

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XI, Third Session 1992/1914 (Saka)]

No. 35, Tuesday, April 21, 1992/ Vaisakha 1, 1914 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-37
*Starred Question Nos.	675 to 680 and 682
Written Answers to Questions:	37-324
Starred Question Nos.	674, 683, 684, 686 to 693
Unstarred Question Nos.	7233 to 7364
Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 5391 dated 31.3.92 regarding recruitment of SC/ST Employees in Health Ministry	289-291
Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 4331 dated 24.3.1992 regarding land for Lalit Kala Akademi	289-291
Papers Laid on the Table	324-326
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	326
Second Report- <i>Presented</i>	

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Committee on Government
Assurances

326

Third Report-*Presented*

Matters Under Rule 377

327-334

- (i) Need to raise the import duty on PVC to the level of other Polymer Commodities to pre-budget level

327-328

Shri R. Dhanushkodi Athithan

- (ii) Need to chalk out a short term 'Taj Mahal Renewal Project' under a coordinated authority

328

Shti K.V. Thangkabalu

- (iii) Need to set up coach repairing workshop at nemom Railway Station near Trivandrum

328-329

Shri A. Charles

- (iv) Need to issue letter of intent to Uttar Pradesh for laying the pipeline for supply of natural gas through HBJ pipeline

329-330

Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat

- (v) Need to set up low power T.V. transmitters in some towns of Himachal Pradesh

330-331

Prof. Prem Dhumal

- (vi) Need to set up gas based power plants in Bihar

331-332

Shrimati Girija Devi

(vii)	Need to send a central team to review the working of Self Employment Scheme in Jahanabad Parliamentary constituency, Bihar	332
	Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	
(viii)	Need to increase the amount of freedom fighters' pension	332-333
	Shri Arvind Tulsiram Kamble	
	Demands for Grants (General), 1992-93	335-344
	Ministry of External Affairs	
	Shri Sudhir Sawant	336-344
	Shri P.G. Narayanan	344
	<i>Re.</i> Political Developments in Afghanistan	345-347
	Statutory Resolution <i>Re.</i> Approval of Proclamation in Relation to the State of Nagaland	347-324
	Shri S. B. Chavan	347-348
	Shri Lal K. Advani	355-376
	Shri Sharad Dighe	376-383
	Shri George Fernandes	383-410
	Shri A. Charles	410-416
	Shri Basu Deb Acharia	416-424

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 21 1992/Vaisakha 1, 1914
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha Met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Supply of Wagons to U.P.

*675. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for supply of wagons to meet the requirement of different sectors of the State economy;

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

(c) the steps taken to meet this demand?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Letters have been received regarding loading of coal to Brick Kilns, booking of levy sugar and despatch of foodgrains to Kotdwara.

(c) Demands are being met regularly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked in my question the details of the demand made by U.P. Government for the supply of wagons or rakes and the number of the wagons rakes demanded by the State Government as also the number of wagons made available to State Government and the number of wagons not made available to it. I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister has not replied properly. I would like to know the details of the demands made by the Uttar Pradesh Government during the last three years for the supply of wagons or rakes separately for the movement of coal and levy sugar etc. to power-houses brick kilns commission and for the movement of food grains to Kotdwara. I also want to know the number of wagons or rakes made available by the government and the number of wagons not made available.

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The demand for 1991-92 for BG wagons was 9,13,378 and supply was 9,12,595 and for MG, demand was 1,42,167 and supply was 1,42,167. These wagons have been loaded with coal, cement, coal for brick kilns and foodgrains and fertilizers and so on and so forth.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Again he did not clarify as to how many

wagons were not made available in comparison to the number of wagons for which assurance was given. I would like to point out that 35 per cent of wagons have not been made available. The hon. Minister may please tell whether it is not true that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has made a complaint to the Minister of Railways to the effect that the Department had not made available wagons and rakes in adequate number and that not in time, the supply of coal is being affected resulting in a fall in power generation in power houses. as also the bricks kilns industry is being affected adversely and there is inordinate delay in the levy sugar. If so, the measures taken by the hon. Minister of Railways to redress these grievances and whether he is making available the wagons or rakes in adequate number and in time as demanded by the Chief Minister If so, but what time?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is true the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has written on 27-1-92 regarding wagon requirements for brick kilns and sugar loadings and, of course, about coal also earlier.

So far as coal supply to the brick kilns is concerned, from 14-6-91 to 24-11-91, the coal companies have not given any coal to the brick kilns in Uttar Pradesh. Only after 25-10-91, and then up to February, when the coal companies i.e. the Bengal Bihar Coal Fields started giving coal to the brick kilns, we started loading them every month. From November to February, we have loaded 2068 wagons with coal for brick kilns.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the next question No. 676.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have come here now.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done. You know the rules.

[Translation]

Yesterday.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : When the hon. Minister came late, he got an opportunity.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I was sitting here alone. I felt embraced and I feel it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. It so happens sometimes.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have come here now.

MR. SPEAKER: You know the rules. Supposing all the questions are covered, then we can come to your question. Not like this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will wait for that. I hope you will come back to this question.

Admission in Medical Colleges

*676. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the seats allocated from the Central Pool for admission to medical colleges in India were filled up during 1991-92;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) the number of drop-outs from amongst the selected Candidates during the above period; and

(e) the manner in which the vacancies caused by such drop outs were filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A total number of 265 MBBS seats from the Central Pool were allocated to the States Union Territories having no medical college of their own and to certain Central Ministries during 1991-92 Session. The break-up of the seats allocated State/Union Territory—wise; Ministry-wise and utilisation thereof is as under:

CENTRAL POOL MBBS SEATS FOR 1991-92 SESSION:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of beneficiary agency</i>	<i>Number of Seats</i>	
		<i>Allocated</i>	<i>Utilised</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Tripura	21	21
2.	Manipur	21	21
3.	Mizoram	12	12
4.	Meghalaya	12	12
5.	Sikkim	17	17
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	20
7.	Nagaland	16	•
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	26	26
9.	Lakshdweep	6	6
10.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	13	13
11.	Daman & Diu	2	2
12.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	•
13.	Ministry of External Affairs	45	45

S.No.	Name of beneficiary agency	Number of Seats	
		Allocated	Utilised
1	2	3	4
14.	Ministry of Defence	25	25
15.	Ministry of Human Affairs	6	6
16.	Cabinet Secretariat	3	3
17.	Ministry of Finance	1	1
18.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	1	1
19.	Indian Council for cultural Relations	9	9
20.	Indian Council for Child Welfare	2	2
21.	Directorate General of Health Services	5	3 **

* Utilisation Report not available.

** 3 seats utilised. For the fourth seat utilisation report is not available. Fifth seat is reported by the concerned college to be vacant as the selected candidate did not join.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, one part of the question has not been answered. The Centre is selecting candidates for various colleges in the country through the All-India Entrance Test Examination. 15 per cent is meant for Under-Graduate level and 25 per cent for the Post-Graduate level. That aspect of the question has not been answered. In the answer, it is seen that in the last category, two seats have not been utilised. Similarly, regarding candidates selected by the All-India Test also, some seats have not been filled up. May I know from the hon. Minister the basis adopted for the selection of the candidates for 265 seats under the Central

Pool? May I also know what steps the Government would take for filling up the seats in time so that the deserving candidates are admitted without fail?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Sir, perhaps the hon. Member wants me to reply to two questions: one, about the Central Pool and two, about the tests which are conducted at the All-India level where the Under-Graduate students get 15 per cent and the Post-Graduate students get 25 per cent. Perhaps, the hon. Member has not specifically mentioned it in the question. He specifically wants me to answer about the Central Pool. I can tell

the hon. Member that the Ministry has no quota as such in different States. We request the State Governments to allot some quota to the Centre and at the Centre we give those seats to such State Governments where there are no medical colleges; to some of the Central Government Ministries like the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home, the Cabinet Secretariat and such other things. Regarding the information asked by the hon. Member, we have utilised almost all the seats out of the 265 seats except, of course, Nagaland where the information is not available so far. We have got some information but I would not like to share the information with the House because the information is not given accurately. The rest of the information, is placed it on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Regarding sending of the list of candidates to various colleges, inordinate delay is caused; some names are sent about the close of the academic year. This causes severe strains to the States, to the Universities and also to the students. The students cannot pursue their studies along with the other students in the current academic year for want of attendance and other difficulties. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the entire list, even the waiting list if there is any, would be sent at the proper time so that the deserving students are not missed.

SHRI M.L. FOREDAR: I can tell the hon. Member that there is absolutely no delay on our part to allocate the seats. We allocate but we have no right to nominate. It is up to the State Governments which nominate and they do fix up the time saying by such and such time, the nomination should be over so that the State Governments, wherever the colleges are situated, admit the students. This is about the Central Pool. Do not mix up the Central Pool with other examinations. So far as

other examinations are concerned where 15 per cent quota is reserved for such students who come on the basis of merit at the all-India level, there is some delay because once some seats are allocated then there is some difficulty because students who are allotted for a particular State or a particular college, they do not join in time. I am told that the Supreme Court has given a ruling that 7th of February every year should be the cut off date. It is a fact that there are some seats which are not filled which remain unfulfilled. We are trying to evolve a system which should be full of proof. At the moment, I can say that the system is a bit complex and complicated one.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: It appears that all the seats have been allocated and in such allocation, there is always a complaint that there is favoritism and corruptions in the allocation and something like this.... (Interruptions) ... I am going to make a reference to the complaints and if you like, I can give them to you. I have some complaints and information with me, which is related to Nagaland. The students who do not live in Nagaland, seats are allocated to them even. I want to know whether the Centre has framed any guidelines for this purposes? If so, the main guidelines of them and whether the Government is ready to lay the list of those guidelines on the Table of the House?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I hold the hon. Member in high esteem. The hon. Member has again mixed both the issues. The one is related to the central pool about which he has made a mention about Nagaland. The other is related to the examinations on all India level. I have said that mistakes do not occur in the examinations held on all India level. However, the students, who are allocated seats in a particular college, they

do not join that college. For example, a student from Madras ranks fifth according to the merit and we allocate him a seat on merit-cum-preference basis. Then, he appears at the examination conducted by the State Government and he is allocated a seat there also.

[English]

and he prefers to accept the State Government's allotment and not the Central Government's allotment.

[Translation]

In this way, some seats lie vacant and even after giving second or third preference, the backlog is always there. I said in the beginning that this system is slightly complex and complicated. I shall try to streamline the system ensuring that the first allottee joins the college that has been allocated to him. I shall look into it.

So far the case of Nagaland is concerned, there are undoubtedly certain problems there. As I have already said that I have not received complete information from Nagaland, but the Central Government employees, the I.A.S. officers working there, are entitled to be included in it. This has been mentioned in the rules.

Thirdly, the Ministry has issued certain guidelines. If you desire, I may lay those guidelines on the Table of the House. The main guidelines contain a provision that 22.5 per cent seats should be reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the Constitution.

[English]

It is a part of the guideline. I will place a copy of the guidelines on the Table of the House. I am going to place it just now.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr

Speaker, Sir, in the remote, backward and small States and Union Territories including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, no medical college exists. These territories are completely dependent on the Central Pool for seats in the medical colleges for medical education. What we find from the statement of the hon. Minister is that 265 MBBS seats were allotted from the Central Pool during 1991-92 session. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the State Governments are now reluctant and they are not willing to give medical seats from their States to the Central pool and the Central Government is finding it difficult to fulfill its commitment of meeting all the medical educational requirements of these small and isolated backward territories as well as of the External Affairs Ministry? In view of this, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, if he is experiencing this type of problem and what are the States who have not provided any seats during this academic session and whether he is thinking in line to provide separate medical colleges for meeting these requirements for the students from these territories like the Central Universities. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please make it a short question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: So my specific question is what is his experience in this matter?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that the State Governments are definitely reluctant to provide the seats. It is a democratic Government and we cannot compel any State Government to do what we want but, we are trying to persuade the State Governments to give as many seats to the Central pool as possible so that the backward States or the States where there are no medical colleges or anything, there the students also get good education. I may

tell the hon. Member that I have written to some of the State Chief Ministers who have not contributed to the Central pool so far, that they must have a National Policy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: What are those States?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: One of them is Assam. I would not like to name the State but, I have requested the Chief Ministers of the State that he must contribute to the Central pool. I think the second one is Punjab. They have also not contributed. Even if they allocate some seats, may be, it will be very difficult for some students from other places to go. There are some State Governments but, I am trying to pursue with the State Governments that they must contribute to the Central pool. So far as Andaman and Nicobar Islands is concerned, perhaps, the hon. Member will be very happy to know that last year we had given 13 seats and all the 13 seats have been utilised. Am I correct?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that 22.5 per cent seats have been reserved in Medical Colleges for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has ascertained that total the reserved quota of 22.5 per cent in Medical Colleges has been fulfilled? An apathetic attitude is being adopted continuously towards the students studying in Medical Colleges on the basis of the reservation quota. They are not promoted to higher class for three or four years. Such incidents have come to light in the Medical College, Lucknow and two or three medical colleges of Uttar Pradesh. Even the frustrated students have committed suicide. I want to know from the Government whether

its attention has been drawn to it and whether it has ascertained that all the reservation quota has been filled? Is the Government going to take any action against such apathetic attitude adopted in medical colleges?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker. Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member only this much that the Central Government is not proceeding on the basis of a class or any other basis. But it is taking this thing fully in its consideration that the reservation quota of 22.5 per cent in accordance with our Constitution is fulfilled. This work is to be done by the State Governments. So, far as the State Governments are concerned, we have always been asking them to fulfill the 22.5 per cent quota. At some places the quota is fulfilled by the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and at some other places it is fulfilled by those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. I cannot say it with guarantee that every State Government is paying full attention to it. As he has just said that is happening in Lucknow, I would like to tell him that medical colleges are not under the Central Government. If he has any information that the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not promoted to higher class, it is really a very serious matter. I categorically condemn it. If he gives it in writing that these incidents have taken place at such and such places.

[*English*]

I will hold an enquiry and I will hold those officers or medical college people responsible.

[*Translation*]

So far as the second demand is concerned, I tell you in no uncertain terms that there is no doubt that 15 per cent quota has been fulfilled by the Harijan students in

institutions under the Central Government whether it is All India Institute of Medical Science or any other institution. If he has got any grievance that any Harijan-tribal students have not admitted to any college under the Central Government as per the quota, he may inform me -

[English]

I will take a appropriate and prompt action on this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given it in writing
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

Report of Chandulal Chandrakar Committee

*677. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

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

(a) whether the Chandula Chandrakar Committee set up to examine the various aspects of admission of students to Kendriya Vidyalayas has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the committee and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that its Board of

Governors at its 51st meeting held on 31st May, 1988 decided to constitute a Sub-committee to go into all aspects concerning changes in admission policy for the Sangathan. Consequently, a two-member Committee headed by Shri Chandulal Chandrakar was appointed in June, 1988.

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

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, four years back a committee had been constituted consisting of two members; you are the Ex.-officio Chairman of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. I would like to know whether the Chandrakar Committee had submitted its report giving approval to the admissions on special recommendations. If so, when and if not, whether these admissions are not unauthorised? If so, whether any action has been taken by the Government against the persons responsible for this situation. If so, the details thereof and if not, when will the action be taken against them?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member has placed me in a situation wherein I am called to take action against myself. But I would like to inform the House that Chandrakar Committee had submitted its report to the Ministry and it was considered in the year 1988. In pursuance of the deliberations, an order had been issued on 3-8-1988 by the then hon. minister which stated that it would be all right to continue admissions on special grounds in view of the social conditions and other special circumstances.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I have got an information and I am making investigations in this regard, The copy of the Chandrakar Committee report is not available at present in the office. This is not a good practice. I

would try to obtain it as soon as possible and study it and then I would inform the House in detail.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before asking my second supplementary, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards page 1 of the Sunday Observer dated 12-4-92 and page 1 of Rashtriya Sahara dated 8-4-92 which refer to the irregularities being committed in Central schools. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the classwise percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students out of the total number of students, the persons responsible for not completely filling the SC and ST quota; and the action taken against them. I would also like to know the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe teachers in the central schools. Would the hon. Minister constitute a committee of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe teachers for interviewing the scheduled cast and scheduled tribe students.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is so comprehensive that I don't have any immediate information in this regard. If the member wants information, I would try to provide it. As far as the question of the irregularities is concerned, true picture will emerge only after investigation. I have seen some reports published in the newspapers. But I think it would not be proper to take everything published in the newspapers as correct. I would only like to submit that I would try to find out the facts and if any discrepancy is found, I assure you and the House that action will be taken against the defaulters.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has submitted that the report had been submitted in 1988 to his Ministry but it is not available at present in

the Ministry. It is rather very strange as to how the Ministry is functioning. The hon. Minister has submitted that a committee was constituted for framing the policy for the admission; it had also given its report and the then hon. minister had issued some orders in this regard. I would like to know about those orders. Will you please state the present policy, priorities and grounds on which the admissions are being made?

SHRI ARGUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am reading out those orders:-

[English]

" A number of requests and representations have been received in the KVS as also in the Ministry of HRD., requesting admissions to children in various KVS. While there is an admission policy for regulating admissions in the KVs, it rules out admission to many individuals whose need in some cases extreme circumstances are apparent. The admissions by special dispensation were initially designed to take care of such cases, but such admissions were stopped in 1987. The matter has been discussed with the Minister of Human Resource Development and Education Secretary and it has been decided that admissions by special dispensation should be possible in the larger social consideration. On discussion with the Vice-Chairman, KVS and Commissioner, KVS, it is felt that it would be desirable that the number of such admissions is kept as small as is feasible."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House in this regard that some facts including excessive admissions etc. have been coming to light from time to time and unless there are sufficient reasons, there is no question of admissions on special dispensation. The basis of special dispensation are not decided by me. They

are decided by the people of that line, they are the representatives in this matter. The question has also been raised in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of our department that such admissions should not cross a certain limit and it has been decided to constitute a small committee to fix certain criteria for admissions for the next year to avoid such complaints in future.

[English]

PRO. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the hon. Minister please state as to whether the experts in the field of education and all other committees connected with the educational system of our country have discouraged admission on the basis of special dispensation, on the ground that admission on the basis of special dispensation has led to the dilution of educational standard in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and cause difficulties in the administration of such Vidyalayas because it inflates the class strength?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the stated position on this is very clear and I would agree with the hon. Member to this extent that as far as possible, this should not be done. But we are also aware of circumstances where this becomes inevitable. Therefore, there is a provision that it should be done. The question is to what extent? We will try to decide that in such a manner so that there is no complaint on this account.

Stock Position of Foodgrains

+
*678. **SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:**

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of foodgrains in State of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the projected procurement of wheat and rice during 1992-93 marketing season as against the actual demand of these States; and

(c) the stock position of foodgrains at present in those States separately?

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

(b) While the allotment of wheat to West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 was 10.82 lakh tones and 2.76 lakh tonnes respectively, there is no possibility of procurement of wheat in these States during 1992-93. In case of rice, the marketing season for which starts on 1st October 1992, it is too early to make any assessment of the likely procurement.

STATEMENT

(a) and (c). The stocks of rice and wheat with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh as on 1st March, during 1990 to 1992 were as follows :

(Lakh tonnes)

	1990		1991		1992	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	wheat
West Bengal	3.63	1.28	3.42	0.99	3.55	0.50

(Lakh tonnes)

	1990		1991		1992	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	wheat
Andhra Pradesh	8.40	1.35	21.43	1.39	10.09	0.22

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Sir, in surplus States, procurement is in fact a price support operation. But in deficit States like West Bengal, it has become virtually a police operation because the market price remains much higher than the procurement price. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister whether the Government has any contemplation to review the scheme of procurement in deficit States like West Bengal and to take appropriate measures for making the scheme effective.

Secondly, does the Government also contemplate to streamline the BSF administration throughout the Indo-Bangladesh border in West Bengal to stop smuggling of foodgrains to the other side of the border?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Sir, We have been reviewing the procurement policy. In fact, we have been insisting upon all the State Governments to procure more and more because the Central Government's pool depends upon the States' contribution.

As regards West Bengal, no doubt it is a deficit State. But in spite of that, we have been impressing upon the West Bengal Government to procure and they do procure. But it is a very small amount. They procured only one lakh tonnes though they produced hundred lakh tonnes.

As regards smuggling to Bangladesh, it is the State Government who can stop it.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Sir, it

appears from the reply that the stock position of both rice and wheat, particularly that of wheat, in West Bengal, has depleted. We are also witnessing that Central allocation of rice and wheat for West Bengal is being reduced. In February 1992, rice and wheat allocations have come down from 1,25,000 MT and 1,26,000 MT to 70,000 MT 90,000 MT respectively.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask a question quickly.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Just now I am coming to that. As a result, the public distribution system of the State is failing to cater to the needs of the people. So, I would like to know whether the Government is seriously thinking of augmenting the allocation of rice and wheat for West Bengal. If so, to what extent and by when?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: It is a fact that the stock position of wheat is at low level. As you know, the stock position of the central pool is also low.

As regards the rice stock, it is quite comfortable in West Bengal also. In fact, in West Bengal the lifting was more in 1991 than in 1990. In 1990, figure for rice was 5.92 lakh tonnes, whereas in 1991, it is 6.92 lakh tonnes. Similar is the case with wheat also. In 1990, it was 8.98 lakh tonnes and in 1991 it is 9.10 lakh tonnes. It is true that in the months of January and February, there has been a reduction, because in the peak season we decrease the allocation and in

the lean season from October onwards, we increase the allocation.

SHRIGANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether the current foodgrains stock is sufficient to meet the revamped public distribution system. As the meteorologists have predicated a late monsoon this year, in case of low foodgrain production in the current year, I would again like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to face the situation and meet the requirements of the revamped public distribution system in the succeeding year 1992-93

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: As regards rice, we are in a position you meet the situation. As regards, wheat, procurement has started only now and we will have the clear picture in the month of July.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, Kerala is one State where there is statutory rationing. The Central Government are committed to meet the requirement of the rationed articles such as rice, wheat and sugar. According to information, the requirement of Kerala is 160 metric tonnes per month. Whereas, the supply from the Central Pool is not even 150 metric tonnes. The public distribution system which is well organised in Kerala, is now in a very difficult situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, this question relates to only West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Have you read the question?

SHRI E. AHAMED. Yes Sir, But may I say that this is about the stock position of the two most important States. The Minister will be in a position to enlighten us....

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Sit down. Yes Mr. Pal.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Apart from the paucity of supply of rice and wheat to West Bengal, the rice and wheat supplied through the public distribution system there, is of the lowest quality and it is almost not edible at all by the common man. Is the Government aware of this position in West Bengal's public distribution system and if so what steps are the Government likely to take?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The Government of West Bengal have not brought this quality aspect to our notice. It is the responsibility of the State Government to verify the quality of the foodgrains before accepting the same.

Diversion of Ridge Forest Area In Delhi

*679. **SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ridge forest area in Delhi has been diverted for construction purposes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Diversion of forest area for construction purpose has not been approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the last three years in Delhi.

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker Sir, Ridge area is the only natural green area of Delhi. To maintain the ecological balance it is very essential to

maintain this area. During the last so many years encroachments have been going on in this area. Along with these encroachments, unauthorised construction of buildings is also coming up and on the other hand, the vague policy of the Government, is endangering its future. I would like to know whether Government has conducted any enquiry in respect of these encroachments and unauthorised building construction. If so, the details thereof; and the actions taken during the last five years to remove the encroachments to protect this natural green area. The Minister should inform about the details of the enquiry.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The submission of the hon. Member that encroachment has been done in Delhi green area is correct. The area of Delhi Ridge is around 7770 hectares.. It is now under the supervision of many agencies like CPWD, DDA, MCD and NDMC. In the absence for any single authority, encroachments have been done. There is no doubt that the Government departments like CISF, DDA, CPWD are also among the encroachers. (*Interruptions*) I am providing you the genuine information. Ministry of Urban Development had conducted a survey in this regard. It had constituted a committee. We have thought that the Forest department of Delhi Administration should be assigned the full responsibility in this regard. Therefore a committee has been constituted, We are of the opinion that unless we assign full responsibility to the Forest Deptt and the whole area is transferred to it, its entire responsibility should be assigned to a single agency. The said Committee has conducted a number of meetings and I hope that very soon the whole responsibility would be given to a single agency and in due course it would be transferred up to the Forest Department.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: My second question is regarding the demands of the Forest Department in order to maintain

the green area and the steps taken by the Government to fulfil them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: No such demand has been put forth by the Forest Department of Delhi Administration. The staff of the department would be transferred from the other departments; and our ministry and Delhi Administration would work jointly. We would provide all the facilities as much as we can. Byt these are all aftermaths. Dirst of all identification of the single agency is to be done who would take the responsibility.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given two contradictory reply. First he says that there is not encroachmentt and afterwords he admitted it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I never denied the encroachment cases.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Except New Delhi, the pipulation of Delhi has increased so much that other areas have become too congested. What action has been taken against the departments which have made enroachments?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to inform thee hon. Minister.... (*Interruptions*) For twelve loong years, I had been sitting on that side that's why evroneously I addressed the hon. member as the hon. minister and this hanbit will go gradually. I would like to tell the hon. member that there is no contradiction in my statement. I had submitted that there was no diversion under the Forest Act and there is no doubt that the encroachments have been done and I admit it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about the action taken in this regard.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: A Committee has been constituted. As per conclusion of the Committee all the Agencies would take the

responsibility of removing the encroachments on the areas falling under their jurisdiction.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the DDA and MCD authorities are making encroachments and unauthorised construction in Delhi by using force. I would like to know whether the Minister will take steps to ask the Government departments to shift to other places and leave that area intact. Otherwise, we see that in the New Rajinder Nagar area private people are slowly encroaching this ridge area and on some or the other pretext the Government departments are making constructions. Now, the final decision has been taken by that Committee. This area is handed over to the Department of Forests and the DDA. There will be more encroachments. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what immediate steps he is going to take to stop further encroachments on this land?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I am concerned with encroachments of forest land. The hon. Member is talking about the ridge area. There is no doubt that the ridge is a very important ecosystem of Delhi. It is very important from the point of view of ecology and environment aspects of Delhi.

Sir, I have stated that there have been encroachments. A Committee has been set up and the various agencies under whom various areas of the ridge came have been asked to take immediate steps for removal of encroachments. This Committee has held several Meetings. It has almost held five or six meetings. And effective steps are being taken to deal with this problem of encroachments.

[Translation]

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

*680. **SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the last conference of Youth Affairs and Sports Ministers of various States regarding the functioning and monitoring of Nehru Yuvak Kendras;

(b) whether these recommendations have been implemented; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) There were three recommendations arising out of the last conference, held on 18th November, 1991, pertaining to Nehru Yuvak Kendras:-

(1) The District Level Organising Committee of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan to be broad based by providing specific representation from sports, culture and folk arts.

(2) For better co-ordination/monitoring of the work of Nehru Yuvak Kendras and to establish its linkage with various other programmes of the State Government, a State Level Coordination Committee headed by the Minister Incharge of

Youth Affairs & Sports be set-up.

(3) A Kendra should be established in each district immediately and also in some blocks where the districts are large in size and population.

(b) and (c). The composition of the District Organising Committee giving adequate representation to area like sports, culture, and folk arts as well as the composition of the State Level Coordination Committee for monitoring the work of the Kendras has been finalised. The State Governments will now be requested to set up these Committees and also to ensure that the Committee meet regularly.

Regarding setting up of the Kendras in every district, the Sangathan opened 28 new Kendras in 1991-92 for which funds have already been released. The Sangathan aims to open a Kendra in every district by the end of the VIII Five Year Plan. It may, however, not be possible to have Kendras at the block level even in the case of large districts, due to paucity of funds.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any special directions have been issued in regard to the functioning of the committee which are to be constituted under these recommendations.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a proposal to set up these committees everywhere, but these have not yet been constituted at all places. These are being constituted according to the decision taken in the last meeting of the ministers. The question of their style of functioning will arise once these all are set up.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that a kendra would be opened in every district by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Then it has also been said that all this depends on the availability of funds and circumstances. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether availability of funds is ensured at the time of formulating the scheme to open a kendra in every district?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, availability of the funds can not be ensured by a single department. It depends on the total availability of the funds with the whole administration and the Government. There is no problem of funds for Nehru Yuvak Kendra. It was there of course, some time back at that time Kendras became almost inactive and idle for two years but now there will be no problem of funds in future.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, it is a fact that for the last two years, all these units of Nehru Yuvak Kendra were somewhat defunct. But now, they have been revamped further.

Three recommendations are mentioned in the reply. I want to know whether the performance of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras was also discussed in the Conference.

Was there any demand for expansion of the activities now being undertaken by the Kendras to some other areas?

Was there also any complaint that the funds available for carrying on all these activities were meagre and because of that, there was also a demand to enhance grants etc. to these units?

In such case, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the

discussion that took place with all the hon. Ministers of different States was a very comprehensive discussion in which all these factors that the hon. Member is saying did figure. That is why it was decided that we should have a State level coordination committee so that the deficiencies that have occurred in this programme do not occur in the future and at the same time so far as the evaluation is concerned, I am sure that these Committees at the district and State level in the first instance will do this evaluation and then go to the next state of implementing the programme.

So far as the resources are concerned, I have already mentioned that it is not entirely within my power.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some recommendations were made regarding the functioning and monitoring of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the last conference of Youth Affairs and Sports Ministers of various States and it was a common impression that Nehru Yuvak Kendra's programme are aimed at the development of folk culture and rural culture and the politics should not be allowed to enter into it. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the political appointments of officers are made in these kendras and why is this kendra being politicized? It has been discussed in various newspapers and magazines. What action is being taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether, the Government is considering any proposal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, these kendras have been opened after the name of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. If anybody has any objection, I can not do anything in this regard. [Interruptions]

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Nobody has any objection on Nehru's name but congressmen are being benefited. [Interruptions]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a platform to benefit anyone nor to take action against anyone. Its activities are clear. Its one of the most important activities is that it will work for unity and integrity of the Nation and there is no politics involved in it. [Interruptions]

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering any proposal to involve the Nehru Yuvak Kendras at village planning for development; and if so whether any scheme has been worked out in this regard.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The effort is to make these Kendras the focal points for a lot of development activities. For example, these Kendras are doing very useful work for the literacy mission, health programmes and family planning. Everything is being focussed because this is one agency which is working amongst the youth and therefore all the development activities that have a bearing on the general development and special development of any section of the people are undertaken by them. An effort is being made within the constraints of the finance to involve them and make them the focal point for these activities.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to

know the total grant given to Nehru Yuvak Kendra in the last three years and whether the programmes are run and money is spent in the States in consultation with and cooperation of the State Governments

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr., Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has asked for the details of the last three years. I would like to inform that this scheme was not in operation for two years of the last three years. It has been restarted in 1991. The Planning Commission has fully evaluated the causes of not giving funds to it for two years. It has also gone into the need of providing funds to it. The Prime Minister has ordered to provide the funds again after the evaluation has been made. So far as the question of reducing the expenditure is concerned, I have already told that I will endeavour to ensure that the funds are spent as per the guidelines laid down in the conference of Ministers of various States.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: On 681 is put off No. w Qn.No. 682.

National Literacy Mission Authority

*682. **SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a National Literacy Mission Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the functions assigned to the Authority?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in May, 1988 with the objective of imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 agegroup by 1995. The National Literacy Mission Authority (NLM) was set up on 20th June, 1988 as an independence autonomous wing of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education), vested with full executive and financial powers in its sphere of work. It is the operating and implementing organisation at the national level for all the activities envisaged in NML. The role of NMLA is of diversified character and includes (i) policy and planning, (ii) developmental and promotional activities, (iii) operational functions, including assistance to voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organisations, (iv) technology demonstration, (v) leadership, training, (vi) resource development, including media and materials, (vii) research and development, (viii) monitoring and evaluation etc.

The NMLA has a Council headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development, and an Executive Committee headed by the Union Education Secretary. The Authority may also set up such other bodies, committees, groups and task forces, as it considers necessary to consider various aspects relating to literacy and adult education. Whereas, the Council lays down the policies and programmes in the field of literacy and adult education, the Executive Committee carries out all the functions of the Authority in accordance with the policy and guidelines as laid down by the Council.

[Translation]

SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objective of the National Literacy Mission has been to impart functional

Literacy to 80 Million people. How many people have been benedited so far? Alongwith it, I would like to know the number of the proposals received from various voluntary and non-official organisations pending with the Government and the time by which the GGovernment will give clearence to tthem?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I have not heard you properly.

MR. SPEAKER: How many proposals of volountary organisations are pending with the Government and the time by which these will be cleared by the Government?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I myself could not understand it properly first.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: As per present figures 15 million people have been covered so far as the question of non-official organisations is concenreed. We have received a number of proposals from them. I can not provide details of all those proposals yet I acknowledge their valuable contriobution in this missin. Our policy is to encourage more and more such organisations.

SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: I would like to know by what time the remaining 65 million people will be copvered?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not that no work is being doen to cover the remaining people. I have said that 15 million people have been covered and the schemes have been launched to cover the remaining people. I hope and we all are making efforts to cover all the remaining people in the country by the end of this decade.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, during the last few years, one State Kerala, and a few other districts of our country have attained full literacy. What are these districts?

As has been stated in the reply, one of the responsibilities of NMLA is resource devlopment including media and materials. Some of these districts are undertaking post literacy progrtammes. Sir, as you know, those who have attained full literacy without adequate post literacy programmes will be again thrown into literacy. This is the exzperience the world over.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether adequate reading material for the post literacy programmes are available in different languages and also whether the NLM has arranged for provision of such material?

SHRI ARJU N SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important and a vital point, which is about covering of the areas where we have completed the literacy campaign. For the post literacy campaign there are no regression in those areas.. Also wherever necessary and if there is anything like that, that could be taken care of. Kerala is an instance in point, which had completed this in the entire State. The effort in this refard is being made by the State bodies. And all the funds that are required foir oubleishing or bringing about any material have been provided. I think and I beleive that all that is being utilised in the manner it should be.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Since this Mission has come into existance in 1988 whether any evluation of the progress has soo far been made by the Central AAuthority, if so, what does uit indicate? I would like to know whether it has acheived the objective or is far behind it. If the

corresponding State Literary Missions are functioning, what is the contribution of the Government agencies- the percentage of contribution of Government agencies and the percentage of contribution of the non-official agencies in achieving literacy

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, so far as the evaluation is concerned, there is almost a constant evaluation going on through bodies which are outside the Government so that there may be an authentic and fair evaluation. There are some States where problems have arisen. But, this much I can tell you that every State now in this country is totally committed to this programme and they are doing their level best. If there are any deficiencies anywhere, we are trying to remove them. I would not say that there is some basic flaw in the entire approach.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Grants and Scholarships by U.G.C.

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

(a) the conditions laid down by the University Grants Commission for providing grants and scholarships to various Universities, institutions and departments for conducting Research Work, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral degrees;

(b) the action taken in cases where these conditions are not complied with; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure their proper and effective compliance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the

information furnished by UGC, the Commission has several schemes for providing grants to Universities for promotion of research, and to individual scholars for Doctoral or Postdoctoral research. Although there are specific conditions governing each grant or fellowship, the main conditions applicable to UGC research schemes are as follows:

(i) The research must be pursued in the areas specified in the sanction.

(ii) Assistance must be utilised for the purpose for which it is sanctioned.

(iii) The research scholar/department must furnish periodical reports.

(iv) The grantee institution must furnish utilisation certificate to the UGC.

(v) Posts created under UGC assistance must be maintained by the grantee institution after UGC assistance has ceased.

(b) & (c). The first instalment of grant or fellowship is released only after the grantee institution undertakes to comply with conditions of grant. Subsequent instalments are released on the basis of periodic progress reports and utilisation certificates. According to the information furnished by UGC, in some cases of non-compliance or unsatisfactory progress, the Commission had to discontinue the grant.

[*English*]

Life Line Express

*683. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA

KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities available in Life Line Express;

(b) the average daily operational expenditure being incurred thereon;

(c) whether any time bound target has been fixed to achieve its optimum functional objectives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the success rate in running the express and the areas so far covered by it; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to make it more beneficial for needy rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Lifeline Express, launched by the Impact India Foundation, a registered Public Trust has the facilities of a modern and sophisticated Hospital and is designed to provide on the spot diagnostic medical and surgical treatment to the patients affected by Polio, cataract and hearing deficiency.

(b) No operational expenditure is being incurred by the Railways. This is being incurred by the Impact India Foundation.

(c) No specific time limit has been fixed by the Impact India Foundation.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Impact India Foundation has successfully completed 3 of its pilot projects in the remote areas of Khilari and Chainpur in Bihar and Farah near Mathura in U.P. A fourth camp near Amethi is in progress.

(f) Existing arrangement is considered adequate for the time being by the Impact India Foundation.

[*Translation*]

Manufacture of coaches and wagons

*684. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches and wagons that were required by the Railways to meet the traffic demand during 1990-91;

(b) the number of coaches and wagons that were manufactured during that year; and

(c) the efforts being made to meet the gap between the demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Taking into account the traffic demand and the resource position, it was decided to procure 1734 coaches and 23,000 wagons in 1990-91.

(b) In the year, 2056 coaches and 23,672 wagons were acquired.

(c) There was no shortfall in the programme and actual procurement in the year.

[*English*]

First Aid Centre at Railway Stations

*686. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railways stations in the country without any first aid centre,

zonewise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to set up one first aid centre at major railway stations; and

(c) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There are no First Aid Centres at railways stations. However, stations dealing with passengers are provided with static First Aid Equipment in First Aid Box available with Station Master/ Station Superintendent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Endangered Species of Plants

*687. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the species of plants in India which are on the verge of extinction;

(b) the names of the extinct species of plants during the current century; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to save the endangered species of Plants from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A list of species of plants in India which are considered to be in danger of extinction in the wild, is given in Statement-I

(b) The names of some plant species which are possibly extinct, not having been reported to have been seen after the turn of the Century, are given in Statement-II.

(c) The steps taken include the following:

(i) Setting up of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves for protection of the fauna and flora, including threatened species;

(ii) Enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which, after the amendment in 1991 includes endangered plants and which now provides strict penalties for infringement;

(iii) Regulation and prohibition of trade and commerce in endangered species of flora and fauna under the Convention of Inter-national trade in Endangered species of fauna and flora (CITES);

(iv) Ex-situ conservation of endangered species in botanical gardens to ensure survival of these species under captive conditions for their future restoration in the wild;

(v) Setting up of a National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(vi) Launching of public awareness campaigns.

