5, page 17. I am unable to understand the justification of creating this post in this university, when there are separate departments for Horticulture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science. There will be a head of department in every department and that is more than sufficient. Sir, there are also some other points mentioned in the bill, which are praiseworthy. The Bill consists also a provision regarding maintaining discipline among the students. This is very relevant in the present circumstances. If we can maintain it, it will be a big achievement but you have not made it clear as to how you are going to achieve it, and what steps in particular would be taken. It may be that steps in particular would be taken. It may be that you may set a separate university for it but you must give special attention to it. You have also mentioned about students' organisations, I would like to know, whether there will be an election for this students' organisation and will you make arrangements for this election. A point has been made about students' councils. You have stated that a student can raise any of the issues related to the University before the council. But one does not understand whether this right would be exercised through the students' association or the students' union. Why would be its form and which subjects would be covered by it. This may also lead to some agitation in the university.

One last point, and I would like to conclude.

You have not mentioned anything about scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this Central Agricultural university Bill. In this bill you have provided for the posts f Vice-Chancellor, Director (research), Head of the faculty, Register, Head of Departments as in the case of other universities. Here, I would like to suggest through you that generally, in border areas the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is more and therefore due representation should be given according to their percentage of population. An amendment should be made to this effect.

With these words, I express my gratitude you for presenting such a nice bill for the development of border areas. On the very first day of this session you have presented this Bill for the development of agriculture in border areas. I, therefore, welcome it and once again congratulate you.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): At the outset, I congratulate Shri Balram Jakhar for introducing this Bill, which will be very helpful to the North East Region.

I will not take much time to discuss this Bill. But I would like to point out certain other fields in agriculture which need special consideration. One is the Fisheries.

In Fisheries, there is fish farming, fishing, fish processing and exports. In India, we have got a number of institutions like Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Technology (CIFNET), Central Marine Fisheries research Institute (CMFRI) and Integrated Fisheries Project (IFP). These institutions are functioning separately.

My suggestion to the hon. Minister is whether it is possible to bring all those institutions under a single umbrella and a Central Fisheries University or Institution is

formed so that all these institutions can function under a single body.

There is one more suggestion, in Kerala when the admissions are given to the fisheries schools, the children of the fishermen are given a priority. Similarly, whether it is possible to give some reservation or priority to the children of the farmers when admissions are given to the Agricultural Universities.

Sir, a large number of agricultural universities, like Pantnagar Agriculture University are institutions of par-excellence. But we fail to recognise the professors and teachers who have done enormous work in these universities. These universities have produced very eminent professors, very eminent teachers and their research work is well recognized throughout the world.

So, my request is that the Government of India should take some measures so that these eminent professors are recognised at a proper time.

Coming to this particular Bill, there is nomination of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the universities. When such nominations are made, there should be no political consideration. Many of our universities could not function because the Vice-Chancellors are selected on the basis of political consideration. So,, at least for these agricultural universities, when the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors are selected, it should be on the basis of merit and merit alone.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Minister, who has won the election from my neighbouring constituency, for accepting a along standing demand of opening a Central Agriculture university in North-Eastern region and for bringing a Bill in this regard. He has said that 500 students will be able to get education from this university. At this point, I would like

to say that I welcome the Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister. But some things have not been included in it. If those things are included in this Bill, it will be very good for this area. Now it will become possible to conduct agriculture research work in the States and new knowledge in the field of agriculture education and research will be imparted and benefits of research work will be extended to the farmers of that area.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the area will also be provided extensive facilities of training and research in agriculture which did not exist earlier I would like to ask about the location of its headquarters. In this regard no information has been given in the Bill. The hon. Minister has also not said anything in this Bill about the number of laboratories and faculties to be opened in this university. Based on my experience, I would like to say that equipments worth lakhs of rupees are imported from abroad for the laboratories but they remained unutilized because of shortage of power. There is also not any reference to the effect in the Bill that it will not be repeated in this university. I would like to submit on more thing that if the Government appoints Vice-Chancellor of the university from outside the area then its consequences will be the same as have been in other universities. Therefore, it should also be ensured that the person of this area will only be appointed Vice-Chancellor of the university. So far as the term of the Vice-Chancellor is concerned it depends on the Government whether it should be 5 years or 3 years. But the person who performs his duties properly should not be removed. The Government may give him as long a terms as it wishes. We have no objection in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now it should also be considered as to what will be its source of income. Unusually there are two types of expenditure, the first is non-planning expenditure which includes salary, allowances of university employees and maintenance of laboratories and other services of university. The second is the amo
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so that this university may get assistance from Indian Council of Agriculture Research and International Agriculture Development Agency for its development works. In this field Pusa Institute which is 50 years old and International Crop Research Institute are working in our country under which there are 15-20 agriculture universities. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that agriculture scientists may get training in India, there should extensive facilities of research work and there should be co-ordination with foreign agriculture research institutes and international research institutes. I hope because our past experience shows that the agriculture universities working in India have done such research works during the past in the field of rice, cotton, potato and wheat crops that it created a sort of confidence in India.

I would like to say that the success of Green Revolution in India is the result of the policies of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and his colleagues as a result our agriculture production has reached more than 200 lakh tonnes. I would like to say that the benefits of the new agriculture policy which the Government is preparing do not reach the farmers because adequate publicity has not been given to technical research. There are a few means of publicity as a result adequate publicity is not given and they can't also meet each individual.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation has pointed out two things. Agriculture universities fail due to financial difficulties in running them. Therefore, I hope that the Government will remove their financial difficulties. These universities cannot get required number of scientists and employees. These are the two shortcomings. These two shortcomings should be removed and experienced scientists and employees should be appointed there. I think this university which the Government has opened for the North-eastern region will work properly. The Government has paid attention to this demand after so many years. I welcome it

also give attention to what I have said and will also make reference to the constructive suggestion given by me in this regard.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting this Bill, I like to say that Agricultural University concept has been brought from USA. And when compared to USA conditions, our country's conditions are completely different. The USA experts had visited our country a number of times and they had given some different opinion that it is not suited to our agricultural environment. I would like to mention here that just after independence Jawaharlal Nehru had said that everything else can wait but not agriculture. Even Mahatma Gandhi also has said in some of his speech that both intellect and land should be very much in cooperation; otherwise country cannot develop. With this view, the Agricultural University process is very much helpful.

The process of socio-economic evolution took different forms starting with steps for the transfer of assets like land, livestock to those who had no asset base.

The programme of land reforms instituted at the beginning of the planning era involved the abolition of the Zamindari and intermediary tenures. Latter tenancy reforms protection of sharecroppers, land ceiling and land consolidation measure were introduced. Even after 45 years of independence still there is no proper land reform in the country.

An Agricultural University is going to be set up Imphal. It is a very good step. But it will not be fruitful if we do not go through the change in the course curricular. The students who are coming from the University should know the different local languages, different regional systems land reforms and social system of our country. The course curriculum which is at present being taught is not suitable for the present day agriculture environment. So, I request the Minister to look into this

matter.

Another thing is about nomenclature of the University.

That has been mentioned here. The Bill says:

"Agriculture" means the basic and applied sciences of the soil and water management, crop production including production of all garden crops, control of plants, pests and diseases, horticulture including floriculture, animal husbandry including veterinary and dairy science, fisheries, forestry including farm forestry...."

There should be two different types of Universities. One University should be completely on agriculture. I have mentioned that name. And another university should be like animal science or veterinary science including dairy science, fisheries and other agricultural products like animal husbandry. The University should develop some feelings to the student through their course. Curricular that they have to work in the village.

