

LOK SABHA DEBATES
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SEPTEMBER 12, 1996

SECOND SESSION
ELEVENTH LOKSABHA

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

....

Thursday, September 12, 1996/Bhadra 21, 1918 (Saka)

<u>Col./Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
74/9	21	24
74/13	1	14
181/11	Nimch	Neemuch
181/23	Khadwa	Khandwa
321/10	30	301
321/11	01.00	501.00
347/18 (from below)	M/s The Gangana Sugar Mills Ltd.	M/s The Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 12, 1996/ Bhadra 21, 1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. It is about providing 33 per cent reservation to women in the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is serious ?

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the initiator of this reservation for women in Panchayats and Municipalities. We have got it. ... (Interruptions) Now it is for reservation in the legislatures. The Bill has been pending since long. My request to you, Sir, is that as tomorrow is the last day of the current Session, it should be passed without discussion. There is consensus in the House on this matter ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (JADAVPUR) : Sir, I raised this issue of providing reservation to women in the Lok Sabha. I was supported by all the women Members. At that time Shri Srikant Jena promised that this Bill would be introduced and passed in this Session ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, this Bill should be passed without discussion so that the women will get a priority to work from the grassroot level to decision-making levels. This is my humble request to you ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (UDAIPUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to urge upon all the hon. Members of the House that we should not refer the Bill providing 30 per cent reservation to women to the Select Committee. In this regard, we met the hon. Prime Minister in the morning and he advised us for lobbying. Therefore, I request the hon. Members that the Bill should be passed in the current session itself without discussion. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I know it. It is for the Government and the House to decide. I have no difficulty.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, the Government is ready.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : Sir, there is an unanimity among them.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (HOWRAH) : Sir, The Government should take a decision and give this to the women ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, where is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ? You please call him. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIYA (JUNAGARH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, I request all the Members to support the Bill, if presented and pass it without discussion ... (Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir there is a consensus in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand it.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when there is a consensus on the Bill and they all are welcoming it, what is the objection in passing it. I demand that it should not be referred to the Select Committee. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, you have not understood a simple point. Where there is unanimity they are also insistent. Their conduct indicates that they are going to be more wasteful than the present Lok Sabha. ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA) : Sir, we are all opposed to this Bill going to the Subject Committee. It must be passed here.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, this Bill should be passed without discussion. It will be a good gesture to show to the country and particularly to the women.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be passed today itself without discussion. The corruption in the country is increasing so much ... (Interruptions)

[English]

I can say that women are above corruption. That much I can tell you. The Government should assert itself. Sir, you give a direction to them. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I fully understand your sentiments. A delegation has just met me. The members of the delegation told me that they have met the hon. Prime Minister and that the Prime Minister has assured them. That is what they told me, I have no personal knowledge. You were very much there. You said that he has decided to convene a meeting of all political parties. So, let us wait for the outcome of the meeting of the political parties. The Bill will come.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Government will do it. Let us proceed with the Question Hour. Let me call Shri Annasahib Patil to put his question.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, all parties are united.

MR. SPEAKER : Some formalities have to be gone through. The Prime Minister is calling a meeting of all parties. This is a very good achievement of yours. I must congratulate you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHAR) : Sir, the only danger is that they may ask for the Speakership also ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, you will appreciate that the North-Eastern region is male dominated. There is no women representative from there. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (DHANBAD) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, a decision should be taken today and at once. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT) : Sir, there is an unanimity. There is no need of discussing this matter in a separate all-party meeting because all the parties are here. We are all committed to it. Therefore, Sir, please do not take it otherwise. It will be just taking and wasting our time. Therefore, I feel if you permit, the Bill may be introduced and passed ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. The Leader of the House will speak now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Government is concerned, we have clearly stated in our Common Minimum Programme that 30 per cent reservation would be provided to women not only in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies but in Government services also. ... (Interruptions) Please listen first. ... (Interruptions)

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA) : They do the drama of making announcement ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, you know that our Government is not a Government of a single party. It is a United Front Government which is being supported by the Congress and the CPI(M) from outside. As I said, our intention is clear and we want to get it passed as soon as possible ... (Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Everybody is here. There should be no discussion. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to him. Let him complete.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Please listen. I shall request the hon. Speaker ... (Interruptions) The hon. Prime Minister has stated today itself ... (Interruptions) Please convene a meeting of the leaders of the parties ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What is the necessity of convening a meeting in this regard ?

[English]

All the leaders are here in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a party besides Parliamentary Party ... (Interruptions) The hon. Member speak here but we have to keep in mind the Party's stand also. ... (Interruptions). The Government has no objection. Therefore, you decide by calling a meeting of all leaders and the Government is ready to pass that.

PROF. RITA VERMA : Sir, get it passed today itself. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, nobody objected to it. ... (Interruptions). Why should it be discussed inside the Chamber ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : All the leaders are here. We should immediately pass the Bill ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The meeting should be called today itself ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I request the suspension of the Question Hour. Let this Bill be introduced and passed ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We want justice ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (ALLAHABAD) : All the parties are ready for it. ... (Interruptions) The Bhartiya Janta Party has passed a resolution to this effect in its National Council ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I happened to meet the Prime Minister in the lobby. He said that he was also willing and if the leaders want to sit together,

he also can sit. It can be passed today or tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*. I suggest that as there is a demand, let it be passed. Sir, you allow the suspension of Question Hour and let it be moved and passed ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Our leader has agreed, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, if all the party leaders are agreed on this point, I will go and talk to the Prime Minister. I will come back in 10 to 15 minutes and let you know about it.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. He will go, consult the Prime Minister and come back.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Kumari Mamata Banerjee, it is enough. I think this much is enough.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Even before this Bill is introduced, they have already occupied my seat.

MR. SPEAKER : Before the Bill is introduced, you are occupying the seat.

Question number 561.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Foodgrains Stock at FCI Godowns

*561. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice available in the godowns of Food Corporation of India at the end of June 1995;

(b) the quantity of wheat and rice exported by the FCI during the year 1995;

(c) whether the financial needs of FCI are likely to be fulfilled by the export of wheat and rice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d) A Statement is being placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The quantity of wheat and rice available in the Central Pool held by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State Agencies as on 30th June, 1995, was approximately as under :

(In million tonnes)

	FCI	State Agencies	Total
Wheat	8.7	10.5	19.2
Rice	15.1	1.3	16.4
Total	23.8	11.8	35.6

(b) FCI did not export wheat and rice directly except 2000 tonnes of rice exported to Nepal on Government Account. Wheat and rice sold during 1995 by the FCI for export purposes to exporters including Public Sector Undertakings was about 0.34 lakh tonnes and 14.01 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d) The sale of rice and wheat by the FCI for the purposes of export was made at rates higher than the Central Issue Prices for PDS as well as for the domestic open sale, but below the economic cost. The FCI was authorised to sell for export with a view to reduce the surplus stocks in Central Pool and for making available storage space for fresh procurement of rice and wheat. The estimated savings in the amount of subsidy payable to the FCI because of these export sales is of the order of Rs. 72 crores during 1995-96.

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply it has been mentioned that 35.6 million tonnes of wheat and rice have been stored in the Central Pool, while the production figure for 1994-95 says that 68 million tonnes of wheat was produced and 82 million tonnes of rice was produced. That means, 150 million tonnes of foodgrains were produced in 1994-95 and the figure for 1996-97 would certainly be much more. In view of the shortage of storage facilities, there is a lot of damage and wastage of foodgrains. You might have heard of a multi-crore scam in storage of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana and also in procurement, transportation and many other things.

Sir, it is very strange that in my constituency, the city of Amalner, which is about 60 kms. from Jalgaon, is getting the foodgrains from Manmad which is about 135 kms. away and not from Jalgaon. These are the ways of the Food Corporation of India to transact its functions.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question now.

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : There are various shortfalls. On the basis of experience of the last five years, may I know from the hon. Minister whether a critical review of the performance of the Food Corporation of India was undertaken by any competent authority to realistically assess the achievements of the Food Corporation of India and identify the failures with reference to the challenging tasks assigned to the organisation in the wake of globalisation. If so, what specific steps have been initiated to improve the working efficiency, to reduce the administrative costs, to streamline administrative procedures, to effect transparency in operation and various vigilance procedures and to specifically reduce the losses in the warehouses ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very long question. Please give a short reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The answer may be short.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main question of the hon Member was as to how much foodgrain was there with the agencies of the FCI and in Central Pool ? I, in my reply, stated the position of the stock. The hon. Member stated about the storage of production and making it transparent. The production of Wheat in 1995-96 was 626 lakh tonne against the previous year's production of 650 lakh tonne. Thus, this year's production was 30 lakh tonne less and procurement also was 41 lakh tonne less. So far as the storage is concerned, storage capacity is being improved in the areas under RDPs and where there is storage problem, the proposal for construction of godowns of the FCI in those areas is under consideration of the Government. It will be our endeavour that the tribal and backward areas do not experience shortage of storage.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Asim Bala.

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Sir, I have to ask my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. I thought that you have combined it in the first supplementary.

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Sir, in the statement of the Minister he has stated that nothing much has been done on the export side. I have gone through various reports and it is said that in 1996-97, the target of export for wheat has been fixed at 2.5 million tonnes and out of that, they have exported hardly 6.7 lakh tonnes. The same is the case with rice for which the export target was 1.5 million tonnes. It has not been achieved so far.

We find that India is certainly losing its export market. I think, it is the responsibility of the Government and the Food Corporation of India to look into it. They are not paying much attention to that. About 43 exporters have already complained that FCI is not tackling this problem. I do not want to explain it in detail. They have laid down various conditions. They increase the prices frequently but they do not give delivery in time. There are other problems also. That is why, we are losing the export market. If we have the shortage of storage and our production is increasing, the exports should have been one of the main targets of the Government to earn foreign exchange. May I ask the Government and the Minister what specific steps are being taken by the Government to see that FCI discharges this crucial responsibility of overcoming various difficulties as far as the export is concerned ?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1995-96, 50 lakh tonne non-basmati rice was

exported. India has been considered second largest rice exporting country in the world. In the year 1995-96, 6.2 lakh tonne wheat was exported which was mentioned in the answer to main Question. The target of wheat export in 1996-97 was 10 lakh tonne for non-hybrid and 5 lakh tonne for hybrid variety of wheat. I have already told you that India occupies second position in rice export. We export only after paying attention and priority to food security of the country. We can export the rice and wheat which is surplus from our food security. We would promote export but we must keep in mind the PDS consumption and foodgrain requirement of the country. Therefore, the export depends much on the quantity of stock and production.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA : Sir, several thousand workers who are engaged in loading and unloading in different FCI depots in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other States are facing an anomaly and a discrimination from FCI authorities in respect of payment system and pension. The same depots follow different systems of payment like direct payment system, contract payment system, etc. Around one lakh employees are working in these depots and out of them only 25,000 are regular workers.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the FCI is going to remove this anomaly. (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, the Prime Minister has arrived. This Bill should be passed without any discussion to show a gesture to the country. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we met the hon. Prime Minister today morning and he assured us ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Normally the Question Hour should not be interrupted like this. But I think it is a special case.

... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a historical case.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you not listening to me ? I am all for you. If you want me to help you, then you keep quiet. Since it is a special case, let me tell the Prime Minister that the House is unanimous that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill should be introduced and passed today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you dispense with the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : I am ready to dispense with the rules.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Thank you, Sir.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate almost all the lady Members of both the Houses. They are united in fighting for their cause.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : You have to include the male Members also.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not catching the Prime Minister's point.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : Why I mentioned this is because in the morning, irrespective of the political parties, a delegation consisting of only lady Members approached me. That is why, I said this. I would like to make it clear that I do not want to mix politics in this. Last time itself, I have mentioned in the House that almost all the political parties have made an assurance in their manifestoes that they were willing to give reservation to ladies this time. That was the assurance given in the manifestoes of almost all the political parties, if I am correct. I have seen the B.J.P.'s manifesto and I have also seen the Congress manifesto.

In fact, I would like to make it clear that in 1994 Assembly elections which we fought, the assurance was given in our manifesto to provide 33.33 per cent reservation for the ladies in the Assemblies as well as in the Lok Sabha. I gave this assurance and Shri Bangarappa is here. In my manifesto, I have made this point very clear. I approved it and sent a delegation to meet almost all the political party leaders. I think Shri Vajpayee was met by the delegation from Karnataka, headed by Shrimati Leelavati R. Prasad. Shri Somnath Babu had also met the delegation from Karnataka, if I am correct. Before the parliamentary elections, about five to six months back, they came here and they met almost all political party leaders including the Prime Minister and then submitted a memorandum. At least today, in the Fiftieth Year of Independence, all of you have now come together.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I request the Prime Minister to move this Bill. Let him move this Bill.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : The Cabinet had already taken the decision to introduce the Bill. The only thing is that the House has to give some time.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been listed in today's Business for introduction.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : In addition to the Business that is pending before the House, I will give this assurance—all other Business should also be over

according to the Business Advisory Committee's decision—that I myself am going to introduce this Bill. I do not know whether the House is prepared to pass the Bill without any discussion because if discussion takes place, then again it is a question of time.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Prime Minister, the introduction of the Bill is today. It has been listed in today's Business. You can introduce the Bill today.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : We have already taken the decision.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, if you introduce the Bill today, what is the harm ?

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : Even today, if the Bill is going to be passed without any discussion, I am agreeable to it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There will be no discussion. As the hon. Prime Minister himself admitted that there is a national consensus, to mark the occasion, I humbly request you to suspend the Question Hour and let the Prime Minister move the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. I will give my ruling now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, please listen. I think the Prime Minister has a point that we have no other item to dispose of. This Bill has to be passed. U.P. Budget has to be passed. The Journalists Bill has to be passed. So, time constraint is there. But the Prime Minister has agreed to introduce this Bill today and get it passed without discussion and I understand that it is the sense of the House that this Bill should be taken up today and passed today. It is going to be a very historic decision.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : The whole House is with you. You can waive the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Shall we take up the Bill immediately after the Question Hour ?

...*(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I think, the Question Hour is to be suspended now.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : You must suspend the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : As a special case, Shri Somnath Chatterjee may move a motion for the suspension of Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Under rule 388, I move that the Question Hour be suspended ...*(Interruptions)*

I beg to move :

"That the relevant rule relating to the Question Hour, namely Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, be suspended."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the relevant rule relating to the Question Hour, namely Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the Question Hour is suspended. The Prime Minister will move the Bill.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

TV Serials

*562. SHRIMATI CHHABILA ARVIND NETAM :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

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

(a) the number of serials/programmes being telecast on Doordarshan for the last one or more than one year;

(b) whether some producers have established their monopoly in Doordarshan;

(c) the categories of programmes produced by Doordarshan through outsiders;

(d) whether some irregularities have come to the notice in granting approval of serials by Doordarshan resulting in loss of crores of rupees;

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

(f) whether the Government propose to revise the guidelines for approval of serials;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government also propose to set-up 'Doordarshan all Party MPs Advisory Council' to control the unrestricted approval of TV programmes; and

(i) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Information is being collected from the Kendras in the country and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Doordarshan commissions programmes to outside producers in various formats which include telefilms, serials, feature films, documentaries, news features, field based programmes, interviews etc.

(d) Such complaints are received at various kendras and the Directorate General, Doordarshan from time to time. Complaints of a serious nature and indicative of gross procedural irregularities are enquired into departmentally and the matter referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) whenever warranted.

(e) During the last three years six such complaints were received out of which two have been investigated by CBI. In one case the CBI has launched prosecution proceedings against the concerned officer while in another its investigations are still on. In the remaining four cases departmental enquiry is in progress.

(f) to (h) There is no such proposal at present.

(i) Does not arise.

Decanalisation of Sugar Export

*563. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to decanalise the sugar export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have thought about the impact of decanalising of export on the demand and supply balance in the domestic market before taking such decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Indian Sugar and General Industry Export-Import Corporation Limited (ISGEIC) has opposed the above decision; and

(f) if so, the details of objections raised by the ISGEIC?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is of the view that decanalisation of export would provide the needed incentive to sugar manufacturing units to produce good quality sugar and earn their place in the International export market.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Export of only surplus quantity of sugar would be notified after ensuring that adequate quantities are available for domestic market.

(e) and (f) The Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Import Corporation Ltd. (ISGIEIC) have not as yet

represented to the Government regarding decanalisation of export of sugar.

[English]

Minister's Conference

*564. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI :
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

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

(a) whether a conference of the State Food and Civil Supplies Ministers was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the matters discussed therein;

(c) the outcome thereof;

(d) the proposed prices and names of commodities likely to be supplied to the poor and the criteria for determining the eligibility; and

(e) the cost to the exchequer in terms of subsidies and administrative expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c) A Conference of State Food & Civil Supplies Ministers was held in New Delhi on 7th August, 1996 on the subject "Streamlining the Public Distribution System with focus on Poor". The Conference unanimously endorsed the proposal for targetting the PDS on the poor and providing specially subsidised foodgrains to the population Below Poverty Line and recommended that the Central Government may bring in this targetted PDS into force as soon as possible.

(d) and (e) The details for streamlining the PDS accordingly are being worked out.