STATEMENT-I

1. *Acer hookeri* Var. *Majus*.
2. *Acer oblongum* Var. *Membranaceum*
3. *Acer oblongum* Var. *Microcarpum*
4. *Acer osmastonii*
5. *Acer sikkimense* Var. *Serrulatum*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 6. <i>Actinodaphne bumeae</i> | 30. <i>Ceropegia odorata</i> |
| 7. <i>Actinodaphne lanata</i> | 31. <i>Ceropegia omissa</i> |
| 8. <i>Adinandra griffithii</i> | 32. <i>Ceropegia panchganiensis</i> |
| 9. <i>Anaphalis barnesii</i> | 33. <i>Cissus spectabilis</i> |
| 10. <i>Anoectochilus Nicobaricus</i> | 34. <i>Clematis apiculata</i> |
| 11. <i>Arenaria curvifolia</i> | 35. <i>Crotalaria clavata</i> |
| 12. <i>Arenaria ferruginea</i> | 36. <i>Crotalaria fysonii</i> Var. <i>Glabra</i> |
| 13. <i>Arenaria thangoensis</i> | 37. <i>Crotalaria kodaensis</i> |
| 14. <i>Athyrium atratum</i> | 38. <i>Crotalaria longipes</i> |
| 15. <i>Begonia aliciae</i> | 39. <i>Crotalaria sandoorensis</i> |
| 16. <i>Begonia anamalayana</i> | 40. <i>Cryptocoryne tortuosa</i> |
| 17. <i>Belosynopsis kewensis</i> | 41. <i>Cyathe nilgirensis</i> |
| 18. <i>Bentinckia nicobarica</i> | 42. <i>Cymbidium whiteae</i> |
| 19. <i>Berberis lambeertii</i> | 43. <i>Decashistia rufa</i> |
| 20. <i>Buchanania barberi</i> | 44. <i>Dendrobium aurantiacum</i> |
| 21. <i>Calamus intermis</i> | 45. <i>Dendrobium tenuicaule</i> |
| 22. <i>Calanthe anthropophora</i> | 46. <i>Dendroglossa minutula</i> |
| 23. <i>Calanthe pachystalix</i> | 47. <i>Desmos viridiflorus</i> |
| 24. <i>Ceropegia barnesii</i> | 48. <i>Dicliptera abuensis</i> |
| 25. <i>Ceropegia beddomei</i> | 49. <i>Didiciea conninghamii</i> |
| 26. <i>Ceropegia fantastica</i> | 50. <i>Dipcadi minor</i> |
| 27. <i>Ceropegia hookeri</i> | 51. <i>Elaegnus conferta</i> |
| 28. <i>Ceropegia lawii</i> | 52. <i>Elaphoglossum nilgircum</i> |
| 29. <i>Ceropegia mahabalei</i> | 53. <i>Eugenia discifera</i> |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 54. <i>Eulophia nicobarica</i> | 78. <i>Lindsaea malabarica</i> |
| 55. <i>Euonymus angulatus</i> | 79. <i>Lilium mackineae</i> |
| 56. <i>Euonymus assamicus</i> | 80. <i>Livistona Jenkinsiana</i> |
| 57. <i>Euonymus serratifolius</i> | 81. <i>Malleola andamanica</i> |
| 58. <i>Flichingeria hesperis</i> | 82. <i>Memecylon flavescens</i> |
| 59. <i>Frerea indica</i> | 83. <i>Meteor omyrtus wynaadensis</i> |
| 60. <i>Ginalloa andamanica</i> | 84. <i>Mitrostemon yamamoti</i> |
| 61. <i>Hildegardia poulifolia</i> (Roxb) | 85. <i>Nogra filicaulis</i> |
| 62. <i>Humboldtia bourdilloni</i> | 86. <i>Nothopegia aureo-fulva</i> |
| 63. <i>Humboldtia laurifolia</i> | 87. <i>Oianthus deccanensis</i> |
| 64. <i>Humboldtia unijuga</i> Var. <i>Unijuga</i> | 88. <i>Phiorrhiza hispida</i> |
| 65. <i>Hydnocarpus macrocarpa</i> | 89. <i>Ophiorrhiza incarnata</i> |
| 66. <i>Impatiens analmudica</i> | 90. <i>Ophiorrhiza subcapitata</i> |
| 67. <i>Impatiens johnii</i> | 91. <i>Ophiorrhiza wattii</i> |
| 68. <i>Impatiens munnarensis</i> | 92. <i>Paphiopedilum fairrieianum</i> |
| 69. <i>Impatiens neo-barnessi</i> | 93. <i>Paphiopedilum wardii</i> |
| 70. <i>Impatiens nilagirica</i> | 94. <i>Phalaenopsis speciosa</i> |
| 71. <i>Ilsea malabarica</i> | 95. <i>Phlebophyllum jeyporensis</i> |
| 72. <i>Kendrickia walkeri</i> | 96. <i>Phyllanthus narayanaswamii</i> |
| 73. <i>Lactuca benthamii</i> | 97. <i>Pimpinella tirupatensis</i> |
| 74. <i>Lactuca cooperi</i> | 98. <i>Pimpinella wallichii</i> |
| 75. <i>Lactuca filicina</i> | 99. <i>Pimpinella tongloensis</i> |
| 76. <i>Lactuca undulata</i> | 100. <i>Pogostemon nilagiricus</i> |
| 77. <i>Leucas mukerjiana</i> | 101. <i>Pogostemon paludosus</i> |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 102. <i>Pseudocyclosorus gamblei</i> | 126. <i>Utleria salicifolia</i> |
| 103. <i>Pseudocyclosorus griseus</i> | 127. <i>Uvaria eucineta</i> |
| 104. <i>Psychotria arborensis</i> | 128. <i>Vernonia multibracteata</i> |
| 105. <i>Psychotria globicephala</i> | 129. <i>Vernonia pulneyensis</i> |
| 106. <i>Kalanchoe roseus</i> | 130. <i>Vernonia recurva</i> |
| 107. <i>Renanthera imschootiana</i> | 131. <i>Wendlandia andamanica</i> |
| 108. <i>Sageraea grandiflora</i> | 132. <i>Youngia nilgiriensis</i> . |

STATEMENT-II

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 110. <i>Salacia malabarica</i> | Name of some Plant Species Considered
Possibly Extinct, Based on Available Data |
| 111. <i>Santapaua madurensis</i> | <i>Carum villosum</i> Haines (Apiaceae) |
| 112. <i>Saussurea costus</i> | <i>Ligusticum albo-alatum</i> Haines (Apiaceae) |
| 113. <i>Scilla viridis</i> | <i>Pimpinella evoluta</i> (Cl.) Malh. (Apiaceae) |
| 114. <i>Selaginella adunca</i> | <i>Pimpinella pulneyensis</i> Gamble (Apiaceae) |
| 115. <i>Selaginella cataractum</i> | <i>Carex repanda</i> Cl. (Cyperaceae) |
| 116. <i>Senecio Kundaicus</i> | <i>Dipcadiconcanense</i> (Dalz.) Baker (Liliaceae) |
| 117. <i>Sphaeropteris crinita</i> | <i>Dipcadi reheedii</i> Deb et Dasgupta (Liliaceae) |
| 118. <i>Strobilanthes halbergii</i> | <i>Urginea polyphylla</i> Hook. f. (Liliaceae) |
| 119. <i>Syzygium courtallense</i> | <i>Abutilon ranadei</i> Woodr. et Stapf
(Malvaceae) |
| 120. <i>Syzygium gambleanum</i> | <i>Coelogyne truetleri</i> Hook. f. (Orchidaceae) |
| 121. <i>Syzygium travancoricum</i> | <i>Pleione lagenaria</i> Lindl. (Orchidaceae) |
| 122. <i>Taeniophyllum andamanicum</i> | <i>Vanda wightii</i> Reichb.f (Orchidaceae) |
| 123. <i>Toxocarpus longistigma</i> | <i>Deyeuxia simlensis</i> Bor (Poaceae) |
| 124. <i>Trivalvaria kanjilalii</i> | <i>Eragrostis rottleri</i> Stapf (Poaceae) |
| 125. <i>Urginea congesta</i> | |

Eriochrysis rangacharii Fischer (Poaceae)

Hubbardia heptaneur on Bor (poaceae)

Ophiorrhiza Barnesii Fischer (Rubiaceae)

Ophiorrhiza radicans Gardn. (Rubiaceae)

Sterculia khasiana Debbarman
(Sterculiaceae)

Bunium nothum (Cl.) Mukherjee (Apiaceae)

Iley gardneriana Wt. (Aquifoliaceae)

Pavetta wightii Hook.f. (Rubiaceae)

Madhuca bourdillonii (Gamble) H.J. Lam
(Sapotaceae)

Madhuca insignis (Radlk.) A.J. Lam
(Sapotaceae)

[*Translation*]

Medicines Destroyed after Expiry Date

*688. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of medicines destroyed
after their "expiry date" in Government
Hospitals and CGHS Dispensaries during
1990-91;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether raids were conducted during
that period at Medical Stores/Agencies in
Delhi in a bid to seize the medicines after
their "expiry date"; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the
action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). No medicines after their expiry
date were destroyed in Government
Hospitals and C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi
during 1990-91.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

[*English*]

Semester System

*689. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government have
examined proposals for introduction of
Semester System at Higher Secondary level
throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Semester
System is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The National
Policy on Education, 1986 stipulated that
one of the components of examination reform
would be the introduction of the semester
system from the Secondary stage in a
phased manner. The draft Curricular
Framework for Higher Secondary
Education prepared by the National Council
of Educational Research and Training
(NCERT) in July, 1988 also recommends
the semester system.

The National Conference organised by
the NCERT on 9-10th March, 1992 with
representatives of various Boards of
Secondary/Higher Secondary Education and

other experts recommended introduction of semester system at the Higher Secondary stage after wide-ranging discussions with the concerned State Boards of Secondary/Higher Secondary Education. A nationally agreed pattern of semester system at the Higher Secondary stage would depend on the outcome of these discussions.

[*Translation*]

Beneficiary Oriented Scheme for Tribal Development

*690. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government under the Beneficiary Oriented Scheme for Tribal Development during the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the amount provided to each State Government/Union Territory under this scheme during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Beneficiary Oriented Scheme for Tribal Development seeks to provide central assistance to State Governments for relocation and rehabilitation of tribal villages which are shifted outside the project Tiger areas, National Parks and Sanctuaries. Proposals for shifting of the tribal villages and for assistance for their relocation/rehabilitation were received from the states of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu., Uttar Pradesh., Karnataka, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and after due scrutiny, Central assistance was released.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The amount of Central assistance provided to various States and U.Ts. during the last three years is as follows:-

<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>			
<i>States/U. T.</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Madhya Pradesh	5.45	—	21.89
Tamil Nadu	—	16.93	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2.36
Karnataka	10.00	—	—
Kerala	—	—	5.75
Arunachal Pradesh	—	5.32	—
Mizoram	26.09	25.00	20.00
Total:	41.54	47.25	50.90

Compensation for Damaged Goods

*691. SHRI CHHATTRA PAL SINGH:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide compensation to the passengers in respect of their booked goods damaged in transit;

(b) if so, the number of such cases settled during 1991;

(c) whether the payment of compensation in such cases is made after a long period; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for expeditious payment?

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

(b) 39 cases were settled by payment during 1991 in respect of damage in transit/ loss or partial delivery of goods booked by passengers (luggage).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Elementary Education in Delhi

*692. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has embarked on an ambitious "universalisation of elementary education" programme under which it proposes to cover 10,00,000 children in the 6-14 age group by

the end of the Eighth plan;

(b) if so, whether this programme has been approved by the Government; and

(c) if so, the number of schools proposed to be set up under this programme in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, With a view to promoting universalisation of Elementary Education, Delhi Admn. proposes to cover ten lakh children in the age group of 6-14 years by the end of 8th plan period. Delhi Admn. also proposes to open 120 new Middle Schools, upgrade 275 schools and convert 550 existing Secondary and Sr. Secondary schools into composite model schools.

Training to School Children in Sports and Games

*693. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some schemes in the New Education Policy to provide training to school children in sports and games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the achievements made in exploring talent amongst school children; and

(d) the new steps proposed to be taken to train school children to upgrade the standard in sports and games?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The School Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. No centrally sponsored scheme under the National Policy on

Education has been launched to provide training to school children in sports and games. However, under the schemes of 'Operation Blackboard' a set of games equipments like skipping ropes, footballs, volley balls, rubber balls etc. are provided to

primary schools in the country.

(c) Achievements made in exploring talent amongst school children under various schemes of Sports Authority of India are as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Present No. of children being nurtured</i>
1.	National Sports Talent Contest.	1217
2.	Boys Sports Companies.	273
3.	Special Area Games.	412

From amongst the talents scouted by Sports Authority of India under these schemes, children have won a total number of 1128 medals at the National Level and 40 medals at International level in competitions.

(d) Besides extending the schemes of talent scouting and scientific nurturing to Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas, large sized Residential schools and Public sector Townships, the question of reducing the academic load of students and making physical education a part of academic syllabus are engaging the attention of the Government.

Irregularities in Allotment of Hostel Rooms

7233. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities occurred in the allotment of rooms to the students in various Hostels of University of Delhi during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the University of Delhi, it is not a fact that serious irregularities took place in the allotment of rooms to students in various hostels of the University during 1991-92. Admissions to the hostels for 1992-93 have not yet been made.

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

Guidelines for Question Papers

7234. SHRI KESRILAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines/norms for setting of question papers in the public schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the public schools, in Delhi while setting the question papers are not giving any choice to the students and

all questions are to be answered by the students; and

(d) if so, the instructions proposed to be issued to such public schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No such norms or guidelines have been issued in respect of internal tests and examinations in unaided private schools (some of which are known commonly as "Public schools").

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is not considered necessary to issue any instructions in this regard.

Preference to Regional Languages

7235. **SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the local language of the respective State is given preference in non-Hindi speaking States;

(b) if so, whether the local language Marathi is being given preference in Maharashtra by the Railway Administration;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Although in the Offices of Central Government, which include the Offices of the Railway Administrations, official work can be transacted either in Hindi or in English, but regional language of the state concerned

is also given preference in specific items like Notice boards, station name boards etc. and in the documents, forms etc. meant for use of the public.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Colours and Flavours in Soft Drinks

7236. **SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to check arbitrary and indiscriminate use of artificial colours and flavours in soft drinks and confectionery during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken against the manufactures of harmful colours and flavours and also against those using preventive colours in eatables and soft drinks under the relevant Acts and provisions of Food Products Order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The lists of permitted colours and prohibited flavours have been prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

The food health authorities of States/UTs. who are primarily concerned with administration of PFA Act, 1954 and Rule 1955 made thereunder, monitor quality of food, including eatables and soft drinks, and check arbitrary use of artificial colours and flavours.

Legal action is taken against those violating provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and Fruits Product Order, 1955.

Adulteration in Biscuits

7237. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of adulteration in Parle and Britannia biscuits have been received by the Government during the last three years in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). As per the information received from the Delhi Administration, no such complaints were received during the last three years.

Offer of Wheat from Non-Resident Indians

7238. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an offer from Non-resident Indian of USA to sell 2.0 million tonnes of wheat of 'A' Grade quality to India at a rate lower than the rate offered by the US Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). A Los-Angeles based NRI had submitted his offer in response to the global open tenders invited by the Government for import of wheat. After considering all the offers received, the Government has decided not to place any orders for the purchase of wheat on the basis of the present tender inquiries.

EMU Rakes on Western Railway

7239. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of EMU rakes received by Western Railway (Suburban Section) during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the number of EMU rakes available at present;

(c) the number of rakes discarded during the above period;

(d) the number of rakes to be received during 1992-93;

(e) the number of rakes required to increase the suburban services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Number of EMU rakes/coaches received are as under:-

1989-90 - 10 motor coaches and 18 trailer coaches (3 rakes and one motor coach).

1990-91 - 8 motor coaches and 16 trailer coaches (2 rakes and 2 motor coaches and 4 trailer coaches).

(b) 68

(c) Number of EMU rakes/coaches discarded are as under:-

1989-90 - 4 motor coaches and 4 trailer coaches.

1990-91 - 12 motor coaches and 36 trailer coaches. (4 rakes and 12 trailer coaches).

(d) During 1992-93, Western Railway is scheduled to receive 6 motor coaches and

12 trailer coaches (2 rakes).

(e) In order to increase frequency of services besides rakes other operational requirements like platform, maintenance facility, path etc. are necessary. Exact requirement of rakes can be worked out only when exact increase is indicated keeping other operational requirements in mind.

[*Translation*]

Gyanam Committee Report

7240. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of Gyanam Committee;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on those recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Report of the UGC Committee entitled 'Towards New Educational Management', under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Gnanam has made nearly 150 recommendations on different aspects of management of higher education. A copy of the Gnanam Committee Report has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) & (d). The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) had authorised its Chairman to constitute a CABE Committee

to examine the recommendations taking into account the views of the UGC and the State Governments. The Report of the Committee is expected to be placed before the CABE for its consideration at its next meeting.

(e) Does not arise.

Survey on Plants

7141. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any field survey on flower plants, medicinal plants and herbs in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the preservation of rare species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the Annexure.

(c) The steps taken include the following:-

- (i) Setting up of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves for protection of the fauna and flora, including threatened species;
- (ii) Enforcement of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972, which, after the amendment in 1991 includes endangered plants and which now provides strict penalties for infringement;

- (iii) *Regulation and prohibition of trade and commerce in endangered species of fauna and flora under the Convention of International Trade in Endangered species of fauna and flora (CITES);*
- (iv) *Ex-situ conservation of endangered species in Botanical Gardens to ensure survival of these species*
- (v) *Setting up of a National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and*
- (vi) *Launching of public awareness campaigns*
- under captive conditions for their future restoration in the wild;*

STATEMENT

State-wise Details of Recent Botanical Surveys

Andhra Pradesh	:	Survey continuing, Flora of Nallamalai hills published in 1987.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	:	Survey continuing.
Assam	:	Survey continuing; Flora being compiled.
Arunachal Pradesh	:	Survey continuing; Flora being compiled.
Bihar	:	Survey continuing; Published Flora of Bhagalpur district.
Goa, Diu, Daman Dadra and Nagarhaveli	:	'Flora', published in 1985.
Gujarat	:	Survey continuing; Flora of Saurashtra published in 1988 (Vols. 2 & 3)
Haryana	:	Survey continuing
Himachal Pradesh	:	Survey continuing, Flora of Himachal Pradesh published in 1984.
Jammu & Kashmir	:	Survey Continuing, Flora being compiled. Pro. P. Kachroo published Flora of Kashmir Valley.
Karnataka	:	Survey continuing; Flora of Karnataka published in 1984
Kerala	:	Survey continuing; Grasses of Kerala and Flora of Silent Valley (Palghat) published. Flora of Kasargod,

Tiruvananthapuram dists. being published.

Maharashtra	:	Survey continuing; Flora of Maharashtra is being processed for publication, Floras of 8 districts written.
Manipur	:	Survey continuing; Flora of Manipur is being compiled.
Mizoram	:	Survey continuing; Flora is under compilation.
Madhya Pradesh	:	Survey to continue; Flora of Madhya Pradesh Vol. 1 is processed for printing.
Nagaland	:	Survey to continue; Flora is being compiled.
Orissa	:	Survey to continue; Flora of Mahanadi mangroves compiled.
Punjab	:	Survey continuing; Flora of Punjab Plains brought out.
Pondicherry (UT)	:	Flora under preparation.
Rajasthan	:	Survey to continue; Flora of Rajasthan Vols. 1 & 2 published, Vol. 3 is under print. 2 or 3 district floras have been published.
Sikkim	:	Survey continuing
Tamil Nadu	:	Flora of Tamil Nadu - Analysis (3 Vols.) published.
Tripura	:	Survey to continue; Flora of Tripura published.
Uttar Pradesh	:	Survey to continue; Check- list of Flora of Upper gangetic plain published.
West Bengal	:	Survey to continue; Flora of West Bengal Vol. 1 is being compiled.

[English]

Development of Higher Education

7442. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants

Commission has suggested the formulation of Master Plan for the development of higher education in every State;

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

(c) the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Commission has however urged all the State Governments to set up the State Councils of Higher Education as visualised in the National Policy on Education — 1986, in order to achieve co-ordinated planning and development of higher education in each State.

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

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Lines in Madhya Pradesh

7243. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the metre-gauge and narrow-gauge railway lines proposed to be converted into broad-gauge in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the survey has been conducted in this regard and plans and estimates chalked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) (i) Neemuch-Ratlam (133 km) MG to BG.

(ii) Jabalpur-Gondia (228 km) NG to BG.

(b) and (c). The works are included in the Action Plan for Gauge Conversion to be taken up by this Ministry in the 8th Plan. The approx. costs of these works are as under:

Neemuch-Ratlam Rs. 66.5 crores.
Jabalpur-Gondia Rs. 136.8 crores.

Detailed plans, estimate and survey have not been made at this stage.

[*English*]

Subsidy to PDS

7244. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for subsidy to Public Distribution System during 1991-92; and

(b) the actual amount provided for the purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Food subsidy is paid to Food Corporation of India for reimbursement of (i) the difference between the economic cost of foodgrains and their issue prices viz. consumer subsidy and (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks. During the year 1991-92 a total amount of Rs. 2,850 crores has been released/paid to the FCI towards food subsidy.

Railway Projects in Bihar

7245. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the railways projects in Bihar taken up before the Seventh Five Year Plan which were under execution or completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the date of completion of each such project and the status thereof as on March 31, 1992; and

(c) the original estimated cost and the actual cost of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement
giving major railway projects costing over

Rs. 20 crore each, started before the Seventh
Five Year Plan, with their present status, is
attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Original estimated cost	Revised cost	Status as on March 31, 1992.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Samastipur-Darbhanga (Gauge Conversion)	Rs. 4.75 crores	Rs. 43 crore	Project is in progress and expected to be completed by March '95. This remained frozen earlier for want of funds.
2.	Chhitauni-Bagaha (Restoration of line)	Rs. 15.00 crore	Rs. 86 crore	Project is in progress and expected to be completed by 1994-95 subject to provision of funds by co-sharers. The cost of the project is to be shared among the Railways, the Ministry of Water Resources, the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. As funds were not made available by the parties concerned, the project could not progressed.
3.	Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur section (Doubling)	Rs. 17.00 crore	Rs. 32.00 crore	Project is in advanced stage of completion, and is expected to be completed by end of March 1993.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Original estimated cost	Revised cost	Status as on March 31, 1992.
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chandrapura complex (Electrification)	Rs. 14.45 crore	Rs. 37.00 crore	Completed in March 1988.
5.	Sitarampur-Mughalsarai (Electrification)	Rs. 86.63 crore	Rs. 2.40 crore	Project is in progress. It was frozen earlier for want of funds, and is expected to be completed by March, 1997.

Supply of Boiled Rice to Assam

7246. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assamese people in rural areas prefer boiled rice;

(b) if so, whether the percentage of boiled rice being supplied to Assam and other States is proposed to be increased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Government of India is not aware of any such preference.

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

Upgradation of Treatment in Cancer Institute of Gauhati

7247. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Assam to improve and modernise the treatment in B. Baruah Cancer Institute, Gauhati, Assam;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The informations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

National Environment Commission

7248. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up National Environment Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The matter is under examination.

Uneconomic Railway Lines

7249. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government classifies railways lines as remunerative and un-remunerative;

(b) if so, the total kilometers of railways lines in each classified category;

(c) the total kilometers of railway lines that are used in suburban railways in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(d) the marginal cost of these suburban railways for the last three years; and

(e) the marginal cost of railway lines in Uttar Pradesh for the last three years, for both remunerative and un-remunerative lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A review is conducted every year to determine the un-

remunerativeness of branch railways lines only. The total length of the branch lines found unremunerative during 1990-91 was about 7700 Kms.

(c) 1241.89 Kms. as on 31.3.1991 for EMU - Suburban services.

(d) The marginal cost of suburban services is not compiled.

(e) The information is not compiled State-wise.

Projection of Indian History in True Perspective

7250. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure that text books do not foster communal feelings or bias against women and weaker sections of society;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the action taken to project Indian history in true nationalistic perspective?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Policy on Education (N.P.E.) 1986 envisaged a national system of education based on a National Curricular Framework containing core components including equality of sexes and removal of social barriers. These core curricular areas specified in the N.P.E. are also reflected in the National Curriculum Framework and syllabi and textbooks prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in history and other areas. A programme of textbook evaluation

has been undertaken to ensure that textbooks do not contain any material that may foster communal and casteist feelings and gender bias.

(c) The guidelines and syllabi as well as textbooks in history prepared by the NCERT have played a very important role in promoting an objective study of the past at the school stage.

Recognition to Schools in Rural Areas

7251. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recognition to the schools in rural areas is given by the Central Board or Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to improve the standard of education or to bring the standard at par with that of cities; and

(b) if so, the number of schools recognised so far in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Recognition to schools is given by the concerned State Government or Union Territory Administration and not by the Central Board of Secondary Education or Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) As per the latest available data compiled by the NCERT in connection with Fifth All India Education Survey, out of total number of 735,771 schools (as on 30.9.86) in the country, 634,908 i.e. 86.29% of the total, were located in rural areas.

Aided Schools in Delhi

7252. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many schools getting 95% grant-in-aid from the Delhi Municipal Corporation have since stopped functioning for the last many years but are still getting aid from the Corporation;

(b) whether teachers of these schools who have been placed to work in other schools of the Corporation are getting their salaries from the management of these aided schools;

(c) if so, the names of such schools and the reasons for continuing aid to these schools;

(d) whether many of these aided schools have not paid salaries to their teachers for the past many months; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Central Council for Yoga and
Naturopathy**

7253. SHRIMATI DIPIKA. H.
TOPIWALA:
PROF. SHRIMATI RITA
VERMA:

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

(a) the criteria for nomination of Members to the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy;

(b) the particulars of the Members nominated in the Council;

(c) whether the Government propose

to nominate members on the Council from each State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per the provisions in the Rules and Regulations of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy the Governing Body consists of 4 experts in Yoga, 4 experts in Naturopathy and 2 experts in Modern Medicine to be nominated by the President of the Council besides 8 ex-officio Members. In addition to this, a Member of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha or an eminent citizen having interest in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy is also nominated as a Member of the Governing Body.

(b) The names and addresses of the Members of existing Governing Body of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy are given in the Statement annexed.

(c) to (e). Experts in Yoga, Naturopathy and Modern Medicine nominated on the Council are selected from the experts available in the States/UTs. There is no proposal at present to nominate Members on the Council from each State.

STATEMENT

(1) EX-OFFICIO

1. Honourable Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

3. Secretary or his nominee, M/Health & F.W. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Joint Secretary (ISM) M/Health & F.W. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. Financial Advisor, M/Health & F.W. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. Mrs. Renuka Mehra, Dy. Educational Advisor, Ministry of Human Resource Development, (Department of Education)
7. Director, National Institute of Naturopathy, 6-Ramabhai Ambedkar Road, Babu Bhavan, Pune.
8. Director, Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, Member Secretary, W-14, Flat No. 5, Grater Kailash (P-II) New Delhi.

III 4 EXPERTS IN NATUROPATHY

1. Dr. B. Venkata Rao, Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad.
2. Dr. R.M. Nair, Nature Cure Research Hospital, Patper Ganj, New Delhi.
3. Miss Nirmala Deshpande, Jivan Nirman Kondra, Panchli, Meerut (UP).
4. Dr. B.T.C. Murthy Ujjaire, Shri D.M. College of Naturopathy & Yoga Sciences, Ujire - 574240 (Dist. Kannada) Karnataka.

III. 4 EXPERTS IN YOGA

1. Swami Gitanand, P. Director, Anand, Ashram, Pondicherry.

2. Swami Devanand, Director, Shivanand Math & Yoga Ashram, Calcutta.
3. Smt. S.R.Y. Rajya Laxmi, Principal, Yoga Training & Research Unit, Tirupathy, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Swami Ritizanand, Director, Indian Yoga Institute, Patna (Bihar)

IV 2 EXPERTS IN MODERN MEDICINE

1. Dr. S.D. Sharma, Addl. D.G. D.G.H.S.
2. Director of Medical Education, Maharashtra.

V. EMINENT CITIZEN

1. Shri Ganesh Shankar Pandey, General Body, All India Youth Congress (1) Flat, No. 408, Block 87, Sector 1, Gole Market, New Delhi

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

7254. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD
SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to declare the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan as an institution of National Importance;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The Government has no proposal to declare the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan as an institution of National importance. The Sansthan is an autonomous body under the Department of Education, Ministry of HRD mainly for the purpose of looking after the administration of the Central Sanskrit Vidyapeethas and conducting Sanskrit examinations which are also conducted by many other Universities etc.

Grants to Sports Organisations by SAI

7255. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism adopted by the Sports Authority of India in regard to coordination with various Sports Organisations/Federations in the country;

(b) whether grants to these Sports Organisations/Federations are released every year;

(c) if so, the amount of grants released to these Federations during last two years;

(d) whether the Sports-Authority of India monitors proper utilisation of these grants; 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 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Annual Long Term Development Plan (LTDP) meetings are held in which officials from National Federations, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports and Sports Authority of India participate to finalise the coaching and competition plan for the year. These plans are periodically evaluated to ensure proper implementation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The grants released to the National Sports Federations by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports during the last two years are as under:

(figures in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>
1989-90	Rs. 207.09	Rs. 201.00
1990-91	Rs. 245.30	Rs. 83.92

(d) and (e). National Sports Federations submit audited statement of utilisation of funds released by the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports.

[Translation]

Permanent/Temporary Godowns of F.C.I.

7256. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the

Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary godowns of F.C.I. and the locations thereof;

(b) the conditions of these godowns and the details of stocks stored therein; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the stocks do not rot, pilfered or bungled in the temporary godowns of F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The total number of permanent and temporary (owned and hired) godowns available with the Food Corporation of India as on 30.9.1991 was 1578. State-wise/ agency-wise position is as in the annexed statement.

(b) The conditions of permanent and temporary godowns (owned and hired) is storage-worthy. As on 1.3.1992 the stocks stored in these godowns were to the extent of 11.06 million tonnes (10.40 in permanent godowns and 0.66 in temporary godowns).

(c) The following steps are taken to ensure that the stocks do not rot or pilfered or foungled in the temporary godowns of F.C.I.:-

- (i) Foodgrains are stored on scientific lines and pest control measures are undertaken regularly.
- (ii) Qualified and technically trained staff is deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains.
- (iii) Whenever there is need, foodgrains are stored in open under scientifically designed system for

temporary storage called CAP (cover and plinth).

- (iv) Stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated low density black polythene covers which are water proof.
- (v) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damage by blowing off of covers during storms.
- (vi) Monofilament nets and covered tops are provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection of foodgrains.
- (vii) Aeration of stocks stored in CAP is done regularly to maintain the health of stocks and also to avoid damage by condensation on account of humidity and temperature variation.
- (viii) The stocks are subject to regular inspection and protection wherever required for control of infestation caused by insects and other pests like rodents, birds etc.
- (ix) Adequate security arrangements are made in such godowns to avoid pilferage and bungling. Surprise checks by senior officers are also conducted.

STATEMENT

Permanent/Temporary godowns of food corporation of India

Sl No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Permanent Godown Hired From			Total			Temporary Godowns		Grand Total	
		FCI Owned	State Govt.	Private Parties	FCI owned	Total	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I. NEF ZONE</i>											
1.	Assam	18	3	-	2	21	44	-	-	-	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
<i>3. N.E.F. REGION</i>											
(a)	Meghalaya	2	3	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	6
(b)	Manipur	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(c)	Mizoram	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
(d)	Nagaland	3	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
(e)	Tripura	1	4	1	-	1	7	-	-	-	7
Total of NEF Zone		31	11	2	2	24	70	-	-	-	70

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Permanent Godown				Temporary Godown				Grand Total	
		Hired From		Private Parties		FCI owned		Hired			
		State Owned	Govt	CWC	SWC	FCI Owned	Govt	FCI owned			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II EASTZONE											
4.	Bihar	19	2	7	5	28	61	-	-	-	61
5.	Orissa	20	1	4	13	3	41	-	-	-	41
6.	West Bengal	26	30	2	4	57	119	-	-	-	119
7.	Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total of East Zone		66	34	13	22	88	223	-	-	-	220
III. NORTHZONE											
8	Delhi	7	-	2	-	-	9	3	-	3	12
9	Haryana	37	2	6	12	28	85	23	2	25	110
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	12	2	-	2	16	-	-	-	18
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	4	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	14
12.	Punjab	104	14	11	37	83	249	74	51	125	374

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Permanent Godown Hired From						Total	Temporary Godownss		Grand Total
		FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	FCI owned		Hired	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Chandigath	4	1	2	1	-	8	2	2	4	12
14.	Rajasthan	35	-	3	24	4	66	9	6	15	81
15.	Uttar Pradesh	50	21	21	32	30	154	25	11	36	190
Total of North Zone		247	54	47	106	147	601	138	72	210	811
IV. SOUTH ZONE:											
16.	Andhra Pradesh	34	-	37	66	37	174	-	-	-	174
17.	Kerala	20	3	1	1	10	35	-	-	-	35
18.	Karnataka	10	-	7	14	6	37	4	-	4	41
19.	Tamilnadu	17	2	6	4	-	29	2	-	2	31
20.	Pondicherry	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Total of South Zone		84	5	51	85	53	278	6	-	6	284
V. WEST ZONE:											
21.	Gujarat	13	2	7	1	6	29	2	3	5	34

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Permanent Godown					Total	Temporary Godownss			Grand Total
		Hired From		SWC	Private Parties	Total		Hired	Total		
		FCI Owned	State Govt.							FCI owned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Maharashtra	15	2	7	8	5	37	-	-	-	37
23.	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
24.	Madhya Pradesh	41	8	12	36	18	115	1	1	2	117
Total of West Zone		70	12	27	45	289	183	3	4	7	190
Grand Total (All India)		498	116	140	260	341	1355	147	76	223	1578

[English]

**Storage Capacity of Godowns/
Warehouses**7257. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:
SHRIJAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total storage capacity of godowns/warehouses of the Food Corporation of India/Central Warehousing Corporation with location thereof, State-wise, and

(b) the percentage utilisation of godowns/warehouses during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The storage capacities available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) as on 1.2.1992 and their State-wise break-up are given in the statement annexed.

(b) The percentage utilisation of godowns/warehouses by these agencies during the last three years was as follows:-

Year	F.C.I	C.W.C.
1989-90	49.39%	77%
1990-91	65%	78%
1991-92	56.50%	75%
(as on 1.2.1992)		

STATEMENT*State-wise Storage Capacity with Food Corporation of India/Central Warehousing Corporation as on 1.2.1992.**(Capacity in Lakh Tonnes)*

	F.C.I	C.W.C.
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	10.82
2. Andhra Pradesh	16.20	10.82
3. Assam	2.80	0.43
4. Bihar	6.40	1.69
5. Chhattisgarh	0.19	0.17
6. Gujarat	7.99	3.16
7. Haryana	16.16	2.26
8. Jharkhand	0.28	0.05
9. Karnataka	0.93	-
10. Kerala	3.44	1.77
11. Madhya Pradesh	5.42	0.70

(Capacity in Lakh Tonnes)

	<i>F.C.I.</i>	<i>C.W.C.</i>
12. Madhya Pradesh	11.39	5.81
13. Maharashtra	15.07	8.19
14. Manipur	0.12	0.003
15. Meghalaya	0.21	-
16. Mizoram	0.12	0.02
17. Nagaland	0.16	0.13
18. Orissa	3.72	1.25
19. Punjab	55.69	6.14
20. Rajasthan	8.38	1.35
21. Sikkim	0.07	-
22. Tamil Nadu	6.84	6.38
23. Tripura	0.38	0.24
24. Uttar Pradesh	25.47	9.27
25. West Bengal	12.72	5.80
26. Chandigarh	0.71	0.18
27. Delhi	3.89	1.67
28. Pondicherry	0.41	0.15
Total:	205.31*	67.63

*includes a capacity of 15.22 lakh tonnes hired from CWC.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy Education

7258. SHRIBARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the eligibility of Homoeopathic Pharmacy Course for working Homoeopathic Pharmacists in the dispensaries and hospitals on the basis of their practical

experience;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to constitute a committee for Homoeopathic Pharmacy Education and its council for the progress and career improvement of Homoeopathic Pharmacists in the country like their counterparts in other systems of medicines; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to consider the matter for advancement of the Homoeopathic Pharmacy Education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government do not propose to constitute the Committee for the Homoeopathic Pharmacy Education or to set up a Homoeopathic Pharmacy Council at present. The subject of Homoeopathic Pharmacy is already been taught in detail in the under graduate Homoeopathic courses.

[*Translation*]

Appointment of Reserved Categories in Archaeological Survey of India

7259. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Group A,B,C, and D, employees working in the Archaeological Survey of India and the number of employees out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each group;

(b) whether any special recruitment drive has been started for filling up of reserved vacancies;

(c) if so, the number of vacancies filled up so far along with the number of posts still vacant; and

(d) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The total number of Group A,B,C, and D employees working in the Archaeological Survey of India and the number of employees belonging to SC/ST in each group are given below:-

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total No. of</i>	<i>Employees</i>	
		<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
A	118	17	8
B	235	25	3
C	1318	196	36
D	5537	1173	225
Total:	7208	1411	272

(b) There are number of cadres in ASI, the number of unfilled reserved vacancies in each cadres is not so large as to warrant for special recruitment drive. However, in compliance with the general instructions for filling up the reserved vacancies from time to time in particular to Department of Personnel and Training O.M. No. 28034/5/

90/Estt. (A) SRD dated March 14, 1990, the reserved vacancies were identified and notified to recruiting agencies viz. UPSC, SSC, employment Exchange etc. DPCs were convened to fill up the vacancies.

(c) The information is given as under:-

Group	Reserved	Vacancies filled up so far	Unfilled	Vacancies
	SC		ST	
A	17	8	4	1
B	25	3	-	-
C	196	36	7	6
D	1173	225	15	6
	1411	272	26	13

(d) In view of b and c above, the question does not arise.

Blind Persons in Uttar Pradesh

7260. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind persons in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the number of districts where Primary Health Centres have been equipped with the facilities for performing cataract operations;

(c) whether more districts are likely to be equipped with this facility during the next year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). A survey conducted in 1986-89 indicated that the prevalence rate of blindness in Uttar Pradesh is 1.58%. District-wise number of blind persons is not available. Control of blindness is a Centrally sponsored scheme. Facilities for operation of cataract are not available in Primary Health Centres. The Central Government does not propose to provide specific facilities at Primary Health Centres of Uttar Pradesh for cataract operation in 1992-93. However, Central Government proposes to continue re-imburement at approved rates for operations done including these at Primary Health Centres level by non-Governmental organisations.

Khanjwa-Dahod Railway Line

7261. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey for Construction of Khandwa-Dahod railway line has been conducted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction of the railway line is likely to commence?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Electrification of Bangalore-Madras Railway Line

7262. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of Bangalore-Madras railway line has been completed;

(b) if not, the amount spent thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be completed,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Madras-Jolarpettai has been electrified earlier, Jolarpettai Bangalore main line has been electrified by March, 1992 end.

(b) Rs. 88.08 Crores.

(c) Certain peripheral works like wiring of goods line near Bangalore area as well as Metre Gauge yard in Bangalore City Station under conversion to Broad Gauge are in different stages of planning and execution

and is expected to be completed by July, 1992.

Loco-Shed at Alipurduar Junction

7263. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on the Loco-shed in Alipurduar Junction on N.F. Railway;

(b) whether this loco shed is proposed to be shifted; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Steam Loco-shed at Alipurduar Junction was established in 1950 and the details of expenditure on this account are not available at this distant date.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Liquor Policy

7264. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an independent single agency to deal with the production, distribution and licensing of liquor in the country instead of involving multiple agencies:

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate a national liquor policy with due consideration for the safety and health of the population and proper compensation for accident victims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K.THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up an independent single agency to deal with the production, distribution and licensing of liquor in the country in place of existing multiple agencies.

Vocational Institutes in Country

7265. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE
TRIPATHY:
SHRI DAATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

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

(a) the percentage of vocational institutes in Secondary and Higher Secondary level in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on those institutes during 1991-92 and allocation made for 1992-93, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints about the diversion of funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the proper utilisation of funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education upto 1990-91, financial assistance was sanctioned by the Central Government to State Governments/UTs for introduction of Vocational courses at the +2 level in 3755 institutions. This represents about 19.6% of the total number of Higher Secondary Schools in the country.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). In August, 1991 a news item appeared in 'The Hindustan Times' indicating, *inter-alia* that the funds released by the Central Government were not spent by the State Government of Bihar on the items for which it has been provided. The State Government of Bihar clarified that the funds sanctioned by the Government of India have not been diverted by the State Government for other purposes.

(e) The Central Government regularly reviews the implementation of the Vocational Education programme in the States/UTs in meetings and during field visits. The State Governments/UTs are advised to utilise the sanctioned funds appropriately.