Moreover, nothing is mentioned about the sports and extra-curricular activities which is very much essential to the students. Thousands and thousand of our students are remaining unemployed. After completion of their course, they should get some job and the course should be job oriented.

There is one and the only Agricultural University in our State and that is the Vidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, there are a lot of problems. The University is suffering for want of funds and sometimes the funds have been diverted to other purposes. This has happened to other universities also. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter, so that the Agricultural Universities are able to develop.

Lastly, I would like to say something about the Dunkel proposal. It is very much coming to the agricultural field. Pesticides, fertilisers and other agricultural input cannot

be sufficiently used for agricultural development. The Dunkel proposal is going harm to the total agricultural economy of our country. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the people of North-East and thank the hon. Minister of Agriculture for bringing forward this Bill. I thank him for accomplishing this task which was initiated by the Government of Shri V.P. Singh. The idea that university be set up in North-East was first mooted by V.P. Singh Government and a beginning was made in that direction. The credit now goes to the hon. Minister for giving it a practical shape. I am thanking him for that. It is significant development for the people of North-East. It will fulfil the aspirations of the people there. I would once again like to congratulate the people of the area.

I would like to give one or two suggestions. The head-quarters of the central Agricultural University would be at Imphal in Manipur. I would like to point out that there are five other States, besides Assam in the North-East. Since the headquarters would be at Imphal and every State in the North-East has special significance, there is need to be more careful in running the University. The Government should establish research centres in the remaining five States under the Central Agricultural University. Keeping in view the requirement of these States. My suggestion is that such research work should be undertaken so as to cater to the needs of the people there.

Secondly, when the Central Agricultural University would be set up large scale appointments would be made. The temptation of the people sitting in Delhi would be to get their own people appointed. I would like to bring this fact to the notice of Shri Jakhar who is present here. Many persons working in the Ministry of Agriculture might think that this is a rare opportunity as schemes are being

formulated these days to abolish posts and through other means to cut down Government expenditures and as a result many persons occupying key positions are getting unemployed. Under such circumstances if a university is being set up there would be abundant employment opportunities also. The lure of getting their own men appointed has always been there. It has affected the working of the Public Sector. It is a different subject. I would not like to digress. There is an apprehension that if the university is set up in North-east, the people belonging to other parts of the country would be given appointment in the name of experts and scientists. It has been observed that generally the appointing officer recruits the people belonging to this State or area even to the class III and class IV posts. I would like to caution them that they must avoid this temptation, and provide employment opportunity to the people of North-East. If there are irregularities in the appointments, the people may launch agitation and revolt even though this university is being set up to fulfill their aspirations.

Regarding admission I would like to submit that the students belonging to North-East were earlier sent through I.C.A.R., quota and other means to different places to get agricultural education because there was no Agricultural University there. It is but natural that the central Government would like to provide the admission facility to students of the entire country in the name of national integration. Since the University is being set up in a special area and under special circumstances, 90 per cent reservation for admission should be made for the people belonging to that area. If we provide admission facility on All India basis, the students of that area would not be able to get admission there. Many people who are posted there also get their wards admitted. It can lead to resentment?

Through you, I would like to place two things before the Government. Action must be initiated keeping in view the apprehension regarding nomination, admission and appointments.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras should be set up on a large scale with the help of voluntary organisations and under the auspices of this university in the North-East so that farmers could be trained in advanced methods of farming and allied sectors. The Government must take note of it. While setting up the university attention should be paid particularly to three fields i.e., forestry, dairy farming and horticulture so that research work could be carried out as per their requirement and the area could progress. These are some of the suggestions in the field of agriculture.

Objections can be on many provisions of the Bill. I feel that not much pains have been in drafting this Bill. It has been based on the model Bill on Central Universities and not much attention has been paid to it.

There is need for amendments in many areas of the Bill. Shri George Fernandes will highlight these amendments. I don't want to go into that. There is need for improvements in many provision so that the Bill becomes dynamic and effective. Basically all of us overcome the decision of opening the agricultural University.

It seems that dreams of the people will be realised. The work which we had initiated has got a practical shape. Therefore, we again thank the hon. Minister, welcome the Bill and broadly support it.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do join hands with all friends who have congratulated the hon. Minister Shri Balram Jhakar for bringing this Bill. It is a long-awaited Bill. In fact we remember with fond memories of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi when we discuss this Bill because it was mooted out right from those days that there is a need for a central agricultural university which is to be developed in the North Eastern region.

Congratulating the Congress Government for the bold decision that it has

taken to establish this university, I must say that the Bill will fulfill the aspirations of the people involved in agriculture, people involved in research in agriculture and people involved in the teaching of agriculture in the North Eastern region.

In the North Eastern region, we have sent students all over India and when they come back we find that the learning that they received in those universities especially the practical learning is not applicable in the hill areas especially of the North Eastern region. Therefore, this university at Imphal will fulfill our aspirations. This is being set up at Imphal, though I would have urged the hon. Minister to bring it to Shillong because in Shillong we have a very big complex of I.C.A.R. which has been there for the last 15 to 20 years now. It is doing very good work in research of different crops grown in the North Eastern region to know how to make them more fruitful. Though Imphal has been taken as the main campus, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to please remember that one of the campuses of this university should be located at Shillong. They have a very big building, their own farms and everything in that complex. It is a very big complex which is located near Shillong airport. This will help to identify the different disease of plants that have come up in the North Eastern region, especially in Meghalaya.

Some time ago I raised in this august House the issue of the disease that has occurred in Acaranut- betel nut plants in the North Eastern region of Meghalaya which has killed nearly there lakh trees of Acaranut. There is a need to go into the problem and to identify the disease and to find out measures how to overcome this disease.

Three years ago there was a disease that had attacked the oranges trees. Until today no today no remedy has been found out for this. These are very important plants that we have. In Meghalaya and in the larger parts of the North-eastern region I feel that if a more detailed research is gone into, I am very sure that we will be able to help the agriculturists. Also I am, very happy to see in the Bill that a special provision is made from

giving training in advanced learning to social workers and other people. There are people, many B.Sc. (Agriculture) graduates who really need special training of and on in the North-eastern region and I would request the hon. Minister to go into its aspect of the need to further giving teaching and training to the Graduates in Agriculture.

Sir, I heartily congratulate the Congress Government for bringing out the Bill and also congratulate Shri Balram Jahkar, our hon. Minister, who always thinks for the advancement and development of the North-eastern region.

I support this Bill wholeheartedly.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that has been brought about. I congratulate the hon. Minister for Agriculture and not only I congratulate him on this occasion, I also thank him for the steps that he has taken in bringing this Bill and creating a Central Agricultural University in the North-eastern region.

Sir, with the establishment of this Agricultural University, a long cherished desire of the people of the North-eastern region will be fulfilled in providing opportunities for the advancement of learning, prosecution of research and also in providing extension services in Agriculture and allied sciences in the region which have been hitherto lacking in that region. Sir, this will certainly eliminate the regional imbalances in providing opportunities for agricultural extension research and education. This step goes a very long way not only in creating technical manpower but also in generating the required technical know-how which ultimately leads to stepping up agricultural productivity and production.