[Translation]

Distribution of Telephone Bills by Private Sector

*565. SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the MTNL and Telecom Department have awarded contracts for packing and distribution of telephone bills to private sector;

(b) if so, the details alongwith terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the rates of contractors have been heavily raised in comparison to previous years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the additional annual expenditure likely to be incurred by introducing the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Contracts have been awarded for packing and distribution of bills in MTNL, Mumbai and Delhi. Department of Telecom has awarded a contract for packing only of bills in J & K Circle.

(b) The details are as statements-I, II, and III respectively.

(c) The rates were raised following finalisation of tender in Mumbai. In J & K Circle packing of bills by private contractors has been introduced this year.

(d) MTNL, Mumbai revised the rates as a result of the tender.

(e) In MTNL Mumbai, the estimated additional annual expenditure is Rs. 11,40,000/-.

In J & K Circle (Department of Telecommunications), the estimated additional annual expenditure is Rs. 45000/-.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF RATES PAYABLE TO CONTRACTORS FOR PACKING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BILLS IN RESPECT OF MUMBAI TELEPHONES

1. Mailing Agents

	(Rs. per thousand bills)	
	1994-95-96	1996-97
Single Page bill (Without enclosure)	Rs. 35.00	Rs. 50.00
With enclosure	Rs. 40.00	Rs. 60.00
Multi Page bill (Without enclosure)	Rs. 45.00	Rs. 60.00
With enclosure	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 70.00

+ Actual Postal Charges.

2. Private Couriers

For lifting the bills from Computer Cell and delivery at the subpremises

For South Area	Rs. 1950.00	Rs. 1950.00] No Change
For West-III Area	Rs. 2750.00	Rs. 2750.00	

STATEMENT-II

DETAILS OF RATES PAYABLE TO CONTRACTORS FOR PACKING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BILLS IN RESPECT OF DELHI TELEPHONES

(Rs. per thousand bills)

	1994-95 & 95-96	1996-97
1. Mailing Agents (without separation of bills)	Rs. 63.50	Rs. 63.50
2. Separation of bills and Mailing	—	Rs. 77.00
3. Private Couriers for South Area	Rs. 1450.00	Rs. 1450.00

NOTE : The contract for the private courier has expired in respect of Delhi Telephones.

STATEMENT-III

DETAILS OF RATES PAYABLE TO THE CONTRACTORS FOR PACKING OF THE BILLS IN J & K CIRCLE

- (i) 14 paise per bill for non STD bills.
- (ii) 23 paise per bill for STD with detailed bills.
- (iii) Stitching and packing material to be supplied by the contractor.

[English]

Welfare Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections

*566. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :
SHRI GIRDHARI YADAV :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of welfare schemes introduced by the Union Government for economically weaker sections alongwith the allocations made therefor during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated for implementation of schemes have not been fully utilised;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of families proposed to be benefitted and the number out of them actually benefitted under these schemes during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) :

Economically Weaker Sections**1. Scheduled Castes Development**

(a) to (d) For the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes there are 14 schemes, out of which 10 are centrally sponsored schemes and 4 are central sector schemes. The centrally sponsored schemes include 1) Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, 2) Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers, 3) Post Matric Scholarship, 4) Pre Matric Scholarship, 5) Book Banks, 6) Girls Hostel, 7) Boys Hostel, 8) Coaching and Allied Scheme, 9) Upgradation of Merit and 10) PCR/Atrocities. The central sector schemes include 1) Special Central Assistance to SCP, 2) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, 3) Aid to Voluntary Organisations (NGOs) and Research and Training.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes matching assistance has to be provided by the States. The Central Sector Schemes are fully funded from the Central budget.

In respect of central assistance to the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), there is no earmarking of funds to the States. The NSFDC releases the sums through the State channelising agencies based on the proposals received from them. Like-wise, in respect of assistance to voluntary organisations (NGOs), releases are not made State-wise but directly to NGOs. In respect of the scheme of Research and Training, no direct releases are being made to the States. Under this scheme grant-in-aid is given to research organisations and universities.

Statements indicating release, utilisation and non-utilisation in respect of the 10 Centrally Sponsored Schemes and one central sector scheme (SCA to SCP) for the last 3 years are given in statements I to XI. The reasons for non-utilisation include non-receipt of complete proposals from States and inadequate matching shares.

STATEMENT-I

NAME OF THE SCHEME : SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (SCDCs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Central Assistance Released		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575.52	577.33	575.67
2.	Assam	22.10	24.02	30.74
3.	Bihar	113.52	Nil	57.64
4.	Gujarat	96.07	17.82	15.10
5.	Haryana	169.31	75.31	49.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53.43	40.43	70.14
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	61.00	86.47	44.00
8.	Karnataka	212.35	310.21	585.31
9.	Kerala	124.20	79.20	84.13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	57.66	51.88	44.19
11.	Maharashtra	138.16	56.97	600.00
12.	Orissa	59.22	28.82	96.05
13.	Punjab	14.13	28.82	69.20
14.	Rajasthan	18.60	9.80	74.95
15.	Tamil Nadu	318.50	186.54	268.96
16.	Tripura	99.50	—	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	238.77	282.32	Nil
18.	West Bengal	200.55	233.29	254.43
19.	Chandigarh	4.80	4.32	24.00
20.	Delhi	57.65	62.45	96.07
21.	Pondicherry	21.13	4.80	9.60
22.	Goa	49.96	13.45	13.45
23.	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.75	17.75	37.47
		2934.00	2200.00	3100.00

NOTE: No instance of unspent balance has been reported in respect of this scheme.

STATEMENT-II

NAME OF THE SCHEME : NATIONAL SCHEME OF LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State/ U.T.	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Funds released	Expenditure	Unspent balance	Funds released	Expenditure	Unspent balance	Funds released	Expenditure	Unspent balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459	Nil	59.1	52.1	N.A.	400	—	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	200	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
5.	Haryana	714	Revali- dated	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Not due	15	235	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not due	Revali- dated	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	Not due	399	N.A.	400	—	N.A.	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	Not due	—	N.A.	—	11	N.A.	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1226	1159	67	1589	1796	NIL	2018	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	378	190	878	500	399	979	580	—	—
12.	Orissa	119	125	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	256	—	—
13.	Punjab	Not due	—	245	—	40	204	255	—	—
14.	Rajasthan	227	62	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	686	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	Not due	—	431	244	Revalidated	N.A.	1385	—	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3763	675	4077	4505	3501	5081	3815	—	—
17.	West Bengal	—	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—
18.	Delhi	Not due	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
19.	Pondicherry	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	11	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—

NOTE: Releases were made to the States/U.Ts. w.e.f. 1991-92. Hence, expenditure were met out of the previous releases also. Even though fresh releases were not made in a few cases.

STATEMENT-III**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS
BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	State/UT	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance			Central Assistance			Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Pro-vided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Pro-vided	Uti- lised	Un- utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1079.518	1124.44	Nil	1391.69	1662.28	Nil	2709.75	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	356.079	Nil	356.079	670.96	Nil	670.96	1296.94	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	890.748	Nil	890.748	1341.75	351.00	990.75	990.75	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Goa	0.98	0.36	0.62	1.52	0.11	1.41	1.81	0.45	1.30
5.	Gujarat	374.421	621.95	Nil	519.71	384.27	135.44	898.19	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Haryana	70.00	65.55	5.45	80.00	19.58	60.42	131.12	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14.558	5.00	9.558	13.40	8.04	5.36	19.74	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.21	27.39	2.82	65.21	38.83	26.38	106.21	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Karnataka	1098.877	804.187	294.69	1126.69	823.73	502.96	1381.78	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Kerala	149.274	17.488	181.786	193.00	67.80	125.20	166.49	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	564.77	582.82	Nil	707.18	664.40	42.78	863.67	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Maharashtra	1222.847	1295.84	Nil	1997.92	1641.07	356.85	2914.05	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Manipur	54.26	77.56	Nil	92.26	115.47	Nil	204.57	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Meghalaya	88.169	89.571	Nil	141.88	141.19	0.69	97.29	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Mizoram	165.42	113.42	52.00	202.42	101.73	160.09	223.09	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Nagaland	196.973	62.60	134.373	130.07	105.43	28.94	272.37	277.29	Nil
17.	Orissa	464.00	486.38	Nil	291.20	317.26	Nil	715.29	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Punjab	147.66	78.71	68.95	142.75	100.00	42.75	279.80	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Rajasthan	374.21	247.33	126.88	438.56	416.10	22.46	687.86	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Sikkim	4.335	Nil	4.335	3.22	Nil	3.22	3.22	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Tamil Nadu	588.65	642.25	Nil	724.54	702.14	22.40	715.40	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Tripura	57.781	71.183	Nil	25.61	14.93	10.68	93.04	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	645.248	296.527	348.721	735.68	720.26	15.42	1685.24	N.A.	N.A.
24.	West Bengal	372.627	115.78	256.847	233.84	98.52	135.32	770.61	N.A.	N.A.
25.	A&N Islands	1.30	0.596	0.704	0.75	0.47	0.28	1.28	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Daman & Diu	2.562	1.188	1.374	1.60	1.09	0.51	2.64	0.37	2.27
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.13	3.06	0.07	3.50	3.12	0.38	5.68	3.94	1.74
28.	Delhi	17.313	Nil	17.313	17.313	Nil	17.313	17.313	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Pondicherry	9.00	9.35	Nil	10.95	14.10	Nil	22.88	N.A.	N.A.
30.	Guwahati Project	3.00	1.068	1.932	2.00	1.21	0.79	3.00	2.08	0.92

STATEMENT-IV

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF PREMATIC SCHOLARSHIP TO THE CHILDREN OF THOSE ENGAGED IN UNCLEAR OCCUPATIONS

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance			Central Assistance			Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Pro-vided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Pro-vided	Uti-lised	Un-utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.07	31.93	25.14	96.97062	67.57	29.40062	101.38425	44.69	56.69425
2.	Assam	24.00	Nil	24.00	24.00	Nil	24.00	24.00	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	78.57	16.51	62.06	22.00	Nil	22.00	84.46	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	48.24	20.80	27.44	72.40	190.15	Nil	198.38975	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Haryana	50.94	26.97	23.97	38.50331	39.57831	Nil	53.74081	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.40	1.90	2.50	6.003	Nil	6.003	6.003	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	0.27	Nil	6.01825	0.775	5.24325	5.95125	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	7.09	0.64	6.45	7.27675	2.63475	4.642	9.6775	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Kerala	16.11	0.99	15.12	15.1175	2.908	12.2095	12.2095	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	194.98	100.56	94.42	216.18	162.545	53.635	206.74	256.46	Nil
11.	Maharashtra	32.70	19.44	13.26	42.96475	22.60	20.36475	48.63425	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Meghalaya	0.225	Nil	0.225	0.225	Nil	0.225	0.225	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Orissa	7.14	3.22	3.92	5.91975	3.40268	2.51707	5.00	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Punjab	154.43	35.66	118.77	118.76850	61.16797	57.60053	91.33919	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Rajasthan	96.89	36.98	59.91	97.69	62.195	34.495	99.315	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.55	0.55	Nil	0.50	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Tamil Nadu	23.32	19.48	3.84	61.11975	33.62653	272.8547	59.906	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Tripura	12.70	12.21	0.49	12.60625	10.85	1.75625	14.53275	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	83.86	83.86	Nil	166.3125	72.29	94.0225	162.15747	162.96623	0.7987
20.	West Bengal	6.54	Nil	6.54	7.54175	0.6275	6.91425	6.91425	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Delhi	12.60	12.60	Nil	Nil	19.095	Nil	27.4715	N.A.	N.A.
22.	A. and N. Islands	0.405	Nil	0.405	8.10	Nil	0.10	Nil	N.A.	N.A.

STATEMENT-V

NAME OF THE SCHEME : BOOK BANK FOR SCs & STs

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.50	70.50	Nil	43.39	43.39	Nil	73.80	Utilisation	
2.	Assam	5.78	5.78	Nil	3.00	3.00	Nil	3.00	Certificates	
3.	Bihar	9.91	9.91	Nil	16.99	16.99	Nil	5.00	not yet	
4.	Gujarat	0.05	0.05	Nil	10.61	10.61	Nil	7.33	received.	
5.	Goa	0.25	0.25	Nil	0.17	0.17	Nil	0.39		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.61	0.61	Nil	0.38	0.38	Nil	1.53		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Haryana	5.85	5.85	Nil	3.00	3.00	Nil	3.00	Utilisation	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.13	0.13	Nil	1.59	1.59	Nil	2.91	Certificates	
9.	Karnataka	4.87	4.87	Nil	9.52	9.52	Nil	10.19	not yet	
10.	Kerala	13.58	13.58	Nil	7.00	7.00	Nil	7.56	received.	
11.	Maharashtra	20.49	20.49	Nil	35.54	35.54	Nil	29.22		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36.90	36.90	Nil	42.14	42.14	Nil	33.87		
13.	Manipur	0.72	0.72	Nil	0.35	0.35	Nil	—		
14.	Orissa	8.86	8.86	Nil	10.16	10.16	Nil	11.01		
15.	Punjab	2.66	2.66	Nil	4.33	4.33	Nil	4.33		
16.	Rajasthan	10.00	10.00	Nil	15.00	15.00	Nil	9.97		
17.	Tamil Nadu	29.48	29.48	Nil	31.74	31.74	Nil	40.40		
18.	Tripura	1.03	1.03	Nil	0.87	0.87	Nil	0.25		
19.	Uttar Pradesh	103.09	103.09	Nil	54.00	54.00	Nil	15.00		
20.	West Bengal	2.98	2.98	Nil	1.50	1.50	Nil	—		
21.	Chandigarh	0.25	0.25	Nil	—	—	—	—		
22.	Delhi	2.49	2.49	Nil	3.69	3.69	Nil	3.99		
23.	Daman & Diu	0.38	0.38	Nil	0.22	0.22	Nil	0.28		
24.	Pondicherry	1.72	1.72	Nil	1.00	1.00	Nil	0.25		
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.84		

STATEMENT-VI

NAME OF THE SCHEME : GIRLS' HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.31	310.31	Nil	489.68	489.68	Nil	200.85	Utilisation	
2.	Assam	—	—	—	9.00	9.00	—	9.00	certificates	
3.	Bihar	40.00	40.00	Nil	—	—	—	—	are yet to	
4.	Gujarat	15.06	15.06	Nil	—	—	—	14.13	be received.	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	2.10	2.10	Nil	—		
6.	Karnataka	3.09	3.09	Nil	64.39	64.39	Nil	37.50		
7.	Kerala	25.03	25.03	Nil	—	—	—	23.51		
8.	Maharashtra	56.43	56.53	Nil	—	—	—	—		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.64	0.64	Nil	—	—	—	—		
10.	Manipur	2.32	2.32	Nil	6.54	6.54	Nil	—		
11.	Orissa	38.76	38.76	Nil	41.40	41.40	Nil	49.59		
12.	Punjab	1.00	1.00	Nil	3.30	3.30	Nil	3.00		
13.	Rajasthan	5.05	5.05	Nil	—	—	—	12.78		
14.	Tamil Nadu	50.55	50.55	Nil	—	—	—	100.00		
15.	Tripura	1.68	1.68	Nil	3.59	3.59	Nil	84.00		
16.	Uttar Pradesh	15.77	15.77	Nil	—	—	—	31.82		
17.	West Bengal	33.87	33.87	Nil	—	—	—	53.70		

STATEMENT-VII

NAME OF THE SCHEME : BOYS' HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181.98	181.98	Nil	—	—	—	198.90		Utilisation certificates are yet to be received.
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.00		
3.	Bihar	70.77	70.77	Nil	—	—	—	—		
4.	Gujarat	39.50	39.50	Nil	—	—	—	65.16		
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.82		
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.14	0.14	Nil	—	—	—	3.15		
7.	Karnataka	108.68	108.68	Nil	174.25	174.25	Nil	324.45		
8.	Kerala	6.96	6.96	Nil	—	—	—	—		
9.	Maharashtra	68.24	68.24	Nil	—	—	—	93.83		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	216.30		
11.	Manipur	2.04	2.04	Nil	—	—	—	—		
12.	Orissa	34.00	34.00	Nil	35.60	35.60	Nil	25.20		
13.	Punjab	2.50	2.50	Nil	2.70	2.70	Nil	3.00		
14.	Rajasthan	2.52	2.52	Nil	—	—	—	220.01		
15.	Tamil Nadu	43.63	43.63	Nil	17.03	17.03	Nil	100.00		
16.	Tripura	5.00	5.00	Nil	0.47	0.47	Nil	6.00		
17.	Uttar Pradesh	60.66	60.66	Nil	—	—	—	66.90		
18.	West Bengal	23.37	23.37	Nil	—	—	—	134.01		
19.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00		

STATEMENT-VIII

NAME OF SCHEME : COACHING AND ALLIED SCHEME

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Central Assistance provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	3.00	Nil	40.00	40.00	Nil	55.41		Utilisation certificates are yet to be received.
2.	Assam	0.62	0.62	Nil	—	—	—	1.93		
3.	Bihar	8.57	8.57	Nil	1.70	1.70	Nil	2.96		
4.	Gujarat	5.53	5.53	Nil	2.57	2.57	Nil	6.22		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
6.	Haryana	3.56	3.56	Nil	2.74	2.74	Nil	2.52		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.50	0.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
8.	Karnataka	1.00	1.00	Nil	—	—	—	2.91		
9.	Kerala	6.96	6.96	Nil	2.16	2.16	Nil	15.65		
10.	Maharashtra	1.00	1.00	Nil	0.80	0.80	Nil	1.83		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	3.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
12.	Manipur	0.25	0.25	Nil	—	—	—	—		
13.	Meghalaya	0.50	0.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
14.	Nagaland	0.60	0.60	Nil	—	—	—	—		
15.	Orissa	1.50	1.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
16.	Punjab	1.00	1.00	Nil	5.43	5.43	Nil	0.59		
17.	Rajasthan	22.94	22.94	Nil	4.60	4.60	Nil	—		
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	2.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
19.	Tripura	6.39	6.39	Nil	—	—	—	—		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	3.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
21.	West Bengal	0.50	0.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
22.	Delhi	3.00	3.00	Nil	4.00	4.00	Nil	4.14	Utilisation	
	Universities	57.37	57.37	—	79.86	79.86	—	44.60	certificates	
	Private Institutions	37.23	37.23	—	56.13	56.13	—	66.60	are yet to	
									be received.	