STATEMENT

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred by the Central Govt, during 1991-92 (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>Allocation for 1992-93</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1010.235	An allocation of Rs. 7900.00 lakhs has been made State-

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred by the Central Govt, during 1991-92 (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>Allocation for 1992-93</i>
		wise allocation of funds is not made.
Arunachal Pradesh	6.355	
Assam	140.28	
Bihar	0.75	
Gao	49.65	
Gujarat	879.375	
Haryana	155.00	
Himachal Pradesh	56.858	
Jammu & Kashmir	15.80	
Karnataka	324.996	
Kerala	346.899	
Madhya Pradesh	3.00	
Maharashtra	1230.25	
Manipur	44.00	
Meghalaya	—	
Mizoram	—	
Nagaland	—	
Orissa	—	
Punjab	222.25	
Rajasthan	323.56	

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred by the Central Govt, during 1991-92 (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>Allocation for 1992-93</i>
Sikkim	0.044	
Tamil Nadu	727.90	
Tripura	—	
Uttar Pradesh	99.1475	
West Bengal	—	
A & N Islands	—	
Chandigarh	29.77	
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	
Daman & Diu	—	
Delhi	0.30	
Lakshadweep	—	
Pondicherry		
Total:	5657.419	

[*Translation*]

Conference by NCERT

7266. SHRI N.J. RATHVA, Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day conference was held by the N.C.E.R.T. on 14 March, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised and discussed in the above conference alongwith the decisions taken; and

(c) the details of the organisations States participated in the said conference?

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

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

Changes in J & K Education Policy

7267. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI.
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce major changes in the education policy of Jammu and Kashmir;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are determined to pay particular attention to the special educational needs of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Border Area Development (Education) Programme was under implementation from 1987-88. Assistance was provided under this programme for construction of school buildings, hostels, staff quarters, additional class rooms and laboratories, for introduction of vocational courses, for establishment and strengthening of polytechnics and ITLs, for Adult Education and Non-formal Education etc.

[English]

Site Museum at Jajpur in Orissa

7268. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of sculpture shed and site museum of Archaeological Survey of India at Jajpur in Orissa has been approved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No Sir,

(b) Question does not arise.

Technical Education Infrastructure in Tamil Nadu

7269. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the Technical Education infrastructure available in Tamil Nadu under sponsorship/assistance of the Union Government;

(b) the efforts made to increase the percentage of students belonging to SC/ST in these Technical Education Institutions; and

(c) the details regarding the kinds of assistance provided to SC/ST students wanting to pursue technical studies in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In Tamil Nadu, apart from All India Council for Technical Education approved degree and diploma level institutions, the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras is fully funded by the Government of India and the Regional Engineering College, Trichy is jointly funded by the Government of India and the State Government.

(b) and (c). In the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras admission of SC/ST students is made as per the Government of India norms. In the Regional Engineering College, Trichy, apart from the reservation as per the Government of India norms for students from other States, the State Government reservation rules apply for students from Tamil Nadu. In addition to

running a preparatory course for academically weaker SC/ST students the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras provides exemption from payment of tuition fees, free messing, rail fare for counselling and *ex-gratia* grant in deserving cases. The Regional Engineering College, Trichy provides exemption from payment of tuition fees and books to SC/ST students. Post-Matric scholarship is available to SC/ST students under the Government of India scheme in both the institutions.

Operation Cost of Locomotives

7270. SHRI K. THULASIAH

VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative cost of operation of a steam, diesel and electric locomotives; and

(b) the time by which electrification of all railways lines is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The comparative cost of operation per 1000 Gross Tonne Kilometres in respect of steam, diesel and electric tractions is given as under:-

(Figures in Rupees)

(1989-90)

Traction	Broad Gauge		Metre Gauge	
	Passenger	Goods	Passenger	Goods
Steam	Does not now operate under circumstances similar to diesel and electric locomotives.			
Diesel	38.27	28.00	62.20	46.57
Electric	46.04	27.02	72.04	71.83

(b) Electrification of railway tracks on Indian Railways is a continuous process. Electrification projects are undertaken on techno-economic merits and operational requirements on a section to section basis. As electrification projects are capital intensive, only high traffic density routes qualify for electrification.

Shramik Vidyapeeth Scheme

7271. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

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

(a) the amount spent by the Union Government on the Shramik Vidyapeeth Scheme during 1991-92, State-wise; and

(b) the number of persons benefited under the Scheme during above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE (a) and (b).
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Grant released to Shramik Vidyapeeths under Plan/Non-Plan during 1991-92</i>	<i>No. of persons benefited under the Scheme during 1991-92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.74 Lakhs	62,635
2.	Assam	4.65 "	3,505
3.	Bihar	3.81 "	4,991
4.	Gujarat	16.24 "	19,226
5.	Haryana	5.46 "	9,705
6.	Jammu	2.00 "	Not available
7.	Karnataka	10.07 "	5,527
8.	Maharashtra	22.00 "	32,099
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.02 "	3,985
10.	Rajasthan	20.14 "	37,225
11.	Orissa	11.05 "	8,913
12.	Tamil Nadu	23.45 "	36,376
13.	Uttar Pradesh	10.65 "	20,927
14.	Kerala	5.10 "	15,299
15.	West Bengal	11.40 "	4,212
16.	Chandigarh (UT)	4.08 "	3,993
17.	Delhi (Central)	8.22 "	8,929
Total		Rs. 190.08 Lakhs	2,75,527

Forest Land Diversion Proposals of Gujarat

7272. SHRI AVTAR SINGH
BHADANA:
SHRI
SHIVLALNAGJIBHAI
VEKARIA:

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

(a) the names of the forest land diversion proposals received by Union Government from the State Government of Gujarat for essential purposes like water supply, electricity transmission lines and construction of schools holdings during the last one year;

(b) the names of the proposals cleared by the government so far;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the pending projects; and

(d) the steps taken to clear these projects early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached

(c) and (d). After receipt of all the wanting details from the State Government, the proposals are examined expeditiously for decision.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Present status
1	2	3
1.	Bhacharya M.I. Scheme	Stage I approval issued on 27.8.91.
2.	Renewal of lease to M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd	Pending with State Government since 27.8.91.
3.	Petura M.I. Scheme	Pending with State Government since 14.2.91.
4.	Installation of 2nd Terminal at Gu. Kutch.	Approved on 8.1.92
5.	Khatrij-Ahmedabad-Mehemdabad Nadiad.	Pending with State Government since 12.3.91.
6.	Widening of NH-8 Kimchar Rasta to Kamrai Kadodar	Pending with State Government since 5.4.91.
7.	Widening NH-8 existing two lane.	Pending with State Government since 26.4.91.
8.	Tadoli M.I. Scheme	Under process
9.	Const. of Kuwarshi Bnadramal Ambaji road.	Under process.
10.	Bhadar Irrigation Scheme	Under process.
11.	Ahemedabad-Vadodara-Bombay	Pending with State Government since 25.6.91.
12.	Main canal Narmada Project in Phase-II.	Report from Regional Office is awaited.
13.	Const. of Danta-Kansa Hedo-Virampur road.	Under process

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Present status
1	2	3
14.	Const. of Khandhor Umari Deri Charda to Kuvarshi road.	Under process.
15.	Const. of Rangpur-Bhavangadh road.	Pending with State Government since 30.7.91.
16.	Const. of Gobbarvalli Bridge road.	Under process.
17.	Total Mdaneknath road at Motipura.	Stage I approval issued on 23.3.92.
18.	Const. of Narmada main canal at Dabhoi Bodeli.	Under process.
19.	Miyagam Narmada main canal at Dabhoi Tilkwada High.	Stage I approval issued on 20.1.92.
20.	Check Dam at Pipaldahad Regional Water Supply Schem.	Stage I approval issued n 31.1.92.
21.	Mayagam branch canal of Vaddara-Bharuch rad Highway No. 8.	Approved on 23.12.91.
22.	Const. of check dam at village Ambapani, Taluka vyara.	Approved on 24.12.91/.

Catering Services on Thane Station

7273. SHRI RAM KAPSE:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Thane in 1992 regarding poor catering services on Railways; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Improvement in catering services in an on-going continuous process. Steps taken/proposed to be taken included use of standard raw materials, use of modern kitchen appliances, intensive inspections, random sample checks of edible items and action against the contractors or staff responsible for lapses.

Upgradation of Medical Facilities in Kerala

7274. PFOF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has sent any proposal for upgrading the medical facilities in Medical Collages at Trivandrum, Calicut and Trichur under the Indo-Japanese grant-in-aid programme for approval; and

(b) if so, the dedsdion taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI

SIDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had sent a proposal for upgrading the medical facilities in Medical colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Thrissur under the Indo-Japanese grant in aid programme. The proposal has been approved by the Ministry of Health and forwarded to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, for posing it to the Government of Japan. response from the Japanese side is awaited

Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in Delhi

7275. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Government and Government recognised Homoeopathic medical Colleges in Delhi;

(b) whether the basic minimum infrastructural requirements are available in each of them ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to take over the management of such collegas;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the minimum basic facilities are provided in these collegas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SINDDHARTHA): (a) to (f). There are two recognised Homoeopathic Colleges in Delhi, of which Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital is functioning under the control of Delhi Administration and Dr.

B.R. Sur, Homoeopathic Medical College is run by a Private Trust. Both these colleges are recognised by the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicines, Delhi.

Both these institutions do not meet the prescribed minimum standard by the Central Council of Homoeopathy. The Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) has written to Delhi Administration as well as these institutions to provide the minimum standards as prescribed by the C.C.H. There is no proposal under consideration of the Delhi Administration to take over the management of DR. B.R. Sur Homoeopathy Medical College at this stage.

Rail Link between Bijnor and hastinapur-Ganj

7276. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have conducted any survey for construction of a railway line from Bijnor to Hastinapur-Ganj via Meerut;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for new line between Daurala (near Meeru) and Bijnor via Hastinapur has been taken up and is expected to be completed in 1992-93. Further consideration of the project will depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

Community Health Guide Scheme

7277. SHRI BIRSING MAHATO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched Community Health Guide scheme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No. scheme called the Community Health Guide Scheme has been launched by the Government. However, there exists a scheme known as Village Health Guide Scheme since 1977, which is 100% Centrally sponsored Scheme.

The Village Health Guide is an honorary worker with a nominal honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month. They were also given a medical kit (for Rs. 50/per month), which is not being given since July, 1986. There are 3.35 lakhs Health Guides as on 31.12.1991. The village Health Guide is meant to be a vital link between the Village Community and the Health and Family Welfare institutions.

Allocation of Foodgrains to Maharashtra

7278. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: SHRI UDAYSINGH RAO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the actual assessment of Foodgrains production in Maharashtra during current financial year and likely Rabi production during 1992;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has urged the Union Government to step-up the State's monthly allocation of wheat and rice due to fall in production of Foodgrains in the State;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on the request of the State Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Foodgrains production is assessed in terms of crop year (i.e. July-June) and not in terms of Financial Year. As per the current assessment by State Government, the total production of foodgrains during 1991-92 crop year is expected to be about 77.57 lakh tonnes in Maharashtra, which includes a likely rabi Foodgrains crop of about 15.73 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Allocation of what and rice from the Central Pool for PDS to various States/UTs is made keeping in view the stock position in the Central Pool, relative needs of States/UTs, seasonal availability, offtake trends and other related factors.

[*Translation*]

University Status to Lal Bahadur Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

7279. SHRI CHINMAYAN AND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether status of a university has been accorded to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth;

(b) whether any other institution in the name of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi is also in existence;

(c) if so, whether both of these institutions are functioning with the

assistance of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details of grants being provided to them annually and the names of the degrees awarded by them; and

(e) the details of the total amount spent so far by the Union Government on these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi was accorded the status of a Deemed to be University as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.

(b) Government has no information.

(c) and (d). Only Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi Deemed to be University is being provided financial assistance. In 1991-92 a grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs (Plan) and Rs. 93.00 lakhs (Non-Plan) was provided to the provided to the Deemed to be University. The Vidya(non-Plan) was provided to the Deemed to be University. The Vidyapeeth is competent to award the degrees of Shastri, Acharya, Vidya Varidhi, Vachaspati, Shiksha Shastri, Shiksha Acharya.

(e) The total amount spent so far is about Rs. 113,75 lakhs.

[*English*]

New Rail Lines in Kerala

7280. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of routes where survey has been conducted to lay new railway lines

in Kerala during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the estimated cost of each of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) NIL. However, a reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new BG rail line from Nilambur Road to Feroke via Manjeri and mavor (65 km) has been included in the budget for 1992-93 and will be taken up during the year.

(b) Approx. Rs. 65 crores for construction..

Baba Ambedkar Centre for Biomedical Research

7281. SHRIMATISAROJDUBEY:
SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centre for Biomedical Research in Delhi University to commemorate Baba Saheb's birth centenary;

(b) if so, the Central allocation made therefor;

(c) the details of amount released so far for the Centre;

(d) if not, the reasons for not releasing the allocated funds;

(e) the time by which funds are likely to be released; and

(f) the progress made for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) The then Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centre for Biomedical Research in Delhi University on 31-3-1991.

(b) to (f). No allocation for the project has so far been made. The matter is under consideration of Government.

[Translation]

Ayurvedic Institutions

7282. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Ayurvedic Institutions of Government of India are functioning in the premise of National Ayurvedic Institute Jaipur in Pseudonyms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) since when the above two institutions are functioning and details of their functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) to (c). No Ayurvedic institutions in pseudonyms are functioning in the premises of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur. However, some units of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha are located in the campus of the National Institute of Ayurved.

[*English*]**Offer from WHO for Family Planning Programme**

7283. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any offer from the World Health Organisation for effectively conducting the Family Planning Programme in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No specific offer has been received from the World Health Organisation for effectively conducting the Family Planning Programme in India. However, WHO has been assisting various projects in the field of Family Welfare on a continuing basis. During WHO biennium 1990-91, an amount of \$ 2, 638, 200 was earmarked for various Family Welfare Projects.

[*Translation*]**Operation Black Board In Bihar**

7284. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the

(i) Equipment:

<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount utilised</i>
Rs. 17, 29,24, 000	Rs.1, 96, 08,000 (11. 33%)

(ii) Teachers

No. of posts sanctioned	No. of teachers appointed
8418	8418 (100%)

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Operation Black Board scheme is not being introduced in all the districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the targets fixed for Bihar during the last year district-wise and the amount earmarked in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which these targets have been achieved during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) It is intended to cover all the primary schools existing as on 30.9. 1986 in all the districts of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No Year-wise or district-wise targets are fixed, the phasing of the scheme depends upon the pace and capacity of implementation of the State Govts. So far two phases in 1987-88 and 1988-89 comprising 24754 schools falling in all the districts of the State have been sanctioned to Bihar. The implementation and utilisation of funds as reported are given as under:

*Amount sanctioned**Amount utilised*

(iii) Construction

No. of Class rooms required to be constructed.

No. of class rooms constructed.

27526

13534 (49.34%)

*[English]***Talcher-Bimlagarh Railway line in Orissa**

7285. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct railway line connecting Talcher and Bimlagarh in orissa during 1992-93; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Constraint of resources.

*[Translation]***Dharamshala for Relatives of Patients in Delhi**

7286. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Dharmashala has been constructed by the Government in Delhi near the Safdarjung Hospital for the

outstation relatives of the patients visiting Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of rooms therein;

(c) whether any case of mis-management and irregularity in providing rooms to the relatives of the patients have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

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

(b) There are six halls and three rooms in the Dharmshala.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coach Factory at Kapurthala

7287 SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual capacity of the coach Factory at Kapurthala, Punjab and the percentage of capacity utilised annually during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce a new design of Coaches in this unit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and the total additional expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) the annual installed Capacity at Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala is 1000 coaches. the percentage of Capacity utilized during last three years is as follows.

1989-90	17.5%
1990-91	60%
1991-92	91.5%

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) Indian Railways have since tendered for acquisition of 27 coaches of modern design along with transfer of technology for local manufacture.

[English]

Filling up of Reserved Vacancies

7288 SHRISOMJIBHAIDAMOR:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to fill the back-log of reserved vacancies before 31 March, 1992;

(b) the actual number of back-log of such vacancies in each group zone-wise;

(c) the zone-wise and category wise number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freedom fighters, handicapped and general employees in Railways; and

(d) the measures taken to fill the back-log vacancies during the special drive and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Historical Places

7289. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the historical places in Budelhand area of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration to develop the memorial places of Maharani Laxmibai in Orcha, Deogrh and Jhansi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some area of the land around the fort of Maharani Laxmibai in Jhansi is under illegal possession; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government to get the said land vacated by illegal occupations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A list of Centrally

protected monuments/sites in Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh being maintained by Archaeological Survey of India is given in attached . Statement

(b) and (c). Only the fort and palace of Rani Laxmibai at Jhansi are under Central protection. The work of their repairs and maintenance including development is being

attended to as per the requirements.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) the area has been illegally occupied by private individuals by constructing Wooden Stalls, Tin Sheds etc. The matter has already been taken up with the District Magistrate, Jhansi for getting the encroachment removed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH		
CHHATTARPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Khajuraho	Three groups of temoles, numbering 24, of the 10th century A.D.:
2.	Khajuraho	Chauath Jogini temple
3.	-do-	Chitragupta or Bharati's temple
4.	-do-	Chopra or Squire tank
5.	-do-	Devi Gagadambi temple
6.	-do-	Kandariya temple
7.	-do-	Lakshman temple
8.	-do-	Lalguan Mahadeva temple
9.	-do-	Mahadeva temple
10.	-do-	Matangesvara temple
WESTERNGROUP		

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
11.	-do-	Nandi temple
12.	-do-	Parvati temple
13.	-do-	Varaha temple
14.	-do-	Vishvanath temple
EASTERN GROUP		
15.	-do-	Adinath temple
16.	-do-	Brahma temple
17.	-do-	Shri Hanuman
18.	Khajuraho	Chantai temple
19.	-do-	Javari temple
20.	-do-	Kakra Marh
21.	-do-	Parsvanathe temple
22.	-do-	Santinathe temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
		Southern Group
24.	-do-	Duladeo temple
25.	-do-	Jatakari of Chaturbhuj temple
		DATIA DISTRICT
26.	Datia	Bir Singh Palace
27.	Gujjarra	Rock inscription of Asoka
		UTTAR PRADESH
		JALAYUN DISTRICT
28.	Akbarpur or Atcura	Sanskrit inscription of Sanvat 1672 on the Chauknaanda of Rupan Guru
29.	Jalaun	Cemetery
30.	Kalpi	Chaurasi Tomb of Lodhi Shah Badshah
31.	Do	Closed cemetery
32.	Do	Piece of fort wall on the north-east

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
33.	Do	scarp with its circular bastion Small domed building carried on six pillars immediately near and to the west of the Public Works Department Rest House.
34.	Kunch	Cemetery
35.	Do	Dome on twelve pillars called Barakhamba traditionally ascribed to the commanders of Prithoiraja
36.	Orci	Mosque
HAMIRPUR DISTRICT		
37.	Akona	Four Chandella Temples and small masonry tank
38.	Bhagwa	Chankariya Dai a carving of a woman with a child in her arms.
39.	Chama	Ruins of two granite temples
40.	Chuka	Small mound locally known as Bhainsa

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
		Sur with a ruined temple on the summit and an old statue inside it.
41.	Kobrate	Brahm Tal, an extensive tank whose embankment has the form of a segment. On this embankment is a ruined Chandella temple, and in the middle of the lake the ruins of a baithak.
42.	Koohhwe	Certain mounds covered with broken statues and sculptures.
43.	Kaithe	Closed British Cemetery
44.	Kulgahar	Ruins of palace on a hill.
45.	Mahoba	Five life-sized elephant statue.
46.	Do	Foundation of temple Heaven.
47.	Mahoba	Granite pillar
48.	Do	Jama Masjid
49.	Do	Kakra Marh temple
50.	Do	Lake of Kirat Sagar

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
51.	Do	Lake of Madan Sagar
52.	Do	Lake of Vijay Sagar
53.	Do	Palace of Raja Paramardi Deva or Parmal
54.	Do	Small stone pillar called Alha-Ki-Lat
55.	Do	Temple of Khakra-Nath in the middle of Madan Sagar
56.	Do	Twenty-four rockhewn images of the Tirthankara with inscriptions dated S, 1206.
57.	Makarbai	Makarbai Temple
58.	Do	Ruins of a large granite temple
59.	Mohari	Two ruined granite temples
60.	Paraobari	Old well with an inscription of Samrat 755.
61.	Patkari	Large tank
62.	Rahilya	Rahilya temples

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>
1	2	3
63.	Rawatpur	Large Chandella tank on the embankment of the earliest Chandella type
64.	Do	Smaller temple of which dome has fallen.
65.	Sijari	Sijari temple
66.	Srinagar	Tonk called Baratal with an island bearing the ruins of a large Chandella temple.
67.	Sukura	Brahmanical temple
68.	Do	Jain temple
69.	Sumerpur	Mounds covered with broken bricks etc. and three khereas near them. Ciz. Lakhanpur, Mirzapur and Itera.
70.	Urwara	Temple, a flat roofed building
BANDA DISTRICT		
71.	Ansuyaji	Two inscription, one dated 1520, the other undated on a large basalt rock close to the Painsuni river.

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
72.	Banda	Closed cemetery, Katra Naka
73.	-do-	Jami Masjid
74.	-do-	Monuments in memory of General White Lock's force
75.	Barhagarh	Closed cemetery
76.	-do-	Temple
77.	Barha-Koira	Remains of a temple, circa 10th century A.D. usually called Bhar Deul
78.	-do-	Small temple with sanctum and a flat roof.
79.	-do-	Two caves known as Rikhari
80.	Bhawanipur	Baoli
81.	Birpur	Remains of a small Chandella temple
82.	Dadhwa, Garampur and Manpur	Remains of an old standing temple.
83.	Gonda	Two Chandella Temples standing together on the same platform

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
84.	Gulrampur	Balari Math
85.	-do-	Remains of two temples
86.	Kalinjar	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort
87.	-do-	Fort of Kalinjar, Together with the parapet walls, with the gateways and the monuments inside it viz. Sita Kunda, Ita Sej, Patalganga, Pandu Kund, Bhairon ki-Gupha, Bhagwan-Sej, Pani-ka-Arman, Mirgdhara, Kotirth, Linga temples of Nilakantha etc.
88.	-Do-	Remains of the old fort with its seven gateways. A temple of Mahadeo and an inscribed stone in Sanskrit lying on the foot and approaches to the same.
89.	Karwi	City cemestry
90.	-do-	Stone temple
91.	-do-	Temple
92.	Koh	Ruins of an old temple, called Haihaiti Mandir together with fragments of statues scattered about the fort of hill.

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
93.	Lauri or Lokhari	Ruins of some Jain temples.
94.	Manikpur	Manikpur Cantonment cemetery.
95.	Marpha	Fort with the fortification walls and the three ruined Jain temples and one ruined Hindu temple inside the fort.
96.	Mau	Two ruined temples
97.	Pura, close to the village of Hatovar	Inscribed statue of Durga of the Chandella period under a pipal tree.
98.	-do-	Ruins of a large linga temple of the Chandella type
99.	Rammagar	Priests' house.
100.	-do-	Remains of large temple
101.	-do-	Ruins of a large Chandella temple
102.	Rasin	Group of ruins, the principal object of which is the entrance door of a temple
103.	-do-	Remains of an old fort and disused temple of Devi Chandra Maheshvari

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
104.	-do- Mahesvari	Rock hewn tank close to temple of Chandī
105.	-do-	Several Sati pillars with a large standing female figure holding a child in her left arm.
106.	-do-	Temple of Chandī Mahesvari
107.	Raull	Two large caves in the middle of a hillock with broken sculptures scattered about.
108.	Bengome	Ruins of a large temple of the Chandella period
109.	Barwasagar	Chandel temple
110.	-do-	Ghagua-ka-math
111.	-do-	Jarai-ka-math
112.	-do-	Jarao-ki-Mahiz
113.	-do-	Tank
114.	Erich	Jama Masjid
115.	Gharao	Gharao-ka-Math

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
116.	Jhansi Darwaza	Memoria cometary, south of Fort on Phuta
117.	—do—	Monument of Major F. W. pinkney situated on a hillock near the premises of Messrs Eculjee Boyce & Co.
118.	Khojra	Sikhara-roofed temple called Marhia and dedicated to Gandbaba.
119.	Kishni Khurd	Remains of a Chandella temple
120.	Paohwara (Gharas)	Chandel temple
121.	Patha-Sagauli	Ruins of a large Chandella temple containing well preserved statue of Vishnu
122.	Rangoon	Gunner Burkill's Tomb
123.	Sakrar	Chandel temple
124.	Sirwabaran	Ruined temple at the upper end of Rai Tal on the banks of which is a roundish boulder containing two inscriptions of Samrat 1604 and 1603
125.	Jhansi	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
126.	Dathapur	Chadari of Raja Gangadhar Rao and tank
127.	Jhansi	Jhansi Fort.
128.	Banpur	Dilapidated Bundela temple with a colossal statue of Tirthankar called linga with two short inscription.
129.	Do	Ganesh Khara, an ancient site with a large elephant-headed god.
130.	Do	Jain temple.
131.	Do	Maniktilia
132.	Do	Paii Khara
133.	Bhadone	Three temples, two of vishnu and one of Linga Mahadeva of Gondwani type
134.	Bharauli	Temple of the Chandella period built mostly of granite
135.	Bidhni	Temple of Sun god.
136.	Chandpur	Belmori

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
137.	Do	Inscribed slab of 13th century
138.	Do	Inscribed slab dated 1325-S
139.	Do	Jain temples
140.	Do	Jhammar
141.	Do	Sahasra Linga
142.	Do	Small temple in the jungle
143.	Do	Two monolithic pillars
144.	Do	Varaha, inscribed column and rvined shrines.
145.	Do	Vishnu and Lakshmi Narayan Shrines
146.	Do	Vishnu temples known as Bhandaria
147.	Dasraran	Small flat-roofed fane sacred to Mahadeva
148.	Daulatpur	Half-tallen fane of Chandī having a shrine and porch
149.	Daulatpur	Large slab of the seven Mothers with Ganesa lying on the valley below the temple Chandī

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
150.	Deogarh	Ghats
151.	-do-	Gupta temples
152.	-do-	Jain temples in Deogarh fort.
153.	-do-	Large temple
154.	-do-	Varaha temple
155.	Dhonggul	Sikhara-roofed temple known as Katheyan Marhia
156.	-do-	Small temple with broking Sikhara known as Chaturbhuj
157.	-do-	Temple of Bhauani
158.	Dhogra	Sati slab showing three headed Mahadeva at the top and fighting scenes below
159.	-do-	Small temple of Shankhanath or Santanatha
160.	Dudhai	Akhara
161.	-do-	Bajrang

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
162.	-do-	Banbaba
163.	-do-	Bania-ki-Barat
164.	-do-	Chhatri with Varaha
165.	-do-	Jain temples
166.	-do-	Larger surang
167.	-do-	Lesser Surang
168.	-do-	Linga or Mahadeva
169.	-do-	Rock-out Narasimha
170.	-do-	Temples
171.	-do-	Two temples of the Godwani type of which the Godwani type of which one is sacred to gondebaba and the other to Mahadeva.
172.	Dudhai	Varaha near tank
173.	Garha Khera	Two temples and several relics

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
174.	Gurha	Northern temple consisting of a shrine and a porch and scared to Mahadeva or Linga. An inscription of Samvat 1014 over the lintel.
175.	-do-	Temple dedicated to Vishnu
176.	Kuchdoi	Kursiya Bir temple
177.	Lalitpur	Bansa Building of Firozshah's time
178.	Madanpur	Champamor
179.	-do-	Jain group of temples
180.	-do-	Large temple in front of Panch Marhia
181.	-do-	Modi Marh
182.	-do-	Mundi Marh
183.	-do-	Panch Marhia
184.	-do-	Temples of Mahadeva
185.	-do-	Temples (Bari and Chhoti Kacheries)

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
186.	—do—	Two small temples, one of which is sacred to the mother of Mahavira
187.	Marha	Remains of an old Chandella Temple
188.	—do—	Temple
189.	Markhera	Ruined temple. The sanctum site has a statue of Trimurti
190.	—do—	Tall Sati-Slab called a Caza bearing an inscription of Samvat 2348.
191.	—do—	Temple
192.	—do—	Temple site
193.	Pail	Temple of Nilkantha.
194.	Pandun	Overhanging rock with some pra-historic sculpturing bordering the Jamini valley
195.	Satgate	Remains of a large Vishnu temple
196.	Siron Khurd	Jain temple and a torana or Gateway

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
197.	Saroni Khurd	Slab containing a Kutilla inscription of 46 lines of reign of Mahendra Paldeva in the compound of Santinatha's temple
198.	Do	Torana or gateway situated outside the compound of modern Jain temple
199.	Sonarai	Temple
200.	Surabad	Small temple with three figures of Vishnu in the niche outside
201.	Talbehat	Fort
202.	Vijapur	Temple of Mahadeva.

[English]

Kalka-Amritsar Railway Line

7290. SHRI KRISHNA DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay a railway line between Kalka and Amritsar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir, Survey for new line from, Chandigarh to Ludhiana revealed inadequate traffic prospects. Updating of survey for another link between Rajpur and Chandigarh, which will provide a direct link between Amritsar and Kalka, has been taken up.

(b) Depends on results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

Salem-Karur Railway link in Tamil Nadu

7291. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey for laying of new railway line between Salem and Karur, via Namakkal in Tamil Nadu was conducted long back;

(b) whether the project has been approved;

(c) if so, the reasons for not starting the work on the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor,

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

(b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) on the basis of the survey report it was found that any benefit from this line could only be derived after the Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Maniyachchi-Tuticorin/Talaiyuthu project is completed, as such it would be considered after completion of the above project, subject to availability of resources.

Quality Control of Establishments in Hotels

7292. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food samples collected for chemical analysis from the five-star hotels, Railway caterers, other hotels and restaurants during each of the last three years in Delhi;

(b) the outcome of the analysis and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the hotels serve wholemeal food and other establishments to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: (a) to (c). The information furnished by the Delhi Administration and the Railway authorities is given in statements and I and II respectively.

STATEMENT

The number of food samples lifted by the Department of Prevention of Food

Adulteration, Delhi Administration from Five Star Hotels, other Hotels and Restaurants for chemical analysis and the number of samples found adulterated during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of samples lifted</i>	<i>No. of samples found adulterated</i>
1989	118	16
1990	16	1
1991	52	7

In cases where the samples were found adulterated, prosecution has been launched

in the Court of Law under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules.

To maintain the quality of food articles, samples are lifted and tested under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Rules made there under and necessary action is taken against the defaulters accordingly.

STATEMENT-II

The number of food samples collected by the Railway authorities from the railway establishment and Caterers in Delhi for chemical analysis during the last three years and the out-come of the analysis of the samples is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Under the Prevention of food Adulteration Act, 1954</i>		<i>Under Quality Control for Departmental check</i>	
	<i>No. of samples collected</i>	<i>No. of samples found adulterated</i>	<i>No. of samples collected</i>	<i>No. of samples found sub-standard</i>
1989	137	02	338	14
1990	188	06	387	30
1991	164	02	257	17

In cases where the samples are found adulterated under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, prosecution is launched in the court of law. Departmental action is taken in cases where the samples are found sub-standard under Quality Control for Departmental; check.

educated from time to time regarding handling and serving of food to passengers. Inspections to ensure hygienic conditions of stores and food premises are done regularly.

[Translation]

Vasai-Diva Railway Line

Frequent samples are being lifted under Quality Control for Departmental check as well as under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Vendors are being

7293. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Vasai-Diva railway line has been completed;

(b) whether no passenger train or local train has been introduced on this line so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the local trains are proposed to be introduced on this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) This work was completed in 1982-83.

(b) to (d). Four pairs of express (weekly) trains are already running via Diva-Vasai Road. Introduction of local passenger carrying trains on Diva-Vasai Road section is presently not feasible due to lack of infrastructure facilities and very heavy movement of goods traffic on this section.

[English]

Monuments Endangered Due to Konkan Project

7294. SHRIRABIRAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any commission to look into the complaints about endangering of historical monuments on account of construction of the Konkan railway line passing through Goa; and

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

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

(b) The Committee has since submitted its report which has been accepted. As per this report, it has been decided that the alignment proposed by the Konkan Railway Corporation and approved by the Goa State Government should be adopted except in the case of 13 km length between Margao and Balli where it bisects the villages of Navelim, Dramapur, Salzona and Cuncolim. The alignment for this section from Margao to Balli will be shifted eastwards along the foot hills even though it would involve construction of two tunnels and is slightly longer in length. The work is being progressed accordingly.

Grain storage programme in Kerala

7295. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to implement an intensive grain storage programme in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). A Save Grain Campaign Unit functioning at Trivandrum is already implementing programmes to educate the farmers in Kerala to adopt scientific practices for food grain storage. The details of the programmes and the results achieved so far are given in the statement annexed.

STATEMENT

Achievements of SGC office, Trivandrum since its Inception till March, 1992.

S.No.	Item of Work	Achievements till March, 1992
1	2	3
1.	No. of farmers trained in stipendiary training.	3842
2.	No. of VLWS etc, trained in non-stipendiary training	9002
3.	No. of volunteers trained in non-stipendiary training.	12097
4.	No. of persons trained in associated training	3294
5.	No. of storage receptacles fumigated (insect control)	56151
6.	No. of rat burrows fumigated in the field	328724
7.	No. of houses covered under domestic rat control	37115
8.	No. of prophylactic treatment given	19555
9.	No. of non-metallic storage structures constructed	133
10.	No. of indigenous storage structures improved	5609
11.	No. of metaal bins got fabricated	582
12.	No. of metal bins sold through State Government	558

S.No.	Item of Work	Achievements till March, 1992
1	2	3
13.	No. of radio talks delivered	115
14.	No. of T.V. programmes telecast	38
15.	No. of press news appeared	415
16.	No. of film/slide shows arranged	511
17.	No. of exhibitions arranged/participated	393
18.	No. of wall stencilling done	202
19.	No. of leaflets/pamphlets distributed	594
20.	No. of leaflets/pamphlets distributed	80900

Sports Hostels

the aims and objects thereof?

7296. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have set up some Sports Hostels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has set up four sports hostels in Kendriya Vidyalayas for nurturing talented players through specialised coaching. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan provides a grant for meeting expenditure on board and lodging, sports equipment and special nutritious diet.

The details of games and sports are as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Hostel</i>	<i>Sport</i>
1.	KV No.1 Gwalior	Athletics and Football
2.	KV Kirkee, Pune	Hockey
3.	KV No.1 Delhi Cantt.	Crickets
4.	KV IIT Madras	Volley Ball and Basket Ball.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas Abroad

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

7297. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether a number of Indian Foreign Missions abroad have requested Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to open Kendriya Vidyalayas there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Ambassador of India, Kathmandu, sent a letter in June 1991 regarding the opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Pokhara (Nepal) for the children of India based staff, but this has not yet been supported by the requisite proposal of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) There is no decision at present to open any more Kendriya Vidyalayas abroad.

Bogus Doctors

7298. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of many doctors practising with bogus medical qualifications have come to the notice of Government during the last one year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government against the doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Penal Provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956; in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, and in Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practise medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1000 or both.

Complaints of practice by unqualified medical practitioners are received from time to time. These are sent to the concerned authorities of the State Governments/Union Territories for necessary action under the Law.

The Government of India have also advised the State Governments/Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions to check practice by unqualified practitioners.

Loss to States for Increasing Price of Ration Foodgrains

7299. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are to bear the loss due to unilateral decision of the Union Government in increasing the price of ration foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to compensate the losses to State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Increases in the Central issue prices of wheat and rice are necessitated from time to time consequent upon revision in support prices of wheat and paddy. Such increases in Central issue prices only partially absorb increased procurement cost due to increases in support prices of wheat and paddy and Central Government bears a huge food subsidy in this regard. End retail prices are fixed by the State Governments themselves taking into account commission, distribution/transportation charges, etc. As State Governments usually revise the end retail prices consequent upon increase in Central issue price, the question of loss to State Government does not arise.

(b) Does not arise

Treatment in Naturopathy

7300. SHRI PALAS BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage treatment by naturopathic doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for research and development programme in naturopathy during the current five year plan;

(d) whether the Government employees and their dependents receiving treatment in naturopathy in different Centres are eligible for reimbursement of treatment charges; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to provide this facility?

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

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

have encouraged treatment through naturopathy doctors by setting up of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy which gives grants to Yoga and Naturopathy institutions and thereby encourages these systems.

A National Institute of Naturopathy was also established at Pune in 1986 with the object of promoting Naturopathy.

(c) Allocations for the VIII Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised. However, during 1992-93 the following allocations have been made.

	Plan	Non-Plan
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy	25.00	6.80
National Institute of Naturopathy	10.00	

(d) and (e). Reimbursement has been allowed to the Government Servants and their dependents when the treatment has been taken from Naturopathy Centres on the recommendation of Adviser (Indian Systems of Medicines).

Independent Council for Physiotherapists

7301. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2226 on August 22, 1990 and to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the scheme to set up a separate Council for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists with separate cells;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, action taken so far by the

Government to bring suitable Legislation in this regard; and

(d) the amount earmarked in this regard during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The proposal to bring a suitable legislation on the subject is under process.

(d) No funds have been earmarked during 1992-93.

[English]

Post-Graduate Allowances to Doctors in Indian System of Medicine

7303. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post-graduate doctors in Indian Systems of Medicine including Unani Physicians working under C.G.H.S.;

(b) whether such doctors get post-graduate allowances;

(c) if so, whether some doctors possessing 'post-graduate' qualification do not get such allowances; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) the total number of Ayurvedic Physician including Unani Physician with post-graduate qualification is 16.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Four Ayurvedic Physicians are working as specialists and they are not entitled for post-graduation Allowance.

Railway Projects in Orissa

7304. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the on-going railway projects in Orissa; and

(b) the funds allocated during last three years, the progress made so far and the target date of completion in case of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is as under:

S. No.	Name of Project	Funds allocated (Rs. in crores)		Physical progress of work upto	Target date of completion	
		1989-90	1990-91		1991-92	Dec'91
1.	Koraput Rayagada (164 km)	75.00	70.00	36.00	90%	30.6.92
2.	Talcher Sambalpur (172 km.)	10.00	25.00	20.00	25%	31.3.95

[Translation]

Population growth in Bihar

7305. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI RAMDEW RAM:

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

(a) the extent of fall registered in the rate of population growth in Bihar;

(b) the amount spent each year on implementation of Family Welfare Programme by the Union Government during the last three years and the outcome thereof;

(c) the percentage of the result achieved in proportion to the target fixed therefor;

(d) whether the result achieved was satisfactory as per the target fixed therefor;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to obtain satisfactory results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Based on decennial censuses, the decadal growth rate of population in Bihar has declined by 0.57 percentage point i.e. from 24.06 percent in 1971-81 to 23.49 percent in 1981-91.

(b) The amount of assistance released to the Government of Bihar both in cash and kind for the implementation of the Family Welfare programme during the last three years is as follows;

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees in lakhs) (both in cash and in kind)</i>
1989-90	3834.15
1990-91	4994.94
1991-92	5398.64

Appreciable success has been achieved in building a wide net work of health and Family Welfare infrastructure in the State and launching an integrated Maternal and Child Health Care (MCH) programme including the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). As a result of implementation of the Family Welfare programme in the State of Bihar infant Mortality Rate has declined from 101 per thousand live births in 1987 to 75

(Provisional) in 1990, Birth Rate has declined from 36.6 per thousand population in 1987 to 32.9 (Provisional) in 1990 and percentage of the eligible couples estimated to be practicing contraception having risen from 20.6 as on 31st March, 1987 to 26.3 on 31st March, 1990.

(c) and (d). A statement giving targets and percentage achievements thereof in respect of various family planning methods and Maternal and Child Health Care activities during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far reported by the State of Bihar is given in the annexure.

(e) The Family Welfare programme in India is being promoted on a voluntary basis in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country. However, the performance under the Programme, *inter-alia*, depends upon, development of infrastructure facilities, positioning of manpower, administrative ethos including supervision, provision of services and its qualities.

(f) to impart a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, an Action Plan has already been evolved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and is being operationalised. The has been endorsed by the Health and Family Welfare Ministers of the States and Union Territories in January, 1992. The Action Plan highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and to obtain willing participation of all sections of the society. Its key features include, improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing district (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per the 1981 Census), developing a mechanism to make 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, introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives, strengthening family welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slumpockets, revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects, sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child health Care, reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the

quality of life issues and inter-personal communication, involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/ Union Territories and evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national State and district levels.

All the States/Union Territories, including Bihar have been asked to operationalise the Action Plan.