Sir, in this connection I am not going to make a big speech, but I will just make suggestions in three or four areas where most of the Agricultural Universities have been suffering in the country, with certain amount of discrepancies between one University and the other University. The

Universities are lacking uniformity either in a curriculum or in a syllabus or in admissions or providing finances and also in the tenure of some of the officers at the hierarchy. In most of these universities when the officers have been appointed at the level of the Vice-Chancellors, Deans and other persons, in most of the universities the tenure is only three years, in some of the universities it is five years. Sir, I take this opportunity to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister that let it be a uniform tenure of five years for all universities, whether it is the Central Agricultural University or the Agricultural University which is being managed by the State Government. So, let the tenure be five years. In APAU, for example, the tenure of the Vice-Chancellor is three years whereas the tenure of the Deans and Directors is five years. So, I suggest that it should be five years in all the universities in making appointments, to the post of Vice-Chancellors, Registrars, Deans and Directors and they should all be technocrats.. In some of the universities some bureaucrats are being posted as registers which is not conducive for agricultural education, research and extension.

Then, in admissions also, in some universities 25 per cent reservation is reserved for the children of the agriculturists and in some universities it is not available. So, that should be taken care of and there should be reservation for the children of the agriculturists and agricultural families, so that it goes a long way in the rural upliftment and the rural development.

Again in the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, at the end of the training programme, Rural Agricultural Work Experience Programme-just like Internship in the medical science-has been introduced and it is functioning very successfully. Let this be uniform to all the universities. Let there be a practical training programme for the agricultural students which is called as 'Rural Agricultural Work Experience Programme' which is functioning very well on very sound lines in the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.

Secondly, an agricultural scientist should also be an extension worker. In most of the universities, the coordination between the research scientists and the extension workers is lacking. This is a two-way process. Both the scientists should be educated by the extension workers by bringing the problems from the field to the laboratory or to the notice of the scientists and similarly the extension workers should be educated by carrying the results of the research projects from laboratory to the field from. Here, in most of the cases, this feedback is not there to the extent that it is required. The field problems are not actually being transmitted to the scientists.

Sir, I would make only one suggestion out of my experience of having worked in the agricultural university for about there decades. A scientist should always be entrusted with the job of having his own demonstration farm at the field level. He should also be an extension worker. So, a scientist should not merely been confined to the four wall of the laboratory, but he should also be exposed to the field work. So, I suggest that it should be a uniform policy that every scientist should have his own demonstration plot or demonstration farm in his own field of excellence or specialisation, so that he will have the feedback. It is not only a transmission from the laboratory to land, but it should also be from the land to the laboratory.

Then, there is a murmur in most of the agricultural universities that the scientists are not being treated to the extent that they deserve it. In promotions also, uniform policy is not being adopted. In several universities, the State Government is not coming up in time to provide the funds. Particularly, in merit promotion scheme and career development Scheme there is a allot of discrepancy from one university to the other university and this is causing a lot of inconvenience. In States like Andhra Pradesh, there is no coordination between the Government and the agricultural universities in finalising and financing the

promotion policy. So, I suggest that it should be a uniform promotion policy for all the agricultural universities.

With these few observations.., I thank once again the Agriculture Minister for having brought about this central Agricultural Research University Bill for the establishment of an Agricultural University in the North Eastern Region.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily thank to all those hon. Members who participated in this debate and discussions. I do not have words to express thankfulness to them and the manner in which they have appreciated the Bill. This Bill was about such an issue that there just could not be difference of opinions and in that very spirit it has been supported by one and all.

What was required was to establish it in the North-Eastern region, as soon as possible. It was a long pending issue. It was under the consideration for a long time, but it was not being implemented. I would like to thank the hon., Prime Minister and the Planning Commission for the solid steps taken by them to full support, I put my heart and soul to bring forward the present Bill. I thought that the facilities which is a rightful claim of theirs. The latent talents of that region have to be brought up. So that they also may have a sense of participation what has been done today was much required. I am extremely happy. From the core of my heart I thank all the hon. Members for their support to the Bill. Some hon. Members have given some more suggestions. Suggestions are always welcome because they help to improve the process. They help to remove the shortcomings. I would like to assure the hon. Members that we have worked meticulously on this Bill to avoid any shortcomings. The ex-Speaker has left, he was telling that in Shillong also there should be one such university. Some persons will say that there is no such university in many other places whereas some other places have the privilege of having such universities.

It is not like that. There is a proposal to set up such universities in the four states viz Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. Tripura, however, withdraw and I was thinking that the Nagaland should have a university there itself. In Meghalaya

[*English*]

a good number of central institutions finally gave the consent in favour of this. Naturally, this was consensus.

[*Translation*]

They decided everything in good brotherhood and there is no dispute on this issue. Opening of such institutions in due everywhere. We have marked that-

[*English*]

Each college has proposed one thing. This Council has already established regional research stations on location specific basis.

[*Translation*]

Cultivation of different things have to be undertaken in different ways in different States. For example, at a particular place we can go for fisheries, at other place we can prefer development of medicinal plants and at other places we can open dairy and undertake that cultivation of rice. There is a plain land in Manipur which is suitable for the cultivation of rice and also there are resources for irrigation. In this way, cultivation of different things have been prescribed for different places depending upon condition of those places. Care will be taken in this regard that nobody should have any objection. It has been argued that students from outside the State should not be admitted in this institution. It is not so. This country is one and it has its dignity; The North Eastern Region will have its major share of seats there will be a board which will decide as to what should be the criteria of selecting the candidates. Care will be taken that no irregularity is committed causing damage to the North Eastern Region. My colleague was telling that he is afraid of nepotism when there is appointment of

candidates. Every candidate should be treated equal. This is not his criterion. Only worthy and able persons would be placed there. The Government proposes to place strong-willed persons there. When new seeds are sown is required and when it is the period of fruition everyone of that region would be benefited. It is, however, not an easy task. The hon. Members said that here was a paucity of funds, but it is not like that, the work will not be left incomplete. It will be completed. It has to be done any how. There is a phrase in English.

[*English*]

A thing built for ever is the thing which is really built.

[*Translation*]

There will be no hindrance in it. I would like to assure that it would be made and it would be run. The Government is bound to remove the backwardness of the particular regions. So that they may come at par with the other States. Now the Country is in such a State that if regional imbalances are not removed it would lead to the condition as we experienced in the morning. Only three States of the country cannot feed the whole country. Population is constantly increasing every year there is an increase of two crore persons. Is it proper that for foodgrains we should only depend on Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh. Things cannot go like this for a long time. Every State should be self-reliant. Regional imbalances have to be done away with. They have to be lifted up. Our colleague was right, he has the experience of working in an agriculture university. I agree with him that things should be done practically.

[*English*]

Extension Service is the best.

[*Translation*]

Unless we set up a demonstration plot meant in every village, we cannot convince them that each and every man can do it and

has to do it. This is simply because every one can do labour. Therefore, they have to be taught and encouraged. I would like to spread the network of extension. Services through out the country. It does include agriculture science.

Today my colleague was telling that I should also take up the issue of agricultural Science centre. In this regard I would like to say that I am myself very much concerned about it. I also held talks with the hon. Prime Minister. I told that unless the people are awakened there cannot be any development of rural areas. As the purpose of going to schools is to get knowledge. Similarly, there is a need of opening such a Centre in the field of agriculture to impart knowledge in this regard being conducted by the experts. Different training courses, say of one week, one month 6 months may be arranged for different categories of persons-whether they are youngster or grownups. In this way the purpose of the Government may be served. My colleague told that there should be a guarantee of employment to those who receive education there. I would say rather it is simply a matter of great regret. I really fail to understand what is all this. I am incidentally remained of an anecdote of Maithisarn Gupta. A mother told that no restriction should be imposed upon her son for he did not bother for employment. At this Maithisaran Jee reacted in his own way and said "O Education dam on you, you are not meant for education". Do we impart education for employment? Are the experts prepared in agricultural science centers only to sit well dressed in the offices. The Government needs a support from you all. I propose that a written assurance should be obtained from those receiving education in such educational Centres fifty percent of them would be working in fields. The Government aims at preparing such experts who can be self-reliant and that they might not be lagging behind anybody else. When the world has done this, can't we do? We can certainly do it. There has been a revolution in the field of agriculture in the world. Why should we lag behind. Three states in our country have moved ahead only

because they were guided in a proper direction, though other States also have the capability to do the same. Therefore, we and our leaders have to show a proper path to the people and tell them that they could also do something worthwhile. We have to give practical guidance to them in a fields. For instance of Shri Chavan takes the initiative, I should also have a spirit of competition and try to do the same -the Members should develop this type of spirit among them. It would be a healthy trend; it would encourage development and to destruction. I would like the agriculture scientists trained; in Krishi Kendras to work in the fields and set an example to the people that a vast quantity of foodgrains could be produced just in an area of two, five or ten acres of land. Similarly, it would be of great utility if they set up agriculture based industries. I want to prepare specialists; I want to find out a new alternative; I want to diversify it.