Wherever any unutilised amount is reported by the State Governments/University/Private Institutions these are deducted from the current year grants.

STATEMENT-IX

NAME OF THE SCHEME : UPGRADATION OF MERIT OF SC/ST STUDENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Haryana	2.90	2.90	Nil	2.90	2.90	Nil	3.20	Utilisation	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10	1.10	Nil	1.03	1.03	Nil	0.32	certificates	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	20.98	20.50	Nil		not yet	
4.	Orissa	3.92	3.92	Nil	21.07	21.07	Nil	17.05	received.	
5.	Punjab	—	—	—	3.75	3.75	Nil			
6.	Rajasthan	5.85	5.85	Nil	8.33	8.35	Nil			
7.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	31.82	31.82	Nil			
8.	Tripura	—	—	—	0.84	0.84	Nil	0.09		
9.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	4.93	4.93	Nil			
10.	West Bengal	—	—	—	2.18	2.18	Nil			
11.	Karnataka	—	—	—	2.20	2.20	Nil			
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.37	1.37	Nil	—	—	—	0.71		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Orissa	1.50	1.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
16.	Punjab	1.00	1.00	Nil	5.43	5.43	Nil	0.59		
17.	Rajasthan	22.94	22.94	Nil	4.60	4.60	Nil	—		
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	2.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
19.	Tripura	6.39	6.39	Nil	—	—	—	—		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	3.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
21.	West Bengal	0.50	0.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
22.	Delhi	3.00	3.00	Nil	4.00	4.00	Nil	4.14	Utilisation	
B	Universities	57.37	57.37	—	79.86	79.86	—	44.60	certificates	
C	Private Institutions	37.23	37.23	—	56.13	56.13	—	66.60	are yet to	be received.

Wherever any unutilised amount is reported by the State Governments/University/Private Institutions these are deducted from the current year grants.

STATEMENT-X

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central assistance			Central assistance			Central assistance		
		Released	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Released	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Released	Utilised	Un-Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.02	75.33	15.69	121.12	121.12	Nil	36.67	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	26.50	3.00	23.50	—	15.00*	Nil	116.00	15.00**	N.A.
4.	Goa	0.05	0.05	Nil	—	—	—	0.25	0.10	0.15
5.	Gujarat	92.75	99.13*	Nil	112.11	103.44	8.67	268.05	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Haryana	5.22	3.63	1.59	4.82	1.84	2.98	4.72	1.69**	N.A.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	Nil	1.00	1.00	Nil	1.50	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	148.87	54.80	94.07	139.82	29.30	110.52	153.51	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Kerala	19.99	8.61	11.38	25.07	22.98	2.09	35.37	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16.75	16.75	Nil	204.52	7.39	197.13	194.62	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Maharashtra	96.14	96.14	Nil	10.52	10.52	Nil	124.36	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Mizoram	—	—	—	4.20	Nil	4.20	—	—	—
13.	Orissa	2.00	2.00	Nil	2.00	2.00	Nil	5.00	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Punjab	13.40	13.40	Nil	33.50	23.95	9.55	20.45	19.87	0.58
15.	Rajasthan	51.00	33.38	17.62	39.88	39.88	Nil	57.50	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Tamil Nadu	69.36	64.60	4.76	70.34	69.58	0.76	82.54	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	49.60	Nil	49.60	178.51	Nil	178.51	399.43	N.A.	N.A.
18.	West Bengal	4.40	3.55	0.85	5.15	0.50	4.65	—	—	—
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	7.45*	Nil	8.22	10.32*	Nil	14.92	12.04	2.88
20.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
21.	Pondicherry	13.14	13.04	0.10	13.93	13.83	0.10	14.35	14.25	0.10
	Total	706.19	495.86	219.16	974.71	472.65	519.16	1536.84		

NOTE : * Excess expenditure adjusted in subsequent releases.

** Figures are in respect of Protection of Civil Rights Act Component of the scheme only.

Details of utilisation in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act Component awaited.

N.A. — Not available.

STATEMENT-XI

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCs—AMOUNT RELEASED TO STATES/UTs & AMOUNT UTILISED AS REPORTED BY STATES/UTs DURING 1993-94 TO 1995-96

S.No.	State/UT	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96
		Released	Utilised	Unspent	Released	Utilised	Unspent	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2416.06	2416.06	—	3255.36	3962.00	—	3425.41
2.	Assam	220.51	168.73	51.78	273.34	163.49	109.85	222.65
3.	Bihar	2327.11	—	2327.11	—	—	—	—
4.	Goa	2.86	2.83	0.03	3.96	2.36	1.59	2.09
5.	Gujarat	796.82	744.04	52.78	956.68	489.98	466.70	278.90
6.	Haryana	424.53	451.75	—	538.05	491.21	46.84	623.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	699.54	564.60	134.94	195.72	195.72	—	193.63
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	76.33	69.82	6.53	100.00	74.73	25.27	83.77
9.	Karnataka	1282.71	1282.71	—	1873.76	1973.76	—	2350.09
10.	Kerala	402.84	375.79	27.05	508.81	545.61	—	492.73
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2803.81	2713.82	89.99	2097.57	2586.70	—	2425.33
12.	Maharashtra	1562.79	1867.15	—	1575.89	1575.89	—	1745.47
13.	Manipur	5.56	5.52	0.04	6.09	6.08	0.01	5.90
14.	Orissa	1075.66	1075.66	—	1332.84	1332.84	—	1311.82
15.	Punjab	875.92	677.87	198.05	1626.72	840.85	785.87	571.68
16.	Rajasthan	1829.89	998.52	831.37	886.37	375.54	210.83	1828.26
17.	Sikkim	3.06	3.49	—	4.92	4.02	0.20	3.57
18.	Tripura	58.85	68.65	—	100.97	100.97	—	72.26
19.	Tamil Nadu	1879.11	2540.00	—	2655.66	2655.66	—	2803.55
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5933.29	6380.77	—	6297.51	7756.34	—	5839.03
21.	West Bengal	2322.75	2114.57	208.18	2813.37	2813.87	—	2955.22
22.	Chandigarh	12.39	12.39	—	17.40	18.60	—	14.86
23.	Delhi	184.76	172.46	12.30	244.42	244.42	—	231.16
24.	Pondicherry	14.81	25.73	—	19.31	25.70	—	19.62
Total		27211.96	24732.93	3940.15	27385.00	28417.74	1647.16	27500.00

2. Tribal Development

For the welfare and development of scheduled tribes there are 10 schemes out of which 4 are centrally sponsored schemes and 6 in the central sector.

Under the centrally sponsored schemes namely :—

1. Girls hostels;
2. Boys hostels;
3. Ashram Schools;
4. Research and Training (R&T)

Funds are allocated to States on the basis of 50:50 matching ratio.

The following are the central sector schemes :—

1. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (V.T.Cs);
2. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Cooperations (STDCCs);
3. SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan;
4. Funds released under First proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution;
5. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations;
6. Educational Complex for ST Girls in Low-Literacy Pockets.

In the case of Central Sector Schemes of Vocational Training in tribal areas and Grant-in-aid to STDCCs, funds

are released on the basis of proposals from the States/UTs. The funds under the schemes SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan are released to States/UTs on the basis of certain norms fixed for ITDP, MADA, Clusters etc. While the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are released to the States mainly on the basis of tribal population. Under the remaining two central sector schemes of the grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations and Educational Complex in Low-Literacy Pockets, funds are not earmarked State-wise. Funds are released to organisations on the recommendations of State-Governments.

4. Funds released and Utilisation under different schemes State-wise for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in the Annexure A to G. These statements includes the figures of non-utilisation also.

5. The reasons for non-utilisation are largely as follows :—

- (i) The Finance Department of the State Governments takes time to release the funds to the Tribal Welfare Departments resulting in delay in utilisation;
- (ii) The programmes/works for which the grant are released like hostels, ashram schools etc. are time taking. Construction of the hostel buildings take two to three years;
- (iii) Very often funds are released in the last quarter of the year due to late receipt of proposals from the States, resulting in non-utilisation of the funds in the year of sanction and requiring revalidation of the sanction in the next year.

ANNEXURE-A

Statement of Funds Released to States/UTs During 1993-94 Under Various Schemes of Tribal Development Division

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram School	Vocation-al Trg.	R & T	STDCC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.11	30.74	34.50	—	5.66	25.00
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	12.10	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	0.55	—
4.	Gujarat	19.51	39.23	—	3.46	0.55	—
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.27	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	5.97	—	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	0.29	—
8.	Kerala	20.00	20.00	47.10	14.53	7.85	41.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	27.03	39.28	—	44.34	23.35	60.00
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	69.42	—	23.75	53.00
11.	Mānipur	10.11	10.11	—	—	3.50	10.00
12.	Orissa	77.24	29.40	16.20	70.03	3.73	50.00
13.	Rajasthan	12.25	36.75	—	44.34	5.57	61.40
14.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	34.65	4.73	7.39	—
16.	Tripura	7.31	18.38	10.00	—	6.80	35.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3.65	3.65	40.68	—	4.98	—
18.	West Bengal	23.74	26.40	—	8.57	0.93	—

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.57	—
20.	Meghalaya	9.80	9.80	—	—	—	15.00
21.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Union Territory</i>						
24.	A&N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	263.75	269.71	252.55	190.00	120.00	350.40

NOTE : The amount released to STDCCs is fully utilised as reported by the states. For other schemes the unspent amount is revalidated as and when reported by the states.

ANNEXURE-B

Statement of Funds Released to States/UTs During 1994-95 Under Various Schemes of T. D. Division

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	VTI	R & T	STDCCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	58.47	66.80	—	16.98	—
2.	Assam	—	16.00	—	—	12.55	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	44.34	10.63	—
4.	Gujarat	4.73	6.44	—	21.60	6.16	30.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.21	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	86.02	—	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	67.50	—	0.63	—
8.	Kerala	20.00	20.00	—	—	10.00	36.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	115.83	16.90	—	—	13.09	124.00
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	1.76	54.12	24.30	30.00
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	2.00	10.00
12.	Orissa	44.00	36.00	60.00	88.68	8.59	75.00
13.	Rajasthan	—	—	24.50	—	6.14	30.00
14.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	10.05	7.12	—
16.	Tripura	19.44	29.17	19.44	—	10.41	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	West Bengal	—	—	—	6.22	1.19	—
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Meghalaya	11.00	11.00	—	—	—	15.00
21.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.00	—	—	—	—	—
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	3.00	26.82	10.00	13.18	—	—
Total		305.00	306.82	250.00	288.18	130.00	350.00

NOTE : The amount released to STDCCs is fully utilised as reported by the States. For other schemes the unspent amount is revalidated as and when reported by the States.

ANNEXURE-C

Statement of Funds released to States/UTs During 1995-96 Under Various Schemes of T. D. Division

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram School	Vocational Training	R & T	STDCC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.00	92.63	72.17	64.34	25.54	90.00
2.	Assam	3.03	—	—	64.895	17.77	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	14.73	50.00
4.	Gujarat	—	—	—	52.305	0.14	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6.50	—	—	—	0.28	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.05	12.70	—	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	11.25	57.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	99.45	44.34	22.21	57.00
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	75.00
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	0.49	8.00
12.	Orissa	65.93	46.62	70.00	—	12.90	—
13.	Rajasthan	66.74	—	—	—	7.93	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	16.54	—
16.	Tripura	19.44	38.38	38.35	59.12	8.27	63.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1.12	—
18.	West Bengal	19.57	115.92	—	—	10.83	—
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Meghalaya	13.75	13.75	—	—	—	—
21.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>UTs.</i>						
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.00	45.00	—	—	—	—
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	6.50	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	370.00	365.00	280.00	285.00	150.00	400.00
						+ 18.42 for Projects, seminars etc.	

NOTE : The amount released to STDCCs is fully utilised as reported by the States. For other schemes the unspent amount is revalidated as and when reported by the States.

ANNEXURE-D

Statement Showing Release of S.C.A. (Including Additional S.C.A.) Alongwith Expenditure Reported by the States/UTs. For the Years 1993-94, 1994-95 & 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1593.22	1545.58	47.64	1947.10	1947.10	Nil	2140.32	NR	2140.32
2.	Assam	1087.59	1038.75	48.82	1112.67	1318.21	Nil	1545.19	NR	1545.19
3.	Bihar	3497.39	Nil	3497.39	1748.70	274.22	1474.48	274.22	—	274.22
4.	Gujarat	2234.77	2103.66	131.11	2491.56	2056.98	434.58	3060.26	2416.00	644.26
5.	Himachal Pradesh	755.03	461.48	293.55	450.57	362.37	88.20	541.62	493.35	48.27
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	518.60	335.49	183.11	550.63	321.50	229.13	756.64	989.15	Nil
7.	Karnataka	439.76	439.76	Nil	409.03	381.45	27.58	659.99	NR	659.99
8.	Kerala	167.25	152.25	15.00	126.30	185.97	Nil	181.20	NR	181.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8117.65	8499.54	Nil	7535.72	6983.85	551.87	9579.66	NR	9579.66
10.	Maharashtra	2234.35	3139.68	Nil	2196.34	2971.31	Nil	2930.82	NR	2930.82
11.	Manipur	417.12	411.73	5.39	432.81	438.40	Nil	574.53	NR	574.53
12.	Orissa	3603.23	3611.04	Nil	3956.55	3973.50	Nil	4958.10	NR	4958.10
13.	Rajasthan	2664.68	2029.66	635.02	2202.79	1986.61	216.18	2819.04	2981.14	Nil
14.	Sikkim	73.67	72.89	0.78	75.10	69.26	5.84	100.19	82.91	17.28
15.	Tamil Nadu	214.05	227.2	Nil	256.88	300.02	Nil	274.44	143.99	130.45
16.	Tripura	372.37	323.18	49.19	480.01	358.78	121.23	564.97	460.63	104.34
17.	Uttar Pradesh	69.22	31.39	37.83	70.41	NR	70.41	104.08	NR	104.08
18.	West Bengal	1319.06	940.37	378.69	1335.83	1335.83	Nil	1763.21	NR	1763.21
19.	A & N Islands	77.22	53.13	24.09	85.50	68.55	16.95	112.21	89.11	23.10
20.	Daman & Diu	28.29	28.28	0.01	35.50	35.50	Nil	59.31	43.50	15.81
Total		29484.50	25445.06	5347.62	27500.00	2536.94	3236.45	33000.00	7699.78	25694.83

ANNEXURE-E**Grants Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution Released to and Grants Utilized by States During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.T.s	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.25	437.25	Nil	460.50	460.50	460.50	460.50	460.50	Nil
2.	Assam	301.50	NR	301.50	315.00	NR	315.00	315.00	—	315.00
3.	Bihar	801.00	NR	801.00	725.25	227.63	497.62	725.25	—	725.25
4.	Gujarat	668.25	557.85	110.40	675.00	676.01	Nil	675.00	675.00	Nil
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27.00	NR	27.00	24.00	NR	24.00	24.00	—	24.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	105.75	NR	105.75	95.25	NR	95.25	95.25	—	95.25
7.	Karnataka	251.25	188.84	62.41	210.00	NR	210.00	210.00	—	210.00
8.	Kerala	36.00	31.24	4.76	35.25	5.66	29.59	35.25	17.72	17.53
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1651.50	1212.57	438.93	1687.50	1523.27	164.23	1687.50	—	1687.50
10.	Maharashtra	795.00	24.03	770.97	801.75	68.68	732.87	801.75	705.73	96.02
11.	Manipur	53.25	53.08	0.17	69.00	NR	69.00	69.00	—	69.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Orissa	815.25	815.25	Nil	771.00	NR	771.00	771.00	—	771.00
13.	Rajasthan	576.65	432.56	144.19	600.00	600.00	Nil	600.00	744.19	Nil
14.	Sikkim	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	Nil	9.75	82.91	Nil
15.	Tamil Nadu	72.00	52.72	19.28	63.00	72.86	Nil	63.00	—	63.00
16.	Tripura	80.25	33.43	46.82	93.75	93.75	Nil	93.75	93.75	Nil
17.	Uttar Pradesh	32.25	13.45	18.80	31.50	NR	31.50	31.50	—	31.50
18.	West Bengal	423.00	317.25	105.75	417.75	417.75	Nil	417.75	417.75	Nil
TRIBAL MAJORITY STATES										
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.75	NR	60.75	60.00	NR	60.00	60.00	—	60.00
20.	Meghalaya	148.50	NR	148.50	166.50	NR	166.50	166.50	—	166.50
21.	Mizoram	63.75	NR	63.75	72.00	NR	72.00	72.00	—	72.00
22.	Nagaland	90.00	NR	90.00	116.25	NR	116.25	116.25	—	116.25
Total		1600.00	4169.00	3320.63	7500.00	4913.19	2586.81	7500.00	2274.47	4519.60

NR = Not Reported.