STATEMENT

Family Planning Methods MCH programme	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (Apr. 91 to Feb 92)	
	Target (in lakhs)	% of Target	Target (in lakhs)	% of Target	Proportionate target (in lakhs)	Achvt. of Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. FAMILY PLANNING METHODS						
1. Sterilisation	5.13	64.8	5.50	48.8	4.35	26.2
2. IUD Insertions	4.00	63.4	4.75	42.3	3.48	22.4
3. C.C. Users	2.02	92.0	3.59	42.8	3.79	20.2
4. O.P. Users	0.21	179.8	0.60	79.7	0.64	41.4
II. MCH ACTIVITIES						
(A) Immunisation						
1. T.T. (P.W.)	30.40	48.9	31.97	52.9	29.60	28.6
2. D.P.T.	23.06	86.5	27.31	93.7	25.29	47.8

Family Planning Methods MCH programme	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (Apr. 91 to Feb 92)	
	Target (in lakhs)	Achvt. of Target %	Target (in lakhs)	Achvt. of Target %	Proportionate target (in lakhs)	Achvt. of Proportionate \$ Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Polio	23.06	85.7	27.31	92.3	25.29	48.0
4. B.C.G.	23.06	99.7	27.31	81.1	25.29	44.3
5. Measles	23.06	78.8	27.31	82.8	25.29	44.6
6. D.T.	22.68	37.2*	18.89	50.7	9.54\$\$	41.6\$\$
7. T.T. (10 Years)	21.91	29.1*	16.71	39.3	15.47	NR
8. T.T. (16 Years)	20.90	21.9*	16.71	22.6	15.47	NR
(B) Prophylaxis						
(i) Prophylaxis against Nutr. Anaemia (completed)						
(a) Total Women	14.00	47.7*	25.58	20.5	32.30@	5.3\$\$
(b) Children	13.00	51.3*	28.49	15.8	33.40@	4.8\$\$

Family Planning Methods MCH programme	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (Apr. 91 to Feb 92)	
	Target (in lakhs)	% Achvt. of Target	Target (in lakhs)	% Achvt. of Target	Proportionate target (in lakhs)	% Achvt. of Proportionate \$ Target
	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii) Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vit. 'A' Deeficiency.	13.00	39.7*	25.05	2.9	33.40@	NE
\$ Figures are provisional						
@ Annual target						
* Based on the achievement figures received upto Feb 90						
\$\$ Figures upto Sept '91.						
NR Not Received.						

[English]

Chaircar Coaches to Utkal-Kalinga Expresses

7306. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for attaching chaircar coaches on NZM-Delhi-Puri bound Utkal-Kalinga Expresses has been pending since long; and

(b) if so, the steps 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.

Free Railway Passes

7307. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of persons to whom free rail passes are issued by his Ministry;

(b) the number of freedom fighters whom free rail passes have been issued and the class in which they are entitled to travel;

(c) whether it is proposed to issue free rail travel passes to ex-Members of Parliament also;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the total cost the Railways have to bear on that account during 1992-93?

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

Hon'ble Member is referring to issue of Complimentary Card Passes. Such Passes are issued based on the existing guidelines/merits of each case, which broadly cover eminent persons, organisations devoted to social cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities of all india character etc.

(b) during 1991, 44406 Card Passes available by 1st Class/AC Sleeper were issued.

(c) and (d). All India card Passes available by 1st class/AC Sleeper, with an Attendant in 11nd class, are issued to ex-MPs.

(e) The cost of passes issued to Freedom Fighters is borne by Ministry of Home Affairs. As regards the cost of passes referred to in (a) and (c). above, it is not feasible to compute the value realistically in the absence of data regarding actual journeys that may be performed etc.

Exploitation of Vitamin 'A' in Algae to Control Blindness

7308. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been made by his Ministry or any Research Institute under the control about the exploitation of Vitamin 'A' discovered in algae for various Health programmes;

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

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised it as a recipe to prevent blindness particularly in children in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad have conducted studies to test the efficacy of algae named Spirulina Fusiformus. It has been found to be a good source of Vitamin 'A'. The Institute has developed a recipe using dry powder of Spirulina which can be used in various supplementary feeding programmes.

Free Education In States

7309. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have introduced free supply of text books, school uniforms and mid-day meals for all students at the primary levels, with or without subjecting it an economic criterion;

(b) the number of primary school students covered during 1991-92 and the

estimated cost thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government have studied the experiment from the point of view of enrolment and dropout rate and sent any guidelines to other States/Union territories?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government of India is not implementing any such scheme. A Statement, on the basis of 5th All India Educational Survey conducted by the National Council for Educational Research and Training with reference to the date of 30th September, 1986, is attached.

(c). The relevance of nutrition intervention enrolment and retention children in schools and also to improvement in their schools performance has been broadly indicated, though it has not been established in conclusive or absolute terms. No guidelines have been sent to the states/ Union Territories.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Mid-day Meals		Free Uniforms		Free Textbooks	
		No. of Schools	Beneficiaries	No. of Schools	Beneficiaries	No. of Schools	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2538	208836	38690	1607794	38942	21596186
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	841	4663	884	40543	927	42673
3.	Assam	1262	52286	1506	21671	25873	575959
4.	Bihar	71	8163	11417	72278	7	310
5.	Goa	249	13244	926	11706	807	26358
6.	Gujarat	11619	1441239	8134	323555	10365	814006
7.	Haryana	1953	213363	4024	63974	38144	130818
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1765	114495	1794	5352	2386	24943
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	88	385	3592	17913	2859	17109
10.	Karnataka	7415	404880	21689	1924818	22022	1734622
11.	Kerala	5254	988852	1865	35615	279	15065
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12478	1365808	43031	948213	591511	1522058

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Mid-day Meals		Free Uniforms		Free Textbooks		
		No. of Schools	Beneficiaries	No. of Schools	Beneficiaries	No. of Schools	Beneficiaries	
1	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	7848	310982	13094	245317	21917	732453	
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	39	430	
15.	Meghalaya	178	7120	63	935	419	13476	
16.	Mizoram	0	0	126	1473	80	802	
17.	Nagaland	1	193	1	70	500	49699	
18.	Orissa	13060	789040	852	41069	22573	457199	
19.	Punjab	1727	131587	17	41	654	33739	
20.	Rajasthan	6480	264723	17972	272575	7554	119773	
21.	Sikkim	365	28586	0	0	395	29845	
22.	Tamil Nadu	29256	3483744	29255	3483523	29255	3483523	
23.	Tripura	1790	204510	1469	11132	1859	97960	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3974	410237	3580	56332	12027	154712	

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Mid-day Meals		Free Uniforms		Free Textbooks	
		No. of Schools	Beneficiaries	No. of Schools	Beneficiaries	No. of Schools	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	36225	2659266	41828	1080608	48456	519474
26.	A. & N. Islands	175	12113	149	1646	161	7663
27.	Chandigarh	35	7663	35	2608	44	2651
28.	Dadr & Nagar Haveli	118	7502	117	6779	119	6919
29.	Dama Diu	16	2540	31	1578	30	1420
30.	Delhi	586	254518	1158	159733	1503	553965
31.	Pondicherry	271	34298	289	26665	178	20943
	All - India	17647	13669720	247588	10465516	315213	19466771

New Coaches

7310. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coaches added during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, zone-wise;

(b) the number of wagons required to

meet the freight requirements, zone-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The allotment of new coaches, both BG & MG, to the Railways during Seventh Five Year Plan period i.e. 1985-86 to 1989-90 is given as under:-

<i>RAILWAYS</i>	<i>NO. OF COACHES</i>
Central	556
Eastern	583
Northern	1566
North-East	574
North-Frontier	283
Southern	878
South-Central	593
South-Eastern	530
Western	727
Total	6290

(b) and (c). The requirement of wagons in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), to meet the anticipated demand for rail transport in the terminal year of the Five Year Plan has been estimated at 1,50,000 Wagons. Acquisition will be programmed every year depending on the plan allocation. Wagons acquired will be allotted to different Zones on a year to year basis.

Rail Link From Barpeta Road to Barpeta Town

7311. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted for construction of railway line from Barpeta

Road to Barpeta Town; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Wrong Questions in Maths Paper

7312. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Wrong questions in Class XII Maths Paper' appearing in the Indian Express dated March 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), only one of the two questions mentioned in the news item, i.e. Question No.1 in Set No. IV of Class XII Mathematics paper of the CESE conducted examination carrying two marks was found wrong.

(c) and (d). The CBSE has decided to compensate the students for the wrong question by awarding full credit of two marks to all candidates whether or not they have

attempted the question.

[*Translation*]

Representation of Women in National Commission for Women

7313. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to increase the representation of women in the National Commission for Women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tanakpur-Bageshwar Railway Line

7314. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the survey being conducted for the Tanakpur-Bageshwar railway line in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the salient features of the survey conducted so far; and

(c) the time by which the survey is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Rs. 28 lakhs approximately.

(b) The survey has since been completed. The survey report revealed that construction of 154.58 kms. long M.G. line between Tanakpur Ghat-Bageshwar is estimated to cost Rs. 660 crores at 1990-91 price level, with a negative rate of return.

(c) Does not arise.

Electro Respiration Accelerator Machine For Asthama Patients

7315. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Medical scientists have developed a machine known as ' Electro Respiration Accelerator' in the country or abroad for the asthma Patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made arrangements for its use or formulated any scheme to make it popular; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the hospitals where arrangements for this device has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of

the development of a machine ' Electro Respiration Accelerator' by the Medical scientists.

Khandwa and Burhanpur Stations

7316. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger amenities are inadequate at Khandwa and Burhanpur Stations on Central Railway;

(b) the amount spent on the maintenance of the said Stations during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of the amenities provided; and

(d) the time by which close circuit T.V. is likely to be provided at those stations?

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

(b) Railways do not keep stationwise details of expenditure on maintenance.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) There was no response when tenders were invited for CCTV at Khandwa Station. Due to no party coming forward to operate the CCTV at Khandwa station despite invitation of tenders through press publicity and traffic at Burhanpur Station being inadequate to attract CCTV operators, provision of CCTV at these stations is not feasible at present.

STATEMENT

List of Passenger Amenities available at Khandwa and Burhanpur:-

Particulars of facilities	Khandwa		Burhanpur
	1	2	3
1. Platforms	5		2
2. Benches	60 (180 seats)		38 (114 seats)
3. Waternaps	64		54
4. Water coolers	7		4
5. Lavatories (gents) (ladies)	2 (gents) 1 (ladies)		3 2
6. Urinals (gents) (ladies)	4 (gents) 3 (ladies)		6 2
7. Platform cover	4528.45 Sqm.		1204.75 Sqm.
8. Waiting hall	331.24 Sqm.		313.39 Sqm.
9. Upper class waiting room (gents) (ladies)	23.52 Sqm. (gents) 32.19 Sqm. (ladies)		29.87 Sqm. 29.87 Sqm.
10. Shady trees	20		25

Particulars of facilities	Khandwa		Burhanpur
	1	2	3
11. Retiring room		2 (4 beds)	Nil
12. Vending Stalls		2	1
13. Vending Trolleys		8	3
14. Booking windows		3	2
15. Enquiry-cum-reservation Office		1	1
16. Foot over bridge		1	1

In addition both the stations have been provided with public address system, book stall, cloak room, P&T phone, cycle-tonga stand and suitable approach road.

New Medicines Under Family Welfare Programmes

7317. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of new medicines developed under the Family Welfare programme during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the details of the scheme formulated to accelerate the pace of the Family Welfare Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A non-steroidal weekly oral contraceptive pill developed by the Central Druge Research Institute (CORI), Lucknow has already been introduced in Delhi area. Besides research activities/clinical trials are being carried out on various other non-surgical contraceptive devices/methods. These include (i) Vas-occlusive Device for blocking vas of the males (ii) Spermicidal Creams (iii) Contraceptive Vaccines for males/females (iv) Quanaçrine pellets for female sterilisation. The Central Council for research in Ayurveda and / Siddha, New Delhi has also been conducting screening and pharmacological studies of the Oral contraceptive agents. Under this Programme, Studies are continuing in AYUSHAC-IV, K Capsule, Pippalyadi Yoga and Vandhyavari (vicca indica).

(b) To impart a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme an Action Plan has already 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 *inter-alia* include, (1) improving the quality and outreach of family welfare service, (2) differential strategy for special focus on 90 districts having on 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/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counseling aspects, (8) sustaining the Universal Immunisation programme and strengthening other interventions for maternal and Child Health Care, (9) reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and inter-personal communication, (10) involving voluntary and non-Governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, (11) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/UTs NS (12) evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national, state and district levels.

[English]

Food Subsidy

7318. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to change the subsidy on food;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN
GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Indo-Soviet Medical Education Care
and Research Foundation**

7319. SHRI SURESHANAND
SWAMI:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of
the existence of 'Indo-Soviet Medical
Education Care and Research Foundation'

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is alleged that the said
foundation has helped students to secure
admission in erstwhile Soviet Union on
payment of huge charges;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any case of financial
irregularity committed by the said foundation
has come to the notice of the Government;
and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the
steps taken by the Government in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (f). A Trust in the
name of 'Indo-Soviet Medical Education
Care Research Foundation' was set up in
1988. The head office of the said trust was
initially situated at No. 8, Gurudwara
Rakabaganj Road, New Delhi. DR. P.S.
Jain, the then Secretary of the Medical
Council of India, was a trustee.

Private Medical Care Centres

7320. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government have laid
down some guidelines or propose to
introduce legislation imposing ceiling on
charging of consultation fee, pathological
tests fee and diagnostic tests fee by the
private medical care centres; and

(b) if not, the measures taken by the
Government to curb exploitation of masses
by these private medical care centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI
SIDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No guidelines
have been laid down by the Government
imposing ceilings on charging of various
fees by the private medical care centres.
However, Delhi Administration have
proposed amendment of the Delhi Nursing
Homes Rules, 1966 which, *inter alia*, provides
for display of list of charges levied by the
Nursing Homes for various services offered
by them.

Devdasi System

7321

SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

PROF. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the practice of Devdasi system is still continuing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to eradicate this evil and rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF (THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu

7322. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not starting Navodaya school in any district of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the government propose allow private institutions to run Navodaya school; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not made the necessary proposals for establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(b) There is no such decision as yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Diversion of Forest lands

7323. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

the total hectares of forest land diverted for non-forest purposes under the provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Forest land diverted (in hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15373.89
2.	Assam	171.22
3.	Bihar	1349.24
4.	Goa	11.00

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Forest land diverted (in hectares)</i>
5.	Gujarat	5116.86
6.	Haryana	345.23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1723.15
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	708.52
9.	Karnataka	9336.36
10.	Kerala	237.49
11.	Madhya Pradesh	86794.27
12.	Maharashtra	14540.21
13.	Manipur	243.72
14.	Meghalaya	1.30
15.	Mizoram	-
16.	Nagaland	-
17.	Orissa	8864.49
18.	Punjab	20.67
19.	Rajasthan	1940.03
20.	Sikkim	174.82
21.	Tamil Nadu	433.76
22.	Tripura	12.48
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17662.46
24.	West Bengal	446.89
25.	A & N Islands	1938.79

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Forest land diverted (in hectares)
26.	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	-
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.30
Total		167506.27

Double Decker Coach Between Rajkot and Bombay

7324. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGAJI-BHAI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Railway's have recently discontinued attachment of Double Decker Coach with Saurashtra Mail between Rajkot and Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how this reduction in number of available seats is going to be augmented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). One Double Decker Coach (24 Volt) on Saurashtra Mail has been replaced by a Second Class coach because the train now runs with all 110 Volt higher electricity system coaches for better functioning of fans and lights. Augmentation of this train is not feasible because it runs with maximum number of coaches between Dadar and Ahmadabad.

Medical Store Depots

7325. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

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

(a) the number of medical Store Depots in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more medical Store Depots in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) There are seven medical Store Depots Located at Bombay, Calcutta, Guwahati, Hayderabad, Karnal, Madras and New Delhi.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of Breast Milk Substitutes By Multi-national Companies

7326. SHRIRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi-National companies sell breast milk substitutes which flout accepted codes;

(b) if so, the names of these Multi-

national Companies and the brand names of their products; and

(c) the remedial; measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No legal code on marketing of Breast Milk Substitute has been laid down.

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

Immunization Programme in Andhra Pradesh

7327. SHRIGANGADHRASANIPALLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Andhra Pradesh where Centrally sponsored universal immunization scheme is in force;

(b) whether the Government have introduced/expanded the said programme in some other districts in that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The Universal Immunisation Programme, a 100% Centrally sponsored Family Welfare Programme, was started in 1985-86, in a phased manner, by taking 31 districts of the country, out of which two districts (i.e. Anantpur and Cuddapah) were from Andhra Pradesh. By 1989-90 all the districts of the country, including all districts of Andhra Pradesh, have been brought under the Programme. Thus all the districts of Andhra Pradesh are

now covered under the Universal Immunization Programme.

Benefit to Ex-Servicemen under Family Planning

7328. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-servicemen who got themselves operated for family planning during their active service are being given its benefit on their being re-employed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these personnel are likely to be given those benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The benefit of a special increment in the form of personal pay not to be absorbed in future increases of pay (to employees with three or less number of children) is given to the defense employees also as in the case of other Central Govt. employees till their superannuation. One being re-employed, the Ex-servicemen are treated as fresh entrants and the benefits already availed of are not given a second time.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Kendriya Vidyalayas for Handicapped Children

7329. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Kendriya Vidyalayas for handicapped children throughout the country;

(b) if so, the action plan in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir, Special Education of the handicapped is not among the tasks entrusted to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

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

[Translation]

National Ayurvedic Institute, Jaipur

7330. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Ayurveda has the facility for admission of indoor patients;

(b) if so, details of expenditure incurred thereon, head-wise during the last one year; and

(c) the details of the number of such patients who have undergone treatment there?

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

(b) The Statement of the details of expenditure incurred head-wise during 1990-91 is attached.

(c) The details of the number of patients who had undergone the treatment during 1990-91 are Indoor 44874, Outdoor 391121.

STATEMENT

Part (b)

Expenditure Incurred during Headwise

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Heads	Non-Plan	Plan
1.	Salary	123.67	-
2.	Overtime	0.01	-
3.	Medical Reimbursement	3.46	-
4.	L.T.C	0.58	-
5.	Pension Fund	8.95	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Heads	Non-Plan	Plan
6.	Stipend & Scholarship	11.74	6.50
7.	Wages	0.28	-
8.	Travelling Allowance	0.70	-
9.	OFFICE EXPENSES		
(I)	Electric & Water	0.88	1.18
(ii)	Telephone Postage & Telegrams	0.56	0.74
(iii)	Books & Periodicals	0.15	0.05
(iv)	Liveries	0.45	0.15
(v)	Stationery & Printing	1.45	0.15
10.	Payment of Professional and a special Service	-	-
11.	Machinery & equipment	0.07	1.63
12.	Material supplies	1.10	1.65
13.	OTHER CHARGES		
(i)	Petrol & Maintenance	0.35	0.24
(ii)	Advertisement	0.61	0.23
(iii)	Repair of Furniture	0.13	0.07
(iv)	Lab. Drugs & Chemicals	0.43	0.21
(v)	Entertainment	0.05	0.01
(vi)	Misc. Expenditure	0.51	0.15
(vii)	Audit Fee	0.46	-
(viii)	Maintenance of (Purchase- of Bus Body)	-	0.09

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>
14.	Publication	0.04	-
15.	Library books	0.10	0.28
16.	Law Charges	0.35	-
17.	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	1.04	-
18.	Seminar & Conferences	0.02	0.06
19.	Raw Drugs & Medicines	2.41	1.95
20.	Hospital contingency	3.83	2.27
21.	Festival Advance	0.99	-
22.	Conveyance Advance	2.60	-
23.	House Building Advance	2.58	-
24.	P.A.T, P.G.T., & P.H. D.	0.59	-
25.	Research Work	0.09	0.05
26.	Medical Aid to Economically Backward area		
(a)	Special component	-	1.73
(b)	Special Tribal area	-	0.42
27.	Educational Tour	0.12	0.10
28.	Construction work	-	95.08
29.	Student Welfare Activities	-	-
30.	To introduce the Ecological environmental balance	-	-
Grant Total:		171.35	114.99

[English]

Drug for Treatment of Aids

7331. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad has developed a low cost drug which prolong the life of AIDS patients;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the said drug is likely to be made available in Indian market at cheaper rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). According to information received from Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology has evolved a technique of manufacturing AZT.

At the request of Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Government of India has waived the 15% custom duty on thymidine, a key intermediate in the manufacture of AZT.

An Indian firm CIPLA will soon be manufacturing and marketing AZT at the cost of Rs. 8.00 per capsule.

[Translation]

Machines In Government Hospitals

7332. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several machines are lying out of order in the hospitals of the Central Government in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the hospital-wise number of such machines whose prices are more than Rs. 50,000/-;
- (c) whether these machines are being repaired; and
- (d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The number of machines costing more than Rs. 50,000/- which are lying out of order in Central Government hospitals is as under:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	-	Eight
Safdarjang Hospital	-	Nine
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital	-	One

Out of the above machines, one machine in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is partially non-functional. Eight out of nine machines in Safdarjang Hospital have outlived their normal useful life and action

for their condemnation is being taken. For the remaining machines, necessary action for repair is being taken as per the prescribed procedure.

Pollution by Lohia Machines

7333. SHRI KESRILAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the level and hazardness of the pollution being caused by the Lohia Machines in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the extent the Pandu river and Ganga Canal are being polluted by this industry;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the Pandu river and Ganga Canal as pollution free, and

(d) the action taken by the Government against Lohia Machines for not installing pollution controlling equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Lohia Machines are discharging 0.35 million litres per day (mld) of effluents in the river Ganga through Pandu river. Samples taken by U.P. Pollution Control Board show that the most important constituent of the effluent is phosphate which is toxic in nature. The percentage of phosphate is higher than the prescribed standards. Other constituents like oil and grease were also found on the higher side.

(c) A scheme for pollution abatement of River Ganga has been launched under Ganga Action Plan. 20 schemes have been taken up in Kanpur under Ganga Action Plan. Out of this, 11 schemes relate to interception, diversion and treatment of domestic sewage. Regarding industrial pollution, there are 21 major industries out of which 16 have installed effluent treatment plants. 2 ETPs are under construction and 3 units have been closed down. Out of 162

tanneries, 150 have set up primary ETPs and 8 are under construction. 4 units have been closed down.

(d) Primary ETP has been installed by Lohia Machines which requires some modification and proper maintenance and operations. However, since the unit has not complied with the provisions of Section 33 of the Water Act, 1974, consent for running the unit has been refused by U.P. Pollution Control Board and prosecution launched against the industry.

[English]

Modification in RITES

7334. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) have submitted any recommendations for its modification; and

(b) if so, the action 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.

Review Committee of KVS

7335. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:

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

(a) whether the Review Committee of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had submitted its report;

(b) if so the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the main recommendations of the Review Committee are described in the statement annexed.

(c) The recommendations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee were examined by an Empowered Committee constituted by the Government. The Board of Governor noted the recommendations of the Review Committee and the observations of the Empowered Committee and constituted a sub-Committee to suggest ways and means of implementation of the Review Committee recommendations keeping in view the suggestions of the Government.

STATEMENT

Summary of Important Recommendations of the Review Committee

1. Only Hindi, English and Arithmetic may be taught from Class I to III as formal subject and creative art should be taught as an activity. Whatever knowledge under Environment Studies is considered essential should be imported through language text-books.
2. The KVS should draw up its own curriculum from Class I to VIII.
3. The KVS should bring out a teachers' handbook on educational surveys, field trips, projects,

exhibitions etc. and distribute one copy each to all teachers, Principals and officers of the KVS.

4. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should follow the three languages formula as given in the National Educational Policy, 1968.
5. The KVS should introduce national testing service and there should be a common test at the end of Class V and VIII. The test should be conducted at regional level.
6. Every student of Secondary Classes should be taught typewriting and computer operation.
7. Every student at the Secondary level should be asked to take interest in at least one fine art, i.e. drawing, painting, music, etc.
8. Every KV should have a junior Science laboratory for students of Middle classes.
9. Pre-service education of three year duration should be conducted by the KVS at zonal level.
10. Primary Sections should form a separate autonomous unit.
11. Promotion of primary teachers should be made by giving them higher scale but not posting them as TGTs/PGTs.
12. The enrolment in Class I should be 25 per section. The enrolment in Class III should be 30. This class should be a second entry point in KVs. In class VI, the enrolment should be raised to 35 per section,

- which should be a third point in KVs.
13. The Principal of Kendriya Vidyalaya should be responsible for the entire management of the Vidyalaya including personnel, financial and academic matters. He should be the appointing and disciplinary authority for all categories of teachers under him.
14. The CCS (CCA) Rules should not be applicable to teachers in the KVs. A Committee of senior educational administrators and teachers should work out the details of the punishment which should be awarded to teachers for various offences.
15. No new Kendriya Vidyalaya should be opened where minimum infrastructural facilities as laid down by the KVS are not available.
16. The total strength of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in all sections from Class VI to XII should not exceed 1500.
17. The Government should seriously consider:
- (i) whether KVs should be opened in places having a meagre population of Central Government employees;
 - (ii) whether those already opened in such places should be handed over to State or converted into Navodaya Vidyalayas.
18. The maximum number of KVs within a region of the KVS should not be more than 50.
19. The regional office should be headed by an officer of the level of Deputy Commissioner who should be assisted by 5 Assistant Commissioner, out of whom one should be exclusively responsible for supervision of primary schools and another should be Director of the Institute of Education and Training having a separate establishment.
20. All Kendriya Vidyalayas should be divided into '5' zones. Each zone should be headed by a Commissioner. He should be assisted by one Joint Commissioner who could be the Director of the Zonal Institute of Education and Training, and by 3 Deputy Commissioners, one of whom should be the Chairman of the Zonal Staff Service Commission of the KVS, the second should be in charge of all establishment and service matters including redressal of grievances, and the third should look after financial matters. 50% teaching staff of every zone should be drawn from other zones.
21. The Sangathan should be headed by full-time Chairman who should be an educationist. He should be assisted by two Commissioners - one for academic matters (who should also be the Director of the Central Institute of Education and Training) and the other for administration.
22. The Sangathan should not have any department of internal audit. The accounts of all KVS units and offices and schools should be got audited by reputed firm of Chartered Accountants on payment of fee. The Zonal Office of the KVS may, however, get

accounts of some KVS test-audited as and when required.

Bhadrak-Paradeep Line in Orissa

7336. SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for linking Bhadrak with Paradeep via-Jajpur and Kendrapara under S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted/proposed to be conducted for this rail link;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Constraint of resources.

Ecologically Devasted Areas

7337. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified and declared certain ecologically devasted areas as critical zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes to improve ecology of those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with the State Pollution Control Boards and based on the pollution load, have identified nineteen areas in the country as critically polluted areas. These are : Parwanoo (HP), Kalamb (HP), Howrah (West Bengal), Durgapur (West Bengal), Dhanbad (Bihar), Talcher (Orissa), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Korba (Madhya Pradesh), Manali-Madras (Tamil Nadu), Bhadravati (Karnataka), Singrauli (Uttar Pradesh), Pali (Rajasthan), North Arcot (Tamil Nadu), Gobindgarh (Punjab), Najafgarh (Delhi), Vapi (Gujarat), Chembur (Maharashtra), Greater Cochin (Kerala) and Digbio (Assam). These critically polluted areas have been surveyed to assess the pollution problems and action plans including recycling and reuse of waste have been prepared with a view to restore the land air and surface water quality to the desired level.

Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists in Hospitals

7338. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 763 on February 27, 1991 and state:

(a) whether Government have created the Junior & Senior level posts for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists in Central Government Hospitals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are contemplating any scheme by which they can be benefited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The proposal for creating higher grade posts for physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists in Central Government Hospitals is still under consideration. Due to non-receipt of information from the representatives of the Association to Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists of Delhi Government Hospitals and C.G.H.S, the proposal has not yet been finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Aid on Predator-Prey Relationship Research Project

7339. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governemnt have discontinued aid on Predator-prey relationship research project in the Nagarahole National Park; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof a longwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A research project entitled 'Ecology and management of large carnivores' is under implementation in the Nagarahole National Park, Karnataka. The project is funded by the United States Government under the Indo-US Rupee Fund Programme. Funding of the project has not been discontinued.

(b) Does not arise.

Railways Sports Control Board

7340. **SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kho-Kho game has been included in the activities of Railway Sports Control Board; and

(b) if so, since when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to financial, staff and infrastructural constraints and due to the need to concentrate on selected disciplines for better performance, it is not possible to expand the activities of the Railway Sports Control Board.

Family Planning Programmes

7341. **SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**
SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) whether according to the researchers at the World Watch Institute, India's family planning programme has acquired a reputation for inefficiency, grant, and a chilling emphasis on sterilisation rather than access to a wide range of contraceptive methods;

(b) whether according to the above study, many women in India mistrust family planning programmes and the percentage of women using birth control remains low mainly because of their emphasis on sterilisation rather than on contraception;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remove women's mistrust of family planning

programmes and make them more effective and safe?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report is too general in nature to call for any specific reaction. It has even failed to mention the excellent work done under the Family Welfare Programme in many parts of the country especially in States like Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. There is, however, merit in the central theme of the report that effective population control strategies would require improving fundamental socio economic conditions, such as poverty, low female literacy, low status of women and gender inequities. These issues have in fact already been recognised prioritised by the Government. In order to evolve truly holistic and multi-sectoral strategies for population control, a Committee of the National Development Council has been constituted recently. The criticism that the Indian Family Planning Programme is heavily sterilisation based is also not valid in the context of the conscious policy shift over the past many years to vigorously promote spacing methods, particularly among younger couples. In this regard, it is significant to note that the 27.4 million family planning acceptors during 1990-91, only 4.2 million were sterilisation acceptors. This trend is expected to emerge stronger in the future years.

(d) The steps already envisaged under the new Action Plan formulated by the Department of Family Welfare Schemes, increased emphasis being placed on interpersonal communication, proper counselling and follow up services, improvement in the quality of contraceptives with a view to making them more effective and safe and

improvement in the quality and outreach of services, are expected to inspire greater confidence amongst the users of family planning services in the country.

[*Translation*]

Spurt Car

7342. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Self Propelled Ultrasonic Rail Testing (SPURT) Car has been introduced to find out defects in the railway lines;

(b) whether indigenous SPURT Car has been used therefor;

(c) if so, the total kilometres of track tested during 1991-92; and

(d) the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. One imported SPURT Car has been procured and introduced.

(b) No indigenous car has either been developed or is under development, at present.

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

Students Sent Abroad for Studies

7343. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether meritorious students are sent abroad every year for further studies at Government expenses;

(b) if so, the number of such students sent abroad during the last three years, country-wise and University-wise?

(c) whether the Government propose to review the scheme for better monitoring;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of students proposed to be sent abroad for studies during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). The Ministry of Human resource Development (Deptt. of Education) had been operating a Scheme of Scholarships for Study Abroad since 1971-72, but fresh selections of scholars under this scheme has been discontinued since

1990-91.

The Ministry of Welfare have intimated that they are operating the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for SC and ST etc. students. Under this scheme 25 students used to be selected upto the year 1990-91, which has since been increased to 30 from 1991-92. The details of students selected under the scheme operated by Ministry of Human Resource Development and those sent under the Ministry of Welfare from 1989-90 to 1991-92, country-wise and University-wise are at Annexure-I. Ministry of Welfare propose to select 30 students during 1992-93.

The scheme being operated by Ministry of Welfare has been reviewed in March 1992 and the details thereof are at Annexure-II.

STATEMENT

A. Scheme of Scholarships for Study Abroad

USA

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
1.	University of California	1
2.	Pittsburg State University	2
3.	University of Michigan	1
4.	University of Missisipi	1
5.	University of Minnesota	2
6.	University of Pennsylvania	2
7.	Rochester Institute of Technology	3
8.	Mcgill University	1
9.	Western Michigan University	4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
10.	University of Edinburgh	1
11.	Michigan State University	1
12.	University of Utah	1
13.	Auburn State University	1
14.	University of Nebraska	1
15.	University of Medicine & Dentistry	1
16.	University of Chicago	2
17.	Arizona State University	1
18.	John Hopkins University	2
19.	Geogre Washington University	1
20.	University of Stretchlyede	2
21.	Western Reserve University	1
22.	Cornell University	1
		33
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>		
1.	University of Western Ontario London	1
2.	University of Cambridge	3
3.	Kings College, Cambridge	1
4.	Queens University, London	1
5.	London School of Economics	1
<i>BELGIUM</i>		
1.	University de Leige	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
CANADA		
1.	University of Ottawa	1
2.	Ecole Polytechnic	1
		2

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
--------------	---------------------------	------------------------

b. Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for SC and ST etc. Students

U.S.A.

1.	Rechester Instt. of Technology	1
2.	University of Penneyivania	2
3.	University of Pittsburgh	4
4.	University of Southern California	2
5.	Illionis Inst. of Technology	2
6.	University of Nebraska	1
7.	John Hopkine Med. Science University	1
8.	State University of Idahe	1
9.	New York State University	1
10.	New York Medical College	1
11.	University of South Florida	1
12.	University of Kansas	1
13.	Northern Illinois University	1
14.	University of Massachusetts	1
15.	Medical Univ. of Southern Carolina	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
16.	University of Texas	1
17.	University of Akron	1
18.	Willmettee University	1
19.	University of Mississippi	1
20.	Wayne State University	1
21.	University of Rochester	1
22.	Oregon State University	1
23.	Fort Hays State University	1
		29
<i>U.K.</i>		
1.	University of Bath	1
2.	University of Glasgow	1
3.	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Med.	1
4.	City University	1
5.	University of London	2
6.	Asten Univ.	1
7.	University of Reading	2
8.	University of Southampton	1
9.	University of Birmingham	1
		11
<i>CANADA</i>		
1.	Mc Gill University	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
2.	St. John New Foundland	1
		2
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>		
1.	New South Wales	1
<i>SWEDEN</i>		
1.	University of Uppasala	1

STATEMENT-II

- (i) That the scheme to be continued from 1991-92 for a period of 5 years. In the first two years, i.e. 1991-92 1992-93, the scheme would be continued on the non-plan side. For the subsequent years the Ministry would explore the possibilities with the Planning Commission of taking up the scheme in its revised shape on the Plan side within the Plan outlays approved for the Ministry in the VIIIth Five Year Plan.
- (ii) The awards under the scheme should be increased from 25 to 30.
- (iii) Increase in the maintenance and other allowances
- (iv) Increase in the duration of courses
- (v) Income ceiling of Rs, 5,000/- per month to be introduced as an eligibility criterion.

The approval would be subject to the condition that the Ministry of Welfare would locate funds from its own resources, and no

additional commitment would be projected to meet the requirements under the modified proposals.

If after consultations with the Planning Commission, it is proposed to continue the scheme on the non-plan side beyond 1991-93, a further reference may be made to the Finance Ministry for seeking approval of Finance Minister.

[English]

National Zoological Garden, New Delhi

7344. SHRI K. THULASIAH
VANDAYAR:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether the National Zoological Garden, New Delhi is facing acute shortage of trained keepers and the animals are not being properly looked after;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total fund allocated for maintenance of the zoo and the steps taken

by the Government to improve the condition thereof; and

(d) the number of animal and birds on the record of this zoo in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Most of the keepers of the National Zoological Park, like all other zoos, have acquired their skills for handling zoo animals while working on the job and thus are able to look after the animals. There had been no organised effort for formal training of Zoo Keepers. This aspect of Zoo management has been identified as one of the areas of concern of the Central Zoo Authority.

(c) During 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 120.25 lakhs was provided for the upkeep and maintenance of the National Zoological Park.

The steps taken to improve the condition of the Zoo include:-

- (i) The enclosures and cages of several species have been improved to make these more congenial to animal health.
- (ii) Modern reptile house and nocturnal animal houses have been set up.
- (iii) Supply of clean and filtered water to animals for drinking purposes is ensured.
- (iv) Timely supply of adequate quantity of appropriate food is ensured.
- (v) Expeditious disposal of waste material is done to ensure better hygiene.

(d) The number of animals and birds in the stock of the Zoo during the last 3 years were as under:

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Animals	399	408	415
Birds	751	846	917
	1150	1254	1332

Railway Claims

7345. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claim cases received by the Railway Claims Tribunal at

Ahmedabad during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases settled so far and the number of cases pending with the Tribunal; and

(c) the reasons for delay in settlement of the pending cases and the steps proposed to be taken for their expeditious settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN): (a) The information is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of cases received</i>	<i>Amount involved Rs. (in lakhs)</i>
1989	2026	315
1990	1813	385
1991	729	156
1992 (upto 10.4.92)	305	130

(b) Bench has settled so far 1768 cases and 3105 cases are pending as on 10.4.92.

(c) There is no abnormal delay in settlement of cases. The Tribunal has adopted a summary procedure for disposal of cases and is also holding circuit benches at other places in order to further expedite the settlement.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Kanpur

7346. SHRI KESRILAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have inquired into the pollution caused by Cement factories and other industrial units at Ghatampur and Kanpur Dehat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the factories spreading pollution; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control the increasing pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d).

The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has conducted a survey of the industrial units in Ghatampur, Kanpur. There are three units in Ghatampur namely M/s. Vikram Cements (P) Ltd., M/s. Krishna Fertilizers (P) Ltd., M/s. Indus Laminators (P) Ltd., and one big water polluting unit namely M/s. Ghatampur Sugar Co. Ltd. All these industrial units have installed adequate pollution control devices.

[*English*]

Emergency Plans for Vulnerable Industrial Complexes

7347. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prepare off-site emergency plans for most sensitive and vulnerable industrial complexes to minimise or avoid human loss and property damage in view of large number of accidents involving hazardous chemicals;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the industrial complexes identified for this purpose;

(c) whether these plans are likely to be implemented through some Central agency or that of the State Government concerned;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) the role assigned to the State Governments concerned in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e). Off - site emergency plans under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989, are required to be prepared in respect of hazardous chemical industries by the District Collector or district emergency authority designated by the State Government. However, to facilitate speedy implementation of the Rules relating to preparation of off-site plans, the Ministry of Environment and Forests have initiated action for preparation of the off-site emergency plans for 10 industrial complexes in the country. These complexes have been suggested by the State Governments concerned as priority areas for preparation of such plans. These complexes are Vadodara in Gujarat, Tuticorin & Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu, Thane and Raigarh in Maharashtra, Mangalore in Karnataka, Midnapore and Durgapur in West Bengal, Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh, Kota in Rajasthan and Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

The off-site emergency plans detail how emergencies relating to a major chemical accident on the site or complex or chemical industrial complex concerned will be dealt with. The plans would take into account the identification of hazardous units in the districts, hazard analysis, review of on-site plans, transportation routes, measures for safety communication, adequacy of protection equipment during emergencies etc.

Of the 10 plans, the plan for Vadodara has been prepared. The work for the preparation of other off-site plans is in

progress. The plans will be finalised in consultation with District Authorities and implemented by the designated District authority as specified by the State Government.

Reservation of Seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas

7348. SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for reservation of 25% of the total seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas for general category students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received from time to time from various sources seeking reservations for various categories of students like local population, children of ex-servicement etc.

(c) The admissions in the Kendriya Vidyalayas are according to certain priorities consistent with the purpose for which the Sangathan was established.

Distribution of Condoms Through Public Distribution System

7349. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had suggested at the Conference of Health Ministers of States on January 7, 1992 at New Delhi that condoms for family planning should be distributed through the Public

Distribution System;

(b) if so, the final decision taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for taking the family planning programmes to the remotest parts of the country?

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

(b) The States/UTs have been urged to utilise the Public Distribution System for distribution of contraceptives. The States have been advised to work out detailed modalities in consultation with the Social Marketing firms so as to use the Fair Price Shops as additional outlets for sale of condoms.

(c) Rural Health Services including Family Welfare services are provided to all sections in rural areas including remotest areas through the net-work of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. At present 1.31 lakh sub-centres, 22328 PHCs and 1955 CHCs in rural areas are already functioning. Besides these institutions, there are 5.96 lakh trained dais and 3.35 lakh village Health Guides already working in rural areas.