[English]

The whole approach is wrong.

[Translation]

17.00 hrs .

I would like to change this approach. Nitish ji has left, he said that he had dreamt of it, while his dream remained unfulfilled, I have fulfilled it. We have been trying to mend the ways of those who were engaged in futile exercises. We are engaged in reforming the system which had totally collapsed. We always try our best that the farmers do get at least the cost price of their produce. We do talk of creation and take everyone with us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members had doubt that the Government would not be able to succeed in implementing the Fifth Five Year Plan. But my submission is that the Government would take every possible step to implement it at war level and would take measures which help fulfill our motive at the earliest. I would like to give an example it. The foundation stone will be laid in January. It is not a matter of only Rs. 64 crore 30 lakh. This is the amount allocated for the purpose

so far, more funds will be allocated for the purpose in future. This would encourage others to move ahead. I will look into the shortcomings. I am also thankful to you for giving me precious suggestions, I would think over them. So far as your proposal for keeping its term to 5 years or 3 years is concerned, my submission is that its term is already 5 years in most of the States with an exception of Maharashtra and Uttarpradesh where its term is 3 years. Everything would be meaningful only if capable persons are given the charge, the Government would take every precaution that right decisions are taken. I have noted down the suggestions given by you and if there are any shortcomings, they would be removed. I would request you that when this Bill is passed in the House you may congratulate the people of North Eastern regions that ultimately they got a university and that now they should move ahead together with other regions. It is not a matter related either to smaller or bigger States, it is a radical step. Thank you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University, for the North-Eastern regions for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences in that region, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 43 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 43 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill be passed."

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman., Sir, it would have been better if you had given me an opportunity earlier. However, still I am thankful to you that you did give me an opportunity to speak.

I have an objection to a clause in the Bill which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister with a hope that it would be rectified after the Bill is passed.

[*English*]

Clause 31 (1)

"Every employee of the University shall be appointed under a written contract, which shall be lodged with the University and a copy of which shall be

furnished to the employee concerned.

31(2) "Any dispute arising out of the contract between the University and any employee shall, at the request of the employee, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Board, one member nominated by the employee concerned and an umpire appointed by the Visitor."

31(3): "The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir I have an objection that the Bill creates an impression that the persons employed in the University would be treated not more than slaves; they will be deprived of all the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution of India. It may be that the hon. Minister might say that the employees in other teaching institutions, no more, enjoy the same rights as provided to them in the Constitution after the verdict given by Supreme Court. But having no right is different thing. The employees of Delhi University Grants Commission despite having no such right and the members raise them in the House. But here the clause added recently to it warns the employees that they would be appointed under a written contract. The country where the number of educated unemployed people runs in crores where the number of educated unemployed people,

runs in crores and where crores of unemployed people, whether seeking job of a higher post or of Mali, would be ever ready either to mark the thumb-impression or to append signature on the contract and again I reiterate that they would surrender all their rights, guaranteed to them under the Constitution, to the Government. The Clause 31(2) in the Bill is like "adding insult to injury". The Government holds complete authority to suspend them whenever it finds them not behaving properly or receives a complaint against any employee. What will be arbitration if the suspended employee wants to get its case reconsidered by the board of arbitrators? The arbitrators will comprise of the Members — one from the Board, which is a body to suspend him, other from Visitor, i.e., the President of India who will again be a member from the same Board, and the third will be the person whom the suspended employee to represent him and his voice would carry no value as the Board has already decided to suspend him under the contract and got it already endorsed by the President. Then what is the meaning of the appeal, why this cruel joke with the poor employee? If the Government wants to treat him slave, then the clause 31(2) is just like "adding insult to injury". Therefore, the Government should delete the clause. Mr. Chairman, Sir, since it is mentioned in sub-clause (3) that the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no appeal shall be made, I strongly oppose this clause 31.

The Central Government employees and others are likely to come to Delhi tomorrow to stage demonstration for their rights. And here in the House a Bill is being passed for the establishment of a university in the eastern region whose employees shall have no right. This is an injustice to the employees, as they would have no right even to seek justice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly oppose the Bill on this point. If the hon. Minister gives an assurance in this regard, I would happily support this Bill, because it is meant for removing the backwardness of the Eastern region through concrete development plans. Please forgive me for asking you to remove

the clause, which contains the word "stigma " from this very good proposal. I request the hon. Minister to comment on it.

I heard Shri George There is a provision of appeal and arbitration in the Bill which need to be looked into. It would be duly considered. Let me find out the practice obtaining in other universities. I will discuss it later on as to how can it be done. At the moment, I am not in a position to give full assurance in this regard because it is not good to say anything in correct. I will thoroughly look into it and discuss it with you.

SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): You should accept it as it is in the public interest.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I said that I would like into it.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.11 hrs.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Government proposes to amend Section 4(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted by Resolution No. 34/1980, of the U.N. General Assembly on the 22nd January, 1980. India was the Chairman of the Working Group which had drafted the Convention.

The Preamble of the Convention notes that the State Parties to the International Convention of Human Rights have the obligation to ensure equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. The term discrimination against women " has been defined to mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has effect on purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on the basis of equality of men and women of human rights and fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social cultural, civil or any other field. The ratification of this Convention by the Government of India had, however, been held up due to a conflict between Article 9(2) of the Convention and Section 4 (1) of the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955. Article 9 (2) of the Convention reads:

" State parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children."

This is in conflict with existing Section 4(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, which provides that 'a person born outside India on or after the 26th January, 1950, shall be a citizen of India by decent, if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth'. Ratification of the Convention would require an amendment of the Citizenship Act so as to grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of children.

There will be no expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Accordingly, it is proposed to enact the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992. The proposed legislation which is by way of amendment to the citizenship Act, 1955, seeks that in future a child born abroad may become an Indian citizen of either of his parents is an Indian citizen at the time of his birth and also to make necessary consequential amendments in the Act.

With these few words, I commend the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992, for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration:.