STATEMENT OF FAMILIES BENEFITTED

Ministry of Welfare
(Tribal Development Division)

SCHEME	UNIT	NUMBER BENEFITTED		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
SCA TO TSP	Families	751202	216276 (**)	Information not yet received.
Hostel for ST Girls	No. of Hostels	52	42	45
	No. of seats	2478	2247	2153
Hostel for ST Boys	No. of Hostels	53	66	34
	No. of seats	2631	1911	1998
Vocational Training Centres	No. of Training Centres	15	19	19
	No. of seats	750	950	950

(**) Information not received from some State Governments.

ANNEXURE-F

Statewise Grant-in-aid Released Under the Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment from 1992-93 to 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.T.	Financial Year	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
		Budget Allocation	500	500	300	200	200
		Released	539	110.61	300	69.93	—
		Unspent amounts	—	389.39	—	130.07	—
1.	Andhra Pradesh		12.59	—	—	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		7.90	—	—	—	
3.	Assam		0.47	10.47	10.00	1.63	
4.	Bihar		10.16	—	—	—	
5.	Goa		23.83	27.99	—	0.81	
6.	Gujarat		40.63	—	7.93	—	
7.	Haryana		1.32	1.32	4.83	—	
8.	Himachal Pradesh		0.07	—	—	—	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		—	—	—	—	
10.	Karnataka		52.35	—	—	—	
11.	Kerala		5.48	—	28.18	8.49	
12.	Madhya Pradesh		86.98	—	100.71	—	
13.	Maharashtra		104.75	—	—	—	
14.	Manipur		—	—	—	—	
15.	Meghalaya		1.96	1.02	2.78	2.81	
16.	Mizoram		1.99	0.48	26.68	2.87	
17.	Nagaland		3.39	1.41	3.89	2.59	
18.	Orissa		1.80	0.55	1.61	—	
19.	Punjab		9.31	23.58	15.65	3.20	
20.	Rajasthan		4.65	1.97	2.23	—	
21.	Sikkim		1.71	0.21	—	—	
22.	Tamil Nadu		52.70	—	—	0.77	
23.	Tripura		—	—	—	—	
24.	Uttar Pradesh		60.02	—	45.15	—	
25.	West Bengal		54.23	41.61	50.38	46.76	
26.	Pondicherry		0.76	—	—	—	
Total			539.03	110.61	300.02	69.93	

*Complete information about utilisation not received from the State Governments/UTs.

ANNEXURE-G

STATE-WISE GRANT-IN-AID RELEASED UNDER THE SCHEME OF BEGGARY PREVENTION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.T.	Financial Year	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
			Budget Allocation	Released	Unspent amounts		
			20.00	100	55.00	55.00	55.00
			20.00	23.24	55.00	22.18	—
			Nil	76.76	Nil	32.82	—
1.	Andhra Pradesh		—	—	3.00	9.00	
2.	Delhi		4.46	0.53	10.26	0.13	
3.	Gujarat		8.68	—	—	—	
4.	Karnataka		3.52	—	35.20	—	
5.	Madhya Pradesh		—	3.52	—	—	
6.	Maharashtra		—	—	4.55	13.05	
7.	West Bengal		3.34	3.14	1.97	—	
8.	Tamil Nadu		—	16.05	—	—	
Total :			20.00	23.24	54.98	22.18	

*Complete information about utilisation not received from the State Governments/UTs.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

*567. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reform the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESI) in view of the recent launch of the 'Jan Arogya Schemes' in the budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as part of the proposed reforms, the employees will be given, the choice to subscribe to the ESI or the 'Jan Arogya Scheme'; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme framed under the E.S.I. Act, 1948 provides for medical care and also payment of cash benefits in the contingencies of sickness, maternity, employment injury due to accident/occupational diseases resulting in death/disablement. Medical care under the ESI Scheme is full, comprehensive and without any monetary limit on treatment of the insured person and his family. There is also a referral provision for super specialist treatment to any advanced medical institution in the country. The Jan Arogya Bima policy offered by the New India Assurance Company is a policy that offers a limited cover up to Rs. 5000/- per annum to the policy holders for a limited number of diseases. As such the benefits provided under the Jan

Arogya Bima policy are not comparable with the benefits of the ESI Scheme.

The ESI Scheme is a Social Security Scheme which is of compulsory and contributory nature. As such the question of giving individual choice to the employees does not arise.

[Translation]

Income from Private Airlines

*568. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the annual income of the Government from each of the private companies operating air services in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether any new company has applied for operating air services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Details of the revenue collected from private airlines are given in Statement—I and Statement—II.

(b) and (c) Consideration of proposals for grant of permission to commence air transport services is a continuing process. At present 7 scheduled and 21 non-scheduled operators are operating in the private sector and 35 No Objection Certificates have been issued so far for commencement of services.

STATEMENT—I

INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX COLLECTED FROM PRIVATE AIRLINES

S.No.	Name of Airlines	Revenue collected during		
		1993-94 (Rs.)	1994-95 (Rs.)	1995-96 (Rs.)
1.	India International Airways	5,50,313	22,25,435	35,71,596
2.	Delhi Gulf Airways Services	1,59,070	4,52,100	7,88,256
3.	Udan Research Flying Inst.	35,713	6,780	13,076
4.	Trans Bharat Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	2,62,869	3,30,908	2,51,111
5.	Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	52,200	32,860	2,98,181
6.	Archana Airways Pvt. Ltd.	22,38,857	88,77,030	1,33,35,728
7.	Aerial Services Pvt. Ltd.	2,19,968	1,70,423	3,06,784
8.	Modi Luft Ltd.	2,09,96,040	14,05,32,872	19,67,49,966
9.	Skyline NEPC	—	—	—
10.	NEPC Airlines	—	—	—
11.	Jet Airways	9,85,82,624	36,84,64,830	49,10,05,448
12.	Sahara Airlines	46,69,653	47,20,186	15,38,18,004
13.	East West Airlines	1,63,20,845	11,14,55,079	5,10,20,405
14.	Megapode Airlines	2,03,850	22,60,331	31,04,604
15.	U.P. Airways	1,980	—	62,11,470
16.	KCV Airways	—	—	1,21,956
17.	Span Aviation India Ltd.	—	—	29,28,406
18.	VIF Airways	—	—	31,52,813
19.	Gujarat Airways	—	—	29,25,769
20.	MESCO Airlines	—	—	3,24,864
21.	Span Air	—	—	2,02,241
22.	Raymond Ltd.	—	—	1,59,300
23.	Goa Ways	—	—	3,50,000
24.	Damania Airways	3,86,67,435	20,84,76,874	—
25.	Jagson Airlines	—	43,86,689	36,04,898
Total		18,29,62,017	85,23,92,447	93,14,05,827
(Rs. in Lakhs :		1829.62	8523.92	9314.05)

STATEMENT—II

AIRPORT CHARGES COLLECTED FROM PRIVATE AIRLINES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Party	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Continental Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	2.47	9.01	-1.79
2.	East West Airlines	1522.23	1630.70	1695.18
3.	City Link Airways	23.62	0.06	—
4.	Damania Airways	587.86	1295.17	1561.22
5.	Modiluft Airlines	292.82	758.59	1652.60
6.	Jet Airways India Pvt. Ltd	1154.72	2541.47	3354.01
7.	Sahara India Ltd.	113.26	387.71	1098.59
8.	Aerial Services Pvt. Ltd.	2.24	0.91	2.02
9.	Raj Aviation	8.83	6.58	2.53
10.	India International Airways	5.10	9.60	3.37
11.	Trans Bharat Aviation Pvt.	1.69	0.41	1.34
12.	Jagson Airlines	1.47	10.44	13.53
13.	Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	0.37	-2.15	17.10
14.	Archana Airways Ltd.	100.51	58.73	92.27
15.	Cosmos Flights Ltd.	0.14	0.07	1.16
16.	UP Air	—	—	84.61
17.	Delhi Gulf Airways	0.57	4.44	3.28
18.	Elbee Air	—	—	23.96
19.	NEPC Airlines	200.72	535.26	937.22
20.	KCV Airlines	—	0.13	-1.06
21.	MALS Deoghar Airways	—	0.28	0.04
22.	VIF Airway	—	4.13	17.86
23.	Baron Air	0.26	0.05	1.07
24.	Oriental Airlines	0.31	0.10	0.92
25.	Gujarat Airways	—	—	8.73
26.	Megapode Airlines	0.43	2.93	4.27
27.	Others including non traffic revenue	79.03	864.80	1148.59
TOTAL		4098.65	8123.60	11722.65

[English]

Import of Steel

*569. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of import of iron and steel in the country during the last three years;

(b) the countries from which imports have been made;

(c) the specifications of the steel being imported in the country;

(d) whether steps are being taken to produce steel of such specifications within the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) The total quantity and value of saleable steel and pig iron imported during the last three years was as under :—

(Quantity in lakh tonnes/Value in Rs. Crores)

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96 (Prov.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Saleable Steel	11.53	1603	19.33	2536	18.64	3175
Pig Iron	0.21	9.58	0.01	1.07	0.08	6.19

(b) Imports are from various countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, CIS, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Spain, Sweeden, Tanzania, Turkey, U.K., USA and Venezuela.

(c) Steel imports mainly comprise of Hot Rolled Coils/Skelp/Strips, Cold Rolled Coils/Sheets, Plates, Tin Plates, Electrical sheets, different forms of semi-finished steel, etc.

(d) and (e) The producers of steel are constantly orienting their production to meet the market needs. Modernisation and expansion of steel plants of SAIL have been taken up towards this objective. Since 1991, Government has also adopted various policy measures to encourage creation of additional steel production capacities in the Private Sector. As a result, 7 projects with an annual capacity of 3.91 million tonnes of saleable steel have already been commissioned in the private sector upto 01.8.96.

With the setting up of steel plants in the private sector mainly to produce flat products, a major portion of the demand for hot rolled coils/cold rolled coils which are presently imported will be met by indigenous production.

[Translation]

Telephone Services in Rural Areas of U.P.

*570. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are inadequate telephone services in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of villages provided with telephone services in the State during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of new telephone connections proposed to be provided during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is mainly due to non-supply of equipment and its matched accessories by the supplier.

(c) The number of villages provided with telephone services in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, are as under :

S.No.	Year	Number of VPTs commissioned in UP
1.	1993-94	3524
2.	1994-95	5088
3.	1995-96	3692

(d) The number of new village public telephone connections proposed to be provided during the current financial year, is 15000.

[English]

Losses in Postal Department

*571. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Department of Posts have been suffering losses worth crores of rupees every year;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to bring suitable changes in the tariff structure and in their functioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) The deficit for Department of Post during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Rs. (Crores)
1995-96 (Revised Estimates)	424.62
1994-95	351.81
1993-94	207.09

Postal Operations are largely manpower oriented and approximately 82% of the Total Expenditure of the Department of Post is on salary and wages of the employees. Moreover, the tariff fixed for most of the services, as also agency fee for agency functions, are mostly far less than the cost of operation of these services and this results in low realisation of revenue from these services. It is also relevant to mention that the Department's policy of extending postal facilities in the rural area through opening of new Post Offices includes a substantial element of subsidy.

Steady rise in the cost of manpower and other inputs for Postal Services and non-revision or insufficient revision of rates of many of the services for a number of years contribute to the deficit of the Department.

Revision of Postal Tariff is a part of the Annual Budgetary Exercise, which is done keeping in view the cost of operation and other relevant factors. Efforts are also continuously made by the Government to restrict the department's expenditure through various measures for economy including optimal use of resources and simplification of procedures.

In the Budget speech in Parliament in July, 1996, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed an increase in the rates of printed Post Card from 60 paise to Re. 1/-, registration fee from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 8/-, and introduction of a new service, called Competition Post Card with the tariff of Rs. 2/- each. The Competition Post Card is to be used for responding to any competition organised on or through television, radio, newspaper, magazine or any other media. The additional revenue realisation on account of the proposed revision of tariff is expected to be Rs. 76.00 Crores in a full financial year.

[Translation]

Linkage of Buddhist Tourist places by Air Services

*572. KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Nepal have decided to formulate a scheme to link their Buddhist tourist places by air services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Essential Commodities

*573. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of essential commodities in the rural and backward areas of various States during the last one year or so;

(b) if so, the details of the essential commodities supplied to each State, item-wise; and

(c) the per quintal subsidy given by the Government on foodgrains in the backward and tribal areas of the country, commodity-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) No, Sir, Presently, 1775 blocks in the country have been covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS). The offtake of foodgrains in the RPDS areas went up from 3.9 million tonnes in 1994-95 to 4.3 million tonnes in 1995-96.

(b) *I. Wheat and Rice*

Only sporadic shortages of wheat and rice in a few isolated pockets for short period were reported due to lack of adequate infrastructure, dislocation due to natural calamities, problems of law and order and movement constraints. Such occasional shortages were tackled by resorting to intra-state and inter-depot movement on priority basis. A statement-I showing statewise offtake of wheat and rice for Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) during 1995-96 is enclosed.

II. Sugar

With a record production of 163.11 lakh tonnes (upto 15.8.1996) during 1995-96 sugar season, the overall availability of sugar in the market has improved. The levy sugar quota to all States/UTs p.m. works out to about 3.69 lakh tonnes. In addition, the Government also releases about 1 lakh tonnes of sugar p.a. as festival quota to various States/UTs in the month of their choice. The festival quota has been doubled for the calendar year 1996, keeping in view the comfortable level of sugar production during the season 1995-96. A Statement-II showing the statewise monthly quota of levy sugar is enclosed.

III. Edible Oil

No report of any shortage of edible oil has been received from anywhere during the last one year. A

statement-III showing allocation and lifting of edible oil during 1995-96 is enclosed.

IV. *Kerosene*

Kerosene is allotted to the States/UTs on historical basis i.e. on the basis of the past supplies. On account of constraints of product availability foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved it has not been possible to meet the full demand of the States. Nevertheless, 3% increase was given in the allocation of kerosene for the country as a whole during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 over the previous years, wherein more additional quantity was allotted to the States/UTs having less per capita consumption and vice versa.

V. *Soft Coke*

The supply of soft coke to various States is stagnant for the last few years due to declining trend of production. In order to meet the requirements of domestic fuel by various States, CILCOKE has also been allocated.

(c) Per quintal subsidy involved in the issue of wheat and rice to States/UTs from the Central Pool for RPDS areas is estimated as under :—

(Rates : Rs/per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Rice
1995-96 (RE)	211.6	187.2

STATEMENT—I

OFFTAKE OF WHEAT AND RICE UNDER REVAMPED PDS DURING 1995-96 (P)

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1995-96		
		Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	567.00	13.70	580.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	90.60	5.40	96.00
3.	Assam	56.80	1.30	58.10
4.	Bihar	14.60	94.50	109.10
5.	Gujarat	128.20	211.80	340.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.70	8.00	10.70
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	418.80	99.40	518.20
9.	Kerala	171.00	53.20	224.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	142.10	91.50	233.60
11.	Maharashtra	139.40	251.70	391.10
12.	Manipur	28.80	2.40	31.20
13.	Meghalaya	163.20	27.70	190.90
14.	Mizoram	93.70	23.30	117.00
15.	Nagaland	70.70	19.90	90.60
16.	Orissa	309.90	42.50	352.40
17.	Rajasthan	6.50	423.00	429.50
18.	Sikkim	30.00	7.40	38.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1.00	0.00	1.00
20.	Tripura	59.50	0.00	59.50

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	64.30	90.90	155.20
22.	West Bengal	111.50	95.20	206.70
23.	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.10	0.70	1.80
25.	Daman & Diu	0.70	0.20	0.90
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Haryana	4.80	56.40	61.20
Total		2677.50	1620.10	4297.60

(P) = Provisional.

STATEMENT—II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE MONTHLY QUOTA OF LEVY SUGAR AND FESTIVAL QUOTA

(In M.T.)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Monthly normal quota w.e.f. 1.2.87***	Revised monthly quota w.e.f. Jan. '96 (on the basis of 1991 Census)	Annual festival quota	Enhanced Festival quota for the year 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	28267	7614	15228
2.	Andaman Nicobar	247	282	74	148
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	366	94	188
4.	Assam	9617	9524	2896	5792
5.	Bihar	33459	36707	10078	20156
6.	Chandigarh	372	391	112	224
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	60	14	28
8.	Delhi	9921*	11973	2316	4632
9.	Goa	500	508	150	300
10.	Daman	24	26	12	24
11.	Diu	10	17		
12.	Gujarat	16194	17557	4878	9756
13.	Haryana	6386	6996	1924	3848

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	2197	608	1216
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	3136**	3567	868	1736
16.	Karnataka	17769	19117	5350	10700
17.	Kerala	11953	12368	3600	7200
18.	Lakshadweep	71	81	22	44
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	28127	7536	15072
20.	Maharashtra	29938	33550	9014	18028
21.	Manipur	694	782	208	416
22.	Meghalaya	662	752	200	400
23.	Mizoram	261	293	78	156
24.	Nagaland	426	542	128	256
25.	Orissa	12393	13456	3730	7460
26.	Pondicherry	305	360	64	128
27.	Karaikal	73	86	18	36
28.	Mahe	15	18	4	8
29.	Yanam	7	8	2	4
30.	Punjab	7945	8619	2392	4784
31.	Rajasthan	16914	18704	5092	10184
32.	Sikkim	165	174	50	100
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	23741	6790	13580
34.	Tripura	1001	1173	302	604
35.	Uttar Pradesh	52926	59122	15936	31872
36.	West Bengal	25888	28934	7796	15592
37.	Bhutan	300	315	50	—
Grand Total,		334820	368760	100000	199900

* w.e.f. July, 1993

** w.e.f. Feb., 1994

*** Over and above, 5% ad-hoc increase allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1994, withdrawn in April 1994 & again restored in September, 1995 and continued upto 31.12.1995.