In addition it is proposed to established 759 Primary Health Centres and 259 Community Health Centres during the year 1992-93 under minimum needs programme by the States.

Hospitals In Delhi

7350. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the Hospitals in Delhi referral by attaching dispensaries with them which only will refer the cases to the hospitals so as to reduce the rush in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a CGHS run poly-clinic in South Delhi like R.K. Puram to provide the basic health care facilities; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present.

Improvement of Environment

7351. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Environment takes a back seat in IMF- aided plans" appearing in the 'Observer of Business and Politics', New Delhi dated March 24, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons for India's state of environment being critical; and

(c) the measures proposed by the Government to countenance the situation administratively and efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The state of environment in the country is the outcome of a variety of factors which have a historical background and which arise from a complex interplay of pressures on the natural resources. During the past decade, the Government has taken several measures to deal with the situation and to protect the environment. These include legislative and policy measures, strengthening of infrastructure at Central and State levels, implementation of action programmes for 'cleaning' and 'greening' involvement of non-governmental organisations, environmental awareness campaigns and related activities. These measures are to be expanded in the future.

Requirement of Rice and Wheat

7352. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the

Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of rice and wheat per year in the country;

(b) the quantity of rice and wheat out of the total production exported during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) As the demand depends on various factors, such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutes etc., precise estimates of requirements of wheat and rice in the country are not available. The target for food production is fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture after taking into account the requirements.

(b) The required information is given below:

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 upto Feb., 1992)
Wheat	0.12	2.01	6.72
Basmati rice	3.97	2.42	2.02
Non-Basmati rice.	0.27	3.14	4.06

Age Care Home

7353. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in life expectancy of male and female in India;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct age care homes in each district

with Central subsidy during the Eighth Plan;

(c) whether voluntary or charitable organisations are proposed to be encouraged to establish age care homes with financial assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to by the

Government to look after the welfare of elder citizens?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Voluntary Organisations are provided financial assistance upto 90% of the approved cost for establishing Old Age Homes under the General Grant-in-Aid Scheme of the Ministry of Welfare. The remaining 10% of the cost is to be borne by such organisations themselves.

[Translation]

Shortage of Medicines in T.B. Hospital

7354. SHRI VISUWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of medicines in Rajan Babu T.B. Hospital of Delhi;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check irregularities in the purchase of such medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that there is no shortage of medicines in Rajan Babu T.B. Hospital.

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

Delhi Forest Department

7355. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Department of Delhi is capable to protect the environment and forest in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the scheme in this regard;

(c) whether the Forest Guards and Forest Range Officers have been provided ample powers and facilities for protecting environment in the Capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Forest Department of Delhi Administration is reported to be looking after forests/plantations in the Union Territory outside the urban limits. Within the Urban Limits, the local authorities viz. D.D.A., M.C.D., & N.D.M.C. look after plantations, parks gardens through their Horticulture Departments; For controlling environmental pollution, the Delhi Pollution Control Committee coordinates action.

(b) Delhi Administration have proposed in the VIIIth Plan to upgrade and strengthen their Forest Department and equip it with capability to look after afforestation and protection of Forests in the Union Territory.

(c) & (d). Delhi Administration have reported that the concerned officials in the Forest Department and in the Horticulture Departments of local bodies have been declared as Forest Officers under the Indian Forests Act.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Use of Solar Energy

7356. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are using solar power-operated signals in areas where electricity is not available.

(b) if so, the quantum of diesel and electricity saved during 1991-92 as a result thereof; and

(c) whether the Railways have any programme to extend the use of solar energy to other areas as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. Besides, Railways have also used solar energy for electric lighting of Semaphore signals in other areas where there have been technical problems with regard to kerosene lit signals.

(b) Electricity saved on the above account during 1991-92 is estimated at 19050 KWH which is equivalent to 90200 litres of kerosene oil.

(c) Yes, Sir. Solar energy is also being used/planned for solar water heating plants, solar distilled water plants, battery charging of signalling system and for electrification of stations based on techno-economic merits.

[*Translation*]

Accident of Goods Train

7357. SHRISURYANARAYANYADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train had met with an accident on Delhi Kanpur section recently during its trial;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, an ordinary Goods train derailed on Delhi-Kanpur section on 28/3/92. The cause of the accident has been attributed to a wagon defect.

(c) Some of the important steps being taken to reduce such derailments include ultrasonic testing of axles, improving quality of out-turn of wagons from workshops, intensive and frequent inspections of train examination facilities.

Suitable disciplinary action is also taken against the persons held responsible for negligence in maintenance of equipment.

[*English*]

Environment and Development

7358. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the Government emphasise on sustainable development;

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the perceived conflict between environment and development; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various steps that have been taken include the following:

- (i) Integration of environmental considerations in the formulation of development programmes through the exercises of environmental impact assessment, right from the planning stage;
 - (ii) Cost benefit analysis including long term effect on environmental resources and life support systems;
 - (iii) Incentives for resource conservation pollution control, waste minimisation, recycling and reuse of waste; and
 - (iv) Education and training programmes for increasing public awareness and creation of professional capabilities for integration of environmental concerns in the development programmes of various sectors.
- (c) Does not arise.

Training of Staff Working in Zoos, National Parks, Sanctuaries

7359. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff working in different Zoos, National Parks and Sanctuaries are not trained adequately to look after the animals, birds and other species;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide proper training to those staff;

(c) whether any training centres are proposed to be set up for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). While there has been no organised effort to provide formal training to the subordinate staff posted in the Zoos, they acquire the skills in handling and managing the Zoo animals, which is their main responsibility, while working on the job. Wildlife Institute of India has, however, been organising some Capsule Courses for the Zoo managers.

The management of National Park and Sanctuaries, on the other hand, requires skills in the management of entire eco-system. This needs multi-disciplinary skills and, therefore, require staff having training and expertise both in management of the habitat and in management of wild animals.

The Wildlife Institute of India organises a 3 month Certificate Course for Forest Rangers, 9 months Diploma Course for the Assistant Conservator of Forests/Dy. Conservator of Forests and Capsule Courses for senior officers. The officers so trained by the Wildlife Institute of India, while functioning as managers of various national parks and sanctuaries, impart on the job training to the subordinate staff on basic principles of wild Life management.

The State Governments have also been requested to organise formal training for the subordinate staff.

Residential Schools for Backward Classes

7360. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up any Residential Schools for the Backward Classes students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Union Government have also formulated any scheme for providing better education to them during 1992-93; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Human Resource Development has no scheme of opening of schools specifically for Backward Classes. However, in order to provide good quality education to the talented children predominately from the rural areas, Government of India have so far established 275 Navodaya Vidyalayas. Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district, provided that in no district such reservation is less than the national average.

Besides, the Ministry of Welfare have introduced a centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of Ashram Schools for tribal sub-plan areas from the year 1990-91.

Both the schemes will continue during 1992-93.

[Translation]

Alleged Unauthorised Sale of Manitol

7361. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention

has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Ashuddhi-yon ke bavjood bik rahi hai Manitol' appearing in 'Dainik Jagran' (New Delhi edition) dated February 5, 1992.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(d) the details of its distributors in various parts of the country and the name of the company manufacturing the said medicine; and

(e) when the company was licenced and its annual production?

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

(b) and (c). As per the information available, the Drug control machinery of the Government of Uttar Pradesh had inspected the premises of M/s. Paras Ram Deep Chand, Kanpur, and M/s. Rajiv Agencies, Kanpur, and had taken two samples of Injection Manitol 065 A lot Batch No. 1782, manufactured by M/s. Shree Krishna Keshav Laboratories Ltd., Ahmedabad, for testing. Both the samples have been reported to be of standard quality by the Government Analyst, Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e). As per the available information, the distributors of the manufactures, M/s. Shree Krishna Keshav Laboratories Ltd., Ahmedabad, are:

- (i) M/s. Mansarover Enterprises, 20-21, Lawrence Road, First Floor, Amritsar (Punjab)
- (ii) M/s. Garg Apartments, Pvt. Ltd., Gopi Nath Puram, Shukla Ganj, Dist Unnao (U.P.)

- (iii) M/s. Sleek Agencies, G-5, Patel Nagar - III, Ghaziabad. (U.P.)
- (iv) M/s. Bhasin Pharma Distributors, 5, Duni House, Film Colony, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- (v) M/s. Goel Distributors, E-165, Preet Vihar, Vikas Marg, Delhi-32.

The Commissioner, Food and Drugs Administration, Gujarat, had given a licence to the company on 1.3.1966 under the name and style M/s. Mogaw-Ravindra (India) Ltd. to manufacture for sale I.V. Fluids. Later, on 14.8.1984, the Company changed its name to M/s. Shree Krishna Keshav Laboratories Ltd., Ahmedabad. Its production was 90,82,319 bottles of large volume I.V. Fluids and 3,17,659 bottles of Injection Mannitol 20% 350 ml in the year 1991.

[English]

SAARC Panel on Environment

7362. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAARC Panel on Environment had worked out any strategy to check the environmental misuse and degradation in the region;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the quantum of fund allocated by SAARC to implement such a strategy and India's contribution thereto;

(d) whether any time frame had been laid down in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Eco-Health groups or Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO's) would be involved in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The SAARC Secretariat has prepared a "Regional Study on Causes and Consequences of Natural Disasters and Protection and Preservation of Environment." In the SAARC Minister's Meeting held at Colombo in November, 1991, it was decided to set up a Committee on Environment to examine the recommendations, contained in the Regional Study and propose implementation measures. The Committee held its first meeting at Dhaka on 17-19 February, 1992 in which urgent action was proposed for the recommendations contained in the report concerning Environment Management Infrastructure, Land and Water Use Planning, Mountain Development in the Himalayan Region, Coastal Zone Management, Forestry and Watershed Programme, Energy and Environment, Pollution Control and Hazardous Substances, Biodiversity Management, People's Participation in Resource Management, Environmentally Sound Habitat related Technologies and Establishment of Relief and Assistance Mechanism for Disaster Management.

(c) No funding arrangements have been worked out so far.

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

(f) and (g). The recommendations for cooperation envisage active involvement of the Non-Governmental Organisations in the Member States of the SAARC Region

[*Translation*]

Absorption of Officials Engaged in Connection with Bhopal Gas Tragedy

7363. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many officials were employed by Indian Council for Medical Research in regard to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) whether in a meeting convened under the Chairmanship of the then Cabinet Secretary on September 29, 1988, it was decided that the persons appointed in connection with the Bhopal Gas Tragedy will be absorbed against other posts in the Government of India;

(c) if so, the total number of such employees and the number out of them absorbed so far in the Government services; and

(d) if not, the schemes of the Government in regard to the absorption of these employees?

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

(b) No Sir. However, in the said meeting dated 29.9.1988, it was decided that the Ministry of Health would examine and prepare a scheme for absorbing the scientific personnel engaged by the ICMR for their studies in Bhopal. Under the scheme these persons can be offered appointment in the Government provided they possess the necessary qualifications on their release by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Medical

Research has informed that 245 individuals were employed from time to time in various research projects of the ICMR in connection with Bhopal Gas Tragedy. Further that the Bio-data etc. of the employees seeking absorption have been submitted in the office of the Principal Secretary to Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Pension to Arjun Award Winners

7364. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

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

(a) the amount of pension given to the Arjun Award winner sportsmen;

(b) whether some of them are not claiming the pension;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a demand to increase the amount of pension; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) There is no scheme for grant of pension to Arjun Awardees. However, under the National Welfare Fund for sportspersons, monthly pension of upto Rs. 1500 may be given to outstanding sportspersons if they are living in indigent circumstances. These pensions are granted for limited periods. Such pensions have been sanctioned to four Arjun Awardees or their families, so far.

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

Statement correcting reply to unstarred Question no. 5391 dated 30-3-1992 regarding Recruitment SC/ST employees in health Ministry

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): I invite attending to the reply given to the Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 5291 on 31-3-1992 regarding recruitment of SC/ST employees in Health Ministry. In the reply pertaining to part (a), (b) and (c) of the Question, inadvertently some error was committed. The correct information is as follow:

<i>Question</i>	<i>Reply</i>					
(a) the number of candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes recruited by his Ministry under special recruitment drive during last one year;	During the special recruitment drive ending 31.5.1991, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recruited 126 and 75 candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, respectively.					
(b) the category for which they have been selected; and	Gr.A	Gr.B	Gr.C	Gr.D	Total	
(c) the category-wise total number of posts lying vacant in his Ministry at present?	SC:	18	4	90	14	126
	ST:	7	-	54	14	75
		25	4	144	28	201
	Gr.A	Gr.B	Gr.C	Gr.D	Total	
	SC:	13	2	86	9	10
	ST:	15	5	95	17	132
		28	7	181	26	242
	(As on 10.3.1992)					

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

Statement Correcting Reply to Unstarred Question No. 4331 Dated 24.3.1992 Regarding Land for Lalit Kala Akademi

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I invite attention to the English and Hindi version of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4331 for 24.3.1992 regarding Land for Lalit Kala Akademi.

While no formal proposal has been made to the Maharashtra Government regarding allotment of land, the Chairman, Lalit Kala Akademi has taken up the matter with the various functionaries of the Maharashtra State Government for allotment of land for a regional Centre of the Lalit Kala Akademi. Formal response from the State Government allotting the land and abiding by other conditions for setting up a regional centre is still awaited. This correction statement is submitted by way of

amplification of facts, which were noted from records only recently; hence the delay in laying the statement.

Inconvenience is regretted.

12.00 hrs

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LA KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I am citing a glaring example of the blatant violation of Prime Minister's orders, particularly, by the Finance Ministry as also various Ministries of the Central Government, which have adopted an insensitive and improper attitude towards States and created a wedge in the centre state relations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in October, 1991 in the three districts of Uttar Pradesh, viz. Uttarakashi, Tehri and Chamoli there was a loss of nearly Rs. 400 crore and nearly 750 people lost their lives. The Prime Minister issued the directive to send a Central team to the affected areas to make an assessment of the damage and to report as to how much additional financial assistance is to be provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as relief.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister sent the information about this decision to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on the 23rd March, 1992 and in response to it, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh sent a letter of thanks to the Prime Minister. With that begins the story that on the 2nd April, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri R.B. Kutty, issued an order under his signature announcing a 7 Member Central Team to be sent to the State and I possess a copy of the concerned order which was sent to various Ministers including the

Finance Ministry. But you will be surprised to know that only the next day i.e. on 3rd April, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance Shri N.P. Bagchi wrote a letter to Shri B.K. Das, who is Joint Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat. In the last para of the letter he says:

[*English*]

"It has been our experience that whenever a central team visits the State, it invariably recommends additional assistance over and above the Central contribution to the fund which is in accordance with the recommendation of the 9th Finance Commission. Therefore, Centre is not in a position to bear additional burden resulting from the recommendations of the Central team. It was in this background that we have expressed our inability to the Ministry of Agriculture to depute officers on the Central team visiting the States."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform this House that a team was appointed to assess the losses in Uttar Pradesh on the directives from the Prime Minister, the team is organised, but the Finance Minister says that if it sends a team there, it shall have to recommend additional assistance, so it would not be sending a team there. This way the orders of the Prime Minister are being violated and it becomes quite clear from it as to what sort of treatment is being given to the States by the Centre. I would like to add that the Order is not only for Uttar Pradesh but it is written in it. "Central Team visiting the States" It means that it will not visit any other state in future also, let the Prime Minister go on issuing any directive to any State. I would like to say that

the Para 6 (18) of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission provides that if the loss due to any calamity is too much, the natural calamity should be handled at the national level and provisions should be made for special financial assistance. The Prime Minister decided to provide additional assistance to U.P. in accordance with the same para 6 (18). May I know whether the Government can function in this manner, when the Finance Minister is guarding the coffers like a cobra coiling over it. Will the States continue to live at his mercy. The Prime Minister should come forward with a reply as to the conditions under which his orders were neglected.

[English]

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, it has appeared in *the Times of India*, *Economic Times* and other Papers that the Union Carbide Company is selling off its holdings in India, ostensibly to raise up to seventeen million to set up a hospital for the treatment of the gas victims. This is being done at a time when the Supreme Court, by its judgment on 3.10.91, has revoked the criminal immunity granted to Union Carbide Company by the earlier settlement of February, 1989 and when criminal proceedings have been initiated against the UCC. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal has already proclaimed UCC, the accused No. 10 as absconding in the Bhopal gas leak disaster criminal case, and proclamation to this effect has already been published in *Washington Post* and *Times of India*. Also, a non-bailable arrest warrant has been issued against Warren Anderson, the then Chairman of UCC, to initiate extradition proceedings against him. This rouses suspicion that attempts of the Union Carbide Company to sell off its holdings at this stage is only a pretext which might enable them subsequently to escape

any financial penalty that may be imposed on them by the Indian judiciary.

It may be mentioned here that originally, in 1986, the Indian Government, as the sole legal representative of the gas victims, had announced that it would claim \$3,000 million as damages. In view of this, the Government's subsequent acceptance of the Supreme Court's settlement of the paltry sum of \$470 million has failed to satisfy the victims as being inadequate and arbitrary. Contributing an additional \$17 million which is peanuts for a company like UCC to build up a hospital, has some kind of token atonement of their sins perhaps, is, to say the least, an insult to the victims, apart from the fact that it also is an act of defiance against the Indian Judiciary. It is all the more strange that the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, in answer to a supplementary question that was asked by me on 25.3.92, said: "We are not thinking of prosecuting anyone". When the CBI is already helping criminal proceedings against the Union Carbide Company, can the Minister make a statement of this kind? That is the question that I would submit to you.

There is today a rally of the gas victims in the capital in the name of justice that has been long denied to the gas victims, the Government should come out with a statement and say whether they are willing to freeze the UCC's assets in India and help to initiate extradition proceedings against Warren Anderson (*Interruptions*)

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Government should respond to it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, we have raised this issue again and again. There should be some response.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I and Shri Saifuddin Choudhury had raised this issue some days back that the orders of the Judicial Magistrate should be complied with. We have also made a demand for the extradition of Mr. Anderson in order to maintain the dignity and respect of Indian Law but it is not being done. Reports appear in the U.S. newspapers that Mr. Anderson is innocent. The people of that country say that the Government of India does not have the courage to obtain his extradition. There is a question of freeze also. It is multi-national company. The power of the U.S. Government is at its back. The political question also arises. Shri Kumaramangalam is present here and he is listening to what we are saying. Will this Government bow before Union Carbide? Will there be no action on the orders of the Judicial Magistrate who has said that he should be arrested and brought here? Most of the victims of this incident have staged a dharna today. Eight thousands people died and 40-50 thousand people are nearly dying for which the Union Carbide is responsible. So it is the question of dignity and respect of India. The Government should at once make a statement about the decision of the Union Carbide that it will freeze its subsidiaries here and set up a hospital. The Union Carbide is a multi-national company and the U.S. Government is at its back. It is because of this threat that the decision of the Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal is not being implemented.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I support what Shri Rabi Ray and Shrimati Bhattacharya, have said. I want to raise a question on the independence of the press. There is terrible assault on the press at many places in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: It is another issue.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call your name afterwards.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, this matter has been raised, time and again, in this House. The real question that is involved is to uphold the dignity of our courts. The Government has to be very responsible to maintain it. I now want to know what action the Government has taken after the Chief Judicial Magistrate gave his order and declared that Mr. Anderson is an absconder and later on issued arrest warrant. I want to know whether they have taken up the matter with the U.S. Government to start extradition proceedings or not. This is very important.

Now, in the criminal case that has been filed against this company and personally against Mr. Anderson it is said that they are responsible for the killing of at least 4,000 people in that gas leak disaster that took place in Bhopal. Compared to the issue of Libyan suspects- whose crime has not been proved and still the U.S.A. is forcing Libya to extradite the two persons- is Bhopal not a big issue? Sanctions have been imposed against Libya on the bombing of the aircraft case. Then on what right U.S.A. would oppose extraditing Mr. Anderson? We should take up this matter with the U.S. Government and ask for the extradition of Mr. Anderson so that a proper trial can be conducted in our country and justice can be done to the victims and also to their relatives and to the people of this country. This is very important. I want to know whether this matter has been taken up with the U.S. Government and also what action the Government is taking in this matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This matter was raised in this House 15 days back. The Government has not responded. I want to know what steps the Government is taking to arrest Mr. Anderson.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya belongs to your party. She spoke just now.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion on the Bhopal gas tragedy has taken place in the House many a time. Still there are thousands of people in Bhopal who have not got full protection nor have they been provided any health facility. Under such circumstances and in the light of the recent Press reports that the Union Carbide is selling off all its holdings to set up hospital whereas the claims of gas victims have not been settled as yet, thousands of people have died, the decision of the Government should come forward as to what is their line of action? Have all the cases of claims been settled or whether they have been given full permission, how many cases are pending in the courts? After all, what is the factual position? Why are they selling off their holdings, I would like to know about it all. The Government should make a statement on it. Thousand of people are still facing crisis. Demonstrations are being held.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Government should respond. The Bhopal Court has given the Judgment for arresting Anderson. What action the Government has initiated to arrest Anderson? Why the Government is silent? (*Interruptions*) The Law Minister is here. He should respond. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, what did the U.S. Government do? A very senior Minister is present. He can respond. Every day we are coming up against this that we feel helpless before the stance of the United States Government. Every day this coming up in this House. We want to know the response of the Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now we allowed you to bring this matter to the notice of the Government, you have brought it to the notice of the Government.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

Let the Government respond. We will sit down immediately. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): The Government should come out with something in this connection today or tomorrow. Is there any institution called Government or not? Even on such a serious issue, the Government is not coming out with any statement. I think that right now facts are not available with the Government... (*Interruptions*). The Government is more engrossed in the Congress (1) 's internal politics. The Government reacts even on minor issues, but on such a major and serious issue the Government must say something if not today, later on. It must say some -thing. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Government is keeping silence. (*Interruptions*). We want to know whether the extradition proceedings have already been started.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The very senior Minister, Shri Arjun Singh, is there, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also there. Let them respond.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We want to know why they are not responding. (*interruptions*).

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Bhopal Court has given the judgment. We want to know the action taken by the Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, what is the fact on this point? Please collect it and inform the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I will obtain all the full facts and let you know.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When? Today?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, now please sit down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: At least it should be done before the end of the day. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let the information be given to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an issue here which might cause a storm in the House, but there is no other option. Fresh onslaught has been launched on the press in the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he gave a similar assurance earlier in the House that after verification of facts, he will come out with details. I raised the issue of sufferings of the Indian students studying in USSR as a result of its disintegration. On your direction, the hon. Minister had promised to make a statement, but till date no statement has been made....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of merely making a statement. I had asked the Government to render all assistance to the students in USSR.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We want to know as to what type of assistance has been given to them. Will you please find out?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That we will find out. We have gone one step ahead, not information.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): They have been given help. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, attack on the press in the country means attack on the Constitution of India. For the last few days attempts have been underway to throttle through various means the freedom of speech and freedom of expression guaranteed under Article - 19(1) - (A) of the Constitution. I do not want to go into the history, but whenever any journalist is attacked by terrorists in Punjab or at any other place, it provides us an opportunity to raise hue and cry against it and also to raise the issue in the House. However, if the Government itself perpetuates such an attack or even a stronger attack than that, then where should we raise our voice against it? The question now stands at this point. A journalist of Madras, South India, is living underground in Delhi for fear of arrest against an arrest warrant issued against him. Arrest warrant had been issued because within the Legislative Assembly.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Fernandes.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not referring to the name of any Legislative Assembly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing you to raise this issue outside the House. If it relates to anything done by any Legislature, we shall have to decide whether we have to take it up here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Ministers demand arrest and production of press persons handcuffed in the House if they report tomorrow that the Minister maintained silence like a dumb in the House during the Question Hour when Anderson issue was being debated upon. There is a limit to everything. Sir, you at least need not give sermons about the Constitution of India. Sir, you must be remembering that subclause-2 was added later on to the article -19, wherein right to freedom a fundamental right is enshrined in the Constitution of India. In the first amendment to the constitution, after two years of the Constitution coming into effect, subclause -2 was added to the article. Sir, you please go through it

[*English*]

"Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law impose reasonable restrictions"

[*Translation*]

Next thing is quite important.

[*English*]

"on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India",

[*Translation*]

How do the Ministers behave here

[*English*]

"the security of the State",

[*Translation*]

If they kept num like a dumb.

[*English*]

-that does not affect the sovereignty and the integrity of India, the security of the state..

[*Translation*]

They wrote that they maintained silence like a dumb person.

[*English*]

he is defending and protecting the security of the State, if anything he is not offending it.

[*Translation*]

Behaviour does not make any difference to him.

[*English*]

"friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offense."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody outside can put curbs on my freedom of speech and on freedom of expression of the press in anyway. However, if Constitution of India is violated in any part of the country and the Constitutional and moral rights are sought to be curbed, then.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: To protect the fundamental rights of the citizen, the Constitution has provided a machinery. Under Article 32 and under Article 226, anybody who is aggrieved can go to the Court of Law and protect himself.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What for are we here. I took on oath right to defend the Constitution.

[*English*]

I have taken an oath to defend this Constitution standing there right in front of you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this.

SHRIGEROGE FERNANDES: I agree that if this House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M.R.KADAMBUR JANAR-THANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is assaulting the contempt of the House. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If they themselves feel guilty, then what can I do..

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has not referred to the State Assembly. To that extent, I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is doing it in a very intelligent manner. If you want to do it in the same intelligent manner, I will allow you. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not mentioned any name. I have not even referred to the name of —*—**. When I have not even referred to his or her name, so why are you so much agitated? *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir., we can go to the court in case provisions of Article 226 are violated. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Oh -Yes.

SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES: But the question of approaching the court will arise when in safeguarding this Constitution and people working under it, we...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question whether the law is implemented properly or not cannot be seen by this House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: -I am not on law but on the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: On the constitutionality of anything done in this House is also decided by the court.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot leave on courts the responsibility of conducting this House and fulfilling our responsibilities towards the Constitution.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can amend the Constitution if you like in whatever fashion you want. But once you have the Constitution, the interpretation of the Constitution is the responsibility of the Supreme Court.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am not trying to interpret the Constitution. I am saying, I have the fundamental right under the Constitution. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.R.KADAMBUR JANAR-THANAN: Does the Constitution allow to degrade to the dignity of the House? *(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to stretch this dispute too far. (*Interruptions*) I am not going to argue here about the courts (*Interruptions*) I know that you have no such intention, but in view of the present situation in the country and particularly the attacks being made on journalism, as the Speaker of Lok Sabha, it becomes your responsibility to safeguard the Constitution by intervening in these matters. I do not want to break the conventions of the House or to infringe the rights of any State Assembly. But I condemn the four-sided attack being made at the political level on the freedom of press and reporting in newspapers. I want your protection.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, sir, Shri George Fernandes has raised a very important issue, but there are some limitations about expressing views on it. I also agree with what you have said and what Shri George Fernandes understands. But it is also a fact that if there is any attack on journalism anywhere, this House should be concerned about it and we are one of them, who had suffered on account of it. During emergency, the biggest blow to democracy was the attempt made to curb the freedom of the Press and not the arrest of lakhs of people. In this matter, you have said that there is a provision that one can approach the court, but you are also aware that court has its own limitations and Mr. Speaker, sir, therefore, you are the only person who can take initiative in this matter.

This issue is being discussed for the past few years. The reporters sitting in the press gallery are not aware of their limitations. They are asked any time not to record this or that and due to this reason, this issue has been raised here several times, which I would like to repeat today that in view of the freedom of the Press, it is necessary to codify the jurisdictions of the Parliament and the State Legislatures so that the rights and privileges are known to the people and for this you are the right person to take any initiative. If the privileges are codified a

solution can be found to such.... *..... issues which have cropped up today, otherwise, if such issues are taken to the courts without codification they will also say they do not want to have friction with the State Assemblies and therefore, they cannot give you justice even though they want. Due to this reason, it is for you and the Parliament to play a role in this regard and while supporting them I would like to say that the entire House should be concerned that the freedom of the Press is not curbed in any way. The journalists should have the freedom of expression and fulfill their duties with full responsibility.

SHRI RABI BAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important issue. I am in great distress. I will not be able to say this. As you are in the chair, how can I say whether the Parliament is becoming irrelevant today. But with great distress, I am saying to you that we debated the issue yesterday and Shri Atal ji and Shri George Fernandes also participated in it. It has come out on the front page of all the leading newspapers today that in regard to the decision of President Yelstin, the Russian Space Agency, Globe Cosmos, has announced in Moscow that-

[English]

"The decision to suspend transfer of rocket technology was taken under duress from US."

[Translation]

I am saying this, because it has been said by a very responsible officer of the Russian Government that -

[English]

US had threatened to impose trade sanctions on Russia if the contract signed in 1991 was not revoked."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are distressed, because even though the discussion on the

External Affairs Ministry went on for the entire day, neither the Prime Minister nor the concerned Minister was present here....

MR. SPEAKER: They were with the President of Turkmenistan, who has come on a visit.

SHRIRABIRAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying this, because this issue was discussed in the House yesterday also and the Government is giving its final decision today. Infact, Russia has been pressurized on account of us it is our friend and it is in distress today. The way Soviet Russia has been disintegrated, it has made them weak, but for us they immensely resisted the pressure put by US. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion on Nagaland is scheduled for today and that is why, there can be no discussion on External Affairs Ministry today. It was told by the hon. Minister yesterday that a delegation had been sent there. In spite of a delegation being present there, the Russian Government is taking such a decision. This decision to suspend transfer of rocket technology has been taken under duress from United States. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time is not far when trade sanctions will also be imposed on us. Sir, when it has already been announced by Moscow, why the Government is still silent. Is the Parliament not authorized to ask for an answer from the Government? Will it take 3 days to give an answer Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was nice that you allowed a 90 minute discussion on the issue yesterday, but what is the result? They are creating tension in this way and Ms. Carla Hills is threatening from US. It means that they are pressurizing Russia to keep us under duress and are saying -

[*English*]

Under duress from United States of America.

[*Translation*]

What does this mean? Mr. Speaker,

Sir, that is why I am requesting you that before starting the discussion on Nagaland, please call the hon. Prime Minister here and he should explain the factual position while taking the people and the Parliament into confidence. The Government has not yet given any clarification regarding the Russian Government's announcement about taking this decision under duress from US. Regarding our self-reliance in the field of space technology, I have said it yesterday and again I am saying that we will have to suspend our programme regarding "Agni". Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had been the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence. That is why, I am saying that for the dignity of this country, the Government should take the Parliament and the people into confidence and state what has happened actually.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you said yesterday that you will allow a discussion on the issue.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The Government should come out with a statement. This is all we want. You should help the House by requesting the Government to come out with a statement here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They cannot. Please allow a discussion on this issue.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you sit quite, we will do it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Please help.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A separate discussion should be held on this issue and it should be done in the presence of the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

He should admit it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the discussion which was held yesterday, we expected that the hon. Prime Minister will himself come and give details to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I said that the President of Turkmenistan had come for a visit.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The Minister of State could have made a statement and given the details in this regard. We were concerned on the basis of newspaper reports and you allowed a discussion for about an hour on the issue. You also did not have the information then and you said that you do not have the information, except that a Secretary has been sent there.

(*Interruptions*)

But they should, at least, inform us today.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: But there are no occasions. Immediately after the Question Hour, we started with this unlisted business.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: There ought to have been a statement on this particular subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, yesterday he said that he would convey - the sentiments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

have conveyed to the hon. Prime Minister the feelings of the House and what was mentioned here yesterday. The Prime Minister has agreed that he would make a statement. He will take time you. Whatever time from you fix in consultation with the Prime Minister, that will be good. He will make the statement after consulting you for the time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Any time can be given according to his convenience.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But I would like to make a request, keeping in mind the fact that under the rules, we have no right to raise questions, once a statement is made. You yourself had accepted the gravity of the situation and admitted that this issue is not limited only upto defence, rockets or technology transfer; rather it has wide ramifications including the hegemonistic tendencies of the U.S.A. The economic pressure being put on this country and the American one upmanship which is evident across the world today. Therefore, it is my request to you that the House should take up this issue separately for discussion. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, I was asked: How can it be raised? There are rules under which it can be raised. Under Rule 184, Rule 193, it can be raised. We can ask the Minister to make a statement and on that statement you all can speak. That is one of the courses which can be adopted. Now that we have adopted this course of raising it, I am saying that if the House is informed about the factual position, immediately after that you can discuss. You are going to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. You can speak in that. I have also said that if you are not satisfied with the reply given and if all the hon. Leaders give it in writing to me that you want to discuss it, we will certainly find time

for it. But we shall have to follow the rules.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We accept that but you should respond to the issue pertaining to the newspaper reports that we had raised here. Please say something within the parameters of the constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't ask the Speaker to speak every time. Although he is known by the term Speaker, it is not proper for him to speak more than necessary. If he speaks more, it will create problems.

SHRI RABI RAY: To whom shall we go then?

MR. SPEAKER: I will make the necessary arrangements, even without your asking for it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Central Government to a title news appeared in all the papers today. The title of the news is: "Premadasa rules out Prabhakaran extradition". It says:

"Sri Lanka President Ranasinghe Premadasa virtually ruled out the extradition of LTTE leader V. Prabhakaran and the rebel group's intelligence chief Pottu Amman wanted by India in connection with the assassination former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, news reports said today...."

The news report says so. This is quite a contradictory news to the previous news given by the Sri Lankan Government. They are further attacking India. In a function, the former President of Sri Lanka Shri

Jayawardene has blamed India for the LTTE consolidation. In the Patriot, it has been mentioned like this: "India blamed for LTTE Consolidation." This was given by the former President Shri Jayawardene. Recently, our Prime Minister has stated that the Indian Government is seriously considering to ban the LTTE. Now, it is time for the Government of India to declare that it has banned the LTTE. They say: "We do not want to take action on our younger brother." This is wrong. They say it is a simple mistake. We want that the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Sinhalese should live as brothers. There is no contradiction in that. It is the duty of the Central Government to ban the LTTE after Shri Premadasa has declared that he has virtually ruled out the extradition of Prabhakaran, the prime accused in the case of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. Since Sri Lanka has conveyed contradictory signals, the Central Government must take a decision quickly to ban the LTTE.

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

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharam puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member who has raised this issue. This is a very important issue. The Government of India is very much aware that the LTTE is connected in connection with the murder of our great leader the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Government of Sri Lanka has openly come out with this reported statement.** This is not an ordinary matter.

We, therefore, urge upon the Government that the Government must come out with a statement in this matter stating what steps the Government is going to take in this matter. The Government must come forward with the statement and ban the LTTE immediately. That is the only way. The other way is that the extradition of Prabhakaran is a must. The Government should take immediate steps and inform the people of this country in this regard. The Government must not allow any culprit to go scotfree.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE(Lucknow): Sir, did you notice what the hon. Member has said? He accused the Government of Sri Lanka of being involved in the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi..

MR. SPEAKER: If it is there, I will remove it from the record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have friendly relations with Sri Lanka and such a statement should not lightly be made. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): That is why I asked whether he is a Minister or a Member. *(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it and we will take appropriate action. I do think that we should not accuse anybody like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is there, we will see that it does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatanam): Sir, the sugarcane growers of Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, who are known for the hard work and progressive farming, are in a very pathetic condition despite the supply of nearly ten lakh metric tonnes of sugarcane to the KCP Limited Factory at Vuyyuru, right from December 1991 to 20th April, 1992. Till today their dues towards the supply of sugarcane were not received since it was not paid by the management of the KCP Limited.

On one side, the KCP has fixed a low price of Rs. 425 per metric tonne for 11 per cent recovery rate whereas their counterparts in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have fixed a price of Rs. 500 per tonne for more than 11 per cent recovery. In addition to that, they are not getting the

money back due to delaying tactics of the KCP Limited. As the House also knows that KCP Limited is a big business magnet having huge resources and earning huge profits at the expense of hard working farmers of Krishna District. Recently, the accumulated Reserve Fund of Rs. 36 cror, earned out of the profits of the KCP Sugar Factory by withdrawing and diverting to Madras-based factories is only to harass the farmers who have supplied sugarcane. Their only intention is to cheat the innocent farmers by avoiding payment of interest for this six months period on Rs. 42 crores worth of sugarcane supply during these five months.

Despite the elected Government at Centre and the State, the unorganised sectors of India are not getting justice in spite of several legislations, rules, regulations etc., made at the State and the Central level for safeguarding the interest of farmers. I, therefore, request, though you, the Government of India to send a team of Secretaries and Income-tax Intelligence officials to take all the statistics for the last ten years and probe how this Reserve Fund is created and diverted elsewhere, depriving the share-holders of KCP Limited Vuyyuru and sugarcane growers of that area. I hope that a genuine fact finding team will be sent by the Government of India, not only to assess the sufferings of farmers but also hundreds and thousands and thousands of workers who are cheated and kept as casual laboures for the past 15 years. This may be treated as warning to the administration who are always surrendering to the sugar business lobbies to deprive the innocent and unorganised sectors of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very serious issue. A serious situation has emerged following fires in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. Scores of people have lost their lives, thousands of animals have perished and many villages have got destroyed in the process. The

Uttar Pradesh Government is not able to provide adequate relief with its limited resources. The devastation and havoc caused is grave and more serious than those caused by droughts or earthquakes. Thousands of people have lost their kith and kin and have been rendered homeless. Under the circumstances, I request the Union Government to send a team to Uttar Pradesh to estimate the damage and provide relief to the affected people. Those who have lost all their belongings should be provided assistance to the tune of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000/-. Those who have lost their children, women and elders should be provided with a minimum assistance of Rs. one lakh. Free assistance should be provided to people who have lost their cattle. The State Government is not in a position to render any aid, until and unless the centre takes some initiative in this regard. Thus, a serious situation has arisen in eastern Uttar Pradesh. I would like to make a special request that the Union Government should despatch a team to study the situation and inform the House of the Central assistance to be provided to the people to face this natural calamity.

SHRI SHIV LAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, telephone is an essential service in this modern age. Some people in Rajkot went to give a memorandum to the General Manager and Deputy Manager of the local telephone office. Some arguments took place at the meeting, as a result of which the G.M. and the Dy. GM GM along with their entire staff went on a lightning strike and 50,000 telephones in the city have been affected. News items pertaining to this have appeared in various newspapers. They went on a strike, without giving any prior information to the public. This strike has crippled all the essential services including Fire Station and hospitals. Two people died of heart attack, and many cattleheads were perished in a fire because the Fire Brigades could not be contacted due to the strike. Many associations including the Rajkot Engineering Association and the Rajkot Engineering Association and the Rajkot Chamber of Commerce convened several meetings in the district and also

despatched telegrams to the Centre, but the staff are continuing with their illegal strike. I represent the Rajkot constituency in the House, and in that capacity, I would like to draw your attention towards the seriousness of the situation there. Already the telephone services are unsatisfactory as the machinery is 25 years old and to add to the woes of the subscribers, the telephone staff have gone for a strike. People have made several appeals and representations, but to no avail. The G.M. and the Dy. G.M. are answerable to the public but they do not pay any attention to the grievances of the people. The Dy. G.M. had completed 10-12 years of his service there and has not yet been transferred from there. There has already been a C.B.I. inquiry against him. The income tax department also conducted a raid at his place and seized Rs. 25 lakh....

MR. SPEAKER: You are crossing the limits, now please sit down.

SHRI SHIV LAL NAGJIBHAI VE .KARIA: The loss is estimated at crores of Rupees, it is an essential service....

MR. SPEAKER: The issue of transfer cannot be raised on the floor of the House. You were speaking so well, but by raising the transfer issue, you spoiled it all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: By raising the issue of transfer, you spoiled the grace and dignity of your statement. Please you to understand what I am saying, because whatever I say is in your interest. The moment you raised the transfer issue, everything got spoiled.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV LAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: I had just given a reference. I would like to say two things. I was a Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha also, but to date my name is not there in the local directory. Similarly, the names of all the Members from Saurashtra are also missing from the directory.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

You are misusing the precious time of the House. You should have properly utilised it, but you are misusing it. I am sorry to say that you are not following the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:

I would like to say only this much that this matter should be investigated

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: At the beginning itself, I had said that I will allow only one Member to speak. Please don't lower the prestige of the House and spoil the atmosphere.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV

(Azamgarh): Sir, as the Minister of State for External Affairs is here. I would like to know whether he would like to appraise this House about the latest situation in our neighboring country that is Afghanistan particularly about the former President of Afghanistan, Mr. Najibullah and his security and safety. Because it appeared in the newspapers that while he planned to leave his country, he was planning to go via India and all the arrangements were made also here in Delhi to receive him. He had to go back from the airport because he was prevented to fly out of the country. The latest position is that because of the intervention of UN representatives perhaps now he had been allowed to leave the country safely. I would like to know whether the Government of India has got any information about that.