Now, Shri Prem Kumar Dhumal to speak.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objective of this Citizenship (Amendment) Bill is very limited. It aims at ending the injustices being done to women on the ground of sex. The resolution passed by the U.N.O stipulates that while granting citizenship to children of a country, no discrimination should be made on the basis of sex. We support this Bill in view of this limited scope. Earlier, there was a provision only for a male person in it but the latest amendment says that a child born outside India after 26th January, 1950 or after the implementation of this Bill and if either of his parents is an Indian national, he can be granted Indian citizenship. We support this Bill upto this point. But Sir, the way the population of India is increasing day by day and every year newborns equivalent to Australia's population are added. crores of Bangladeshi migrants coming to India and the way Government is dilly-dallying in deporting the Bangladeshis is a matter of grave concern. I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention whether the Bangladeshi infiltrates who were arrested have been deported to Bangladesh or they are still here under well protection so that their votes could be utilized in the next elections. The hon. Minister is requested to throw some light on it also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to warn the hon., Minister in the House that this Bill encourages infiltration, then it is not good but if this amendment Bill intends to remove the earlier discriminations, then I welcome it. But the Government should clearly give an assurance that under the pretext of this amendment one should not encourage foreign infiltration and misuse it to give citizenship to foreign nationals.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you make arrangements for deporting foreign infiltrators and granting citizenship to deserving cases, I would welcome this Bill. It states:

[English]

Article 9(2) of the United Nations Convention requires that the State Parities shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

[Translation]

This amendment provides that a child born outside India having either of its parents as Indian national and is registered in India within one year's time, then he should be granted Indian citizenship. If this is the intention of the Bill, I support it, but if it is misused for granting citizenship to foreign nationals, it would oppose.

Sir, there was some discrimination in the main Bill, and it is being removed by the amendment. It is a welcome step but if the hon. Home Minister proposes to grant Indian citizenship to the Bangladeshi infiltrates on this pretext, then I strongly oppose it. Sometime back some 125-126 Bangladeshi nationals were arrested and deported. What happened to them I do not know whether they were actually deported.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Finally, I hope that, through this Bill, narrow political interests should not come in between granting citizenship eligible persons and foreign nationals, who are infiltrating into many parts of the country would be deported. If this amendment is meant for removing sex discrimination, I welcome it.

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this Citizenship (Amendment) Bill there are only two points with which we are mainly concerned. Since this matter has come up in the United Nations

and all the countries have accepted to give equal responsibilities and recognition to women and men, instead of only for men whose children are given citizenship, now that recognition has been given for the women also. It is a good idea; it is an extremely nice thing.

The question of giving only one year within which they have to report is a short duration. That can be extended for a longer time, so that people will have the right to report even later. As regards the option for the children, after they attain majority, they can decide which way to go. But of late our NRIs have a suggestion that for the development to utilise their service for this country whether we can consider giving them a dual citizenship. This happens in other countries also. This happens in other countries also. We can consider this as a dual citizenship and it will be helpful for us in this country. They have their experience, proper technology, knowledge and resources. This has become a common practice in so many other countries — advanced countries, developed countries. We can make use of some of the things because we will also gain the benefit of their advantage, who would like to help this country. This dual citizenship has got a lot of benefits like free taxation. So many other problems can also be solved. We can take this into consideration and this will be helpful for us.

With these few points, I thank the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill in this House.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill that is brought before this House by the hon. Home Minister, wholeheartedly. It is a very simple Bill and I do not think that there can be two opinions as far as this Bill is concerned.

In the existing law, it has been laid down that only those children will get the citizenship of India, whose father is a citizen of India. Now, we are providing that, if either of the parents is a citizen of India, then a child born outside India would get citizenship of this country. The Home Minister has already

explained the reasons for bringing this Bill before this House; and the Government is strongly relying upon the fact that India is a signatory of the 'Convention on Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations; and Article 9 has been cited for this.

My submission is that this principle of not recognising discrimination has already been accepted by us, from the time we framed our Constitution. Part II of the Constitution of India which deals with citizenship always uses the words either of the parents. If I may refer to Article 5 of the Constitution which is titled as 'Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution', it says:

"At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and —

(a) who was born in the territory of India; or

(b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India or;

In fact this principle that there should be no discrimination as far as men and women are concerned has already been accepted, when we framed our Constitution. Not only that, we have also laid down the general principle under Article 15 which says that nobody should be discriminated on the ground of sex. Article 15 is clear; and we have been following this for the legislations in this country.

Therefore, we need not merely rely upon our signature in the Convention of the United Nations. This country has accepted from the beginning, that there should be no discrimination between men and women as far as the legislations of this country are concerned.

Therefore, my submission is that, in fact, it is inherent in the principles which we have accepted from the time we attained our freedom that there should be no discrimination as far as women are concerned. I do not

know why from the beginning - when we framed this Citizenship Act in 1955 - we did not accept this principle from that time itself. We would not have waited or relied upon the United Nations convention. That was not the answer.

The time or the delay for introducing this legislation has been explained also by the Home Minister on the ground that there were discrepancies or anomalies in the different articles of the United Nations and, therefore, we had to wait. My submission is that when we had accepted this principle throughout, then we could have also done it even earlier than this. Even then, at this stage we are introducing the legislation on that principle. I must wholeheartedly support it.

Now I would like only to point out one thing as far as this Bill is concerned. As far as citizenship is concerned, it is divided into two parts: (a) and (b). and those who are born after 26th January, 1950, but before the commencement of this amending Bill, will get citizenship only if his after is a citizens of India and those who would be born on or after such commencement of this Bill, would get citizenship if either of his parents would be a citizen of India. I do not exactly understand why this part has not been given retrospective effect and why this prospective measure has been drawn two divisions have been made. Those who were born before the commencement of this amending Bill and those who would be born on or after the commencement of this Bill will again be treated on different foundations. The discrimination, as far as the women are concerned, remains for those who are born between 26 January, 1950 and the commencement of this Bill. I would like the Home Minister to explain or justify this division and explain to the House what is the purpose and what is the necessity of making this difference as far as the citizens are concerned.

Therefore, with words, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. I only request the Home

Minister to explain to the house as far as this small discrimination is concerned.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate about the Bill as the Government has amended its position and because the Government is a party to the convention evolved by the United Nations in 1980. Government should have long brought this Bill. But now it is proposed that all the gender bias would be waived against women and till then, both Indian parents, irrespective of sex, should be recognised as Indian citizens.

Now, thousands of women are going abroad foreaining their livelihood. Therefore, it is most incubment; But I would also support the connection of Mr. Sharad Dighe that this right to equality was first guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. Article 14 says there must be equality in the eyes of law. Sir, Indian Constitution has already guaranteed through Article 15 that there must not be any discrimination only on the basis of sex but Mr. Dighe has rightly said that in 1955 Act, this discrimination was there. Now, this discrimination is sought to be waived. This is well done. In this connection, may I add that there are crores of overseas Indian who are claiming Indian citizenship? I think the Government should think of their cases because already three lakh Indians have signed the application and they are lying with the Prime Minister. These overseas Indians/ are very much proud of their motherland. They always try to remain conscious of the rules and they can contribute much to the economic development of our country. It is a matter of regret that whenever they come to India, it is found that the police harass them. At the time of purchasing property or constructing a house, all sorts of objections are raised and they feel much harassed. But there are many teachers, engineers, scientists and business men among overseas Indians who want to come here and help India. They want to settle here. Therefore, their cause should be considered by the Government. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. The Government should have brought this Bill long back. It is very late now.

One more liberal provision should be made. At present, the Bill provides that a child born to parents either of whom lives outside this country can be given citizenship. Provision for granting citizenship to the child both of whose parents are foreigners, but he has become an adult here and now wants to be a citizen of this country, should also be granted citizenship as per his wishes. Sooner or later, the Government will have to make such a provision because there are a number of such cases in the country. If a child is born in India and his parents are foreigners and now he has become an adult and wants to become a citizen of this country and live here, there is no such provision at present in the law to meet his demand. Therefore, such a provision should be made because the Government enacts laws on the basis of laws prevailing in the other countries of the world. Therefore, besides the existing laws, laws should also be made so as to remove people's hardship.