STATEMENT—III

STATEWISE DETAILED ALLOCATION & LIFTING OF
EDIBLE OIL (TOTAL) DURING 1995-96

State/UT	Total	
	A	L
Andhra Pradesh	66600	39801
Arunachal Pradesh		
Assam	1200	670
Bihar	200	
Goa	4000	3125
Gujarat	49000	46091
Haryana	200	264
Himachal Pradesh	1503	1188
Jammu & Kashmir	700	390
Karnataka	11000	6622
Kerala		203
Madhya Pradesh	2500	
Maharashtra	30000	15130
Manipur	900	307
Meghalaya	200	10
Mizoram	1300	398
Nagaland	4100	3000
Orissa	12000	35041
Punjab		
Rajasthan	400	
Sikkim	840	629
Tamil Nadu	8000	5089
Tripura	700	
Uttar Pradesh		
West Bengal	17000	14903
Andaman & Nicobar	150	50
Chandigarh	100	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	640	423
Daman & Diu	875	460

Delhi	3300	2651
Lakshadweep	290	250
Pondicherry	4308	3057
Total	222006	148255

Enhancement in Mineral Production

*574. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state

(a) the production of minerals during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether this production is sufficient to meet the demand of the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the production of minerals ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) The production of minerals during each of the last three years state-wise is given in statement attached.

(b) and (c) India is by and large sufficient in about 30 minerals including barytes, bauxite, chromite, dolomite, fire-clay, gypsum, iron-ore, ilmenite, magnesite, manganese-ore, etc. The country is deficient in important minerals like, rock-phosphate, sulphur, kyanite, copper, gold, diamonds, nickel, cobalt, lead etc. The gap between demand and domestic availability of the minerals is met through imports as per the extant Export Import Policy.

(d) To encourage investments and increase the production of minerals, the Government announced new National Mineral Policy in 1993 which stipulates inter alia higher investment by the private sector including foreign investment, dereservation of 13 minerals hitherto reserved for exploitation by the public sector only and the induction of state-of-the-art technology for exploration/exploitation of the minerals. Further 15 minerals have been delisted from the Schedule-I of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 for which now the Prospecting Licence/Mining Lease can be granted by the State Governments themselves. Also the Rules framed under MM (R&D) Act, 1957 have been simplified.

STATEMENT

MINERAL PRODUCTION 1993-94 TO 1995-96
(EXCL. ATOMIC & MINOR MINERALS)
(BY MINERALS)

Value in Rs. '000

Minerals	Unit	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96 (P)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL MINERALS			255556802		288898311		309238362
FUELS : TOTAL			225021855		255258079		272646529
Coal	000 t	248689	104462772	257770	113521920	269854	118345188
Lignite	000 t	18008	6061720	19256	7384968	22148	8775501
Natural Gas	M.c.m.	16340	28848800	17339	32185800	17826	35054500
Petroleum	000 t	27027	85648563	32239	102165391	34860	110471340
MET. MIN : TOTAL			20547476		22204758		24530503
Bauxite	Tonne	5534913	799052	4898674	893848	5443854	964649
Chromite	Tonne	1064684	2283139	1137886	2528623	1663969	3631466
Copper Ore	Tonne	5009050	2149841	4766821	2089190	4737599	2076150
Gold	Kg	2075	1091955	2373	1140752	2036	1078064
Iron Ore	000 t	59645	10393914	64507	11862407	66578	12867310
Lead Conc.	Tonne	53850	468543	52724	452979	60479	543048
Manganese Ore	Tonne	1696111	1348716	1680975	1450570	1797075	1498322
Silver	Kg	56096	347053	45911	296622	35531	229996
Tin Conc.	Kg	127340	10187	59226	4738	54991	4399
Tungsten Conc	Kg	5247	658	5721	1058	6451	1194
Zinc Conc.	Tonne	290152	1654418	268813	1483971	285381	1635909
NON-MET : TOTAL			9987471		11435474		12061330
Agate	Tonne	725	374	602	350	515	302
Apatite	Tonne	12342	10601	11066	10396	10777	8674
Asbestos	Tonne	41725	22199	28326	19275	22125	19485
Ball Clay	Tonne	367562	36705	421462	40676	383884	53146
Barytes	Tonne	526346	208888	530714	234911	423760	210888
Calcareous Sand	Tonne	221218	16481	196272	15535	283821	22464
Calcite	Tonne	70793	15973	63270	18696	71513	21553
Chalk Clay	Tonne	109397	22670	154028	32397	139420	29638

P : Provisional.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Others)	Tonne	42308	1171	63165	1683	61714	1769
Corundum	Kg.	20709	2692	7782	3567	1410	3769
Diamond	Carat	19222	107649	25518	115128	29895	130004
Diaspore	Tonne	11318	10869	11126	11009	9835	7525
Dolomite	Tonne	3349526	622872	3375558	600316	3490836	659900
Dunite	Tonne	7597	2667	69966	27858	170523	69309
Emerald	Kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felsite	Tonne	964	694	1021	527	1174	681
Felspar	Tonne	87155	8970	92219	10983	108987	15292
Fireclay	Tonne	427824	39349	426792	45953	433197	44722
Fluorite (Conc.)	Tonne	22773	118597	24788	129322	22944	118515
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	4402	10826	4584	9523	4084	8322
Fuch. Quartzite	Tonne	154	77	797	87	35	18
Garnet (Gem)	Kg.	841	67	378	30	575	48
Garnet (Abrasive)	Tonne	48383	9631	66110	12455	64415	12930
Graphite R.O.M.	Tonne	83956	23321	103053	28435	126371	35582
Gypsum	Tonne	1685531	223560	1646385	218058	2118503	276786
Jasper	Tonne	5556	967	4559	957	5585	1086
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	645080	329289	732233	471278	764774	408232
Kyanite	Tonne	10736	4574	4564	2052	8146	4669
Laterite	Tonne	469095	20892	442860	23176	597473	34470
Lime Kankar	Tonne	123296	6657	137897	6783	91762	4712
Limeshell	Tonne	109595	24132	77705	17983	94088	19786
Limestone	000 t	83159	6211638	93207	7362124	94038	7542932
Magnosite	Tonne	374597	266597	334487	256157	344878	259179
Mica (Crude)	Tonne	2126	23329	1988	25662	1761	22074
Mica (Waste & SCR)	Tonne	1622	0	1465	0	1198	0
Ochre	Tonne	202405	14082	252973	17558	259985	19581
Phosphorite	Tonne	1033517	1020142	1096651	1098986	1345586	1385726
Pyrites	Tonne	115000	50025	118000	51380	141000	68867
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	92373	13969	95809	16997	141422	21621
Quartz	Tonne	177608	19038	170138	19799	139283	14330

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Quartzite	Tonne	93985	16949	94878	16448	115078	31011
Salt (Rock)	Tonne	3100	2170	2874	2334	1839	1831
Sand (Other)	Tonne	1444829	35418	1523923	39098	1449710	36514
Shale	Tonne	192455	3934	192295	3765	304828	4416
Silica Sand	Tonne	1902445	125833	1428664	101280	1156968	87326
Sillimanite	Tonne	12287	24150	9982	23574	9062	21340
Slate	Tonne	10027	1592	6278	1339	9256	1989
Steatite	Tonne	421257	173532	408754	187457	498171	201403
Sulphur	Tonne	17579	43700	19050	57450	19240	60841
Vermiculite	Tonne	2322	1938	1458	1247	1772	1263
Vollastonite	Tonne	62029	36021	68920	43520	92959	53919
INDIA							
All States : Value			255556802		288898311		309238362
ANDHRA PRADESH							
All Minerals : Value			15305928		17572500		16491651
Apatite	Tonne	2952	3690	2956	3733	3379	2967
Asbestos	Tonne	940	16996	964	15447	783	16307
Ball Clay	Tonne	95151	9339	121847	12560	97942	28912
Barytes	Tonne	522547	206757	523598	231546	415720	206759
Calcite	Tonne	339	22	125	6	0	0
Chromite	Tonne	234	60	0	0	0	0
Clay (Others)	Tonne	20272	900	30798	1287	33396	1414
Coal	000 t	252.79	12011124	25648	13639418	26769	14226895
Copper Ore	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corundum	Kg.	3048	89	4690	73	560	52
Dolomite	Tonne	131753	38796	222622	65713	258312	76912
Felspar	Tonne	23606	2247	28530	3461	39436	7363
Fireclay	Tonne	23266	1787	24707	2109	24370	1901
Puch Quartzite	Tonne	0	0	780	78	0	0
Garnet (Abrasive)	Tonne	171	64	199	83	527	134
Gold	Kg.	327	303365	251	221117	237	219667
Graphite R.O.M.	Tonne	214	86	175	70	114	46
Iron ore	000 t	191	8675	186	7450	187	8177
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	40729	3236	69904	4766	71942	4938
Laterite	Tonne	140690	3960	114546	3300	138222	5501
Lead Conc.	Tonne	4159	56184	4292	47743	4707	63587

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lime Kankar	Tonne	48695	3177	37497	2815	26686	2139
Limeshell	Tonne	2521	218	1873	541	1762	466
Limestone	000 t	14626	888821	17068	1094116	16640	1505872
Manganese Ore	Tonne	64609	18406	60987	19082	53042	16902
Mica (Crude)	Tonne	881	10440	783	11117	756	9244
Mica (Waste)	Tonne	344	0	558	0	359	0
Natural Gas	M.c.m.	593	1082800	617	1189000	0	0
Ochre	Tonne	9610	451	15767	787	3270	203
Petroleum	000 t	171	541899	271	858799	0	0
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quartz	Tonne	63348	4593	56215	4319	53774	4208
Sand (Others)	Tonne	1072769	23884	1120287	26064	799067	17874
Shale	Tonne	27024	757	12159	367	25718	776
Silica Sand	Tonne	83468	3023	124399	3867	94761	3436
Silver	Kg	8875	54821	15117	97550	8462	54605
Slate	Tonne	76	0	0	0	0	0
Steatite	Tonne	25813	4877	27348	3827	26008	4085
Vermiculite	Tonne	1271	377	805	278	1027	289
GUJARAT							
All Minerals : Value			24477399		26444585		27907804
Agare	Tonne	725	374	602	350	515	302
Ball Clay	Tonne	466	43	15	2	0	0
Bauxite	Tonne	818330	99546	637000	86617	563546	75213
Calcareous Sand	Tonne	221218	16481	196272	15535	283821	22464
Calcite	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chalk	Tonne	109397	22670	154028	32397	139403	25935
Clay (Others)	Tonne	21148	254	31036	372	26624	320
Copper Ore	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diatomite Earth	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dolomite	Tonne	290722	27684	284349	24456	406947	34227
Felspar	Tonne	2	0	6	0	0	0
Fireclay	Tonne	94577	4119	97297	4434	96963	3554
Fluorite (Con.)	Tonne	22773	118597	24788	129322	22944	118515
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	20	74	60	221	0	0
Gypsum	Tonne	190	29	314	43	348	127

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	95392	15973	81903	15052	100428	15938
Laterite	Tonne	9030	406	287	16	108	7
Lignite	000 t	3857	1266934	3846	1579349	4941	1953511
Limestone	000 t	8906	454522	8508	441647	8507	411676
Manganese Ore	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	m.c.m.	1909	3486600	2183	4205000	2463	4988400
Ochre	Tonne	638	64	4895	21	1433	143
Petroleum	000 t	5976	18937944	6279	19898151	6389	20246741
Quartz	Tonne	113	3	226	7	328	10
Silica Sand	Tonne	77532	5062	156548	11353	103701	7015
Steatite	Tonne	340	20	234	14	88	6
Vermiculite	Tonne	0	0	22	7		0
HARYANA							
All Minerals : Value			105433		65763		63025
Felspar	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron Ore	000 t	16	2731	8	1413	5	815
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	11176	891	33317	2784	76677	6729
Lime Kankar	Tonne	74601	3480	100400	3968	65076	2573
Limestone	000 t	397	29831	290	21736	213	18239
Quartz	Tonne	55	4	0	0	0	0
Silica Sand	Tonne	134957	57661	439819	21075	333248	16554
Slate	Tonne	314	233	88	67	3	11
Sulphur	Tonne	5077	10602	4718	14720	5201	18104
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
All Minerals : Value			164640		240222		260276
Barytes	Tonne	977	244	1653	263	1080	28291
Dolomite	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gypsum	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limestone	000 t	1724	162226	2452	237613	3935	257630
Salt (Rock)	Tonne	3100	2170	2874	2334	1829	1821
Shale		0	0	0	0	0	0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH							
All Minerals : Value			155396		107863		79378
Limestone	000 t	2	115	2	117	3	153
Petroleum	000 t	49	155281	34	107746	25	79225
ASSAM							
All Minerals : Value			18360818		18350512		18004731

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coal	000 t	1201	838627	1191	874687	824	610584
Limestone	000 t	296	24681	363	29489	403	34191
Natural Gas	m.c.m.	1243	1367300	1329	1461980	1020	1122000
Petroleum	000 t	5090	16130210	5044	15984436	5124	16237956
BIHAR							
All Minerals : Value			35293572		37011583		37047867
Barytes	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bauxite	Tonne	916485	131157	927566	144724	1000215	164716
Coal	000 t	73286	32181877	73334	33457604	72746	33459596
Copper Ore	Tonne	1237178	855880	1128673	895568	1064000	844257
Dolomite	Tonne	284334	47563	271493	45529	349236	58567
Felspar	Tonne	272556	312	2003	272	2930	266
Fireclay	Tonne	27964	1992	24519	8515	13419	906
Gold	Kg.	437	157806	480	214326	375	150301
Graphite R.O.M.	Tonne	22168	4188	20119	3711	20300	4099
Iron Ore	000 t	10682	1463292	12053	1685599	12613	1907282
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	36524	12677	46064	10998	45542	18768
Kyanite	Tonne	2006	1707	118	93	2650	2115
Limestone	000 t	1177	250993	1330	352918	1364	252879
Manganese Ore	Tonne	5568	1309	4138	1151	11867	3314
Mica (Crude)	Tonne	1161	11809	11300	13508	956	11789
Mica (Waste & SCR)	Tonne	1159	0	401	0	318	0
Ochre	Tonne	331	35	436	46	1758	187
Pyrites	Tonne	115000	50025	118000	51330	141000	68867
Quartz	Tonne	6429	431	3655	292	3734	354
Quartzite	Tonne	21278	1388	18410	229	7684	1240
Silica Sand	Tonne	81138	15867	76420	15800	69222	14830
Silver	Kg.	16555	103000	15573	101114	12841	83556
Steatite	Tonne	4051	261	3920	256	2999	178
BOMBAY HIGH							
All Minerals : Value			71486675		89288694		99959786
Natural Gas	m.c.m.	12473	22763300	13097800	25192500	13526	27408700
Petroleum	000 t	15375	48723375	20226	64096194	22894	72551086
GOA							
All Minerals : Value			2314714		2584607		2184310
Bauxite	Tonne	60323	2935	69367	3145	63871	2925

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Iron ore	000 t	14185	2300914	15489	2564868	14836	2168967
Manganese Ore	Tonne	20932	10865	20554	16594	17380	12418
Silica Sand		0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH							
All Minerals : Value			33692650		36630524		38999768
Barytes	Tonne	6	2	2	1	0	6
Bauxite	Tonne	533878	1443228	497050	182405	317592	172018
Calcite	Tonne	290	48	750	124	0	0
Clay (Others)	Tonne	240	4	607	10	1608	32
Coal	000 t	72857	28129383	74864	30054411	79152	32020228
Copper Ore	Tonne	1990799	501027	1920385	479367	2027394	545250
Corundum	Kg.	551	2568	812	3488	850	3717
Diamond	Carat	19222	107649	25518	115128	29895	130904
Diaspore	Tonne	5242	4285	5198	4269	4938	3265
Dolomite	Tonne	842922	120525	913807	117754	913550	166433
Felspar	Tonne	867	87	500	50	1206	109
Fireclay	Tonne	44911	2168	50217	3293	45460	2729
Iron Ore	000 t	15014	2564590	16083	2998559	17426	3456390
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	20870	1095	31064			
Laterite	Tonne	115606	2658	75065	1752	113003	3612
Limestone	000 t	23561	1644062	26391	2143628	25231	1970663
Manganese Ore	Tonne	306953	376383	341513	454864	358559	414857
Ochre	Tonne	33834	2443	34709	2572	13366	1039
Phosphorite	Tonne	83083	59141	77246	41543	85366	65747
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	52813	7358	55979	9148	92782	12007
Quartz	Tonne	2003	184	732	88	232	24
Quartzite	Tonne	14609	9889	11305	9440	24259	20335
Silica Sand	Tonne	2288	404	670	129	5460	69
Sillimanite	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slate	Tonne	9637	1352	6190	1272	9253	1978
Steatite	Tonne	7097	745	8088	749	15057	1556
Tin Conc.	Kg.	127340	10187	59226	4738	54991	4399
Vermiculite	Tonne	275	85	130	57	295	115
MAHARASHTRA							
All Minerals : Value			9905840		10867397		11765777
Bauxite	Tonne	685791	72695	557273	105336	719990	123152
Chromite	Tonne	1726	1208	1098	654	1190	833
Coal	000 t	20459	9069748	21066	9914934	22846	10836954