Another thing is that the former Afghanistan Ambassador in India has also sought the help from the Government of India for his security and protection. I would like to know that position also from the Minister of State for External Affairs.

What is the latest development in Afghanistan? India had played a role. India had a very friendly relation with Afghanistan. It is our neighbouring country. Pakistan is supposed to play a role there. In this latest

position what we are doing, I would like to know from the Minister.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):

I support what my friend Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has said. Besides that, it is a question of our own national interest and peace in the whole West Asia and South Asia. Under the grab of UN intervention for maintaining peace, the fundamentalist elements on the Afghanistan issue have gone on proceeding in their own way. It looks as if one side had been bound hand and foot and the other side has been proceeding. It will have effect on our environment, on our safety. I would like to know whether the Government of India, particularly when India is a member of the Security Council, is taking into account as to whether the UN is being misused as a *Burkha* for the fundamentalists to come to power in Afghanistan to the detriment of our own interest.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Cittorgarh):

I just wish to place it on record that even though a full-fledged discussion is now in progress, we have had occasion yesterday to express our very great concern about the situation in Afghanistan. The principal concern that this House, this Government and indeed all the Members have is the safeguarding of India's national interest. Personalities are transitory. I had yesterday also appealed to the Government that it is not a question of personalities; in the situation that is prevailing in Afghanistan what is the Government of India doing to safeguard India's national interests. That is the question that has already been raised and it is my expectation that the Government will come forward forth-rightly and categorically about the aspect of safeguarding India's national interests when Afghanistan is fast heading for a situation almost of a civil war, civil strife there. That is the principal concern.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all of them have been speaking for long. Why don't you allow us to

speak? Something very outrageous had taken place in my constituency(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you may speak.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone talks about the adivasi region of Jharkhand but a grave atrocity was committed on the people of that area on April, 3 1992.

Sir, five or six forest guards gangaped Phulwa, a 14 year old innocent adivasi girl belonging to the Ghasia tribe. She is the daughter of one Shankar and is a resident of village Kharpathar, Police Station Pipri, Chowki Renukoot, District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh.

I have got the relevant information and also the photographs, but when in the morning of the 4th her father Shankar went to the Renukoot Police Post to lodge a Report, the police refused to register it. However, when he went there again accompanied by an advocate on 8.4.92 an F.I.R. was registered. Then she was sent to a Doctor in Sonbhadra district. However, she was not provided any treatment there. Then she was sent to the Mirzapur District Hospital. Although her condition was serious, she was not attended to. Today, the adivasis of Uttar Pradesh are dying of starvation, but the State Government is not able to feed them. The police officers or the Station Incharge or Doctors are perpetuating these inhuman atrocities on these starved people, for they are aware of their helplessness. Through you, I would like to make a submission and I shall also be sending the details of the incident to the hon. Minister that a C.I.D. inquiry be ordered into this atrocious incident and also into the role of the District Police Officials and the Station Incharge. They had committed similar excesses in the area, earlier also. They shot Tulsī, who tried to escape from their clutches. Today, there is no one to listen to the grievances of these helpless Harijans. Through you, I would like to request the Union Home Minister to intervene in this matter and protect the adivasis and the

honour of their women. If such incidents are ignored, this country will be destroyed. All those persons who are employed there and go to perform their duty in those areas, molest the Harijan and Adivasi women. Through you, I want to state that the limbs of the members of these rapists' families should also be broken, so that they might also learn some lesson. The victims should be given immediate assistance. Through you, I would like to urge that the Government should manage food etc. for the victims of atrocities and pay proper compensation to them and apprehend the culprits of this incident and take action against them ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the case of a particular state. But we have been observing for the last few days, that the incidents of atrocities have again increased against the downtrodden, the adivasis and the weaker sections of the society. But no action is being taken against the culprits.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had allowed a discussion on the Tsundur incident for 16 hours in this House. Some days earlier, ten thousand people had gathered at the Boat Club. They demanded only this much as to why all the culprits have been set free. This happened at 10 a.m. Shri Reddy is sitting here. We have demanded a CBI enquiry into the whole matter. Rape and murder cases have become the order of the day and in some places people are being burnt alive. Thus, an atmosphere of resentment is spreading all over the country. I am not talking about a particular State. This is the responsibility of the Central Government. It is monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India. I would like to request the Government of India that it should issue necessary instructions to the State Governments in this regard. The Government of India itself should take interest in this connection and wherever such incidents take place, stern action should be taken. You must be knowing that 22 downtrodden people were killed in broad - say - light and it is very strange that not even a single person was punished. Therefore,

this must be taken seriously....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): This should be discussed under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, please sit down. Please let the Members speak one by one.

(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, in view of the concern expressed by honorable Members regarding situation in neighbouring and friendly country of Afghanistan, though the debate is on, if you permit me, I will share with the honourable House whatever information is available with me.

MR. SPEAKER: Will it not be proper if it is with the debate? Not here now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That would be in the fitness of things.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It becomes all irregular. Supposing he makes the statement; you want to say something,

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As a matter of fact, when we are discussing the External Affairs Ministry itself, such a matter should have been discussed at that time itself.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDEW RAM (Palamau): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 6 tribals were brutally killed on 12.4.92 in the village Peeta a block chandwa

district Palamau in Bihar. The name of the victims are Devgyani Uraon - 50, his son Birla Uraon -30, Kunwar Uraon -45, Jayam Uraon -45, Pattu Uraon -45, Mangal Dev Uraon -36, Lakhandew Uraon -35, Sarju Uraon -40. The hands of all these victims were tied and were killed mercilessly through some sharp weapons but Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bihar Government is totally inactive and has not been able to protect the lives of tribals and Harijans till today. I demand that the Central Government should dismiss such State Government immediately.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with our colleague Shri Mohan Singh, I too had given a notice. The condition of the Dist. Deoria is so miserable that even today, the poorest of the poor live there, it is the poorest area and most of the people live in huts.

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You will be surprised to know of unprecedented incidents of village after village catching fire during the normal process of cooking food. Scores of persons have been burnt to death in this way. On behalf of the State Government Rs. 1750 are given to each of those persons whose houses have been burnt, and Rs. 10,000 are given to each of the families of deceased in the form of assistance. Till now more than fifty persons have been killed there but the situation cannot improve in this way. Through you, I want to urge upon the Central Government that it should formulate a similar plan as it had formulated in the past under which a provision was made to provide residential accommodation costing from Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 8000/- for the people living below the poverty line. The Central Government should provide grants to the people who are living in straw-huts for constructing pucca houses. The Central and the State Governments should share the cost of construction equally. This will prevent fire in the villages in future as

hundreds of villages have been burnt and more than fifty persons have been killed in these fire. The recent events have engrained the situation too much. I, therefore, request that the Central Government should provide assistance in collaboration with the State Governments to the poor who are living below the poverty line, for constructing pucca houses.

[English]

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I bring to your kind notice that a public sector undertaking in my backward constituency of Tehri Garhwal, namely, the Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Limited is threatened with closure. This is a mother unit which feeds bulk drugs to multinationals, private sector and small sector entrepreneurs.

This public sector undertaking manufactures life savings drugs for treatment of serious diseases, like TB, malaria, leprosy and for family planning, etc. It also manufactures raw materials for supply to the private and multinational drug manufacturing companies. Under these circumstances, it cannot be clubbed with other industries like engineering, textiles etc.

The drug prices are fixed by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers and are not remunerative to IDPL. The drug prices are not fixed by the IDPL.

Under these circumstances, it is unfortunate that this company is being referred to BIFR. If that exercise takes place, it would be prelude to stopping all its financial grants and programmes and would ultimately lead to the closure of the IDPL factory. The closure of this factory will also lead to a mass retrenchment of its highly skilled employees.

Therefore, I request that the Government should provide suitable finance as working capital to the IDPL. It is not

necessary that such an essential industry should run on profit lines. Just like public distribution of foodgrains, it is public distribution of medical aid. I may also mention here that the workers are ready to sign a memorandum of understanding, to convince that full cooperation is forthcoming. Therefore Government should retract from the BIFR investigation and give suitable grants to this industry so that it can continue to run smoothly.

13.06 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1992-93

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM) On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1800/92]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1991-93

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1801/92]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum for 1990-91 and the reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

of the Dental Council of India 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. 1803/92]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM) On behalf of Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha, I beg to lay on the Table-

13.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 6194 of the Companies Act, 1956:-

Second Report

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report (9th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Civil Aviation Reservation for the Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Airlines.

13.07 1/2 hrs.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1802/92]

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Third Report

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsour) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the committee on Government Assurances.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to raise the import duty on PVC to the level of other Polymer commodities to pre-budget level**

[English]

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): The PVC manufacturing units are major units in India which provide employment to thousands of people in our country. In my constituency, the DCW (Darngdara Chemicals Works) is the only major industry which provides employment to more than 5,000 people directly and indirectly. They are planning to go in for expansion which will give a proposed employment to nearly 1000 people. In the current year's Budget, the import duty on PVC has been reduced by 40 per cent, while the import duty on other polymer commodities was not changed. Due to this 40 per cent cut in import duty, the trading house imported large quantities of PVC which affects the indigenous companies particularly the DCW Ltd. Where more than three months stocks are accumulated and the company will be on the verge of closure if this trend continues. The reduction on the customs duty on PVC has indirectly helped the trading house abroad and their agents in India at the cost of the smooth working of the indigenous units. After the customs duty reduction on PVC, the indigenous commodity is Rs. 2000 less than the imported goods per tonne which is detrimental to the smooth running of indigenous units.

In spite of the Commerce and Petrochemicals Ministries' recommendations to raise the import duty on PVC to the pre-Budget level, the Finance Ministry is just delaying to safeguard our indigenous PVC manufacturing units in the name of Dunkel policy. It is pertinent that the Government should be aware that the developed countries dumped the PVC in

India at the cheapest rate while in their own countries, the selling price there of is more than double in comparison with the import price to India. So, I request the Finance Minister to raise the import duty on PVC equal to the other polymer commodities at the pre-Budget level.

- (II) **Need to chalk out a short term Taj Mahal Renewal project under a Coordinated authority.**

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): The poor maintenance of Taj Mahal has discouraged tourists from all over the world. The Archaeological Survey of India, the Agra Municipality and the Agra Cantonment Board can be said to be responsible for the decline of the fame of the Mughal area monument. There is lack of drinking water, shopping complex facility. Even hygienic food is not available. The area is littered with garbage and crowded by hawkers and beggars. There are no guide posts around. The monument of eternal love itself is yellowed by pollutants especially sulphuric emissions from the factories around. The Ministries of Tourism, Railways, Defense and human Resource Development who are jointly concerned try to shift the responsibility of providing facilities like drinking water, clean roads, clean railway station, parking lots and good hotels and for not clearing the place from hawkers, beggars and hoodlums. The surface image of the domes and minars of Taj Mahal can still be preserved if a statutory ban on all industries coming up within 30 Kms vicinity is imposed. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to chalk out and implement a short term Taj Mahal Renewal Project under the a coordinated authority.

- (III) **Need to set up coach repairing workshop at Nemon Railway Station near Trivandrum**

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): There

was a proposal for starting a coach repairing yard in Trivandrum in the southern Railway and the necessary land was acquired near the Nemom Railway Station. Even though several years have passed the project has not so far been started. Since the land was lying vacant and as there was possibility of it being occupied by squatters, it was temporarily used for social forestry. In view of the inordinate delay caused in the implementation of the project the people of that area are agitated over this. The percentage of Central investment in Kerala is the lowest, being a little more than 1 per cent. Under the circumstance it is requested that the hon. Railway Minister may please get the matter looked into so as to start the coach repairing yard at Nemom without any further delay.

- (iv) **Need to Issue letter of Intent to Uttar Pradesh for laying the pipeline for supply of natural gas through H.B.J. pipeline**

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT(Agra): In the year 1989, the Government of India had assured the Uttar Pradesh State Development Corporation of the Uttar Pradesh Government to supply natural gas through the H.B.J. pipeline, The Corporation had to lay the pipeline for the supply of natural gas through the H.B.J. pipeline to Kanpur, Itawa, Bareilly, Khurja, Ghaziabad, Shikohabad, Ferozabad, Agra, Mathura and the Taj trapezium area so that the industries located in these areas might have adequate quantity of energy; power stations may be set up and the ecological pollution might be outdone and industrial development may take place there.

With the collaboration of the company "Davida" of the government of Denmark the Uttar Pradesh State Development Corporation has prepared the feasibility

Report of the project. On the basis of the feasibility Report, the Danish Government has sanctioned energy worth Rs. 6 crore two years back for the implementation of the report and energy would not be utilised in the absence of the sanction of gas supply. The Danish Government is ready to provide necessary funds for this project. The Danish Minister for Industry and energy revealed it during his tour to Agra. As the gas has not been supplied, this project has been kept in abeyance,

I, therefore, urge upon the government of Uttar Pradesh to issue the letter of intent to provide natural gas for this project and inform the Danish Government accordingly so that project work may be expedited.

- (v) **Need to set up low power T.V. transmitters in some towns of Himachal Pradesh.**

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Due to geographical conditions many parts of Himachal Pradesh are not covered by Doordarshan programmes. Some villages are located behind high mountains, Since there are no transmitters, people living in backward and hill areas are being deprived of Doordarshan programmes. The Government has time and again been announcing that it is keen to provide Doordarshan facilities to the hill, backward and border areas. Despite repeated written requests, no low power transmitter has been installed in such areas of Hamirpur, Una, Mandi, Bilaspur and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh.

I would urge the Central Government to install low power transmitters at the following places:

- (1) Teehra of Sujanpurtown in Hamirpur district;
- (2) Solah Singi Dhar on the borders of

[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

Hamirpur and Una distinct;

(3) Awah Devi, on the borders of Mandi and Hamirpur districts;

(4) Aashpuri and Khudian in Kangra;

(5) Revalsar in Mandi district;

(6) Near Naina Devi in Bilaspur.

13.00 hrs.

(vi) **Need to set up gas based power plants in Bihar**

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Not only that Bihar is lagging behind in power generation but also the power supply situation in the State is deplorable. The power generation targets and actual generation figures themselves give an account of the dismal position. The position of Small state Like Haryana and Punjab which are not producing coal is much better. Last year the estimated power generation capacity in Bihar was 4438 megawatts while actual generation was only 2971 megawatt. The estimated power generation targets in Delhi, Haryana and Punjab are 6440, 3510 and 10118 megawatts respectively. If we look at the estimated figures of power generation in other States, it would be seen that in no other State the positions as dismal as it is in Bihar. It is ridiculous that this disparity is noticed in the number one coal producing State like that of Bihar. Today the actual position is that more than 75 per cent populace in the state lives in darkness and no factory could be set up there for want of power. Even the available resources are not properly exploited. Due to these reasons Bihar is continuously lagging behind in power generation.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to set up ' at least two gas based power plants so as to make Bihar fully capable in power generation.

(vii) **Need to send a central team to review the working of self-employment Scheme in Jahanbad parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is launching a self-employment scheme so as to provide employment to unemployed educated youth in the country. Crores of rupees have been spent on self-employment scheme in Jahanbad Parliamentary constituency of Bihar. The schemes are approved as per the wishes of the beneficiaries. Bank officials are making cash payment to the beneficiaries in violation of the rules, due to this no industry is coming up practically. The money is spent on domestic needs thus giving rise to unemployment. That is why the self-employment scheme has not become even one per cent successful in Jahanabad Parliamentary Constituency.

I would urge the Central Government to send a Central team to review the working of self-employment scheme in Jahanbad Parliamentary Constituency, detect the flaws and take stringent steps to check them.

(viii) **Need to increase the amount of freedom fighter's pension**

SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE (Osmanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the pension for freedom fighters had initially been fixed at Rs. 500 per month which was later raised to Rs. 750. The increase was in recognition of their service to nation. It is also symbol of respect for the freedom fighters.

Since prices have again gone so high, it is not possible for them to sustain themselves with such a small amount. Therefore, I request that their pension should be increased to a minimum of Rs. 1250/- per months. This increase is very essential for them since they have become very old and they don't have any other source of income. Besides, the increase has also become inevitable in view of the fact that prize money payable to social workers and other such people have also been increased.

Therefore I would urge the government to consider the matter deeply.

13.20 hrs

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Govinda Chandra Munda?

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Sir, I am on a point of order. It appears that my questions are not at all acceptable to this House. Not many hon. Members are present now.

I have given notices for so many questions but not even a single question has come so far. Why? Neither starred, nor unstarred, not even a single question has been admitted. I have been trying to ask questions. Have I not got a right to put a question in Parliament? I had given notices of so many questions but your officers are misleading you.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please meet the hon. Speaker

[English]

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: I

have been trying to meet the Hon. Speaker. He just says, "You are a senior

[Translation]

Should the senior member be ignored and not heard?

In that case I will not come to Parliament.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The office will take care of it.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Please consider this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.25.P.M. again

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Translation]

Should the senior member be ignored and not heard?

In that case) will not come to parliament.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL) 1992-93 -CONTED

Ministry of External Affairs -
CONTED

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the time remaining at our disposal is two hours fifty five minutes and we have consumed three hours and five minutes. There is also sufficiently a big list of speakers. Those Members who get the chance to speak may kindly strict to the timings.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to ask one or two clarifications. The first is this decision about taking up Nagaland discussion today. It was the decision of the Business Advisory Committee of which I too am a Member. In consequence the casualty is the Ministry of External Affairs and the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. At 3.00 P.M. this Statutory Resolution has to be taken up. We have barely consumed about half the time allotted for discussion on the of External Affairs. There are two panding issues which relate to the Ministry of External Affairs. Firstly, this assurance given by the government that they will come forward with a statement on the question of ISRO. If the House could be informed whether that statment is coming up today or it is expected tomorrow, it will facilitate the matters because the discussion on Nagaland in likely to be on till 8.00 P.M. The second point really is the intervention by the Prime Minister because it will facilitate matters and it will enable parties to organise their membership and presence of membership better. It would be better if we could be informed as to whether the Prime Minister is intervening in this discussion and when he is intervening. It is to be tomorrow natrually. We should know

by what time this discussion will end tomorrow

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, the Prime Minister will intervene and he will reply to the questions which are raised yesterday and today in the House. But, more likely tomorrow. It does not look like today.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, there was an assurance by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he will make a statement on extradition of Mr. Anderson of Union Carbide of Bhopal (*Interruptions*);

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go to the subject.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There was an assurance by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that Government will make a statements on extradition of Mr. Anderson. We would like to know what initiative the Government has taken on that. Secondly, when voting on Nagaland will take place - whether it is today or tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us see. We have got come time before us. Now, I call Sudhir Sawant.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Yesterday during the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta said the ship of foreign policy has lost mooring. Other hon. Members commented like Shri Jaswant Singh, that the report of External Affairs is outdated. It is taken out of the dustbin. Now, I disagree with Shri Indrajit Gupta about the ship without mooring. But I may tend to agree that the report may be outdated. But what is the

reason why it is outdated, that you must see. What is the background in which this report has been framed? That is what we have to see.

We have been witness to momentous changes in the last three years in the international affairs and during this period who was at the helm of affairs? That is of essence. The situation that prevailed in June 1991 is of essence. In June, 1991, the situation was like this. The prestige of India in the international arena was at its lowest in the history of independent India.. (Interruptions). The credibility of this country was totally destroyed because of the mismangement in all spheres of polity by the Government that ruled for one and a half year. And after that, much of water has flown below the Yamuna bridge. What was the consequence in June, 1991? It was consolidation. Consolidation in every sphere of State activity was widened because without consolidation we cannot forge ahead, without consolidation, we cannot take any step forward. After all, what is international prestige and international relations? They do not change overnight. It takes time. Nobody wields a magic wand which can change the situation or which can show results within a short time. In the last eleven months, the agenda before the Government was consolidation, and this period is too little to show any results in foreign policy. (Interruptions).

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
(Jagalsinghpur) What is the direction of your party?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: This is what I am coming to .Let me speak. After all, power forms the basic ingredient of international standing. It is only power that evokes a response to your views because anybody is going to listen to you if you have power. That is why today we have to rise from ashes. We have to go back to the

period of Jawaharlalji, of Indiraji, of Rajivji when the world listened to with rapt attention when India spoke.

Foreign Policy, after all, is the instrument of furthering your national interests or national aims. What is the national aim? The national aim is given in clear-cut terms in the Preamble of the Constitution. (Interruptions) After all, it is the aim that matters. And what is the aim? We have resolved solemnly to constitute India into a sovereign, Democratic, socialist, Secular Republic. We have resolved to make India when India, in the 21st century, will be second to none in the world. This is our aim. That is why we must gear up all our resources to achieve this end, we must frame our policy accordingly. Our programmes must tailor to achieve this aim. In today's circumstances, it calls for a large degree of integration. Fortunately, today we have captain of the ship who can give the required direction and take us to the destination or aim of the 21st century. Is there any other better captain here? I do not see. Indrajit is not here. I would assure him that the ship of our foreign policy is not without its moorings. It has clear-cut direction because in international affairs we have to concentrate on macro issues, not micro issues. What is Tin Bigha jamin? It is a micro issue. What about our relationship with Pakistan or Afghanistan or the recognition of Israel? these are all micro issues. We have to concentrate on the macro issue the factors of which will chart out the agenda in international relation in the coming years when we are proceeding towards the twenty-first century. It may, sometimes, be visible that we have taken retrograde steps. It is possible. But once we have set an aim, once we have chartered a policy or a programme, then sometimes, as in war, we have to lose a battle to win the war. That is precisely the essence of foreign policy. What are these factors which I consider as macro issues? The first among them is the economic factor and the second is the fundamentalism which

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

will dictate the behavior pattern of nations tomorrow. The behaviour pattern will depend on the primacy of one factor over the other. That is why we cannot take a sacrosanct or a rigid view in the foreign policy. Our foreign policy will essentially have to have a flexible approach because in future the behaviour pattern of the international community is going to be dictated by naked pragmatism and stark opportunism and hence we have to be flexible in our approach.

What has happened on the economic factor? In developed nations the domestic compulsions are going to dictate the foreign policy in the future. It has always done. The economy has always mattered in the matter of foreign policy. But today it is more relevant the reason being the rapid advancement in technology. More and more working hands are falling vacant in the developed countries. For this, there is a compulsion on these countries to increase production. If production has to be increased, there has to be a demand and there has to be a market. Their domestic markets are already saturated and hence they have to search for markets elsewhere. What better market is there in the world than Indian and China which constitute a major portion of the humanity? Hence the foreign policy of the developed nations will essentially be directed towards economic domination of India. We should have no doubt. I will ask the people as to why it is referred when we talk of India and U.S. as two greatest democracies in the world? But why has the U.S. consistently been at loggerheads with India? Why has it consistently supported Pakistan? I will ask the something about Pakistan. Logically Pakistan has no option but to cooperate and to compromise with India. But still it has been forced to take an anti-India stand. It has launched an anti-India rhetoric. It had supported anti-Indian people in Kashmir and Punjab. Why is it doing so? Pakistan is,

after all, a tool of U.S.A. It has always been used as a tool to destabilise this country because of the macro factor that is the economic factor, the compulsion to dominate this market. This is the reason of essence.

Some hon. Member said that we must improve our relations with Pakistan. It is a good idea. But who is going to allow you to improve your relations with Pakistan? Pakistan is governed by a Troika. The military has always dominated Pakistan. Military, by nature, is hawkish. It thrives on conflict and it thrives on confrontation. Hence the confrontationist attitude towards India.

The other part is the Zia policy. By whom Zia had always been promoted? It was by U.S. U.S. had promoted Zia. By what? Zia consciously promoted drug trade. He evolved the policy wherein the bureaucracy and the politicians and the military advocated a different cause. They had strong links with the international drug cartels. This is fact and all the military is in the payroll of the U.S., that is what we read in the Pentagon papers and hence the confrontation. though we will have genuine desire to improve our relations with Pakistan, it is not allowed to happen because of those factors which I enumerated. The compulsions of Pakistan are forcing India into the other camp. India has no choice today when it comes to U.S. India will have to take a bold stand against the developed nations because we are in the other camp. India must consolidate the developing nations and that is the primary dictates on us today.

The second factor is of fundamentalism. Fundamentalism of any form, whether Hindu or Muslim or Christian, is an antithesis to progress and has to be combated with all our effort, but there are rulers, there are political groupings, who will essentially take religion as a crutch to further their interests, we cannot do without it and therefore, in future fundamentalism is likely to play a

major role and hence today these are the factors, one is economic and the other is fundamentalism which will decide the agenda for the future. What is India today? Where is India to go? First, India must consolidate her position in South Asia; India must consolidate the developing nations, the developing nations must unite and India must provide the leadership. The developed nations have no alternative except to go the developing countries and dominate the developing countries. There I come again to the purchase of artillery guns from U.S. I congratulate the Government for not going through the deal of purchase of artillery guns because Defense is a factor which can bring about domination because if the developed nations have to dominate, there are two issues on which they can dominate. One is economic and the second is Defense. We must realise that we never had joint exercise with any of the Super Powers in the history of independent India. Why? Because in Defence psychological factors play a major role. If we have to expose our sailors, if we have to expose our junior officers to the alien domination, there is likelihood of having a psychological effect on them. After all, our Navy is a 'brown water' Navy, it is not a 'blue water' navy. The Navy is entrusted with the role of guarding our exclusive economic zone, not for defense of other countries and hence there is no commonality with the U.S. navy. Why for then these joint exercises?

In the field of Defence we may cooperate as far as technology is concerned. I am not talking about that, but we cannot allow ourselves to be dependent on any other power because India has got the wherewithal. India is not Iraq, India has got human resources to defend herself, to combat any power in the world and that is why we must not subjugate ourselves, we must not allow ourselves to be dominated in the field of Defense and economy, we must always have our independent approach.

The NAM is still very relevant, but the term 'non-aligned' may not be relevant today because of the collapse of the Big Powers, because of the end of the cold war, but the objectives of NAM are still relevant. Indiraji in her Summit speech had clearly stated that economic development is the primary objective before the NAM and that is why we must consolidate the developing nations and we must face the developed nations we just have had the world Conference on Environment, we must not give in, we must take complete requirement of the Third World, we must project the leadership of the Third World. When speaking about SAARC, it is natural that the small countries around us are likely to be apprehensive about India, because of the big status, because of the sheer size of this country and that is why the responsibility is on us to assure them and to impose confidence in them that India does not intend to play the role of a big brother and that is why this 'Tin Bigha' land. These are the methods with which we can impose confidence in our neighbourhood.

Sir, when it comes to Pakistan, as I have already brought out, Pakistan has its own compulsions because till true democracy takes root in Pakistan, we cannot hope for improvement of relationship. It is a stooge of US in clear terms. But, we cannot keep quiet to the sensitivities of the people of Sind, we cannot keep quiet to the sensitivities of the people of Sind, we cannot keep quiet to the sensitivity of the people of Tarn Taran, south Punjab or Baluchistan. Pakistan must be clearly warned that if they continue to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, India will be forced to look into their affairs, India will be forced to promote democratic forces in Pakistan. This is the clear-cut message that must go to Pakistan.

Sir, coming to China after all if we have to combat such forces in the future, then we

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

must men our fences with China. In 1947, China and India were *Hindi-Chini bhai bhai*. But what happened in 1962? Why were we forced in war? It is because of the rhetoric in this House. What was the question of essence at that time. China came and built a road linking Sinking with Tibet. They were ready for discussions and we were ready for discussions. But this House had indulged in rhetoric and the Members who were sitting on the other side or their parties stated that till the last drop of every Indian blood, we will not give an inch of our territory to China. This is what forced the hands of Nehruji into going for a war with China, because we demanded that discussions should start after *status quo ante*, that is, when China withdraws. But, China was demanding that discussions should start as it is on ground and that is why we had to sacrifice thousands of soldiers on the borders of this nation. This is a reality which the Tenth Lok Sabha must realise and we must avoid rhetoric, as far as foreign policy is concerned. The boundary issue is not a major issue which cannot be resolved. After all who drew the Mc Mohan line? After all, how the borders came to us? It is a matter of deep study. A committee can be appointed of all the parties of this House to give a proposal as far as the methodologies of resolving the boundary issue are concerned and once the boundary issue is resolved, India and China can confidently, together, mutually work towards development, because we have the human resources and we have the natural resources to cater to the needs of the people and that is essentially the call of the day.

In conclusion, I would just say that we have come to a time of reckoning, we have come to a tryst with destiny again wherein the Members of the Tenth Lok Sabha will have to answer posterity. The posterity will ask us as to what steps we have taken to

resolve the problems, as to what steps we have taken to further our foreign policy, our programmes while going towards the 21st Century. Fortunately, we have a very able captain of the ship in the form of Narasimha Raoji who will take us to our destination and all of us must resolve ourselves to evolve a national consensus again on foreign policy and guide this ship with a direction in which it should go to its destination.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN
(Gobichattipalayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to mention that we are discussing about External Affairs and particularly about our foreign policy which has been formally described as a non-alignment policy.

Though we differ very bitterly on our domestic policies, on matters of foreign affairs, there has been consensus and wide support. Our foreign policy has won acclamation from all over the world and this has helped us to enhance the prestige of India.

On behalf of All India Anna DMK Party, I would like to say a few words on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. When we attained independence, the world was divided into two blocs sharply. It is in that background, Jawaharlal Nehru formulated non-Aligned policy between 1947 and 1960 during which period, more than 70 countries have attained freedom. There were many colonies. In all the independence struggles, India helped those countries morally and politically. India's neutrality was positive neutrality, that is, supporting the right and opposing the wrong. It has withstood the test of time and earned the name for India. In this process, India became a close friend of the Soviet Union

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

**RE: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS
IN AFGHANISTAN**

goes at this point of time and he is with the United Nations office in Kabul.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the morning some of the hon. Members wanted that I should share whatever information is available with me on the situation in our neighboring friendly country of Afghanistan. I thought, I should give some interim information at this stage, pending what we will say at the end of the debate. Now, following the developments of 15-16th April, that is the time when Mr. Najibullah resigned from the presidency of Afghanistan, the situation in Kabul has continued to remain fluid. I must say that the situation in Kabul itself is calm though tense. There is no violence in Kabul proper. We are in touch with the United Nations secretary General and with all countries immediately involved with the situation as well as with many prominent Afghans. We are hopeful that a definable political structure would soon appear in Kabul with which we can make contact and move forward in our bilateral relationship.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of India continue to support the United Nations peace process. We stand ready to cooperate for its successful implementation. Our commitment and support for sovereign, independent and united Afghanistan based on the aspirations of Afghan people remains abiding and consistent. It is our hope that peace and tranquility will be maintained all over Afghanistan, and that every effort will be made to prevent violence and bloodshed.

Information was asked about Mr. Najibullah. I would like to say that Mr. Najibullah is safe, as far as our information

As far as Indian citizens are concerned, they are about 100 and odd Indian citizens there including our personnel in the Mission in Kabul. They are safe. We have also made arrangements in case their safety is in jeopardy, to safeguard their safety.

I suppose, this is what I should say at this point of time for the information of the hon. Members.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Has Mr. Najibullah sought asylum in India?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There has been no formal request for asylum. But there had been general feelers sent by him for shelter in the past. That is the positing.

SHRI E. AHAMED: What is the stand of the Government of India in that?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As and when we get some specific request first we will try to pin down, concretise this general past request into some specific situation and request through the United Nations office, that is where he is, at the moment.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): The Minister has referred to the emergence of definable political structure in Afghanistan. What prevented him to express the feeling that in our neighborhood, we desire that they develop a democratic and secular Afghanistan?

A fundamentalist in neighbourhood will be very dangerous to the security and to the other aspects of our country.

What prevented him from saying these things, particularly because UN intervention has taken place. They will be playing a role and as a member of the United Nations and

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

in the neighbourhood, we will be also having our influence to exercise in this affair.

I want a categorical explanation on this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Definitely any fundamentalist regime is a matter of concern for us and it is a matter that is not according to our interest and our ideological point of view and surely when we speak about independence, we mean truly independent and non-aligned Government there.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar); an important daily *Hindustan Times*; has carried this item that Dr. Najibullah is already here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: His wife is in India.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Already he is here. Would you like to comment?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, he is not here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now it is 3 0' Clock. Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, you wanted to know at what time it would be taken up. Now it will be taken up. Shri S. B. Chavan will now move the Statutory Resolution.

15.02 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN
RELATION TO THE STATE OF
NAGALAND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:

" That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 2nd April, 1992 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland".

The Governor of Nagaland in two messages both dated the 27th March, 1992 addressed to the President informed that he had dissolved the Nagaland Legislative Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister under Article 174 of the Constitution and the Chief Minister had been allowed to continue in caretaker capacity until fresh elections.

The Governor of Nagaland also mentioned that the Budget Session of Nagaland Legislative Assembly, which was in session with effect from 16th March, 1992 came to an end on 26th March, 1992 after passing the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's address and Demand for Grants for the coming year. The majority of the present Chief Minister was proved on the floor of the Assembly. The ruling Nagaland People's Council party also got its candidate elected to the Rajya Sabha.

The Governor also informed that resort to Courts had been frequent during the life of the Assembly. The Courts had yet to resolve the case of disqualification of 15 MLAs and 10 MLAs were involved in yet another case in Guwahati High Court. The Governor further reported that the Chief Minister had favoured fresh mandate from the people because of various pressures to which he had been subjected to and felt that purposeful administration could not be carried on with Ministers and MLAs pressuring for plum posts. The Governor also mentioned that in the process the law and order had been neglected.

The Union Government considered the reports of the Governor and the overall situation prevailing in Nagaland. Clearly the party position in the State was fluid and the

law and order had been neglected. The very grounds relied upon by the Government to dissolve the Assembly showed that it was not possible to carry on the administration of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution for the normal life of the Assembly. Accordingly, it was decided to recommend to the President of India to issue a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland. The President was pleased to issue the said Proclamation on 2nd April, 1992.

In view of the circumstances which I have just explained I commend, Sir, that the Proclamation issued on 2nd April, 1992 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland be approved by this august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 2nd April, 1992 under Article 456 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have submitted a motion for revocation of Article 356. I was not informed about the fate of my motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rabi Ray will now speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very urgent matter. The matter is important because it is to be verified whether the Government is in minority or majority in the Manipur Legislative Assembly and sitting of

the assembly was summoned for the purpose but the Governor of Manipur postponed the sitting of the State Legislative Assembly on that day.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

15.05 hrs

Mr. speaker, Sir, this is an unprecedented question. I would like Mr. Chavan to throw some light on it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we take up the Nagaland issue, I would like to tell you that we read a very disturbing news today in the newspapers that the governor of the Manipur had deferred the sitting of the Assembly in an unprecedented move. Such an incident has never taken place in the history any time. The Government is destabilising the State Governments one after the other in such a manner. Therefore, I would like the hon. Home Minister - Shri Chavan who is present here to make a statement in this regard.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to add one more thing that when the governor had administered the oath of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister of Manipur, he had asked the Chief Minister to prove his majority in the State Assembly within ten days. The assembly was to meet that day but just before that a message was received from the Centre that the Assembly would not meet on that day. Since the ruling party had no majority they did not let the Assembly meet. They had made a promise to the people of the country and the governor that they would prove majority within ten days. Now when they are not in a position to prove their majority what are they going to do? Therefore, I would demand that the hon. Home Minister should make a statement in this regard in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We are now on a different topic.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: We are. But this is an emergency matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Can we Jump from one topic to the other?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: After all, the Constitution is being defiled at every moment and the Home Minister is sitting there grinning away. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: But then we have a matter which is equally important. let us discuss it first.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As senior Member, you know what can be done, how it can be raised, but not now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are certainly discussing the constitutional implications and the constitutional propriety of imposing President's Rule in Nagaland. But I am sure that everyone would appreciate that it has political implications also and the political consequences are not confined to Nagaland alone. They are spreading over to the North-East. In this context, the question that has been raised by Shri Rabi Ray or by Shri George Fernandes is in the mind of everyone of us ever since we got the report yesterday. For the first time in the history of India a person who was given a definite time to prove the majority within the prescribed period, when the day arrives, on that very morning he is told that an extension of four days is given. Obviously it is done because he is not able to prove his majority. How

does the Government react to that situation? Or, does it have double-standards in this regard? This is a question which becomes pertinent in the context of the discussion on Nagaland itself. Therefore, if the hon. Home Minister is willing to enlighten the House, it will help the debate.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a Constitutional question. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, in fact, when the question of Nagaland is being discussed in the House, it is not proper for me to intervene and inform the House. But since the hon. Members have raised it and if I were not to react, it will give a totally wrong signal. I must inform the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): That is the precise reason why we want that you should react.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Before raising the matter, you could have informed the House yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: Where was the occasion for him to inform the House?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: No. Actually, we got the message from the Governor that the Governor informed the President and the copy of which was also sent to the Home Ministry by saying that he apprehends some kind of a physical attack amongst the Members and that is why.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: This is a very peculiar reason.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is all this? (Interruptions)

Is he making fun of it?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If you want it, I am prepared to lay that report. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is running the administration he is the Home Minister of the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Had I said so, it would have been different thing but the Governor has said so (Interruptions) if you can speak loudly I can also speak loudly, (interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have a Government there; you have a Chief Minister there; and you are running the administration there. (Interruptions) He is running the Government; his party is running the Government there. And they are apprehending the violence. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. In the course of your speeches, if you raise this matter and if you expect a reply, I can understand it. But if you are setting aside what is really put before you and discuss altogether a different issue and that too.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is not different. It is a related issue. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, all the time you are doing like this.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, Acharias are always very relevant and right. I expect him also to guide me. But then let us please discuss the issue. In the course of the debate, if you want to say certain things, nobody is saying that you do not say. As Advaniji has said, if it has some relevance to that area, you are well within your right. But you cannot set aside this discussion and take up altogether a new debate.

Shri Advani to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will have your chance. You can make your speeches one after the other.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): We just want to know under what circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER: When you speak, you say this.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Wherefrom the speech will come unless the full facts are known? You are allowing us to move in the dark. Government must help us to understand it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. The point is, any thing which is on the agenda is not important for you and anything which is not on the agenda is important for you. How can it happen? Not like this. You follow the agenda. Anything which is on the agenda is more important than anything which is not on the agenda. That issue can be taken up on the agenda if you like.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister.

Article 356 is one of the most abused provisions of the Indian Constitution even though when it was adopted by the Constituent's Assembly, the principal architect of the Constitution Dr. Ambedkar had expressed the hope that this would be used very rarely so much so that he said, "I hope and all of us hope that it would remain a dead letter." Far from being a dead letter it has been very very vigorously and actively used and more often than not, used for purposes that were never even contemplated by the constitution-makers.

Among the worst uses that I can recall, I would certainly include this particular case of imposition of the President's rule in Nagaland after the Assembly had been dissolved as one of the worst cases. I do not remember another case where after an Assembly has been dissolved by the governor under Article 174(2), article 356 has been invoked. At least, I do not recall. There might be some and there might be some explanation for that. In this case, I have not even found an explanation for it.

I have four principal reasons why I am opposing this Resolution. Firstly, as I have already indicated that I regard this type of decision to invoke Article 356 as constitutionally indefensible. There is just no defense. The second reason is, I regard it as an outrageous assault on the institution of Governor. The Governor is an institution - an important institution - which the Sarkaria Commission described as the linchpin of the constitutional apparatus. And by this act and this decision to impose President's Rule in Nagaland, the Government of India has been guilty of assault on the institution.