I would like to call upon the Government to be a bit liberal. It should not be patronise the Hindu region because there is untouchability, casteism and distinction between high and low. (*Interruptions*) I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that in Christianity or Islam people sit together eat together and move together. But in Hindu religion there is no such thing which results in contraction of the religion instead of its expansion. Similarly, the Government should think seriously over making such a provision that when either of the parents is an Indian the child should be granted citizenship of India. It is good. Similarly, if the parents of a child are foreigners and the child becomes an adult here and wants to become a citizen of this country, he should be granted citizenship. Attention should be paid to this aspect also. With these words, I heartily welcome this Bill.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I support this Bill. This Bill should have been brought long back. But it is better late than never. This will promote love among people towards this country. Till now, it was thought that if Indian parents live in a foreign country and a child was born to them in a foreign country, the child should become the citizen of that foreign country. Now people will claim that even in their parents of abroad for their livelihood and their child feels that despite all this he belongs to India, it will give impetus to his love for this country. If this type of love is inculcated, the country will become strong. And a person who loves this country will always think about the unity and integrity of the country and until he thinks so, the country will not be in jeopardy.

Therefore, this Bill will safeguard the unity and integrity of the country. I think a sort of terror which prevails in the country will be controlled through this Bill. I agree to the objects and reasons of this Bill. The provisions for awarding citizenship as per the Constitution are right and I understand that according to the Constitution a person who lives here for six months or more will be granted citizenship of this country. It is beyond my comprehension that if a person lives here and becomes loyal to the Constitution and obeys the rules and regulation of the country, the country will be in danger. Several things are said that if a person lives here for six months, he becomes a traitor. But our Constitution does not speak any such thing. Therefore, if we overlook the Constitution another kind of crisis will engulf the country. Therefore, the Constitution should be safeguarded this Amendment Bill safeguards the Constitution. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. I think the provision in the Bill to waive any discrimination in the basis of sex is a good beginning. Some steps should be taken to waive discrimination made against women in other fields also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not talk

about major cities here, because the women are already advanced there, but in villages and small towns, be it the field of education or work place, women are still considered second grade citizens. Therefore, through you, I want to request the hon. Minister to think over uplift of women and given equal status to them in other fields not only because of the fact that the U.N.O. has said so, but our Constitution has also provided equal status to men and women in these fields. The hon. Minister should make a pronouncement in this regard here.

Its other benefit is that it will remove the obstacles coming in the way of making children of Indian nationality the citizens of India and the talent and capability of the child could be utilised for nation building. I support the endeavour made by the Government to bring the child in India from abroad to utilise his talent and capability here.

At the same time, as my hon. friend has expressed apprehension, I would like to say that the people should not utilise the country as 'dharma-shala' (refuge) that whenever they feel like, they may come here and whenever they feel like, they may go from here. I want to submit to the hon. Minister that such type of exemption should not be allowed in the matter of granting citizenship. I am saying so because the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has himself expressed concern that there is infiltration of more than 50 lakh people in India and of one and a half lakh people in Delhi alone. With the result economic crimes are on rise in the country and social perversions are taking place. It is creating law and order problem. It is also deteriorating law and order situation. Therefore, I would like that the hon. Ministry may assure the House in his reply that such type of situation would be kept in mind. It should not be the case that one becomes the citizen of the country, his name is included in ration Card and voters' list but the situations towards which I have drawn your attention are not controlled. The hon. Minister may tell how would he control that situation. Infiltrates should not be granted citizenship unless all

the conditions are fulfilled so that this amendment is not misused and infiltrators are not able to infiltrate into the country. It would also be told as to what precautionary measures would be taken.

With these words I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I rise to support the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992 which is being brought before the House. The Bill has a very limited purpose and it seeks to remove the discrimination that is there in respect of the citizenship of the children born to the fathers and mothers of Indian nationality. I fully agree with the views expressed by Shri Sharad Dighe.

I feel even without these amendments this Bill is all right. Our constitutional provision is very clear with regard to this. Articles 14, 15 and 16 give equality before law. There cannot be any discrimination on the basis of the sex alone. Even without these amendments I feel that every citizen of this country, be it a man or a woman has equal rights but, unfortunately in the citizenship Act, 1955 there is some sort of discrimination. It is unfortunate that this Act is being amended only after the signing of U.N. resolution on Human Rights.

With these words I support the Bill but I would like to bring to the notice of the House other facts. The citizenship Act, 1955 was amended several times in the past to meet the need of time.

In 1986, there was an amendment. By means of that Amendment, the right to acquire citizenship was made more stringent. But in spite of that, as reported by some friends, there have been infiltrations especially in Assam and in North-Eastern parts of the country. So, we have to make rules in order to see that no more infiltration is allowed to be there. We have to check that. We have to see what method should be adopted to see that there is no infiltration.

We have the problem of Sri Lankan

terrorists. This has started now. It is every much there in South India. When we considered electoral reforms, probably, there was a proposal to give photo identity cards. But I feel that there should be a provisions in the Citizenship (amendment) Act that within a period of time, every citizen of this country will be given an identity card. That is a right if every citizen. When we have given ration cards for our citizens, in similar way we should also give some identity cards. That has become a realineed. You know, the identity cards which were given to Members of Parliament are very helpful. You know how advantageous the identity cards are. Wherever we face any difficulty, we just show our identity cards and the problem gets solved. So, every citizen of this country should have such an identity card.

I would request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion and to pass a suitable legislation so that at least in the course of say three or four years, it can be implemented. That will solve one of the greatest problems even in respect of elections.

There should not only be a physical attachment viz. having an identity card or Passport for going to foreign countries and coming back, but here should be some sort of unemotional and spiritual attachment towards his country.

During the last forty years, much has been said about the rights of citizens by overlooking the duties. I feel that there should be some provision in the Citizenship Act also that every citizens of this country should have some duties towards his country so that the problems of commercial violence and all sorts of unnecessary bandhs, unnecessary strikes that ruin the future of the country can be removed.

I again request the hon. Minister that he may give his attention on these two points viz. giving identity cards and making some provision that every citizen should be dutiful and discharge his duties towards his country and to its citizens.

With these few words, I support this Bill and I hope there are no two opinion in passing this Bill.

SHRIMATI MALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I think that it does rectify an injustice but at the same time I must say that there is a mountain of injustice and this Bill only scraps the top. Nonetheless, this being a positive step, I support it and welcome it. But, I would also nonetheless say - Hon. Shri Dighe has been saying that this is an anomaly because our Constitution grants equal rights to men and women- in spite of that, in this particular Citizenship Act, according to him this particular anomaly has somehow survived. I do not think that is the case. the fact of the matter is that, although, there is some constitutional guarantee for gender equality but this is not be found in actuality.

And the Laws of Guardianship that we have are heavily biased against women. In the Guardianship Laws, as they exist today, for any child older than six years, the father is the natural guardian. Whether you want admission to a school, whether you want a ration card, whatever you want, it is the father's name which matters. And I think it is this in built bias in the Guardianship Law which lies at the base of this so-called anomaly in this particular Act. In other words, it is not an exception; it is a symptom, of the bias which is already there is our legal system, and which has to be amended.

Here the amendment that is being made is being made only with regard to the citizenship by descent. And for a person who is born outside India, if any parent, either of the parents is a citizen, then the right of citizenship is being granted to that child. So, this is a welcome change. And I think, at the same time, the point which Mr. Sharad Dighe has made about the earlier cases, the cases of discrimination which have been there already, or which are just being pushed to the background, should be taken into account very seriously; and it should be seen whether this amendment can be made with retrospective effect.