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Corundum	Kg.	15000	27	300	1	0	0
Dolomite	Tonne	19253	2778	29673	5458	30398	5918
Fireclay	Tonne	7935	421	8872	478	13061	784
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	1776	1527	3038	2324	2710	3594
Iron ore	000 t	61	5844	164	8367	172	10113
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	6374	417	2285	144	3678	378
Kyanite	Tonne	4060	1726	3600	1809	4377	2362
Laterite	Tonne	154367	12837	195755	16411	250399	22536
Limestone	000 t	5827	381293	6190	440597	5965	371578
Managanese Ore	Tonne	281204	328718	287465	343665	314141	357046
Ochre	Tonne	1100	58	2147	120	2195	126
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	2955	414	4486	739	2543	455
Quartz	Tonne	3344	252	2707	172	5596	346
Sand (Others)	Tonne	372060	11534	383897	12304	850643	19640
Shale	Tonne	16607	99	19636	116	31996	198
Silica Sand	Tonne	273163	6777	206596	12378	131402	10659
Sillimanite	Tonne	7392	1367	414	467	60	75
JAMMU & KASHMIR							
All Minerals : Value			27735		29983		26652
Clay (Others)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal	000 t	24	20525	21	24024	16	20592
Gypsum	Tonne	15350	2149	10995	1759	14675	2408
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limestone	000 t	84	5061	70	4200	83	3652
Magnesite	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
KARNATAKA							
All Minerals : Value			4305674		4715827		5290611
Asbestos	Tonne	59	3	0	0	0	0
Bauxite	Tonne	18860	1919	19563	2224	31760	3469
Chromite	Tonne	33921	49802	29062	54756	59728	104088
Copper Ore	Tonne	92446	42414	60870	24567	38644	12345
Corundum	Kg.	500	0	1500	2	0	0
Dolomite	Tonne	23724	2773	27409	4819	42876	7305
Dunite	Tonne	7597	2667	57334	23736	135717	56187
Felsite	Tonne	964	694	1021	527	1174	681
Fireclay	Tonne	5610	840	6238	1316	14226	2960
Fuch. Quartzite	Tonne	154	77	17	9	35	18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gold	Kg.	1311	630784	1642	705309	1424	708096
Iron Ore	000 t	12042	2826329	12431	3120387	12484	3591593
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	16678	4185	12242	5023	15084	4420
Kyanite	Tonne	4378	1083	575	96	851	136
Limeshell	Tonne	23848	3978	20760	3440	38957	5836
Limestone	000 t	7514	400671	8012	448795	8244	469232
Magnesite	Tonne	38036	30241	27605	23293	25687	21316
Manganese ore	Tonne	372451	288535	383576	274629	430768	285666
Ochre	Tonne	11468	706	16304	1032	12823	1240
Quartz	Tonne	34511	7515	41282	6062	16836	2610
Shale	Tonne	148624	3078	158005	3265	140130	7911
Silica Sand	Tonne	95518	5344	104389	7369	99347	7271
Silver	Kg.	130	611	149	698	128	846
Steatite	Tonne	355	30	253	21	432	36
Felspar	Tonne	5814	1395	7107	1950	7735	2124
KERALA							
All Minerals	Value		380114		484388		411887
Ball Clay	Tonne	28	5	0	0	0	0
Graphite R.O.M		0	0	173	60	304	106
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	145635	241540	124683	345664	147259	300073
Limeshell	Tonne	81604	10396	55072	13952	53369	13434
Limestone	000 t	442	95144	422	99898	460	76221
Magnesite	Tonne	110	30	65	19	0	0
Quartz	Tonne	0	0	1807	452	509	125
Sand (Others)	Tonne	0	0	19739	730	0	0
Silica Sand	Tonne	56262	5062	47347	3335	50136	5365
Sillimanite	Tonne	7972	27937	8231	20275	6743	16482
MANIPUR							
All Minerals	Value		501		612		400
Chromite	Tonne	642	501	784	612	470	400
MEGHALAYA							
All Minerals	Value		1809618		2418949		23156
Coal	000 t	2543	1788160	3266	2391510	0	0
Limestone	000 t	229	21458	272	27439	274	23156
Sillimanite	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ORISSA							
All Minerals : Value			11779954		13283741		16756482
Bauxite	Tonne	2446217	342120	2146569	365775	2419605	412363
Chromite	Tonne	1028161	2231568	1106950	2472601	1602581	3526145
Coal	000 t	24301	6803969	27325	7818605	32703	9826257
Copper Ore	Tonne	211	760	0	0	0	0
Dolomite	Tonne	1583444	363341	1416169	312347	1294275	289782
Fire Clay	Tonne	82249	15991	46288	12427	41367	9410
Graphite R.O.M.	Tonne	61574	19047	60722	18152	79423	24417
Iron Ore	000 t	7425	1218804	8065	1472319	8820	1721126
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	12693	2592	6347	1803	7635	1309
Lead Conc.	Tonne	6643	85847	6858	88626	7551	97582
Limestone	000 t	1980	360103	2214	365797	2418	420260
Manganese Ore	Tonne	644394	324500	582742	340565	610300	408099
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	22539	4049	28664	5198	34173	5592
Quartzite	Tonne	55092	5371	62940	6557	80395	9189
Sillimanite	Tonne	923	1846	1221	2800	2027	4648
Steatite	Tonne	180	46	1087	169	3174	303
Tin Con.	Kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUNJAB							
All Minerals : Value			21172		28005		26499
Sulphur	Tonne	7651	21172	8581	28005	7985	26499
RAJASTHAN							
All Minerals : Value			4922961		4803046		5403553
Asbestos	Tonne	40726	5200	27362	3828	21342	3178
Ball Clay	Tonne	271134	27201	297813	27844	385942	24234
Barytes	Tonne	2814	1885	6061	3101	6960	3838
Calcite	Tonne	70164	15903	62395	18566	71513	21553
Chalk	Tonne	0	0	0	0	17	3
Copper Ore	Tonne	1688066	744934	1656623	685329	1607350	669891
Corundum	Kg	1610	8	480	3	0	0
Dolomite	Tonne	3545	215	8939	1174	7721	434
Emerald	Kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felspar	Tonne	53286	4650	51421	4682	55462	4935
Fireclay	Tonne	51809	7098	65085	8464	86617	7285
Garnet (Gem)	Kg.	841	67	348	30	575	48
Garnet (Abrasive)	Tonne	132	56	113	35	56	27

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gold	Kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graphite R.O.M.	Tonne	0	0	535	43	5149	416
Gypsum	Tonne	1624926	216460	1602033	212790	2081646	271696
Iron Ore	000 t	29	2635	28	2536	35	2847
Jasper	Tonne	5556	967	4559	957	5585	1086
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	149098	10475	204198	12733	160156	11130
Kyanite	Tonne	292	58	271	54	268	53
Laterite	Tonne	44147	884	48351	1449	85586	2527
Lead Conc.	Tonne	42975	326390	41489	316415	47997	381493
Limestone	000 t	8520	600567	10257	680006	11498	752848
Magnesite	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mica (Crude)	Tonne	84	1080	67	1037	49	1041
Mica (Waste & SCR)	Tonne	119	0	506	0	521	0
Ochre	Tonne	145424	10325	178715	12761	225140	16643
Phosphorite	Tonne	814645	871517	890177	974892	1117411	1220765
Pyrites	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	9397	788	1393	202	3222	622
Quartz	Tonne	59517	4122	54310	4059	46330	3704
Quartzite	Tonne	3006	301	2223	222	2740	247
Silica Sand	Tonne	199755	18151	203781	20972	183138	16025
Sillimanite		0	0	56	29	232	122
Silver	Kg.	30536	188621	15072	97260	14100	90987
Steatite	Tonne	358081	163519	347447	178557	422141	189576
Tungsten Conc.	Kg.	5247	658	5721	1058	6451	1194
Vermiculite	Tonne	3	1	32	10	0	0
Wollastonite	Tonne	62029	36021	68920	43520	92959	53919
Zinc Conc.	Tonne	289797	1652979	268245	1481450	285054	1634458
SIKKIM							
All Minerals : Value			6387		7075		5244
Copper Ore	Tonne	350	4826	270	4359	211	3407
Lead Conc.	Tonne	73	122	85	195	224	386
Zinc Conc.	Tonne	355	1439	568	2521	327	1451
TAMIL NADU							
All Minerals : Value			6893548		8107504		10621902

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ball Clay	Tonne	783	117	1787	268	0	0
Bauxite	Tonne	55029	4352	44286	3620	127275	10789
Dunite	Tonne	0	0	12632	4122	34806	13122
Felspar	Tonne	1024	279	2652	568	2218	495
Fireclay	Tonne	45177	1574	50230	2125	42187	1918
Garnet (Abrasive)	Tonne	48080	9511	65798	12337	63832	12769
Graphite R.O.M.	Tonne	0	0	21329	6399	21081	6498
Gypsum	Tonne	38269	4310	28145	3376	21834	2555
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laterite	Tonne	5255	147	8865	248	10155	285
Lignite	000 t	14151	4774786	15410	5805619	17207	6821990
Limeshell	Tonne	1622	540	0	0	0	0
Limestone	000 t	6710	697711	7799	809334	7036	793593
Magnesite	Tonne	252900	196436	256501	200609	253251	197879
Natural Gas	m.c.m.	20	36600	16	30700	688	1393500
Petroleum	000 t	366	1159854	385	1220065	428	1356332
Quartz	Tonne	8288	1934	9204	2348	11944	2946
Silica Sand	Tonne	4026	659	6126	679	1238	557
Steatite	Tonne	1387	97	321	24	1813	127
Sulphur	Tonne	1407	3166	1667	4168	1980	5688
Vermiculite	Tonne	773	1475	469	895	450	859
TRIPURA							
All Minerals : Value			112200		106700		141900
Natural Gas	m.c.m.	102	112200	97	106700	129	141900
UTTAR PRADESH							
All Minerals : Value			4862388		5883004		6596046
Coal	000 t	12139	4505857	13817	5568932	15366	6241332
Diaspore	Tonne	6076	6584	5928	6740	4897	4260
Dolomite	Tonne	64650	7705	63949	7729	46935	5669
Gypsum	Tonne	6796	612	4898	90	0	0
Limestone	000 t	1164	194379	1567	164793	1744	181089
Magnesite	Tonne	83551	39890	50116	32237	65740	39984
Phosphorite	Tonne	137789	89484	129228	82551	142809	99214
Puro Phyllite	Tonne	4669	1360	5287	1711	8702	2945
Silica Sand	Tonne	59236	3823	62067	3824	60325	6497
Steatite	Tonne	23950	3934	20050	3840	26459	5506
Sulphur	Tonne	3444	8760	4084	10557	4074	10550

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
WEST BENGAL							
All Minerals : Value			9171485		9865227		11169655
Apatite	Tonne	9390	6911	8080	6663	7398	5687
Clay (Others)	Tonne	648	13	724	14	86	3
Coal	000 t	16609	9113502	17238	9777795	19430	11102750
Dolomite	Tonne	105179	11492	137148	15337	140586	14633
Fireclay	Tonne	44326	3359	35339	2792	55527	3275
Kaolin (Total)	Tonne	109911	36208	120225	62626	112792	43307
Limestone	000 t	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Translation]

Income after Modernisation of Flights

*575. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has not been expected increase in the income, despite the modernisation of the domestic flights;

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

(c) whether private airlines are charging less fare and giving more facilities to the passengers as compared to public airlines; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage more passengers in Indian Airlines and increase the income ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Despite modernisation of fleet, Indian Airlines has been suffering losses since 1989-90 due to grounding of A-320 fleet, decline in market share after the entry of private operators and exodus of pilots.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Conversion of Old Telephone Exchange

*576. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH :
SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of old system exchanges i.e. strouser/ Cross Bar/Manual, etc. converted into Electronic Telephone

Exchanges during each of the last three years (till date), State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon during the above period, State-wise, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any Action Plan for conversion of Old Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Exchanges proposed to be converted into Electronic Exchanges during 1996-97 and 1997-98, State-wise alongwith their locations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) The information about the locations of the old technology exchanges converted into electronic exchanges and expenditure incurred on them is not maintained separately. During last three years, about 3500 exchanges of old technology have been replaced by new electronic exchanges throughout the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the 8th Plan objective, all existing MAX-III and MAX-II (L.F. type) and other worn out/life expired electro-mechanical exchanges are to be replaced with electronic exchanges by March, 1997. Remaining electro-mechanical exchanges are to be replaced progressively on expiry of their useful life.

(e) About 200 old technology exchanges are to be replaced by electronic exchanges during the year 1996-97 in different States. The location of each exchange and the Plan for the year 1997-98 has not been finalised.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

*577. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial assistance provided under the Centrally sponsored scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers during 1994-95 and 1995-96, State-wise;

(b) the progress achieved in regard to rehabilitation of bonded labourers in each State during the

above period; and

(c) the amount allocated for 1996-97 to each State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Statewise position of Financial and Physical achievements under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given below :—

Name of State	1994-95			1995-96		
	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	2000	1638	31.25	5080	582	79.37
Bihar	423	337	6.61	200	90	—
Karnataka	196	149	42.66	50	122	2.84
Orissa	25	4	0.39	51	4	1.63
Rajasthan	60	61	3.28	119	203	5.70
Tamil Nadu	72	107	1.12	65	114	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	8	0	—
Haryana	—	—	—	97	0	—
Total	2776	2296	85.31	5700	1115	89.54

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour, Statewise allocation is not made. Funds are released to the States on receipt of proposals from them. For the year 1996-97, a total provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made.

Press Council of India

*578. SHRI RAM NAIK :
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Press Council of India has prepared new guidelines, which also include guidelines relating to coverage of election process by the Press, pre-election and exit-poll surveys;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new guidelines and suggestions made by the Press Council of India; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the statement attached.

(c) The Government has taken note of the guidelines of the Press Council.

STATEMENT

The salient features of the new guidelines and suggestions made by the Press Council of India are as follows :—

(i) In January, '96, Press Council of India had cautioned the print media against allowing its forum to be used for distorting and manipulating the election process by publishing pre-poll surveys so that the independent choice of the voters was not interfered with or influenced by such surveys.

- (ii) In March, '96, the Council drew up a set of guidelines expected to be observed by the Press while publishing reports on the election process. It had appointed panelists all over the country to monitor the role of the media during the period of last general elections.
- (iii) Further, in view of the staggered polls during the last Parliamentary Elections, the Council issued on 19th April, '96, the exit-poll guidelines appealing to the Press not to publish the exit-poll surveys, however, genuine they may be, till the last of the polls was held. This was with a view to ensure that the electoral process was kept pure and the voters' mind was not influenced by external factors.
- (iv) The effect of these guidelines was encouraging as the Press by and large heeded to the advice and the guidelines of the PCI in the matter of pre-poll and exit-poll surveys and the coverage of the election process.

Telephone Under "Safe Custody".

*579. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephones are placed under the safe custody only on deposit of charges as demanded by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited/Telecommunications;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted therefor;

(c) the period for which the telephone can be kept under the safe custody;

(d) whether in such cases the regular telephone bills including the rent charges are sent to the subscribers;

(e) if so, the reasons for sending regular bills to subscribers;

(f) the reasons for inordinate delay in placing the telephone under safe custody and restoring the same on request; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such delay and billings ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) Safe custody of telephones are of two types :

1. Short term safe custody.
2. Long term safe custody.

Short term safe custody

Only the telephones working from non electronic exchanges and from electronic exchanges having no dynamic locking facility are permitted to be put under

short term safe custody. The minimum period of safe custody is seven days and the maximum period is 90 days. The rental charges for the short term safe custody period are collected through telephone bills.

Long term safe custody

(i) Telephone connections from non-electronic exchanges and from electronic exchanges having no dynamic locking facility can be put under long term safe custody. The minimum period for long term safe custody for these type of telephone connections is more than three months.

(ii) Telephone connections working from electronic exchanges having dynamic locking facility can be put under long term safe custody for a minimum period of over six months.

The charges for telephones put under long term safe custody are payable in advance.

(e) Regular bills are sent to the subscribers since the rentals for short term safe custody are not collected in advance.

(f) The prescribed period for putting telephone under long term safe custody is seven days. Restoration period for long term safe custody is one month on receipt of request. For short term safe custody telephones, it is one week.

(g) MTNL/Telecom Circles monitor the implementation of the prescribed norms and the procedure.