My third reason is that we have to view

this decision along with another decision taken three or four days later, namely, the dismissal of the Governor of Nagaland. And that two decisions together, I think add up to a notice served on all Governors in the country, that you must understand hereafter that irrespective of what the Supreme Court may have said about the role, status and duties of a Governor, irrespective of what the Administrative Reforms Commission the Sarkaria Commission may say about the responsibilities of a Governor, so far as the Government of India is concerned and which is in office today, it regards the governor as a subservient agent of the Government of India, who is expected to carry out the duties given to him by the Government of India - by the ruling party in power. And, therefore, if one day he thinks that the Constitution has assigned to him this duty and he acts according to the Constitution without even reference to the Central Government then he does at his own peril. This is the third reason why, I think that this decision is absolutely perverse.

And the fourth reason which is less constitutional, more political and with which this particular question raised by Shri Rabi Ray and Shri George Fernandes and by other colleagues, this side of the House, is very relevant, is what is going to be our approach to this North-Eastern region? After all, every decision that we take has an impact on that region. And I believe that this decision impose President's Rule in Nagaland has accentuated the feelings of distrust and alienation which prevail in that region - which prevail in a very large extent. There may be other reasons and some of those reasons, it may not be even justified. But the fact is that there is distrust in New Delhi, there is alienation from New Delhi and, therefore, when New Delhi decides to do something it must be very careful, very cautious. It should be careful in respect of extraordinary powers. But when these extraordinary powers are sought to be

applied in the North-East, you have to be doubly careful. And I hold that for these four reasons this particular decision is a wrong decision. Even at this stage, if the Government on its own avails all the provisions of the Constitution and decides to revoke it, I would be very happy. But if it does not, then, I think it is the duty of this House to let the Government know what the House thinks about it.

Sir, I would deal briefly with each of the points, each of the factors that I have mentioned. How is it constitutional? I listened to Shri Jacob, the other day, when he was speaking here. I read the speeches of the Home Minister in the other House and also some of his remarks outside. And one of the remarks that struck me was his saying that it will have to be legally examined. He is on record having said that legal opinion was being sought on whether a Governor can dissolve a State Assembly without reference to the President. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I do not think that that is the sense in which I have said. I said about the contradiction which you raised on that day which was that when there is Article 174 which was already invoked, can Article 356 be invoked? That was the question. I said that legal opinion on that is sought and there is no contradiction. It has Article 356 - overriding power.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, when I referred to this fact I did not have the Minister of State in mind, I had the Home Minister's statement as reported by the PTI in mind. I have read one of the statements by the Home Minister reported by the PTI in which he said that legal opinion would have to be sought whether a Governor can

dissolve a State Assembly "without reference to the President".

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I think this is also a mis-quoting. In fact there is no question about it. We know under article 174 2(b) the Governor has the power to dissolve the Assembly. There is no doubt in our mind. The only point was getting the legal opinion. After article 174 2 (b) having been invoked whether article 356 can also be invoked, was the legal issue that we wanted to get examined.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: I am satisfied to the extent that you appreciate that under article 174 2(b) the governor has the power to dissolve the Assembly. I would go further and I would ask you whether you think that in that situation the Government that was there in Nagaland on that day, on the 27th, had not lost the majority. The Assembly session was just over and you yourself said in your statement just now that the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address had been passed, the Budget had been passed. I am aware that there has been defection, counter-defection and re-defection going on in some of these States for the last so many years in which you start blaming some of my colleagues this side. I would say that all parties there are equally guilty, including some of my side. It is like the pot calling the kettle black. Let us not accuse each other on that score. I got a pamphlet from the Nagaland Congress Committee telling me what was happening in the last three years in which all these allegations were traded. I am aware of that: I will be coming to that aspect also. But the basic fact is that on the 27th of March when the Vamuzo Government advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly because it thought in those circumstances the Government cannot continue, it was perfectly right. It was not only perfectly right, but if the Governor had refused to accept the Chief Minister's advice, the Governor would have been acting

[Sh. Lal. K. Advani]

unconstitutionally. He had no option whatsoever that a duly elected Government which had not lost its majority in the Assembly it advised him dissolution. The grounds that he had given, you yourself endorsed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): The Chief Minister should give the advice after a Cabinet decision, not by himself.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: It is a question of fact. I do not know. I have with me a letter addressed by the Chief Minister of Nagaland to the Governor Dr. M.M. Thomas. I quote this letter:

" You are aware that due to frequent defection of Members of the Legislative Assembly, there have been several changes of Ministry. I am now running the third Ministry within a span of three years. It is still found that there is no stability in the minds of Members. The Cabinet has therefore come to the conclusion that the Assembly be dissolved and a care-taker Government be allowed till such time as the fresh mandate of the people is called for. I therefore recommend dissolution of the House and a care-taker Government be invited till a fresh mandate of the people is called for."

I have nothing else to rely upon except this particular letter which says that the Cabinet has decided.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You should have quoted the subsequent statement followed within 24 hours by six Ministers saying that there was no Cabinet meeting. Kindly apprise the house of the actual facts.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am fully aware of the kind of politics that goes on there. (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We are also from the North Eastern State. You have said one thing that the alienation of the North East is by Delhi. It is a very sweeping statement from a leader of your status. This sort of statement is instigating the insurgency by certain political parties who do not have any footing in the North East. (Interruptions) It is a dangerous statement. (Interruptions) There was another statement by a BJP leader, Shri Jaswant Singh who said that Ali, Kuli and Bengali are there in the North East. They have to pay a price for it. This sort of statement should not be made in the Parliament. (Interruptions) we have not said that at all. (Interruptions) Please do not make this sort of statements. You people are playing politics and not the Central Government (Interruptions) You are putting the North East into trouble by making this sort of statements on the floor of the House by a person of his status. (Interruptions) I have got a right to say it. (Interruptions) As a person from the North East, we also feel hurt to hear this. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What the Leader of the Opposition has said is true that the Centre is alienating the North East. (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SING (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ordinarily I would not have intervened at all. In my colleague, the Leader of the Opposition, I have full confidence and perfectly he will be able to handle it. But, the hon. Minister of Steel and my old friend has gone into a paroxysm of stimulated anger and he is pretending a great deal of outrage. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is stimulated in it? It may be real.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANI SINGH: Sir, two suggestions have been made by him. Averments are made on account of what we have said or say here that these might cause alienation in the North East. It is not what we say or do that has caused alienation; alienation in the North East is a direct consequence of forty years of Congress misrule. (Interruptions) then, what he said is correct. I said in this very House and I quote;

“A former President of the Congress party, Shri Devakant Baruah, said, “What do I need votes in Assam for, when I have got Ali, Kuli and Bengali in my pocket?”.

That is the quote of the former President of the Congress party, which my good friend is perfectly entitled to misquote and misuse in the Cachar Valley (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: But, Shri Baruah is not here to defend himself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I have got a copy of his speech which I have circulated in my area. For his correction, tonight, I will send a copy of his speech to him where he has never mentioned about it. I have full belief in Shri Jaswant Singh. He is a good orator, but he should not try to do this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right Shri Advani may please continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, As the Home Minister has himself conceded that under Article 174(2), a Governor, of course, cannot act in his

discretion in so far as the dissolution of the Assembly is concerned. But if he is advised by the Council of Ministers to dissolve the assembly, he has to do it. He has no option but to do it unless, as Sarkaria has said, the advice is patently unconstitutional.

He says:

It is a well recognised principle that so long as the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the Assembly, his advice in these matters, namely, in the matter of dissolution, unless patently unconstitutional, must be deemed as binding on the governor.

Of course, Sarkaria mentions that one of the State Governments has represented to the Sarkaria Commission about article 174 (2) that there must be an addition made to it to make this very clear that the advice of the Council of Ministers shall be binding.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL(Chandigarh): Council of
Ministers never met.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Should I believe you or the letter which I have got from the former Chief Minister, this is my difficulty.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Since you are saying all this, you find it out yourself.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Some people keep doubting there everyday, it is not my tendency to believe them.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You should ascertain the entire fact first and then speak.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, sit down please.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Let this be said by the Home Minister. I do not know. Let him enlighten the House. I have with me a letter from the Chief Minister. Therefore, I have mentioned it.

Even the other day, when Mr. Jacob addressed the House or Mr. Chavan addressed the other House and spoke on this subject, it was clear that the Government of India expected that the Governor would consult them before dissolution. This has been the invariable practice till now of all Governors.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: This is not correct. We never expected this.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Very good.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: In fact, when I spoke in this House, I categorically made it very clear that we were not concerned about that aspect at all that Governor did not consult us. It was not the question at all before us at that time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): the facts are coming out of the bag now.

MR. SPEAKER; All of us were here in the House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: If the anger is not because of non-consultation, then I fail to understand why an action of the Governor, which is perfectly constitutional has caused umbrage here. Why has it annoyed the Central Government and annoyed to such an extent as first to impose President's rule and then to dismiss the Governor also.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is a different matter.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: If that was a different matter, it should have been taken

care of earlier. All kinds of charge are being traded here. In the Press also, allegations are being made. I think, it is highly unfair on the part of the Government to make those charge after development of this kind has taken place.

I hold no brief on behalf of Dr. Thomas. I have not seen him. I have not met him. I do not know him. Mr. George Fernandes would be knowing him fully personally. I do know this thing that the Government of India was not angry with the Governor before March 27. The anger of the Government of India has followed the Governor's decision to dissolve the Assembly on the advice of the Council of Ministers according to the Constitution. So, I am sure, you will appreciate that at least in this matter, I can be more objective than some of my colleague.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I hope that you will be objective.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am objective. I go only by the record whatever has appeared.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You are briefed (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am not briefed. by any one. by anyone. You explain to me what are the circumstances which can be described as the Constitution has broken down in Nagaland. After all, very specific cases are there.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: After article 174 (2) (b), what is left?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: That is the problem

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: After that it was to be done (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: After all, the utmost step that can be taken even after article 356 is invoked is an appeal to the electorate, an appeal to the people.

And this had already been done. All that you have done by imposing Article 356 is to short-circuit the process of appeal to the electorate and nothing else. What are you going to achieve? As I can see, the practical consequences are that you have dismissed the caretaker government and secondly you want to hold elections at the timing of your own choosing. You do not have the scope for doing what you have done in Manipur, that is, to install a Congress Government, or anything of that kind. I am really amazed that for a purely partisan and very petty purpose, you have done all this. This is an enormity. This is a great offence that you have committed for a petty gain. Otherwise, elections have already been ordered by the Governor immediately. If the elections are held and you have won, it would have been fine. But you preferred to act in a partisan manner and therefore, invited the condemnation of the whole country. Now in the entire country, almost every newspaper with very few exceptions, has condemned this action.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: If the same situation arises in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh or even in West Bengal, where the Chief Minister recommends the dissolution of the Assembly without consulting the Cabinet and if the Governor accepts the same, will you hold the same opinion as you are holding now? (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwar): You cannot put hypothetical questions. Even then, we say it should be as per the Constitution only and nothing else.

SHRI LAL.K.ADVANI: The right

hon. Minister of Steel has asked me a question. I would tell him that my Chief Ministers will never do anything of this kind... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Who knows? With Ms. Uma Bharathi's episode, anything can happen... (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It is only a Prime Minister of Congress Party who can even invoke Article 352 and promulgate emergency without consulting the cabinet.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: That is no answer.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: In this case, on this particular issue, I have nothing to go upon except the letter of the Chief Minister to find out whether the cabinet was consulted or not. And I am not willing to accept your word for it. Let the Home Minister say something about it.

I am aware that the Governor has various roles and not a single role. But essentially, in problems of this kind, to come to a decision as to how much he is obliged to the Constitution, how much is his duty to the Constitution and how much is his duty to act as a link between the Centre and the State, I think what the Supreme Court has laid down in the case of Hergovind Pant versus Dr. Raghukul Tilak in 1979 should be regarded as the last word and the Government should accept it. In this the Supreme Court very wisely said:

"It is no doubt true that the Governor is appointed by the President, which means in effect and substance the Government of India. But that is only a mode of appointment and it is not to make the Governor an employee or servant of the Government of India.. This is how the Government of India tends to view it. Every person appointed by the President is not necessarily an employee of the Government of India. So also, it does not matter that the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

President, It is a constitutional provision for determination of the term of the office of the Governor and it does not make the Government of India an employer of the Governor. His office is not subordinate or subservient to the Government of India. He is not amenable to the directions of the Government of India and nor is he accountable to them for the manner in which he carries his functions and duties. He is an important and independent constitutional office which is not subject to the control of the Government of India."

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): What was the ruling given by the National Front Government?

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): The National Front Government, when they were in power mere, with the support of BJP changed the Governor and then Advani ji supported that Government.

SHRI LAL.K..ADVANI: I have my own opinion about that also. But the question is not that. Today the question is not where the Governor has resigned, but it is the question where the Governor has been dismissed. In all those cases the Governors had tendered their resignations. Someone can say that they were pressurised to resign but in this particular case he has been removed from Office and removal from Office is a very extraordinary matter. I do not know whether he was given....

[Translation]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: It was announced in Hindi on Radio 'Abranim sabe', if no longer, what was it then. (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI: Dr.. Thomas is no longer

SHRI SAIFUDIN CHOUDHURY: No

longer a Governor of Nagaland. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI: The Home Minister might be aware that in the draft Constitution there was a provision even for impeachment of the Governor. Subsequently it was dropped and it was dropped on the ground that there will be a instrument of direction subsequently added and, therefore impeachment provision is not necessary. But after this experience I feel that some provision has to be made or at least some decisions have to be taken and which should be adhered to, Now, the kind of campaign that has been going on round about the Governor is, was he given notice of it that these are the allegations against him; was he given an opportunity to explain his position. This is a demand of natural justice.

The Sarkaria Commission also felt that one of the important factors which will contribute to the independence of the Governors would be fixity of tenure. When he is appointed for five years he should know that he is expected to indicate the continuance of Government. Chief Minister any come and go but he will continue for five years and that would make him responsible for the Constitution as a whole. Therefore, if there are any special circumstances in which the tenure of the Governor has to be terminated the Sarkaria Commission says:

"Whenever it is proposed to terminate the tenure of a Governor before the expiry of the normal term of five years he should be informally apprised of the grounds of the proposed action and afforded a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against it. It is desirable that the President, which in fact means the Union Council of Ministers, should get the explanation if any submitted by the Governor against this proposed removal from Office examined by an Advisory Group consisting of the Vice President of India, the Speaker of Lok Sabha and

a retired Chief Justice of India. After receiving the recommendation of this group the President may pass such orders in the case as he may deem fit.

This is the extent to which the Sarkaria Commission wanted the Government to go in order to ensure that there is no arbitrary dismissal of any Governor. But that has taken place now. That is at least what I know. I have nothing else to go upon. These are the recommendations made in the context of ensuring that the institution of Governor really functions in accordance with the conception of the Constitution makers in order to ensure that Centre state relations are on an even keel.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Sarkaria Commission report was made in the year 1987 and you supported the NF Government in 1989-90.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI: If the Government was wrong, the Sarkaria Commission was appointed by no other authority than the Government issued.

SHRI PAWN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Shri V.P. Singh with your support forced 9 Governors to resign.

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI: I know that but no one was dismissed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): All that we are saying is that Supreme Court judgment in Raghulal Tiilak's case and the Sarkaria commission Report, you conveniently did not remember them or read them when Shri V.P. Singh's Government got rid of Governors.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It was not a dismissal at that time. This is the only dismissal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Mufti Mohammed Sayeed proclaimed a new

doctrine that it was the right of the Central Government to remove Governors. It was a forced resignation. The record says that it is the right of the Government to remove Governors. So, please do not go by what appears on the surface. Because, the Governors were forced to resign. So, it was really a dismissal.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It seems that you accept Mr. Mufti Mohammed Sayeed's thesis. You are acting according to Mr. Sayeed's thesis. [English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we are discussing the conduct of the Governor and removal of the Governor.

SHRI LAL.K.ADVANI: I am not. Removal of the Governor can be discussed. I am not discussing the conduct of the Governor. No one is discussing it.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty will arise here. Supposing if the hon. Members say that the Governor is removed and wrongly removed and supposing the Government wants to reply why it is so (Interruptions)

SHRIS.B. CHANVAN: If the hon. Leader or the Opposition were to say that this is an arbitrary use of the power, then I would have to come to the House by giving all the details about the conduct of the Governor and I do not want the conduct of the Governor to be discussed on the floor of the House. That is my difficulty. That is why, we are requesting the hon. Members, whatever be their views, directly or indirectly, if you again discuss the conduct of the Governor, then, of course, it would be very unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very complicated issue. Please apply your mind and speak to the point..

SHRI LAL.K.ADVANI: No. I said, I have applied my mind. Therefore I have not discussed the Governor. What I am stressing is that, this episode has underscored the need of accepting the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations in this regard. Otherwise,

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

there will be a case of miscarriage of justice in many cases.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Do not conveniently quote the Sarkaria Commission. It has said so many things.

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI: I see that you have taken a decision on all the issues and said that this is not acceptable but this is acceptable, it has been pending for the last four or five years now and nothing is being done about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sure - I am sorry I am interrupting you that while discussing this issue some reference is likely to be there on the Governor also. But I am aware of the fact that if the reply is sought to be given by the Government, then there may not be an objection to it. So, the position becomes very very delicate. That is why both the sides have to bear in mind the delicacy involved in it and carry on the discussion, I do not think that you have done anything wrong in this matter. You are putting forth the theoretical aspect, the technical aspect and the Constitutional aspect of it

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But the Members have the right to know the reasons also.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government may give you the reasons and you may not like it to be given on the floor of the House. There, the problem arises.

SHRI S.B. CHANVAN: Governor's independence there of course becomes subservient. You don't seem to know anything. When he says that there is a possibility of physical violence, everybody says (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADAVANI: I think, as far as Mr. Advani's statement is concerned he is going buy what the Sarkaria Commission has said and things like that. Nothing more than that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Is there any method in our Rule Book by which we discuss the conduct of the Governor also?

AN HON.MEMBER: By Substantive Motion.

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Yes, Before removing the Governor why did they not bring the Substantive Motion on the conduct of the Governor. They should not take defence on that. We should not be disarmed on that. Of course, you have done a very wrong thing.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: The House should not be kept in the dark.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, you are saying something in favour of the Governor. You are well within your right to do so. Supposing the reply is given by the Government, you should not object to that.

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I am saying that they should have brought a Substantive Motion before removing the Governor.

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI: I for one would not object to any remark made by the Treasury Benches about the Governor, because I hold that this rule in respect of "No reference to any constitutional office" has a relevance to where a substantive motion can be moved against him. I cannot say anything about the President because I can move a motion of impeachment against the President. I cannot say anything about a Judge because I can move a motion of impeachment against the Judge, or against the Chief Election Commissioner. But the Governor is the only constitutional office in the whole Constitution book in which there is no sanction for nay action, except that he shall hold office at the pleasure of the President. There is none. I have no remedy. Therefore, truly seeking, I should not be barred from referring even to a Governor, normally. But in this case I have not done it, And, therefore, I would not object even to the Government replying to my queries

whether it was done in a fair manner, whether he was given an opportunity to explain or not, if not what the Government proposes to do in this regard in the future. Has it got any plans for the future?

Sir, my concern is that this Government when it came into office gave an impression that in the past many things may have happened wrong; hereafter they are going to see that there is no understanding of institutions as such, they are going to see that by and large things go on by a measure of consensus.

In fact, I was happy on the other day, when discussing Meghalaya, the Government told us, "You should be able to appreciate that we cannot direct the Governor; we have taken note of all the feelings that you have expressed, but we cannot direct the Governor".

We said that this has been happening in the past, and they have been directing. It was said that it may have been on an occasion. It was said that "it may have been happening in the past, we do not propose to direct the Governor. Let him take a decision".

It was a good thing.

But in this particular case the Governor has done something constitutional. It has been supervised by Article 356 and four days later he has been dismissed. It is certainly a matter which calls for an explanation and the Government is duty bound to explain why it has done it. Rules should article 352 which is about Proclamation of Emergency to Article 360 which is about Proclamation of a Financial Emergency. these are nine provisions under this Chapter. The most draconian of these provisions is Article 352 about proclamation of Emergency. We have had to go through that traumatic experience of 1975 and 1977. We cannot forget it. not bar this substantial explanation.

I would like to make a few suggestions before I close. Article 356 is one of the provisions of Part VIII relating to Emergency

Provisions. From Article 352 which is about Proclamation of a Financial Emergency, these are nine provisions under this Chapter. The most draconian of these provisions is Article 352 about Proclamation of Emergency. We have had to go through that traumatic experience of 1975 and 1977. We cannot forget it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwas): They have not gone through it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No. But I give credit to them also that after 1977 when a new Parliament was convened, in which the Congress Party was the principal party and these bear facts of the Emergency were brought out very forcefully, formally they have stated that the Emergency was justified. But actually everyone in the country realised that the Emergency was not justified. And therefore when we put forth the proposal before the Government at that time that Article 352 should not be lightly used, one proposal, was that Article 352 should be scrapped altogether; there should be no right to the Central Government to impose an Emergency of this kind in which the democratic process was totally eclipsed. But it was said that a situation can arise, they have arisen in the past., there has been a war, there have been other situations and therefore we made certain changes. Instead of internal disturbances, we brought in the concept of armed rebellion, etc. But the most important is that to Article 352 an amendment was made providing that Parliament's approval for the Proclamation of Emergency will not be a simple majority. It would be by a special majority, the kind of special majority which is needed when you amend the Constitution under Article, 368, that kind of a special majority would be required, even in the case of Article 352. I am very happy to say that the decision taken in respect of the Forty-fourth Amendment in this regard was unanimous.

The Congress Party also supported the proposal.

There are friends of mine on this side from prominent Parties, which have been

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

campaigning for scrapping of Article 356 and that Article 356 should be repealed altogether, as that time there was a tendency to call for repealing of Article 352. But my Party has not been of that view. My Party has been of the view that Article 352 or Article 356 were conceived by the Constitution makers for certain extreme situations and those extreme situations cannot be ruled out. Taking into account that Article 356 has been repeatedly abused in this manner, I would plead with the House that even if the Government today insists upon passing this Nagaland decision as it is, let it consider this proposal. Just as we had inserted an amendment under Article 352, let us include a similar amendment under Article 356 also providing for a special majority in case of approval on all cases of President's Rule. This would be a very important check, which you yourself would have in your hand. Today you cannot impose proclamation of emergency like this. Neither you nor nay Government if it comes from this side can do that. There is check. These in-built checks would be very healthy, very good. Please consider this. This is my first suggestion.

My second suggestion is the at one of the reasons why we are having problems in the North Eastern Assemblies is the problem of defection. I recall very well that before this Session began, there was a series of meetings convened by the Speaker, in which Party leaders were invited. And in that the Government assured us that they will review the Anti-Defection Law in the context of the experiences of the past and they would bring forth an amendment very soon. That amendment is yet to come, I do not know when it would come, whether it would come or not. And if it does come, whether it would be passed in this Session or not. I expect the Home Minister to reply on this point also.

The third point which has a relevance to the North East is that the States there are very small; their Assemblies are small. Some of them have a membership of only sixty. And in a House of 60 Members, you have a

party or a combination of Parties adding up to 32 or 33 forming the Government and when out of these, 33 Members, 25 or 26 Members become Ministers then the remaining 7 or 8 Members are the biggest establishing factor in that situation. This becomes prominent in that part of the country. But it has a relevance even to the rest of the country, It is time for the Government to consider having a ceiling on the strength of Ministry in the whole country by a constitutional amendment. And that ceiling should apply not only to the so called Members of the Council of Ministers but even to the MPs and MLAs who are sought to be given Chairmanship and Presidentship of certain Committees or Corporations and given ministerial status along with those posts. It is time now that we think in terms of remedies of this kind also.

I have already referred to the need to provide a mechanism to ensure the tenure of Governor. And in that light, what the Sarkaria Commission recommended is worthy of consideration and adoption.

The last point that I would like to make is that in the context of the present Resolution, it would be a red-letter day in the history of Parliament if today after this debate is over, either the Government on its own realises the folly of what it has done and withdraws this Resolution it has moved or this House decides to reject this Resolution and force the Government to revoke President's rule in Nagaland, restore the earlier Government and allow it to continue as a care-taker Government until fresh elections are held.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister. I have heard with rapt attention the points raised by the Opposition Leader opposing this action of the Government of Proclamation of this President's Rule.

Now, mainly four points were put by Shri Advani to oppose this Statutory

Proclamation in relation

Resolution. First was that it is constitutionally indefensible. Second was that it is out raged assault on the Governor's institution. Thirdly, he wants us also to consider this action in the light of the subsequent dismissal of the Governor by the President. And Finally, the political question he wants us to consider as far as the small North-Eastern states are concerned which are being alienated by such action.

Now, as far as Constitutional provisions are concerned, I feel that there is no difficulty at all as far as the Proclamation by the President under Article 356 is concerned. Article 356 has been used several times, has been interpreted by the courts including the Supreme Court on several occasions. It has been well-established that either on the report of a Governor or otherwise, if the President is of the opinion that the Government cannot be carried in according to the provisions of the Constitution, then he has the right to issue this Proclamation under Article 356. And the word 'Otherwise' has also been interpreted in several judgements of the Supreme Court meaning that it is the subjective satisfaction of the President. The well-known case which is very-well known to the Opposition is the case in 1977 to 1978 when the then Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh practically directed the Chief Ministers of nine States to give advise to the Governor to dissolve the assemblies. Why? Because they were congress Governments and according to the then Home Minister Congress, had lost a mandate of the people because they had very miserably lost in the Lok Sabha elections. In certain States no Seat; in certain States one or two seats were won by the Congress Party. So, on this very wide political reason only that the Government has lost the mandate of the people. Therefore, you Chief Minister, I direct you to give advise to the Governor and dissolve the Assembly. Those cases went to the Supreme Court under Article 131 and Supreme Court held that this comes under this otherwise provision and President can dissolve all those Assemblies and the President ultimately dissolved all those Assemblies. So, this word 'otherwise' is so wise, it is only

subjective to the President himself, he can assess the situation from the information which is withheld from the Governor or otherwise and come to the conclusion that this Government cannot go on according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Therefore, I feel that in this case also there was no difficulty at all. There is Constitutional right and provision available to the President to have this Proclamation. And the situation was supported party by the report of the Governor himself. The report of the Governor himself says that there is pressure for plum-posts. The Governor has himself said that the situation was fluid and the Governor has himself said that the law and order was neglected. Therefore, the report of the Governor himself meant that the situation was such that the Government could not be carried in according to the Constitution. The only thing is that the Governor came to a different conclusion, I The Governor came to a conclusion that he should accept the advice of the Chief Minister who, according to him, was still having the majority and, therefore, he was bound to accept the advice and dissolve the Assembly. There also the fact suggests that that was not the correct thing.

The Governor's whole inference was based upon three things. He said: the session of the Assembly was just now over, the thanks-giving resolution has been passed, the Demands have been passed, therefore he presumed that Government had majority, Secondly, he says that because the nominee of the Chief Minister was elected to the Rajya Sabha. Now first submit that election to Rajya Sabha is not at all an evidence of the majority of the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister in any House. It is not a part of the proceedings of the House. Therefore, you cannot say that on the floor it has been decided that is majority behind the Chief Minister. Therefore there, that was an extraneous point that was considered by the Governor as far as the Rajya Sabha election was concerned.

As far as the thanks-giving resolution and the Demands were concerned, | Submit

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

that he himself has stated that the situation was fluid. Every minute it was changing. My information is, and the Home Minister will bear with me, that this advice of dissolution was given without the Cabinet's decision. It was his personal advice and no Cabinet meeting was held to tender that advice. Had he summoned the Cabinet to consider giving this advice, there would have been vertical split in the whole party and at that very moment, he would have been reduced to a minority government. That is proved by the subsequent events and immediately on the next day you will find that he had to sack four Ministers. On 28th March, he has sacked Shri C. Chongsen, Shri, K.V. Keditsu, Shri Tiameren and Shri Khekiho Sema. What does it show? He tenders his advice as the advice of the Council of Ministers which was wrong because it was not given by the Council of Ministers; it was his personal advice. That was absolutely proved next day and he had to sack his four Ministers. What does it show? It shows that he had no backing of his Ministers at all and on 1st April, immediately he had to sack further three Ministers. They were Shri Buckchem Phom, Shri, N.T. Nakhro and Shri Yamakam. Thirteen MLAs from the ruling party had withdrawn support to the Ministry. So, these subsequent events which took place within a day or two, show that the advice which he tendered to the Governor was his personal advice, was not the advice of the Government, was not the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers. Therefore, I submit that the Governor ought not to have acted upon it and he should not have accepted that advice. My information is that when the Governor was on his way to Calcutta, a message went to him at Dimapur and he came back immediately and then- I am told that within 20 minutes he passed that order of dissolution without applying his mind. I do not want to blame the Governor. He had every right to act according to his own conscience. But all this shows that the situation was such that there could not be a care-taker government or there could not be any machinery if government which would go on according to the Constitution. I,

therefore submit that even if we cannot of behind the present's satisfaction, the facts also show that they were sufficient to satisfy the President that the proclamation ought to have been issued under article 356 of the Constitution. It is, therefore, fully justified that the constitutional proclamation has been issued.

A constitutional point is being raised and would be raised also - that there is a conflict between Articles 174 and 356 of the Constitution. When dissolution already took place under Article 174, can the President issue the proclamation under Article 356? I submit that there is no contradiction at all. The Governor derives his power from the President and from the Constitution. The Supreme Court judgment, which my learned friend has cited, shows that the Governor is not the servant of the President. Yes, how is not the servant of the president. The President has the higher constitutional authorities., The Governor derives all his powers from the President. He derives his appointment from the Constitution.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request the hon. Member Shri Sharad Dighe to kindly enlighten this House as to how there was a breakdown of constitutional machinery. That is the issue.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: There is what I was saying and I will again repeat. The Constitutional machinery has failed because the chief Minister had lost the majority, he lost the support of the persons who were earlier supporting him. According to the Governor's report itself, the situation was absolutely fluid and pressures were being brought for all plum posts. Such a government could not have lasted for one day. If he had continued for one day more, the government would have come down and would have been reduced to a minority government.

SHRI BAS DEB ACHARIA: The Motion of Thanks was passed. The Vote on accounts was also passed. how can you say that the government did not enjoy the majority.?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: That is what I have explained already. I will repeat, if you want. The Motion of Thanks and the Vote on Accounts were passed few days ago. The situation was changing every minute and every hour. What does the further fact that the Chief Minister had to sack his own ministers show? It was a fact that he has to sack his own ministers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You refer to the Sarkaria Commission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, which Constitution he is referring to? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: That shows that the government has already been reduced to a minority.

You have been referring to the Sarkaria Commission so many times. I have got great respect for the Sarkaria Commission. It has had very good suggestions. But the political and constitutional provision is that the Sarkaria Commission is a Commission. Its report has neither been accepted by this House nor by the Government, I will point out at least half-dozen recommendations which you will not accept.

I am told that the Sarkaria Commission's report is being considered by the sub-committee of the Government and then the recommendations will be made effective. So, merely because it suits you, cannot cite the Sarkaria Commission. They are good recommendations, we will discuss we will accept and then they will come into force. But there is no particular recommendation which you have pointed to the effect that whenever the Governor has dissolved the Assembly, the President should not issue proclamation. That is not there in the Sarkaria Commission Report at all. Therefore, what I submit is that constitutionally there is no contradiction, the President has full powers to exercise his powers Indian Article 356, even though powers have already been exercised by the Governor under Article 174 of the Constitution because the Governor derives the whole power from the President

and the President can override all the orders of the Governor as far as this Constitution is concerned. So, there is no constitutional difficulty at all.

You have said: 'Consider also the Governor's dismissal'. On this background I would submit that it will be very delicate to discuss that issue because then so many things which are not allowed by the rules will have to be discussed. Therefore, I would urge upon the Opposition also to confine themselves to the present Statutory Resolution. The Statutory Resolution is: "The House approves the proclamation issued". What has happened to the Governor, why has he not been dismissed — that subject is a very delicate subject and that subject should be kept aside. But the fact remains that so many allegations have been made against the Chief Secretary and the investigation has taken place and he was not suspended in spite of the directions given to that State Government. That fact also has to be considered as far as this is concerned.

Now, of course, about the political approach, the Opposition leader has rightly said that we have to consider. I agree that political implications have always to be considered while exercising rights under the Constitution, which are discretionary rights of the president or the Governor. But I submit with great humility: How do you presume that the Central Government cannot see the interest of the North West provinces and it is only the Opposition who can see it and when they act, they will be alienated and why do you say that this act itself is not in the interest of that State itself? That State, according to my information and according to several reports, is full of corruption. The Government cannot run there. Therefore, in fact this action will protect that State, this action is in the interest of the people of that State. Therefore, there is nothing to presume that because that Assembly has been dissolved and the caretaker Government has been dismissed, now the whole thing is against the people's interests. The Congress Party also as a political party, they have got also their

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

representatives there and it considers that this action is in the interest of those States of the North-West and therefore, it need not be presumed that because the present's 'Rule is there that will immediately alienate the whole people, the will have a grudge against the Government. Perhaps all those people must have welcomed this action of the Central Government.

With these words, Sir, I support this statutory Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are today engaged in a discussion which shows that the Congress party has been taking such decisions for the last ten months especially about the eastern regions which shows that neither has there been any changes in the last ten months in their way of thinking more there is any kind of a worry in their mind about the security of the entire country and about the question of running the administration in the country in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and especially about the eastern region which is considered to be the most sensitive boundary of the country.

The proposal on which we are having a discussion today, which the Home Minister has just laid, I think the Constitution of India is being played with, though it has been played with on several occasions in the past but the recent action on the part of the Government shows that no regard is left for the constitution in the eyes of the ruling party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now our friend hon. Sh. Sharad Digheji spoke a few words on the decision of the Governor, i.e., the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and making the Government a care-taker Government with Vanaja at its head. It appears to me that they did not hear the speech made by the Home Minister. When hon. Lalji was speaking here, once the Home Minister-not once but several times,

intervened but once he said that as far as the decision of the Governor was concerned, under 174 he is not challenging it, rather he has accepted it, and last time when Shri Jacob had submitted and accepted here that the Governor is within his rights, and that he has not misused his office, but now when the Members of the ruling party have accepted it, their first spokesman stands up here and says that majority was not there nor any cabinet meeting was held. If I use the word 'Jhooth' (falsehood), you shall ask me to withdraw it, but if I use the word 'untrue' then all the anger in my mind shall not find expression. Since arguments and counter arguments are employed in the House and the Home Minister makes a submission, the Government makes a submission on its own after that the Government spokesman, stands up here had says it is wrong, he insults the entire House and put his own Government in the dock, which makes us feel pity and if I say.... (Interruptions)... feel I ashamed, its all right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the 9th to the 26th of March, there is a sitting of the Assembly. At first the Assembly listens to the Address of the Governor, after which there is a discussion on the Governor's Address and then motion us passed with majority, If every second, every minute, every hour change takes place there-as our friend Digheji, who has gone out was saying that the situation changes moments by moment. I want to know when did this moment begin? If 13 Members or 15 members resign from the Government and are ready to topple the Government and since the Minister of External affairs has gone there and was stating there, and when they had got a chance to topple the Government. who did them not do so?

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): That moment us yet to come.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was followed by the election to the Rajya Sabha. During the elections, the external affairs Minister remained there for four days,... (Interruptions) The Minister of State in the Ministry of External

affairs (Interruptions) no, he had gone there perhaps because when there was dispute with Nagaland, when an agreement was reached, a condition was there in it that the problem of Nagaland will be looked into by the Ministry of External Affairs. But, they are possibly not aware and the Home Minister is possibly not aware of the fact that India has moved much ahead of that.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Perhaps, they have done what they were doing.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What were we doing?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You had also gone.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where had I gone?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Nagaland.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I had not been to Nagaland. His junior Minister had said so last time. I had said it with challenge and sought proof, first.... (Interruptions) I had not gone. I had gone, what was the result, I am ready for a discussion, but I am not ready to tolerate it. I had not gone there. But it is being repeated, if somebody abuses me outside the House, I can comprehend somewhat, but they have the courage to speak in the House that I had gone there..... (Interruptions) A Minister came to me and told me that the tape recorded version of my conversation with Governor is with him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I challenge that, I did not have any conversation even with the Governor whether I was in the Government or out of it, and he says he is possessing the tape-recorded version.. (Interruptions)....., It means he admits the Governor's version is tape-recorded (Interruptions). They are telling me, I asked them to bring that. They should bring that version in the House and if they don't dare, they should bring it outside. Show it to thousands of people outside. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is no politics as it ought to be. No responsible Government can talk like this. If they have the Governor's

tape-recorded conversation, they should not say so publicly. The President has full faith in the Governor, even on his removal and we have been tape-recording his dialogue. Then the Budget was presented. It was passed in the evening on 26th. If the circumstances-kept changing moment by moment even then, that moment has not arrived as yet? 15-20 people from Government side were ready to topple the Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, so we must understand these facts. As far as the decision of the Governor depends on the decision of Vamuzo cabinet, these people are saying now that the Cabinet meeting was not held at all. I challenge the Home Minister today that the house of the Governor, Secretariat or Cabinet Secretariat is at his disposal and the facts can be collected from there through anybody. But they are making such wrong statements through their spokesman in this House that the Cabinet Meeting was not held. The Home Minister says about the Governor that under Article 174 his decision was correct. The Governor took the decision without scrutiny, whether Cabinet meeting was held or not, and if held, when was it held.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: With your permission, if you yield, I would say this.

I would be grateful if the hon. the Home Minister correct us, should we be wrong on facts in this regard. I am informed that the State cabinet met on 26th March and decided to recommend for the dissolution of the House. It is Cabinet decision of the State Government and that the meeting took place on the 26th of March. This is factually an assertion that I am making here. If this be at variance from what information the Government of India has and if this be not correct, then it is incumbent on the Union Home Minister to place the correct facts before the House.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Is it the contention of the hon. Member that on 26th, the meeting was held in which the decision to dissolve the House was taken and knowing this is full well, even then the Governor who had a

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

programme of going to Calcutta went to dimapur and was to go to Calcutta
(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I repeat for the benefit of the Union Home Minister that what I have asserted is not the itinerary of the former Governor of Nagaland? I have stated here that to my information, the Cabinet of Nagaland Government met on 26th and decided to recommend for the dissolution of the Assembly, whether the Cabinet's decision was known or not known to the Governor is not the pertinent matter and if the Union Home Minister chooses to go on a discussion of the itinerary if the Governor, then it is a different matter. Is this a fact of not is a simple assertion that I am a making. Of it be at variance from the fact, the Union Home Minister should inform us. And if he does not, this canard that the recommendation was made without the Cabinet's advice should now be put at rest?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You better wait for my reply.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I cannot wait.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not the proper reply. So how can we discuss it? (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I know what all you are going to say that's why I need not give any reply. First you say, whatever you want to say.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, in this matter I as well as the whole House seek your protection. The Congress (I) party says time and again in and outside the House that it all was done without the Cabinet's approval. If that is true, its responsibility lives on the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and it is our right to know from him, because whatever Shri Dighe, has said just now, if that is correct then. I will not

pursue the matter further because we are not...

[English]

We are not a debating society.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the hon. Home Minister says that he is going to reply. Supposing he makes a statement now and, supposing you say that it is not correct and, supposing we carry on the discussion only on that ground and if, supposing that the entire discussion on the proclamation is delayed, that will not be proper. So, you make your assertion and the reply will be given. Even after that, if you are not satisfied, you are will within the right to ask.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): This is a question of fact. I have an official document with me which I have quoted and even after that, repeatedly from the ruling party side, Members have been intervening. Naturally, Mr. Fernandes and myself, we would like to know what is the Government's stand in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: If once we are told that the recommendation was made by the Chief Minister without consultation with the Cabinet that would be one position. Our stand would be somewhat different. Even then I would not say it has no validity. As I pointed out, the proclamation of emergency is much more important. It is a pity that it is done without reference to the Cabinet because it depends upon the Cabinet's rules of functioning. By itself, it does not become illegal. But in this particular case if the fact is known to us, perhaps our response would be different and, therefore, it will be better if the Government enlightens us on this point. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): When a Member quotes from a document, is it not the responsibility and the duty of the Member quoting from the documents, to authenticate and place them on the Table of the House? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: SHRI A. Charles;
please take your seat now (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, the
Home Minister's Silence is equipment.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, we would like to submit that
this decision was taken by the Cabinet and
then the Chief Minister met the Governor at
10.00 A.M. on 27th and communicated to
him the decision of the Cabinet on the very
same day. After that the Governor took the
decision and communicated it first of all to
the President of India through the telegram-

[*English*]

" I have dissolved the Nagaland
Legislative Assembly on the advice
of the Chief Minister under Article
174 of the constitution. Chief Minister
allowed to continue in care-taker
capacity until fresh elections. Detailed
message follows."