There is one other point on which I would like to speak, namely, the amendment which is being made in clause 8 (2). Clause 9(2), as it is now, reads as follows;

"Where a male person ceases to be a citizen of India under sub-section (1), every minor child of that person shall thereupon cease to be a citizen of India."

Here, in the amendment, the word 'male' is to be deleted. Now, with respect to this amendment, I think that a certain confusion might arise. So, I would request the Minister to look into the legal angle of this.

You take a hypothetical case where a child is born to Indian parents. Subsequently, the parents are separated. the father leaves India and gives up Indian citizenship; but the mothered remains in India and retrains Indian citizenship. What will happen to the child of such parents? As the amended clause would stand, if one persons cease to be a citizen of India, automatically his or her child also ceases to be a citizen. Actually, two persons are involved here; both the parents are involved. So, in case one parent remains a citizen, that child still has a right to citizenship, I think, this should be specifically mentioned in this amendment. Otherwise, instead of doing away with this discrimination, I think, this clause might be used against women, such women as I have talked about, Women who were separated from their husbands whose husbands have given up Indian citizenship. Who nonetheless, remains an Indian citizen herself this Act may become a ploy to take her child away from her, So, in this respect, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the legal angle of this and see whether this part can be expressed in more clear terms.

Finally, I would say that I am very much opposed to the points which have been made just now by some of my BJP friends, some of the hon. Members, BJP Members. Of course, Mr. Madan Lal Khurana was much more circumspect than the earlier speaker; he did not mention any particular

country; but already, the name of the country has been mentioned. That is the name of Bangladesh has been mentioned. Now it is quite true that illegal migration has to be checked. That is one of the things that has to be done by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government. But you cannot have a special prohibitive clause against some of the possible applications for citizenship as posed to there like, if they come from this or that particular country or if they belong to this or that particulate religion, on the basis of that you cannot prevent them from applying for citizenship. Therefore, I would suggest that since the law is not for discrimination, law is for removing discrimination While trying to check illegal immigration at all costs, at the same time, in the law itself you cannot make any discrimination against any possible applicant for citizenship, for whichever country he or she may come, whichever religion he or community or she may belong to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two more speakers. Before that I request Shri Saifuddin Choudhary to present the Twenty-Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17. 56 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-Second Report

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I beg to lay on the Table Twenty Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17. 56 1/2 hrs.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL CONT'D

[English]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity. At the

out set I congratulate the hon. Minister for coming out with this amendment in the citizenship Act, 1955, however it has a limited application. It seems that after a long spell of time the Government has wisely thought of correcting some of the anomalies written in the Act. This will certainly avoid the discrimination against the women, as we are bound by the international community and by our own Constitution. Better late than never.

We have been trying to offer equal rights and somewhere even the special rights to the Indian women which constitute more than 48 percent of the bulk of our population. But how is that we have forgotten this bare fact for such a long time?

I once again welcome this amendment. But hand in hand with this clause I have to add something more. Just below Section 4, there is Section 5 and that is for the citizenship by Registration I will put forth my arguments to make there case clear. This Section goes hand in hand with the Section 4. If we still want to make Section 4 more effective further and try to provide some confidence to the persons of Indian origin outside we will have to think of making some suitable arrangement in Section 5(2), which I would request the hon. Minister to add to this amendment.

Since, we have come out after a little longer time for amending this Citizenship Act, let us take a chance of amending it little further. At present, the Section 5 Clause 1 reads:

"(a) persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India and have been resident for five years immediately before making an application for registration".

Now in routine course it takes about five years for a person who seeks the citizenship of India. In some cases it is quite a long period. My concern is with the persons of Indian origin living in Pakistan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): We may extend the time of the House till the Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time of the House is extended till the Bill is passed?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

18. 00 hrs.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: I have already spoken on the subject in Parliament in September, 1991 and I had narrated that because of the disturbed political and social situation in Pakistan many of the Hindu minority persons are migrating for permanent settlement in India. My concern is for the minority Hindu persons in Pakistan and any point of worry is based on the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of April 8, 1950.

I would request the hon. Minister to stretch his memory to this incident and I quote from the Agreement of the two Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Liaquat Ali Khan. They had made an Agreement on April 8, 1950. I quote:

"The Governments of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure, to the minorities throughout its territory compete quality of citizenship irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of realer life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality. Members of the minorities shall have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in the public life of their country, to hold political or other office, and to serve in their country's civil and armed forces. Both Governments declare these rights to be fundamental and undertake to enforce them effectively. The Prime Minister of India has drawn attention to the fact that these rights are guaranteed to all minorities in India by its constitution..

typing error in clause 2 of the Bill, on age 2, line II. It says:

The Prime Minister of Pakistan has pointed out that similar provision exists in the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. It is the policy of both Governments that the enjoyment of these democratic rights shall be assured to all their nationals without distinction."

Actually speaking, the same conditions are not prevailing in our neighbouring country where a number of people of Indian origin are living. Many of them are doctors. So far about 50 doctors and 200 families have migrated. I have brought this to the notice of the Government. According to the present rules it takes about five years for a person to become eligible for getting Indian citizenship. That means quite hardship for the persons who are of Indian origin, particularly to doctors, pharmacists and scientists.

After my Persasionn the Ministries of Health and Home have been kind enough to grant registration to doctors before they get their citizenship. Even then as per the present rules, they have to wait for five years to get their citizenship. Still there seem to be some differences of opinion amongst the Ministers of Health and Home Affairs about the implementation of amended clauses.

I would, therefore, request the Government to clear this discrepancy at the earliest so that a number of doctors, who are waiting for a green signal from the Government can enjoy their full-fledged stay in India.

With these few words, and with this request to add Clause 4 to the Bill, and amending Section 5 (a) of the Citizenship Act, I would wholeheartedly support this Bill.

18.04 hrs

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Krishnaganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. But at the very outset, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister a

'(b) either of his parents is, at the time of his birth, in service under a Government of India.'; Sir, there can be many Governments in India. But there can be only one Government of India. I think, the words ought to be under a Government in India.

Sir, this Bill is a welcome move towards the removal and elimination, hopefully of genderbias in our society. But as pointed out by the hon. Member Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya gender bias is rather deep rooted in our society. Sir, I am wondering why every time I have filled up a form in my life and citizens have to fill in forms at every stage and at many places, at many points in time I always fill in as the son of the male parent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, somebody has said that fatherhood is a presumption and motherhood is a certainty. I think, it is far more logical of you put in the mother's name rather than the father's name. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Both the names.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Or you can put in both the names if you want to maintain parity. But certainly to have the father's name only is only a reflection of the inherent gender bias in our society. I think, the hon. Law Minister and the hon. Home Minister will do well to go over the entire spectrum of laws and see that wherever gender bias exists - sometimes it is not even visible - it must be eliminated.

I was in the Foreign service once and there was a typical rule, a male member of the service could marry a foreigner and the foreigner wife could acquire Indian citizenship in due course of time. But a female member of the service simply could not marry a foreigner.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDPIN CHOUDHURY: why?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: She had to resign because that was the rule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: That is very bad.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: But I would be happy to tell you that the rule has been changed recently.

Similarly I find that this very Act has been amended in 1987 very recently to bring out a discrimination *ab initio* between a foreign wife and a foreign husband. Now the term used if any persons who has been married to an Indian citizen can acquire Indian citizenship after due process of law. It applies equally to a foreign wife and to a foreign husband. Previously this was available only to a foreign husband. Previously this was available only to a foreign wife and not to a foreign husband.