[Translation]

Advertisements by SAIL

*580. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the annual amount provided for advertisements by the Steel Authority of India Limited and the details of expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years;

(b) whether advertisements help in increasing the sale of Steel and the rate of increase in the production is in proportion to that of the expenditure incurred on the advertisements; and

(c) if so, the details of increase in production and the increase in the expenditure on advertisements during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) The annual amount provided for advertisements and publicity by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), including expenditure on statutory advertisements etc. in the last three years, has been Rs. 13 crores (1993-94), Rs. 20 crores (1994-95), and Rs. 25 crores (1995-96). The

expenditure incurred on advertisements and publicity has been Rs. 8.23 crores, Rs. 9.69 crores and Rs. 17.67 crores respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Advertisements do help in maintaining and further increasing the level of sales of steel and also serve other important objectives like building brand equity, resource mobilisation, increase in productivity etc. having regard to the increasingly competitive environment in which SAIL is operating. SAIL also requires to raise substantial additional resources from the market for funding its capital requirements, particularly since it does not receive any budgetary support from the Government. Advertisement campaigns help SAIL in maintaining and increasing its market share as well as building an image with its customers, general public and investors. An enlarged investor base is required for borrowing funds, especially since funds from conventional sources are now more difficult to obtain. Thus public deposits have increased by Rs. 525 crores from 1993-94 to 1995-96, and stand at Rs. 1653 crores as on 31/03/1996. Between 1993-94 and 1995-96 the production (Saleable Steel) increased by about 0.65 Million Tonnes (from 8.5 MT to 9.15 MT); total sales by about Rs. 3039 crores (from Rs. 11671 crores to Rs. 14710 crores); and expenditure on advertisement and publicity increased by about Rs. 9.44 crores (from Rs. 8.33 crores to Rs. 17.67 crores).

[English]

Shipbreaking Industry

5352. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the position of Shipbreaking Industry in the country among the countries where shipbreaking activity is undertaken;

(b) whether fall in the shipbreaking at Alang has been noticed by the Government during 1995-96;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) As per available information, India has ranked first for the past two years among the countries where shipbreaking activity is undertaken.

(b) and (c) According to Government of Gujarat, the number of ships broken at Alang during 1995-96 as against 1994-95 has been as under :

Year	Number of ships broken	Light Displacement Tonnes (LDT) (in lakh tonnes)
1994-95	301	21.7
1995-96	183	12.5

(d) The major reasons for fall in shipbreaking at Alang during 1995-96 are as under :—

1. Fall in the value of rupee against US Dollar, and
2. Recession in the scrap market.

VRS Scheme

5353. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Voluntary Retirement Scheme has been introduced for employees in Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) if so, the number of employees who have opted it upto March 1996;

(c) whether any modifications have been made in the matter of payment of 3 months salary for each completed year of service instead of 1½ months salary for each completed year of service applicable to the employees governed by this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial implications involved in the aforesaid scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, based on the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises a scheme of Voluntary Retirement has been introduced in Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited from January, 1992. The number of employees who have taken voluntary retirement under this scheme upto March, 1996 is 433.

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(e) According to available information an amount of Rs. 6.50 crores have been provided to BCPL from NRF to meet the cost of the existing VRS.

Construction of Pilgrim Rest House at Nemawar

5354. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had sanctioned the construction of a pilgrim rest-house at Nemawar in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the latest position of the said construction work at the sanctioned project;

(c) the sharing of cost between the Union Government and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh alongwith the amount made available so far by the both sides; and

(d) the time by which the said construction work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned Rs. 11.75 lakhs and released Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1992 for the construction of Yatrika at Nemawar in Madhya Pradesh. The share of the State Government is Rs. 4.02 lakhs for the project and the State Government has released Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1996-97 as part of the State share.

The construction work on the project has not yet commenced due to the objection raised by the Archaeological Survey of India on the ground that the selected site is situated near one of their protected monuments. The State Government is to identify an alternate site for the construction of the Yatrika.

Miserable Conditions of Tribes in Rajasthan

5355. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people of two tribes of Langas and Mangarians of Rajasthan are singers of world fame but are very backward with low level of education; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to improve their status ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Neither Langas nor Mangarians are specified as a Scheduled Tribe in respect of Rajasthan under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 as amended to date

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Rice to Mid-Day Meal Scheme

5356. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that poor quality of rice being supplied to Mid-day Meal Scheme by FCI; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide good quality rice to Mid-day Meal Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the Guidelines of the Scheme, FCI is to supply Fair Average Quality (FAQ) rice to the implementing agencies in the States/UTs. FCI, New Delhi have issued instructions to their field offices to issue only good quality of foodgrains under this scheme.

Wheat Export

5357. SHRJ SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the newsitem captioned "Karnal bunt, price slump stymie wheat exports" appearing in the 'Business Standard', New Delhi, dated August 14, 1996;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce to streamline the wheat export procedures and compete in the international wheat market ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some consignments of wheat from India were detained by the Turkish and Moroccan authorities as they were found to be infected by *Tilletia Indica* (Karnal Bunt) fungus. All consignments, except one, have been reexported from Turkey/Morocco. One consignment of wheat was still in quarantine in Morocco as on 26.7.96.

(c) and (d) Inspection of wheat for issuing Phytosanitary Certificate at the time of export for quarantine purposes is being carried out by the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Agriculture or the Directors of State Agriculture authorised for this purpose by the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Govt. of India.

The necessary guidelines have been developed and issued to all Phytosanitary Certificate (PSC) issuing authorities is identified in the country in respect of phytosanitary Certification of exportable wheat by the Ministry of Agriculture. As per these guidelines, if the infection by 'Karnal Bunt' is detected in the exportable wheat consignment, the PSC is not issued. The PSC is issued conforming to the Plant Quarantine regulations of the importing country incorporating the additional declarations for the freedom from pest/diseases, if any.

In addition to above, Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has taken following measures :—

(1) Names of the 21 countries which do not allow import of Karnal Bunt affected wheat, have been

collected and communicated to the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Govt. of India.

- (2) In the trade notice issued, a declaration to the effect that the applicant is well versed with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country and his undertaking to confirm to all those requirements has been made mandatory.
- (3) The individual exporters are also being informed of the 21 countries which prohibit import of Karnal Bunt affected wheat.

[Translation]

Sugar Production

5358. SHRI DEVENDRA BAHADUR RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for revolutionising the sugar production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) The sugar production during the current 1995-96 season (Upto 7th August, 1996) has reached a level of 162.79 lakh tonnes surpassing the previous record level of 146.43 lakh tonnes for the entire 1994-95 sugar season.

[English]

Welfare Schemes for Upliftment of SCs/STs

5359. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of welfare schemes being implemented by the Union Government in the backward areas of Karnataka for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the date of enforcement of these schemes; and

(c) the amount allocated for these projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) The Union Government provide financial assistance to the Government of Karnataka and the Voluntary Organisations, under various Central & Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government and Voluntary Organisations implement relevant schemes for the welfare and development of SCs and STs in the State. The details of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for SCs and STs alongwith the date of enforcement of the schemes, amount released to Government of Karnataka during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of Enforcement	Amount Released				
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Scheduled Castes							
(a)	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs	1979-80	1310.06	1282.71	1873.76	2350.09	694.87
(b)	Post-matric Scholarship to SC & ST students	1944-45	463.87	1077.44	830.99	1078.82	—
(c)	Pre-matric Scholarship to children for those engaged in unclean occupation	1977-78	5.51	1.86	0.83	5.04	—
(d)	Boys hostel for SCs	1989-90	101.10	108.68	174.25	324.45	—
(e)	Girls hostel for SCs	1961-62	19.24	3.00	64.39	37.50	—
(f)	Book Bank for SC/ST	1978-79	5.15	4.07	9.52	10.19	—
(g)	Coaching & Allied Scheme for SC/ST student	1961-62	11.62	1.00	—	2.91	—
(h)	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	1987-88	4.45	—	2.20	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i)	Scheduled Caste Development Corporation	1978-79	107.80	212.55	310.21	585.31 (485.31 as arrear of 94-95)	Yet to be received
(j)	Liberation & Rehabilitation of scavengers	1991-92	399.00	Nil	400.00	Nil	Nil
(k)	**Aid to Voluntary Orgns.	1953-54	30.46	71.62	124.82	117.95	31.88
(l)	PGT. Act 1955, Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	1976-77 1990-91]	0.22	1.49	1.40	1.59	—
II. Scheduled Tribes							
(a)	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub. Plan for STs	1974-75	327.42	439.76	409.03	659.99	—
(b)	Article 275 (1)	1974-75	—	251.25	210.00	210.00	—
(c)	Ashram School	1990-91	—	—	67.50	—	—
(d)	Research & Training	1950-51	—	0.29	0.63	—	—
(e)	*Aid to Voluntary Orgns.	1953-54	—	19.41	22.18	15.80	—

** Grant-in-aid is given to the NGO's directly and not to the Govt. of Karnataka. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations in Karnataka was started from 1992-93. Before that there was no proposal from the Organisation in the State.

* Grant-in-aid is given direct to NGOs and not to the Govt. of Karnataka.

Indian Institute of Mass Communication

5360. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various plans proposed to be implemented by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication during 1996-97; and

(b) the details of budgetary provisions made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Following Plan Schemes are proposed to be implemented by Indian Institute of Mass Communication for the year 1996-97.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 1996-97 Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Building and Housing Project.	55.00
2.	Expansion and Modernisation of Publications Unit.	9.00
3.	Media Library and Data Bank in Mass Communication.	8.50
4.	Research & Evaluation Studies	3.00
5.	Visiting Fellowship & Faculty Career Development Schemes.	2.50

6.	Modernisation & Expansion of facilities for Radio, TV journalism and Video production.	13.00
7.	New Branches of IIMC at :	
	(i) Dhenkanal in Orissa	50.00
	(ii) Kottayam in Kerala	40.00
	(iii) Jhabua in M.P.	1.00
	(iv) Dimapur in N.E. Region (Nagaland)	5.00
Total		187.00

Wireless Telephone Facility to Panchayat Headquarters in Thane

5361. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provided wireless telephone services to Panchayat Head Quarters in Hilly and Rural areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware that faulty instruments have been installed at most of the Panchayat Headquarters and as a result of which the telephones remain dead; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to remove the faults ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Telecom Services in Nadia Distt. (West Bengal)

5362. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY :
SHRI HARADHAN ROY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that telecommunication services in district Nadia is deteriorating day by day ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the telecom services in the district;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to extend the area of Calcutta telephones beyond Kalyani;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore;

(e) whether the Government have formulated any plan for expansion/improvement of telecom services in West Bengal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The Telecommunication services in Nadia district are satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is technically not feasible to extend the area of Calcutta Telephones beyond Kalyani.

(e) Yes, Sir. Plans have been formulated for installation of 87 new telephone exchanges, extension of STD facility to 99 stations during 1996-97. In all, about 1,10,000 new lines are proposed to be added in West Bengal.

(f) The details are given in statements-I and II attached.

STATEMENT-I

**PROPOSED NEW EXCHANGES 1996-97,
WEST BENGAL TELECOM CIRCLE**

Type of Exchange	S.No.	Location	District
1	2	3	4
C-DOT			
256 P			
	1.	Bangitola	Malda
	2.	Gopalganj	Malda
	3.	Nalagola	Malda

1	2	3	4
	4.	Naizrpur	Malda
	5.	Deotola (Katli)	Malda
	6.	Raniganj	Malda
	7.	Pirganj	Malda
	8.	Kunedpur	Malda
	9.	Ashapur	Malda
	10.	Gopalpara	Malda
	11.	Sultangar	Malda
	12.	Batna	Malda
	13.	Sawashpur	Malda
	14.	Bangalbari	Malda
	15.	Rashakhoa	Malda
	16.	Shyampur	Malda
	17.	Tangidighi	Malda
	18.	Churawan	Malda
	19.	Daspara	Malda
	20.	Haptiaganj	Malda
	21.	Khardah	Malda
	22.	Danorhat	Malda
	23.	Kashpur	Malda
	24.	Bolla	Malda
	25.	Garidhara	Darjeeling
	26.	Ghuu	Darjeeling
	27.	NJP	Darjeeling
	28.	Sevoke	Darjeeling
	29.	Ghoshpukur	Darjeeling
	30.	Tapurhat	Jalpaiguri
	31.	Ethelbari	Jalpaiguri
	32.	Upper Pendua	Gangtok
	33.	Penengla	Gangtok
	34.	Bankati	Burdwan
	35.	Rajbandh	Burdwan
	36.	Bijur	Burdwan
	37.	Gangpur	Burdwan
	38.	Barsul	Burdwan
	39.	Ramnagar	Burdwan
	40.	Medgachhi	Burdwan
	41.	Agradwip	Burdwan
	42.	Hotor	24 Pgs (S)
	43.	Kharibari	24 Pgs (S)

1	2	3	4
	44.	Bhangar	24 Pgs (S)
	45.	Kholapota	24 Pgs (N)
	46.	Bagjola	24 Pgs (N)
	47.	Akaipur	24 Pgs (N)
	48.	Panchpota	24 Pgs (N)
	49.	Kurulia	24 Pgs (N)
	50.	Bira	24 Pgs (N)
	51.	Kamarkundu	Hoogly
	52.	Bakshirhat	Howrah
	53.	Jhikira	Howrah
	54.	Barajagulia	Krishnagar
	55.	Hanskhali	Krishnagar
	56.	Nrichingapur	Krishnagar
	57.	Bhogpur	Krishnagar
	58.	Ratalia	Midnapur
	59.	Parul	Birbhum
OCB RSU			
	60.	Matigara	Darjeeling
	61.	Salugara	Darjeeling
	62.	Benachitty	Burdwan
C-DOT RSU			
	63.	Malancha	Midnapur
E10B KLU			
	64.	Kulti	Burdwan

Proposed New Exchanges (New Technology Exchanges) in Calcutta Telecom. Distt.

	7	Main Exchs.	·
	16	RSUs (Remote Switch Unit)	
	23		
Total	87	New Exchanges (In West Bengal State).	

STATEMENT-II

PROPOSED PLACES TO BE LINKED WITH STD DURING 1996-97 IN WEST BENGAL

Sl.No.	Name of SSA	Exchange Name
1	2	3
1.	Asansol	Bhatar
2.	Asansol	Ketugram
3.	Asansol	Mondalgram

1	2	3
4.	Asansol	Nutanhat
5.	Asansol	Panchanantala
6.	Asansol	Shyamsundar
7.	Asansol	Ronkati
8.	Asansol	Rajbandh
9.	Berhampore	Ahmedpur
10.	Berhampore	Andi
11.	Berhampore	Azimganj
12.	Berhampore	Basapara
13.	Berhampore	Bhagabangula
14.	Berhampore	Chatra
15.	Berhampore	Hariharpara
16.	Berhampore	Lohapara
17.	Berhampore	Panchthupi
18.	Berhampore	Patikabari
19.	Berhampore	Purandarpar
20.	Berhampore	Rajnagar
21.	Berhampore	Sagarpara
22.	Berhampore	Saktipur
23.	Berhampore	Satui
24.	Berhampore	Tantipara
25.	Suri	Mayureswar
26.	Suri	Panchami
27.	Calcutta	Bagdah
28.	Calcutta	Chitrasenpur
29.	Calcutta	Dhibadpur
30.	Calcutta	Garapota
31.	Calcutta	Guptipara
32.	Calcutta	Helan
33.	Calcutta	Hingalganj
34.	Calcutta	Jangipara
35.	Calcutta	Bhangar
36.	Calcutta	Katiahat
37.	Calcutta	Simlagarh
38.	Calcutta	Mograhat

1	2	3	1	2	3
39.	Calcutta	Panchla	75.	Krishnagar	Dhubulia
40.	Calcutta	Rajhalhat	76.	Krishnagar	Kaligunj
41.	Calcutta	Raydighi	77.	Krishnagar	Matiary
42.	Calcutta	Sastipur	78.	Krishnagar	Muragacha
43.	Calcutta	Swarupnagar	79.	Krishnagar	Nrishinghpur
44.	Calcutta	Udaynarayanpur	80.	Krishnagar	Palasipara
45.	Jalpaiguri	Brajopur	81.	Krishnagar	Shyampur Bazar
46.	Jalpaiguri	Dewanhat	82.	Krishnagar	Tehatta
47.	Jalpaiguri	Jateswar	83.	Malda	Araidanga
48.	Jalpaiguri	Jhalong	84.	Malda	Bundiaadpur
49.	Jalpaiguri	Kamakshyaguri	85.	Malda	Chipra
50.	Jalpaiguri	Krantirhat	86.	Malda	Hemtabad
51.	Jalpaiguri	Nishiganj	87.	Malda	Kanki
52.	Jalpaiguri	Shitolkuchi	88.	Malda	Khusdia
53.	Jalpaiguri	Sitaihat	89.	Malda	Kunor
54.	Jalpaiguri	Tapurhat	90.	Malda	Patirajpur
55.	Jalpaiguri	Khoksadanga	91.	Malda	Patiram
56.	Kharagpur	Bhagabanpur	92.	Malda	Tapan
57.	Kharagpur	Bhupatinagar	93.	Siliguri	Kharibari
58.	Kharagpur	Dantan	94.	Siliguri	Lebong
59.	Kharagpur	Geonkhali	95.	Siliguri	Nagrispur
60.	Kharagpur	Gomunda	96.	Siliguri	Sourenibazar
61.	Kharagpur	Gopiballavpur	97.	Siliguri	Tindharia
62.	Kharagpur	Goura	98.	Siliguri	Phanmidewa
63.	Kharagpur	Haur	99.	Siliguri	New Jalpaiguri

[Translation]

Approval to Project

5363. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation and National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation have forwarded some projects received from the State Minorities Finance and Development Corporation and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation of Delhi for approval to the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the projects cleared by the Union Government, project-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared and the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d) No such projects have been received by the Union Government either from National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation or from National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation.