[*Translations*]

I am reading out from the document laid
down by the Government on the Table of the
House last time in reply to a question. After
that he sent a detailed telegram and wireless
message on 27th March wherein it was
stated by him:-

[*English*]

"My dear respected President,

This is in continuation of the
telephonic as well as earlier wireless
message of even number of today
regarding dissolution of the Nagaland
Legislative Assembly".

[*Translation*]

I want read the full text as it is available
with everyone. But they further say.

[*English*]

" The Budget Session of the Nagaland

Legislative Assembly which was in
Session with effect from 16th March
came to an end yesterday, the 26th
March after passing the Motion of
Thanks on the Governor's Address
and the demands for grants for the
coming year. The majority of the
present Chief Minister was proved
on the Floor of the Assembly.

[*Translation*]

The people elected say after that

[*English*]

"The Chief Minister has favored a fresh
mandate from the people because of various
pressures to which he has been subjected
to. He feels the purposeful administration
cannot be carried on with Ministers and
MLAs pressurising for more and more plum-
posts"

[*Translation*]

A telegramme was sent to the President,
and then the same was sent to the Chief
Minister also the 27th It states:

[*English*]

" I have received your letter advising
to dissolve the Nagaland Legislative
Assembly. I have accepted your
advice since you have proved your
majority in the Assembly yesterday.
Accordingly, I am dissolving the
Assembly with immediate effect. You
are requested to continue as care-
taker Government until further orders
....."

[*Translation*]

I would therefore, like to place it here
before you that if the argument advanced by
you just now is conceded, it is a blunder on
the part of the Governor. Because the
Assembly had already been dissolved on
the 27th and the care taker government had
been formed. On April 2, article 356 of the
Constitution is enforced. Advice to invoke

[Sh. George Fernandes]

the provision of the article was given after due consideration by the Government and the Home Minister. In the light of these facts is it correct whether the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had suggested to the Hon. President that the decision given by the Governor under article 174 was unconstitutional; because he took decision ignoring the majority and secondly the Chief Minister placed the decision before the Governor without convening the meeting of the state cabinet. Thirdly, the Governor, without examining all these things, dissolved the Assembly. Therefore, immediate action should be taken against the Governor. Has the Government submitted any such proposal to the Hon. President?

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I would like to inform the House that I was searching for the Report from the Advisor and now this is in my hands. I have also verified it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: From which Advisor?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Just a minute. We have also tried to find out as to whether any notice of the Cabinet Meeting was also given to all the Ministers. first Report is:

"As of now, the Report is: we have no record or minutes of any Cabinet Meeting recommending President's Rule"

There is also the statement the ex-Cabinet Minister Shri Chonghsen. This is statement which I have with me. But since I have not placed it on the Table of the House, I would not like to read it. He is a deputy Leader of their party who has publicity said that the Cabinet Meeting was not held.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He was purchased by you. (Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: Mr.Fernandes, you please continue.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: George Sahib, please control your anger while expressing your views so that we may understand why you are so furious.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only say to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that there is a limit of everything. I did not suggest it to him. I said that there is a limit. You have started discussion over the statement of a person, who with great difficulty managed to break the party and got nothing. I am tell you just now about the person whom he has referred to and whose statement he has placed.

MR.SPEAKER: No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowed to speak against a person who is not present here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has mentioned his name. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is why I have said that have said that he has raised a matter related to a person whose name can not be mentioned here, such thing is raised here which can not be recorded. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Such is the person's testimony. The Home

Proclamation in relation
Minister wants to tell the House something
he has said... (Interruptions)

[Translations]

MR. SPEAKER: There are two points. He said: Advisor has said something. And this is the second.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: the hon Minister of Home Affairs is giving the example as to what extent the limits are being violated. I have got with me written requests of three Ministers. He following was written on 30th March.

[Interruptions]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If you want the name of the Advisor, I am prepared to give the name of the Advisor. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I bow with deference to your observations that the Union Home Minister has quoted something that the Advisor has said. My point is, even if you were to examine what he has said about Advisor having said, all that the Advisor is saying is that he is not in possession of any minutes of such a Cabinet meeting. He is not disputing

They are Dr. K.Kath, Minister (Transport), Shri Khukivi, Minister of State (Art. and Culture) and Shri K.Kiko, Minister of State (Geology and Mining). They have said:

MR. SPEAKER: He said, "he has not found".

"In a letter dated 30.3.92 addressed to the President NPC, Mr. Chongshen has stated that we have withdrawn our support from the Vamuzo's Ministry and formed a separate party called NPC (Progressive) and the said letter was signed by him as Deputy Leader on NPC (Progressive). We have never withdrawn our support from the leadership of Mr. Vamuzo and we never attended any meeting in taking the decision either for withdrawing the support from the Vaduzu's Ministry or forming a separate party and that our signature in the Press Releases issued by Mr. Chongshen and others are forged by some politician with vested interests."

[Interruptions]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The minutes are not available. Even the Advisor is not disputing that such a Cabinet meeting ...

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly why, the Home Minister is not there, he has to depend on the report given to him. So he is very careful in making the statement.

[Interruptions]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am, of course, also not there just like the Home Minister.

[Interruptions]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, are they a party to it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, you made a statement and he replied to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Beg a pardon.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: But I remain unsatisfied.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, is the State Minister of Home a party to it?

MR. SPEAKER: That is perfectly all right Let the discussion continue.

MOHAN DEV: If there signatures are forged, why they had not been dismissed by the Chief Minister?

[Interruptions]

SHRI SAIF YDDIN CHOUDHURY: I am only asking whether he is also a party.

circumstances prevailing there in which it was very risky to convene the Assembly there....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I did not say like that. It was the Governor who has stated this; you should have faith in him.(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are supporting him in the House on that issue.(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The Governor will have to be supported....(Interruption)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then the whole responsibility is yours. You believe that incident....(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make one clarification. The Governor has taken a decision. Since the Home Ministry does every work in the name of the President, there would be nothing more derogatory to the Constitution than questioning the decision taken by the Governor particularly in regard to the action taken during the period 27th March to 2 April. I don't refer to decision taken by the Governor under Rule 174 here. Under Rule 356 President's order was issued. At the time of starting discussion Shri Rabi Ray and other Members referred to the matter related to Manipur as to how the Chief Minister and the Government gave an assurance to prove their majority in the House within ten days and have taken over the power. Then the Governor proposed to convene the Assembly. A few hours before, the meeting of the Assembly was got postponed at the order of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has said that the Governor will have to be supported. On one side he supports the one Governor, but on the other side he does not support the next Governor and after wards, the Governor is removed. Will the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs state whether he is in favour of changing the Governors frequently.(Interruptions) Just now it was stated that it was very difficult to convene a meeting of the Assembly in Manipur. But there was no reference to convene the Assembly in Nagaland. The meeting of the Assembly was concluded on 26th. There was a conspiracy to topple the Vamajo Government and to instal the Congress Government there....(Interruptions) There was no problem in calling the Assembly there. The Government of Manipur, which was in majority, had proposed to dissolve the Assembly. Except the Congress, all the other political parties have demanded convening of the Assembly. The entire process, through which North-eastern States express their difficulties was working there and the Home Minister, while supporting a request from the Governor, says in this House that the situation is not favorable for calling Assembly to meet there. About Nagaland, he says that there has been neglect of law and order and the situation is very fluid. What proof do you have?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: This is wrong.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It means that you do not do even your own work....(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It shows to what extent you are not speaking the truth, this is an example of it....(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Your submission is that you did not favour what happened in Manipur. Then you should immediately rectify the error. I made this submission because the Governor takes action on the advice of the Central Government in these matters and when the Governor of Nagaland did not enquire from you, a dispute is created there by you. But the Governor of Manipur took the action on your advice and dissolved the Assembly. Just now when this matter was raised in the House, you stated that there were such

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The report of the Governor.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where is it?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It is on the Table of the House. Try to go through it. I have tabled the report on your demand. Kindly go through it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want that the hon. Home Minister should read this report. We will read it hundred times. Besides these reports, you have two more reports. They should also be laid on the Table of the House. Four reports were sent from there, out of which two have been tabled and the other two have not been laid on the Table of the House. They should also be tabled here. It is written here that there are four reports.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Reports are not generally laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am speaking very cautiously.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection to your speaking.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have written a letter to you in the morning seeking permission to table these documents. You said that according to rule a copy should be submitted prior to laying it on the Table of the House. But I had not done so.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. Please speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore, we would like to know as to how law and order was neglected and the situation became fluid. I am reading it, but the time I will take in reading these extracts from the reports should be adjusted against the time allotted to the Home Minister.

"My dear Respected President,

This is in continuation of the telephonic as well as earlier wireless message of even number of today regarding dissolution of Nagaland Legislative Assembly."

In this the law and order has not been neglected.

"Present Assembly which had completed three years and two months has been dissolved on the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The Budget session of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly which was in session with effect from 16th March came to an end yesterday the 26th march, 1992 after passing the Motion of Thanks on Governor's Address and Demand for Grant for the coming year. The majority of the present Chief Minister was proved on the floor of the Assembly. The ruling NPC Party also got its candidate elected to the Rajya Sabha.

Resort to courts has been frequent during the life period of the present Assembly. Courts yet to resolve 15 disqualified MLAs. As a result 15 constituencies have remained unrepresented for more than 15 months. Further 10 MLAs are involved in yet another case in Guwahati High Court."

Till now there is no mention of the law and order disturbance.

"The Chief Minister has favoured a fresh mandate from the people because various pressures to which he has been subjected to."

In this also there is no mention of law and order problem.

"He feels that purposeful administration cannot be carried on

[Sh. George Fernandes]

with ministers and MLAs pressuring more and more plum posts. It may also be recalled that as early as December 1990 I had pointed out that in a 60 Member House, 40 MLAs had changed party affiliations sometime or other and that as many as 59, *repeat*, fifty-nine members of the present Assembly had already enjoyed ministerial berths."

Is there any mention of law and order disturbance?

"After being made minister, it has always been the tendency for those ministers with less important portfolios. In the process law and order has been neglected."

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Now you understand. I understand correctly as in it.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Ministers were pressuring for plum posts. In the process law and order has been neglected.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There was no mention of law and order problem or calling Assembly or not calling it. The Government was functioning in Nagaland. There was no mention of any problem till the morning of that day. What argument do you want to put forward in this regard?

[English]

Article the 356 does not talk about neglect of law and order. Article 356 speaks about Constitutional break down. Where is the Constitutional break down Mr. Home Minister?

[Translation]

By drawing upon this one sentence of the Governor—— the sentence which you should have taken in the context of the

entire message sent to the President, you are saying that Article 356 will be invoked, You should have stopped at Article 174...

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: According to you Article 174 cannot be applied in this regard.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Because the issue was of law and order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is it your opinion or are you referring to my opinion?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am referring to your opinion——

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: What is your opinion regarding Article 174?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Home Minister that no more injustice can be done with the Constitution than invoking article 356 on the basis of a brief message of the Governor. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this issue was raised here last time, Shri Jacob had said several things in this regard and I am quoting his sentence, so that the question of Privilege on this....

MR. SPEAKER: My work load is increasing very much——

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have to take it up.

[English]

It is at page 16791 of Part-II Proceedings other than Questions and Answers, of April 3, 1992. I am now quoting the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

"In the Governor's report, the first opening thing he says is: 'I am compelled to dissolve the State Legislature because there is no stability among the Members'.

Where is that?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I have repeatedly said on the floor of the House that I am not quoting the Governor's report; I am only saying the gist of it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is within quotes. He further says:

"That is one reason. The other reason he gives is that the law and order situation is in jeopardy."

Where is it? Where does he say that the law and order situation is in jeopardy in the statement of the Governor that you have quoted here? He further says, Mr. Speaker, Sir,

"Knowing fully well the scenario, the Governor says that he is not happy with the law and order situation."

Where is it?

[*Translation*]

When Shri Lal K. Advani interrupted here and you also intervened, then he says:

[*English*]

"I have not quoted from the report; I am just telling the gist"

[*Translation*]

If this is the gist, where is the report? I am repeating this sentence once again:

He further says:

"The constitutional breakdown, which is the requirement under Article 356, was very much visible there. That is why Article 356 comes in. It is because the constitutional breakdown is there. That is what I have said. The Governor informed us that there is no stability in the Government. Instability is there."

[*Translation*]

Where are all these things? You said all

these things in this House.

[*English*]

"The first point I mentioned is regarding instability being there. It has been accepted and reported by the Governor".

[*Translation*]

Where are all these things mentioned by you?

[*English*]

SHRIM M JACOB: What is the meaning of fluid situation? I do not understand you. What is fluid situation?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not know. You should tell us.

[*Translation*]

These statements have been made by you.

[*English*]

Why are you asking me to interpret what you have said? (*Interruptions*)

17.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to discuss constitutional matters here, because we had a detailed discussion on these issues on April 3, but out of sheer hunger for power, The Centre misused the emergency provisions of the Constitution and imposed Article 356, to dilute the decision of the State Governor to allow Shri Vamuzo to continue as Caretaker Chief Minister. Sir, now let me come to the last point and that is that of the Governor's dismissal. You have said something in this regard here, earlier.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have to say only one thing. A decision will be taken as per the wishes of all the Members. Today, actually

we are discussing the Proclamation issued in regard to Nagaland. If you want to discuss the Governor's dismissal alongwith it, it won't be out of context, rather it would be relevant, but you shouldn't raise any objections, if the Members on this side react to your points.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore, I believe that we cannot have objections to the false propoganda being carried out against the Governor outside the House. The term in English language for this is 'Disinformation'.

MR. SPEAKER: As the Governor is not present in the House, it won't be proper to say anything against him, and if at all one has to say something, one should restrict himself to only relevant and necessary points. However, if something is said in his support, then the Members on the other side have got the right to explain.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my objection is to the Home Minister rising the matter here. He said that he would not like to discuss the dismissal of the Governor inside the House. Does it mean that one can discuss it outside?

MR. SPEAKER: If you raise some issue here, he will respond to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Like it was said that he was supporting the missionaries, it was also said about him that.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Please respond to whatever is being said in the House. We are not responsible for whatever is being said outside. The responsibility for that lies on the shoulders of those who have said it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen, if someone repeats the Home Minister's statement outside the House, how can you hold the Home Minister responsible for it? You can question him on the statement he has made in the House. The maximum you can ask is regarding his statement. If you ask questions about others, it won't do.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It would be better if the Home Minister speaks less, otherwise it would only create problems.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Governor himself in his statement has refuted the charges being levelled against him and he is right on his accord, but has't the Home Minister got any responsibility to respond to the Governor's statement? If a propaganda is being carried out against the Governor that he had established links with underground Naga rebels and was aiding and abetting them, that he was supporting Christian Missionaries, then isn't it the responsibility of the Home Minister to react to these allegations:

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: He is saying indirectly what he cannot say directly.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, the Home Minister chose to maintain silence over it. If the Home Minister doesn't want us to take up such matters for discussion, then he should at least refute the charges. still we feel it necessary to mention here that when the Governor was sacked, it was said that despite Presidential orders, the Governor refused to remove the Chief Secretary and after that, the Government was left with no option, but to remove him. I hope that the Home Minister won't object to our saying that this way the reason for the Governor's dismissal.

Even a few editorials appeared to the effect that the Governor tried to shield some corrupt officials and under the circumstances, the President was left with no alternative but to sack him. I have with me a letter written by the Nagaland Chief Minister to a Union Minister.

"During my last visit to Delhi, I have brought to your kind notice the case of Shri Ahluwalia an IAS officer of Ngaland cadre. As per our discussion, you were to inform me

over telephone about the case; but so far no information to this effect has been received. I am, therefore, writing this letters to enquire about the same.

The CBI had registered a case against him in March, 1987. Nearly 27 months have elapsed but so far, no charge-sheet could be framed against him. Normally, in a case of this nature, even relatives are harassed as there has been an attempt to tag the properties of his relatives with his name. According to records, the facts of the case are as follows."

[Translation]

There are three things mentioned here— one pertaining to house, second pertaining to land and third regarding a truck belonging to his relative.

[English]

"On the face of the facts stated above, I do not find any strong reasons to continue the case against the officer. May, I, therefore, request you to personally look into this case and do the needful?"

[Translation]

This letter was written by the Nagaland Chief Minister to the Minister in-charge of Personnel, Public Grievances etc.,. This letter dated June 17, 1989 was sent to Shri Chidambaram, the then Minister of State for the Department of Personnel, Public Grievances and pensions by Shri S.C. Jamir, the then State Chief Minister.

Similarly in another official order issued by the Nagaland Government on November 23, it was mentioned that.

[English]

"The Government of Nagaland hereby withdraws the consent sanction (if any) given to the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment under section in regard to a matter against Shri S.S. Ahuwalia, IAS Financial Commissioner (previously Commissioner and Secretary, Labour and Employment), Government of Nagaland, Kohima with immediate effect. By order and in the name of the Governor of Nagaland, Under Secretary to the Government of Nagaland."

This letter was dated the 23rd November, 1989.

[Translation]

This was issued on November 23, 1989, when Shri Jamir was still the Chief Minister. Here, I will also read out a letter dated January 22. This is not an official letter, so there should be no objection to it, but in this letter, there is a reference to a very responsible person. I will mention his name later on. It was written to the Prime Minister.

[English]

"Dear Prime Minister, this is further to my D.O. letter of even number dated 4th December 1986 regarding Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, as IAS officer of Nagaland cadre."

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: look, Mr. Jamir is not present in the House and you are quoting his letter. There are many others present in the House, who might object to it.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will authenticate and lay it on the Table with your permission, Sir.

*As the speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission, the paper/document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

"I have personally gone into the case. There is no basis for the accusations and these accusations are not true at all."

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Is he prepared to take the responsibility that the officer against whom the suspension orders were issued was, in fact, given a clean chit by everybody and there is no corruption involved? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am drawing your attention towards the letter written by then Chief Minister Shri S.C. Jamir and also towards the order of the Nagaland Governor issued under the order of the State Governor in November, 1989, when Shri Jamir was still the Chief Minister. The letter which I am going to read out now is dated January 22, 1992, i.e. about three months back, exactly three months back.

[English]

"The case is pending for the past five years and nothing has been proved against the officer. It is unnecessary harassment to the officer who is performing his duties with devotion and in the best interest of the nation in this border and sensitive State. I shall therefore request you to close the case No. RC -1/87 against the officer and treat my letter of even number dated 4th December 1986 as withdrawn. I may add here that my successor two Chief Ministers S/ Shri S.C. Jamir and Vamuzo have also written on the same lines earlier. In view of this, I request you to kindly give your personal attention to this matter and I shall be very grateful if you kindly close this case early."

This was signed by Shri Hokishe Sema, former Chief Minister of Nagaland and former Chief Minister of Nagaland leader of your party.

[Translation]

I will not reply to that point raised by the Home Minister. So far as the question of corruption is concerned, we are having a lot of discussion about it; but I am not going into that. I am specific only upto the matter that concerns the document and that has been made the basis for the dismissal of the Governor. You may talk about corruption, about North-East, and about the happenings in the world, but I am place* before you many documents like the letters of the Chief Ministers, signature of the Governor, the notification published in Nagaland gazette.

What did Dr. Thomas say? Dr. Thomas simply said what his advisor has said. I quote his words before you right now-

[English]

"On 7th April, the newly appointed Advisor to Governor called on me asked for my signature on a typed sheet of paper* brought by him from Delhi for suspending the Chief Secretary. I was also shown a photo -copy of the sanction for prosecution issued by the Department of personnel against the officer."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore):
Who is that advisor?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not know! He is a nameless person and as far as I am concerned, he is faceless too because here it is only stated, 'advisor'.

[Translation]

You are behaving like with the Governor. You have also said here about the

* As the Speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission, the papers documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

constitutional authority, that it is a question of showing respect to the constitutional authority. Are you giving him due respect by putting a paper before him and asking him to sign thereon? Leave aside the office of Governor and Constitutional authority, no person having a bit of self-respect will accept such a thing. The Governor has spoken the truth. He should be shown respect by this House, because he has declined to put his signature. He has made it clear that imposition of president rule under the article 356 does not mean that the constitutional process ends. It does not mean that you can dismiss any employee of the State by the dictate from Delhi; and if you have the right, why did you not dismiss him right from here? Insulting why did you try to obtain the signature of the Governor by insulting him, and much time has passed since the Governor was removed, but Ahluwalia still continues to be your principal Secretary.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have participated in this discussion with a feeling of great anguish and I know what is the thinking of the Government side on matters like these that are brought before this House and how the Government side behaves only to serve its motives like defecting some members to its side of obtaining some votes of members. But today I would like to warn the Government about North-East that by informing, consulting and taking the Home Ministry into confidence the Chief Minister of the State, Shri Vamuzo has been promoting the underground groups there to come out and surrender their arms. You do not like this action of theirs now, you do not want that all those activities that are taking place in the North East, the insurgency in the State should end. Your motive is that such an insurgency should continue. Besides, the joke being played upon the entire nation is evident to us from this incident, and here once again I would ask the Government that we would stand obliged if the hon. Home Minister wishes to end this discussion, not giving chance for the creation of new problems, must withdraw notification under article 356 and the provisions under the constitution. And if this is not acceptable to the hon. Home Minister, then we will

oppose it. Moreover, I hope that the House will not only vote against it rather this House will defeat the motion that you have brought forward before this House for approval under the Article 356. The House will not allow your misdeeds and the joke played with the constitution to go scot free so that such a situation does not arise in future and therefore, this motion should not be passed.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak and also to the hon. Members on the other side for giving me such a warm reception.

I need not respect the sequence of events that had taken place in Nagaland in the last few years, to be more particular from the year 1989 onwards. In one sentence I can say that they were following the policy of 'Ayarar and Gyarar'. The sequence of events that had taken place there does not give credit either to the Parliamentary democracy or to the great virtues that have been preached by the Members on the other side.

I would like to bring to the notice of the august House that in the year 1989 there was an election to the Assembly. The fact remains that the Congress (1) won with a massive mandate and in the assembly of 60 MLAs Shri Jamir headed the Government with the support of 36 MLAs. That fact has unfortunately been overlooked by most of the Members on the other side. That happened thereafter, I must say, was very shocking and was against the normal procedure of the Parliament. Every provision of the Anti-Defection Law was violated. I am not pointing out any finger towards anybody but the fact remains that after one year the defection had taken place. Shri George Fernandes has left the House; I would like to ask him who was at the Centre at that time. I do not accuse the then Central Government for encouraging defection but there is no doubt that they drew inspiration from Delhi for the defection and for the subsequent events.

[Sh. A. Charles]

Sir, the dissolution of the assembly was ordered by the Governor when a case about 13 MLAs was pending in the Supreme Court. When that case is still pending in the Supreme Court, I would say that it was most unfortunate that such a very very hastily action was taken. In this connection I would also like to bring to the notice of this august House that three months back the former Chief Minister Shri Jamir had staked his claim to for the Ministry. He gave a list of MLAs to prove his majority. He was advised by the Governor to wait for some more months till the Judgement of the Supreme Court about disqualification of 13 MLAs is delivered. So, when the former Chief Minister Mr. Jamir staked a claim, the Governor advised him to wait till the judgement of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Dighe, just now mentioned the names of seven Cabinet Ministers who have been sacked by the Chief Minister. There is another list of 15 MLAs who have deserted them and left the Party. I wonder, if an administration is handed over to the outgoing Chief Minister, who else in the Party remain, except himself. Is it not a fact that as a result of dissolution of the assembly this has happened?

Sir, on 20.3.92, there was an article in *Indian Express* 'The Governor dismissed Nagaland Assembly, Center taken by Surprise'. We know that the media in a way are criticising the action of the Central Government. They are of the view that the imposition of Article 356 was not in keeping with the normal procedure that has to be followed under the Constitution.

Sir, I do understand the right of a Governor to dissolve the Assembly. Though the Governor is permitted to dissolve the Legislature, the normal practice that is followed is to first inform the President or the Central Government before such a dissolution. But in this case, everything was done in a haste behind the back of either the Rashtrapati or the Central Government.

The disqualification of the MLAs is a matter of *sub judice*. Any action change the *status quo* before the Supreme Court passed the final judgment would only worsen the relationship of the judiciary and the Legislature. So, also the high Offices of the Governor and the Speaker has been reduced to the status of unofficial power brokers and the confidence of the public on the impartiality of persons holding such high offices have unfortunately been eroded. What is the role of the Governor?

Much has been said about the Center-State relations and the Sarkaria Commission Report. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has been extensively quoting from the Report of the Sarkaria Commission on the Centre-State relations. Sir, I would also like to quote from that very Report. I am quoting from Page 120, para 4.5.02:

"There is an important area, though limited and subject to constitutional constraints, within which he acts in the exercise of his discretion. It will bear reiteration that there are more than one facet of his role. As a 'bridge' between the Union and the State, he can foster better understanding between them and remove such misapprehensions as may be souring their relations. He is sentinel of the Constitution. He is a live link or channel between the Union and the State. As such link, it is his duty to keep the Union informed of the affairs of the State Administration, whenever he feels that matters are not going in accordance with the Constitution, or there are developments endangering the security or integrity of the country. The Governor thus assists the Union in discharging its responsibilities towards the States."

This is a suggestion in regard to the Institution and the role of the Governor given by the Sakaria Commission. I may humbly ask a question to the hon. Members on that side of the House. Is the action of the

Governor in keeping with the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission which has been quoted here for the last several years whenever that suits the convenience of those hon. Members? Has he acted as a bridge between the Union and the state.

But, quite unfortunately, a few days back, a question was raised about the Nagaland issue during the Zero Hour. I mentioned that we were handicapped because none of the information had been given to us. And even today Members on the other side have been quoting extensively from various correspondence. Who is giving them those correspondence? I am sorry to point out that the high Office has been a bridge between the Opposition and his Office; and there is no intention to assist the Union Government and the President as has been suggested in the Sarkaria Commission Report.

Again about the dissolution of the Assembly, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission on page 128 para 4.11.09. It reads as follows:

" It was made clear by Dr. Ambedkar that the pleasure should not continue when the Ministry had lost the confidence of the Assembly; and the moment this happened, the Governor would use his 'pleasure' to dismiss it. In the result, the Governor cannot dismiss his Council of Ministers so long as they continue to command the majority, and conversely he is bound to dismiss them, if they lose the same but do not resign."

So, here is a case of a Government which has lost majority. The case of 15 MLAs is in the Supreme Court and the seven Cabinet Ministers have resigned; and 13 MLAs have been disqualified, who else is left? How can the Governor say that the Government there, has the majority?

What is more surprising is, as I have

already stated, that most of the media while giving facts or commending on the action have been in a way criticising the action of the Union Government. But in The Hindu dated 30th of March, while giving the news items it was stated "what was even more surprising was the readiness with which the Governor acted even without informing the Centre. The dissolution of the Assembly has come as a *fait accompli*. And the Home Minister, S.B. Chavan, who himself was taken unaware, told Parliament in reply to a question that the Law Ministry was being consulted in the matter. There are not many cases in the Constitution history of a Governor taking a decision of the kind of his own.

Now, this has all come in the papers. These views have been expressed by those who have been criticising the action of the Central Government.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the House to Article 356. They have extensively quoted from the Sarkaria Commission Report. I am also quoting from there.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made very good points.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Now I would like to quote from page 179, para 6.8.04 of the Sarkaria Commission Report about Article 356. It reads as follows:

"If it is not possible for such a government to be installed and if fresh elections can be held without avoidable delay, he should ask the outgoing Ministry, if there is one, to continue as a caretaker government, provided the Ministry was defeated solely on a major policy issue, unconnected with any allegations of maladministration or corruption and is agreeable to continue."

MR. SPEAKER: That is nor necessary. On that point, the law is very clear.

SHRI A. CHARLES: This is a very particular point. The caretaker Government can be allowed to continue only if the Ministry was defeated on a major policy issue. This is a recommendation of the Commission. What I mean is, even according to the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission, what had happened cannot be justified under any circumstances. There are many deeds that cannot be legally faulted but are ethically unpardonable. I have strong feeling that all that has happened is against parliamentary norms, against the values and morals and against all norms of constitutional property. The ugly haste with which the Assembly was dissolved and the elected Members have been sacked cannot be morally justified.

Much has been said about the way in which the Governor has been removed. I am not going to talk on that. But I would like to draw the attention of this august House what had happened when the National Front Government was here. About 13 Governors were compelled to resign.

In Kerala the then Governor was telephonically asked from the Rashtrapatii Bhavan to submit the resignation. She prepared her resignation. A special messenger was sent. Then only they came to understand that the Assembly was to meet on the next day and the Governor had to discharge the constitutional responsibility of addressing the Assembly. There was a crisis. So, again a message was sent from here asking her not to submit the resignation till that constitutional responsibility was discharged. The Governor refused. There was pressure from Delhi and finally in the view of the high norms that have been followed by the Congress, the Governor addressed the Assembly. It is a disgrace because in all the newspapers it was questioned, whether the Governor the Governor had resigned or she was in office, and as to who was addressing the Assembly. This is what happened then. And now they are talking here about values.

Now ten months are over after this Government has come to power. This

Government has not touched a single Governor. It is an unfortunate story that has happened in Nagaland, under the force of circumstances. Shri George Fernandes is not here. He referred to the breaking down of the law and order. What does he mean by saying that there was a total neglect of law and order? Is there any difference between the neglect of law and order and breaking down of accordance with law and order? So, all that has been done by the Central Government was in Constitution, under the moral authority of the Constitution. I stand to support with all my strength the notification supporting the imposition of President's Rule in Nagaland under Article 356 of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia. In your able manner you will make your points in a very short time, I suppose.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will be very brief and I will try to elaborate. I will not repeat those points which have already been mentioned by the Members on this side.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. That is exactly what we want.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I submitted a notice of a Motion also Disapproval. Motion, and for revocation of the proclamation under Article 356 in Nagaland. And I was told that my Motion has not been accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that Motion? You do not have to mention the notices of the motion in the House. That is not the practice. If you start mentioning the notices given to the Secretariat of the House then we shall have to deal with more than two lakhs of notices on the floor of the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That was about the revocation of the notification under Article 356 imposing President's Rule in Nagaland.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to the point. You have the opportunity to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: All of us think that the Proclamation which was made about Nagaland is quite a violation of the Constitution. The Constitution is very clear as to when Article 356 can be imposed. In Nagaland, the Governor had acted according to the Constitution, according to the advice of the Chief Minister and the Cabinet, which enjoyed the majority at that point of time. The Chief Minister of Nagaland advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and have a fresh mandate, a fresh election. He had very clearly stated this in his report.

When a brief statement was made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, we demanded the report of the Governor and we wanted to know whether the Governor had recommended for the proclamation of Article 356; whether he had categorically and clearly stated that the State of Nagaland could not be run according to the Constitution. This is what is there in Article 356. Article 356 can be proclaimed not only when the law and order breaks down but also the State cannot be run according to the Constitution. But nowhere in his report he has stated this. Immediately after he took this decision, he informed the President that the Assembly had been dissolved and a care-taker Ministry had been appointed to have a fresh mandate, a fresh election. He took this decision according to the Constitution. Under Article 174 (2), he immediately informed the President of India that he had no other option except to dissolve the Assembly to have a fresh poll. He had also stated in his report as to why he took that decision. But it was misquoted by the Minister of State for Home Affairs,

Shri Jacob when he was making a statement on the floor of the House. And we wanted to know what exactly was there in the Governor's Report; whether the Governor had stated that there was a clear breakdown of law and order; whether the State of Nagaland could not be run according to the Constitution. But nowhere he had stated this. What he had stated was that the law and order had been neglected. In a number of States in our country, law and order has been neglected, law and order situation has

not been good and has not been normal. I would like to know as to why President's Rule had been imposed in Nagaland and why Article 356 had been imposed in Nagaland.

The Central Government is trying to destabilise the North Eastern States—Mizoram, then Manipur and then Nagaland.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, why are you ringing the bell?

MR. SPEAKER: There was an agreement between you and me that you will make only a brief speech.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will speak upto 6 o' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot penalise all the Members.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I will speak upto 6 o' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not allowed.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Other Members have spoken for one hour.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why you do not have to repeat the points .

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The misuse of Article 356 was done on a number of times. we have the experience how a non-Congress (1) Government of Kerala was dissolved in 1959 by imposing Article 356. You are very much aware of what Dr. B.R.Ambedkar whose Birth Centenary had been observed on 14th of April, observed regarding imposition of article 356. You are very much aware that when this Article 356 was being inserted in the Constitution of India, he had observed that Article 356 would be there but this would be used very sparingly. But, what have we seen in the last forty four years? a number of times this

[Sh. Basu Deb Acharia]

Article 356 was imposed in a very partisan manner. The Sarkaria Commission also observed that out of 56 times, 27 times this Article 356 was imposed in a partisan manner. This Article 356 was imposed when there were different parties in power in the Centre and the states and the State Governments were dissolved. But, here in this particular case, in the State of Nagaland, the Governor acted according to the Constitution and challenged publicly when some allegations were made against the Governor. We have not seen any contradiction by the Government. The Governor has challenged the allegation made by the Central Government.

The Sarkaria Commission had observed regarding the imposition of Article 356 when this can be used, when this should be used. The Sarkaria Commission has stated very categorically and very clearly that Article 356 be used when there is not only a breakdown of law and order but also when there is a Constitutional breakdown.

May I know from the Home Minister whether there was a Constitutional breakdown. The neglect of law and order tent amounts to the Constitutional breakdown. Did the Governor not act according to the Constitution? We have seen how the Governor of Bihar was removed. He is a Member of this House. He is out colleague. why was he removed? Why was he asked to tender resignation? Because he said the Governor's speech prepared by the Council of Ministers of Bihar. There was some criticism about the action of the Central Government. Because the Governor of Bihar acted according to the Constitution, he was removed. The Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved when Barnala was the Governor of Tamil Nadu. He was asked to submit a report. He refused to submit a report against the state Government. That was his fault and he was removed by the Central Government and the Assembly was dissolved.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR
JANARTHANAN: (Tirunelveli) : How did the people react to that? ... (Interruptions).

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Whether that was the violation of the Constitution or not, whether the recommendation of the Governor is mandatory or not, the Home Minister will make it clear to the House. This was categorically made clear in the Supreme Court judgement in the case of Dr. Reghukul Tilak, referred to by other Members, that the Governor is not subservient to the Central Government. Governor is not a servant of the Central Government. May be he is a liaison between the Central Government and the State Government. But the Governor has some power and he has to act according to the Constitution. And here, by proclaiming Article 356 in the State of Nagaland, the Central Government has violated the Constitution. It has violated article 356. why? Because the Congress Party is afraid of facing the election, because the Assembly was dissolved only to have a fresh election, fresh mandate. When in West Bengal, the Cabinet took a decision seven months before its term was to expire and when the Chief Minister recommended for the dissolution of the Assembly to have a fresh mandate, then what was the role of the Congress(1) party in West Bengal? They demanded the imposition of President's rule in West Bengal. But that was not done in West Bengal because the Cabinet took decision to dissolve the Assembly to have a fresh mandate. In Nagaland also, the Cabinet enjoyed majority on that particular date when the cabinet meeting was held on 24th March. He cannot challenge that. The notification was not there about the Cabinet meeting but the Cabinet meeting was held and the Cabinet took the decision. The Cabinet had the majority support in the Assembly. May be fifteen members were disqualified by the Speaker but their case is still pending. So, the Cabinet, having twenty-four members in the ruling party out of the forty, enjoyed majority. They held a meeting and recommended for the dissolution of the Assembly and asked for a fresh poll.

17.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the
Chair]

What does this indicate? The then Chief Minister Shri Vamuzo, particularly in the North Eastern States, was trying to unify the people and was trying to isolate the insurgency in the North Eastern States, particularly in Nagaland. This authoritarian steps of the Central Government will encourage the insurgency in the North Eastern states. This partisan action of the Central Government to have their own man at the helm of the affairs in Nagaland, to appoint a Governor of their own choice and then to hold elections in Nagaland to capture the power, is not correct. By this partisan and opportunistic outlook, the Central Government - as in the past - in this case also have blatantly violated the Constitution. We are afraid....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please conclude. There are others also who are eager to participate in the discussion.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I will conclude at 6 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. There are others also who are your own colleagues

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have spoken for 20 minutes. I will continue tomorrow also, if you permit.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): It is very important subject.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are others also. there is a big list of speakers and they will be denied of the opportunity.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Since this will continue tomorrow also, I will speak tomorrow also. I will speak upto 6 O' Clock. now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, Nagaland is one of the important States in the North East. It was mentioned that there will be alienation there. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is not here now.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar): He will come

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He is not here now. When he was here, he became very much angry when Shri Advani mentioned about alienation of the people of that area. He became very angry. We have seen how Congress (1) rule was imposed in Tripura. He had also the experience there. He was there at the time of election.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We had free and fair election. the people gave mandate to the Congress.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The greatest joke of the century is the free and fair election in Tripura. Everybody knows what you did in Tripura and what is happening there now. We know what situation you are facing and what we are facing there. You are not interested in the integrity and unity of the country. You are only interested to be in power. That is why you are taking such authoritarian steps and violating the Constitution and imposing the President's rule only to have your own government there. Why are you afraid facing the Assembly in Manipur?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We are not afraid.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Manipur Assembly session was adjourned suddenly because the Governor asked the Chief Minister to have the vote of confidence within 10 days. But suddenly the Manipur Assembly was adjourned because the Chief Minister of the Congress Government was afraid of facing the Assembly. At this moment the Congress (1) Government in Manipur is

Sh. Basu Deb Acharia]

not enjoying the majority. Why the Governor was removed when the House was not in Session? When Lok Sabha was adjourned for seven days, the Governor was removed without showing any reason. What was his fault? His failure was, he wanted to protect the Constitution. what was his fault? He acted according to the Constitution. What was his fault? He acted according to the advice of the Cabinet, the Cabinet which took the decision in its Meeting on 24th March for the dissolution of the Assembly. that was his fault and for that failure only he was punished. Not only Article 356 was imposed, the Governor, Mr. Thomas, who acted according to the Constitution of India, was removed from the Governorship and some other Governor was given the charge of that State. Now the question is whether there will not be alienation of the people — now Mr. Santosh Mohan Deb has come— whether the people of the North-Eastern States will not feel that they are deprived of their own Government. They want to have their own elected Government and they are now deprived of it by the Central Government. So the question is whether they will not feel that such alienation will not be there. (*Interruptions*). He agrees personally.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am going to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He will speak because knows how to capture power. He could capture power in Tripura. He knows those tactics. So, sir we are very much concerned for them. The people of North-Eastern States are feeling that already the secessionist movement is there in several parts of our country. The Central Government do not care for this. Their only aim is to

capture power to remain in office by hook or by crook, by any means even by violating the Constitution. Even by raping the Constitution they want to remain in power. So, here also it is a glaring example. Nagaland where Article 356 has been imposed is a glaring case of blatant violations of the Constitution. That is why, Sir, as you are the custodian of this House and also as you are to protect the Constitution, you must direct the Government from the Chair that whatever misdeed they committed should be done. You should not only admonish them, not only reprimand them, but say that what they have done is unpardonable. Many of us have moved a motion for revocation of the imposition of Article 356. We want that this should be adopted by the House. Many of the Congress (I) Members will also support. They should support, they should protect the Constitution. so, Sir, if this Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister is rejected, they do not have any argument.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a big list of speakers. Many Members want to participate in this debate. So, is it the desire of the House that the time be extended?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 22nd April, 1992, at 11 o' Clock.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday April 22, 1992/ (Saka).