Sir, I take this opportunity to bring to the hon. Minister's attention a large number of cases arising out of the application of Section, 8, 10 and 14 of the Act, which refer to cases primarily of minors, who involuntarily, I would say unwillingly, left our territory, grew up in Pakistan and then wanted to come back to India in order to assert their citizenship rights. They were finally refused because they took a Pakistan passport to come into India. I am sure that the Home Minister has many such cases on this point. The problem arises because every Government insists that you make a declaration of citizenship and renunciation before you can get a travel document. And if every Government insists on this obviously it makes things difficult for anybody who wishes to come over. Therefore, the point that was raised by the hon. Member is a very valid one. I think, we ought to frame a policy, which should uniformly supply to all persons of Indian origin, wherever they may be. I am absolutely certain that not only many Hindus in Pakistan but many Muslims in Pakistan also want to return to their motherland. I know it. The Muhajreen for example, they have not yet stuck any roots. And there are poets and writers

who have been eloquent on their land of origin writers have a certain air of freedom about them. They do not accept any restraint. Even in Pakistan they have been able to speak out that if I have an opportunity, they would have gone back to breath in the air of freedom their homeland. And, therefore, Sir, I would suggest that this inherent discrimination that we have, that we apply mentally between persons of Indian origin in one country and in another those belonging to one religion and another, should go. I fully appreciate the statement made by Shri Madan Lal Khurana. India is not a Dharamsala. No country is a Dharamsala. No country can permit its door to be open for anybody to walk in and to settle in. That is there. But, what we are afraid is that if we give this power unchecked, uncontained, untailed and unimpeded to the hands of the executive, it is bound to be misused, with due respect to the hon. Minister. We are in a situation in this sub-continent where the frontiers are not natural boundaries. Therefore, the possibility of infiltration cannot be eliminated. But, we should be vigilant, we should be giggling and if we come across any case of infiltration then the Executive should have the responsibility to detect such cases. But identification should be subject to a judicial process. It cannot be arbitrary. Nobody can be pointed at arbitrarily and told that he is a foreigner and that he should get out. This power we cannot possibly give in a democratic system to the Executive. This power must be regulated by the due process of law. Although that subject does not quite come under this Bill it comes more under the Foreigners Act I feel that. The responsibility should be exercised by the Executive in a very firm, but in a very cautious manner, that is to say common citizens who are illiterate, who do not know all the rules, who can be harassed, who can be put to a lot of troubles, can be made from office to office at the pleasure of the Executive and whose life can be made impossible. That should not happen. Therefore, with the proviso, I am sure that the entire country is one in saying that if at a given point any resident is suspected to be a foreigner, if there is a *prima facie* case to suspect him to be a foreigner then the Executive should make the necessary esquiries,

process it through judicial machinery whether it is a tribunal or a court, I do not know. Then, once he is found to be a foreigner, then the law should take its course. On that, I am sure, that there is absolute unanimity in this country and there cannot be any different point of view.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If will take at last 35 years.

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Since the population of the country is 80 crore, it makes no difference how much time is taken. But this job has got to be done. What I am saying is that this work needs to be done with circumspection, with compassion and with due regard for the right of the citizens so that the innocent persons do not suffer in this process, particularly because sometimes some friends take up such an exercise not for patriotic motive but of political motives.

With these words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have appreciated in the discussion and wholeheartedly supported the Bill. But, while supporting the Bill, a few issues have been raised. One issue, which in fact is very relevant and which has been raised by my esteemed friend, Shri Sharad Dighe, is, why is it that we are not trying to give the retrospective effect. There is a category of persons from the 26th January, 1950 upto the amendment of the Bill and the subsequent period. There is some point in what the hon. Member has pointed out. But the fact remains that there have been a large number of cases which have been decided earlier. If retrospective effect is given now then it will mean that we will have to reopen all those cases, which will be a very voluminous work. That is why in order to avoid that kind of a situation, the Government took a conscious

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decision that his will have a prospective effect. So, that is the explanation that I would like to give, so far as that aspect of the question is concerned. I am fully in agreement. But, at the same time, I cannot accept that position.

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, raised a very valid point about Section 8. If the point of harmonies interpretation is read with Section 4A, matters become absolutely clear. There should be no doubts the interpretation part of it. But I can ensure you that of the two parents, if one parent were to cease to be a citizen, then the other parent becomes automatically entitled to citizenship right because, after all, this is due to descent that the citizenship right has been conferred. So, where one of the parents ceases to be a citizen or he says that he does not want Indian citizenship, automatically the other partner does not cease to be an Indian citizen.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: 4 (a) relates to persons born outside India but 8 refers to people who may have been born inside India, who may be born Indians but who may later loss their citizenship because one of their parents has opted to renounce Indian citizenship.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have carefully looked into the matter. After all, this Bill has been brought about with a point of view to remove the distinction between male or female, from the point of view of sex and the citizenship which is conferred by descent. That is the whole objective. So, I do not think that this kind of interpretation will be correct. That is why if you were to have both the things read together, matter become clear. But I can again reiterate that there is no question of the other member or the child suffering because of the renunciation by one of the partners.

Some hon. Members have raised points regarding illegal migrants and all other things, though they are not very germane to the objectives of this Bill. For illegal migrants, there is a separate provision. We had a meeting of the Chief Ministers concerned

where this matter was discussed and a decision was taken with regard to all illegal migrants who in fact, are not entitled to stay in India. There are a large number of categories of those who come with valid documents for six months but they stay for two years. So, they become illegal migrants. There are number of others who just do not have any documents at all and still they cross over. They are also illegal migrants. They are not entitled to any kind of citizenship. I cannot possibly make a provision that only persons from Bangladesh are not going to get the benefit of the provisions of this Bill. That kind of a provision cannot be made. But I do not think that we can possibly accept the citizenship of illegal migrants and all these people who are trying to come over to India. For security reasons, number of things will have to be taken into account. But if they are legitimately entitled for getting the citizenship, I cannot possibly say that I won't. I cannot accept that kind of a position.

One hon. Member raised the issue about Section 9 of the Citizenship Act and the provision of five years. Unless you were to complete the period of five years, you do not become entitled for getting the citizenship. There are some doctors and others who have crossed over to India. The point will be whether we make any distinction between one person and the other. If I were to relax in the case of these people, on what ground can I say that for these people I accept this position but for others I won't accept this position? And much more in the case of Pakistan, I will have to be more careful while relaxing any kind of provision. Though in certain matters the Government have the right and we can exercise it but we will have to see on a case to case basis, I cannot give any blanket order saying that all citizens who have crossed over from Pakistan, if they belong to particular religion, automatically we propose to grant citizenship to them. That will be a very unfair sort of thing and a thing which the Government will never like to do, that is, making any kind of distinction between one religion and the other and granting citizenship to one and refusing in the case of other. I am sure that the hon. Members

would not like to Government to act in that manner.

I quite see the point which Shri Syed Shahabuddin has raised that we will have to be very careful about all the foreigners. Though it has no relevance with the kind of Bill that we have introduced here, I quite see the point that the cases of all those who would like to come to India will have to be properly checked and scrutinised. They will have to fulfill proper conditions before they become entitled for any kind of citizenship. I am sure that we can still agree to his suggestion that executive powers should not be misused for this kind of a purpose. Either a Tribunal or some other mechanism will have to be created which will objectively go through all the records and come to their own conclusion whether they need to be granted citizenship or not.

I think these are the points raised by hon. Members. I tried my best to explain the points which the hon. Members have raised. I now request the House to pass the Bill.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What about the mistake I pointed out?

SHRIS.B.CHAVAN: It is a typographical error. It will be corrected. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration"

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: the question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Classes, I the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

18. 22 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 25, 1992/ Agrahayana 4, 1914 (Saka)