Envelopes Containing Rakhi

5364. SHRI O.P. JINDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Navbharat Times" dated August 17, 1996 captioned "Rakhi Ke Lifafon Se Rupaye Nikalte Dak Karamchari Pakda Gaya";

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government, under Indian Postal Service Act, against those employees; and

(c) the effective steps proposed to be taken for recurrence of such violation of Act in future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. This news-item in "Navbharat Times" has received the attention of the Government.

(b) The official found responsible for the lapse has been suspended on 15th August, 1996 upon finalization of police case, appropriate disciplinary action will be taken.

(c) Following preventive/remedial measures have been prescribed/introduced by the Department :—

(a) Formation of special checking squads to make surprise visits to check irregularities and lapses in supervision over mail while in transit.

(b) Delivery staff has been cautioned to guard against any kind of loss of mail.

(c) Delivery of mail is being monitored.

(d) Immediate enquiries are conducted in such cases and suitable disciplinary action is taken under relevant rules.

(e) Suspected staff are relocated to some other POs/Units.

(f) The matter is also reported to police/CBI for further investigation.

Doordarshan All Channels Programmes

5365. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI N.J. RATHWA :
SHRI HARADHAN ROY :

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to improve the programme of Doordarshan to attract more viewers;

(b) whether any steps have also been taken to telecast Doordarshan's programmes of all channels throughout the country particularly in West Bengal and Gujarat;

(c) whether representations have been received from these States in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to bring about qualitative improvement in its programmes with a view to sustain the interest of its viewers and to increase viewership of its programmes.

(b) Whereas all the channels of Doordarshan can be viewed in any part of the country, including the States of West Bengal and Gujarat, via satellite by using appropriate dish antenna system, terrestrially, the various Doordarshan Channel Programmes are being telecast by 819 TV transmitters of varying powers set up in different parts of the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With a view to further augment TV service in the States of West Bengal and Gujarat, in addition to the existing transmitters in these States, TV transmitters of varying powers numbering 13 and 28 are presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up in the States of West Bengal and Gujarat, respectively.

[*Translation*]

Unemployed Persons

5366. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2642 on March 31st, 1995 regarding unemployed persons in Gujarat:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The information has already been furnished on 1.3.96 in fulfilment of the Assurance to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2642 dated 31.3.95.

(b) It is reported that there is no mica mine in the Gujarat region. Hence the question of labourers being rendered unemployed due to closure of such mines does not arise.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Granite

5367. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether granite stones have been exported during the last three years;

(b) if so, the States from which the granite stones have been exported; and

(c) the countries to which they are exported and foreign exchange earned as a result thereof during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Granite stone has been exported mainly from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

(c) Granite (Stone and Products) have been exported to about 100 countries and foreign exchange earned during the last 3 years is Rs. 772.29 crores, Rs. 993 crores and Rs. 1100 crores (estimated) respectively.

Names of countries importing granite from India for more than Rs. 10 lakhs during each of the last three years are as under: —

Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Hongkong, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherland, New Zealand, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela etc.

Tourist Spots in Barddhaman

5368. SHRI BALAI CHANDRA RAY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that there are several beautiful tourist spots in the district of Barddhaman;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have declared any of them as tourist spot;

(c) whether any amount have been allocated for further development of those tourist spots;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government are considering to give due publicity to those tourist places; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (d) Identification of tourist spots is a continuous process and is primarily the responsibility of the State/U.T. Governments. The Government of West Bengal has identified following tourist spots in Barddhaman :

- Barddhaman Town.
- Places of historical interest in Barddhaman.
- Durgapur Industrial Township.
- Maithon Dam & Reservoir.
- Asansol.

The Department of Tourism, Government of India, has provided financial assistance for following projects in Barddhaman for the development of tourism in the District:

- Wayside facilities at Durgapur Rs. 26.38 lakhs
- Wayside facilities at Burdwan Rs. 13.71 lakhs
- Tourist Complex at Maithon Rs. 26.70 lakhs
- Tourist Lodge at Asansol Rs. 29.33 lakhs

(e) and (f) For the promotion of tourism in the area, the State Government organises conducted tours.

Child Labour

5369. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figures obtained in respect of child labourers who have been employee in Andhra Pradesh as on date;

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

(c) the number of child labourers employed in hazardous industries in the above State as on date;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent employment of child labour in general and particularly in hazardous industries; and

(e) the punitive measures the Government propose to initiate against employers of child labour in the above State ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) As per 1981 Census, the total number of working children in Andhra Pradesh was 19.51 lakhs. The number of working children district-wise, as per 1981 census is given in the attached statement. Number of children working in hazardous occupations is not maintained. However, it is estimated that around 10% of the working children are engaged in hazardous occupations. Information on the number of working children as per 1991 census is yet to be released by the Office of Registrar General.

(d) and (e) A major programme was launched by Government in August, 1994 to rehabilitate children working in hazardous occupations. Under this programme an estimated 2 million children working in hazardous occupations are sought to be taken out of work and put in special schools to enable them to become productive members of the society. For the State of Andhra Pradesh 20 Child Labour Projects have been sanctioned so far to cover 43,550 children through nearly 800 special schools. In addition, an amount of Rs. 46 lakh for survey on child labour and Rs. 115 lakh for awareness generation campaign against the evils of child labour has been released to the child labour endemic districts of the State.

Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, the employers of children in prohibited occupations and processes are liable for prosecution. The State Government is expected to enforce the various provisions of Act.

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN (0-14 YEARS) IN ANDHRA PRADESH AS PER 1981 CENSUS

Name of the District	No. of Working Children
1	2
Srikakulam	78133
Vizianagaram	65254
Vishakhapatnam	84191
East Godavari	97844
West Godavari	94155
Krishna	92044
Guntur	123438
Prakasam	84298
Nellore	60884
Chittoor	88880
Cuddapah	68252
Anantapur	98800
Kurnool	113630
Mahbubnagar	127141

1	2
Rangareddy	61106
Hyderabad	14439
Medak	74859
Nizamabad	76411
Adilabad	71311
Karimnagar	116945
Warangal	92992
Khammam	73408
Nalgonda	92897

[*Translation*]

Welfare Scheme for the Mine Workers

5370. VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers employed in mining operations upto August, 1996 in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the welfare schemes formulated by the Union Government and State Governments for the workers engaged in mining operations;

(c) the details of funds allocated for the said schemes, State-wise;

(d) the number of workers benefited by these schemes; and

(e) the detailed information in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Information is being collected.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Labour is operating several welfare schemes for workers in Limestone, Dolomite, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chromite Ore and Mica Mines in the areas of health, education, housing, water supply and recreation. Statement-I lists the Schemes in operation.

For the year 1996-97 budgetary provision of Rs. 20,42,58,000/- has been made as detailed in Statement-II. The number of persons benefiting from these scheme in the year 1995-96 is indicated in Statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

LIST OF WELFARE SCHEMES FOR MINE WORKERS

A. Health

1. Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals.
2. Reimbursement of actual cost of treatment to mine workers suffering from cancer.

3. Treatment of workers suffering from mental diseases.
4. Grant of financial assistances for purchase of Spectacles.
5. Leprosy Relief for Mine Workers.
6. Domiciliary Treatment for T.B. patients.
7. Group Insurance Scheme for Mine Workers.
8. Maternity Benefit Scheme for female mine workers.
9. Scheme for payment of extra monitory compensation for Sterilisation.
10. Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure as a financial assistance to mine workers suffering from Heart Diseases.
11. Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure as a financial assistance to mine workers for Kidney Transplantation etc.
12. Scheme for fatal and serious accident for mine workers working in mines.
13. Scheme for artificial limbs for mine workers.
14. Grant-in-aid to Iron Ore and Limestone & Dolomite Mines Management for Purchase of Ambulance Vans.

B. Housing

1. Build your own house scheme.
2. Group Housing Scheme.
3. Type-I Housing Scheme.
4. Type-II Housing Scheme.

C. Education

1. Grant of Scholarship to School or college going children of mine workers.

2. Assistance for purchase of a set of dress.
3. Assistance for purchase of Slates/Text books.
4. Grants for school bus.
5. Setting up of Library cum Reading Rooms.
6. Grants to Libraries.
7. Grants for purchase of furniture and equipment to school.
8. Midday Meals.
9. Hostel with boarding facilities.
10. Incentives.

D. Recreation

1. Social/Cultural/Sports Activities.
2. Buses for transportation of workers.
3. Establishment of Audio Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/Exhibition of films.
4. Excursion cum study tours.
5. Supply of T.V. Sets.
6. Setting up of Multipurpose Institutes/Developed multipurpose Institutes.
7. Setting up of Welfare Centres.
8. Grants to Multipurpose Institutions/Welfare Centres.
9. Sports Grounds.
10. Holiday homes.

E. Water Supply

1. Sinking of wells.
2. Assistance to small mine owners.
3. Water Supply Schemes for big mines.

STATEMENT-II**REGION-WISE FUND ALLOCATION YEAR 1996-97**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Region	Mica Fund	Limestone Dolomite Fund	Iron Ore/ Manganese Ore/ Chrome Ore Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad	—	39.96	—	39.96
Bangalore	—	60.39	146.23	206.62
Bhilwara	16.72	181.33	—	198.05
Bhubneshwar	—	40.61	273.98	314.59

1	2	3	4	5
Calcutta	—	15.12	—	15.12
Hyderabad	77.01	192.28	50.56	319.85
Jabalpur	—	147.41	206.43	353.84
Karma	174.80	26.00	250.07	450.87
Nagpur	—	19.20	124.48	143.68
Total	268.53	722.30	1051.75	2042.58

* Funds are allocated region-wise under Welfare Commissioners.

- Bangalore region includes Karnataka, Kerala, and Lakshadweep.
- Hyderabad region includes Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Andaman Nicobar.
- Bhilwara region includes Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana.
- Calcutta region includes West Bengal & North East Region.

STATEMENT-III

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES DURING THE YEAR 1995-96

Schemes	Mica Mines Fund	Iron Ore/ Mang.Ore/ Chrome Ore Fund	Limestone Dolomite Fund	Total
HEALTH				
Patients treated in dispensaries	64264	813144	302137	1179545
EDUCATION				
Grants of Scholarships, Supply of Uniform/Supply of slates/note books/text books/Midday Meal	741	9122	5334	15198
Housing Scheme	—	1364	604	1968

Foreign Investment

5371. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make foreign investment agreements more transparent so that the interest of workers could be safe-guarded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

*[English]***Film Festival**

5372. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to organise film festivals in the capitals of all the States every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where film festivals had been organised during each of the last three years; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon during the above period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) National Film Development Corporation Limited, a Government of India Enterprise, under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, conducts Indian Panorama Film Festivals at various centres in the country every year. International Film Festival of India is organised every year by the Directorate of Film Festivals in major film producing centres of the country. Also, foreign film weeks are conducted every year in different parts of the country under Cultural Exchange Programmes.

(c) and (d) The information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(A) During the last three years, the National Film Development Corporation in collaboration with State Film Development Corporations, Zonal Cultural Centres, Film Societies and Film Clubs have organised the following Indian Panorama Film Festivals by incurring incidental expenses of approximately Rs. 3 lakhs per year:

S.No.	Place and State/U.T.
-------	----------------------

(i) In 1993-94

- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1. | Trivandrum (Kerala) |
| 2. | Pondicherry (U.T.) |
| 3. | Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) |
| 5. | Cuttack (Orissa) |
| 6. | Guwahati (Assam) |

(ii) In 1994-95

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 7. | Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) |
| 8. | Bhubneswar (Orissa) |
| 9. | Calcutta (West Bengal) |
| 10. | Siliguri (West Bengal) |
| 11. | Guwahati (Assam) |
| 12. | Trivandrum (Kerala) |
| 13. | Pondicherry (U.T.) |
| 14. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 15. | Latur (Maharashtra) |
| 16. | Akola (Maharashtra) |
| 17. | Jorhat (Assam) |

(iii) In 1995-96

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 18. | Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 19. | Calcutta (West Bengal) |
| 20. | Cuttack (Orissa) |
| 21. | Trivandrum (Kerala) |
| 22. | Pondicherry (U.T.) |
| 23. | Imphal (Manipur) |
| 24. | Jamshedpur (Bihar) |
| 25. | Diu (U.T.) |

B. During the last three years, the Directorate of Film Festivals organised the following film festivals :

S.No.	Name of the Festival	Venue	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
(a) In 1993-94			
1.	International Film Festival of India '94	Calcutta (West Bengal)	98.31
2.	40th National Film Festival	New Delhi	39.70
3.	Foreign Film Festivals:		5.82
	(i) Canadian Film Festival	New Delhi	
	(ii) Irish Film Festival	New Delhi	
	(iii) Polish Film Festival	New Delhi, Bhopal (M.P.) & Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	
	(iv) Japanese Film Festival	New Delhi	
	(v) Mangolian Film Festival	New Delhi	
	(vi) European Film Festival	New Delhi	

1	2	3	4
(b) In 1994-95			
4.	International Film Festival of India '95	Bombay (Maharashtra)	112.57
5.	41st National Film Festival	New Delhi	52.25
6.	Foreign Film Festivals :		5.49
	(i) Brazillian Film Festival	New Delhi	
	(ii) Sri Lankan Film Festival	New Delhi and Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	
	(iii) Syrian Film Festival	New Delhi, Hyderabad and Secundrabad (A.P.)	
(c) In 1995-96			
7.	International Film Festival of India '96	New Delhi	192.33
8.	42nd National Film Festival	New Delhi	62.96
9.	Foreign Film Festivals :		2.71
	(i) Isreali Film Festival	Bombay (Maharashtra), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) & Jamshedpur (Bihar)	
	(ii) Portugal Film Festival	New Delhi	
	(iii) French Film Festival (Gaumont's Films)	New Delhi & Madras (Tamil Nadu)	
	(iv) Australian Film Festival	New Delhi & Madras (Tamil Nadu)	
	(v) French Film Festival (Retro. of Jean Jacques Annaud)	New Delhi	

Indian Airlines Catering

5373. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether vegetarian and non-vegetarian food is served on the flights of Indian Airlines and Alliance Airlines;

(b) if so, the details of the Hotels/Agencies deputed by each of the airlines for the purpose;

(c) whether the quality of food is checked properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food is served on Indian Airlines flights whereas only vegetarian food is served on Alliance Air.

(b) List of Catering Agencies is given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Random checks are carried out to check at the caterer's premises as well as prior to loading of food.

STATEMENT

MUMBAI	1.	Chefair Flight Kitchen
	2.	Taj Air Caterers
	3.	Ambassador Sky Chef
GOA	4.	Hotel Lapaz
PUNE	5.	Hotel Deccan Park
NAGPUR	6.	Airport Restaurant/Hotel Jagson
INDORE	7.	Hotel Indotels Manor
DELHI	8.	Chefair Flight Kitchen
	9.	Taj Air Caterers
	10.	Ambassador Skychef
AMRITSAR	11.	Airport Restaurant
JAIPUR	12.	Hotel Rambagh Place

CHANDIGARH	13.	Air Port Restaurant
UDAIPUR	14.	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation
VARANASI	15.	Airport Restaurant
CALCUTTA	16.	I.T.D.C. Airport Restaurant
	17.	Katheleen Flight Kitchen
GUWAHATI	18.	Paradise Flight Caterers
BHUBANESHWAR	19.	Hotel I.T.D.C. Ashok
	20.	Hotel Prachi
PATNA	21.	Airport Restaurant
BAGDOGRA	22.	Manik Caterers
RANCHI	23.	Quality Inn
SILCHAR	24.	Siddarth Caterers
MADRAS	25.	Hotel Connemara
	26.	Saj Flight Kitchen
HYDERABAD	27.	Hotel Taj
	28.	Holiday Inn
BANGALORE	29.	I.T.D.C
	30.	Taj Hotel
CALICUT	31.	Paramount Hotel
	32.	Hotel Malabar
TRIVANDRUM	33.	Saj Caterers

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for SCs/STs in Bihar

5374. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details and locations of the on-going welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in backward areas of South Bihar particularly in South Pargana; and

(b) the financial assistance provided to the Voluntary Organisations engaged in this work during each of the last three years and proposed to be provided during the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Funds have been provided for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar in the last three years under the schemes of the Union Ministry of Welfare listed as Statement. These funds are not allocated District-wise. In addition, a scheme of Special Educational Development Programme for Scheduled Caste Girls belonging to very low literacy levels has been approved in June, 1996. The scheme is applicable to the 14 Districts of Girdih, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Gopalganj, Gaya, Purnia, Palamu, Paschim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Nawada, Madhubani, Saharsa and Sitamarhi.

(b) In addition to the schemes at (a) above, financial assistance has been provided by the Union Ministry of Welfare to voluntary organisations in South Bihar under grant-in-aid schemes for welfare of SC/STs as follows :

Year	Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	9	34.71
1994-95	14	46.86
1995-96	15	49.66

Out of the districts of South Bihar, the above voluntary organisations are located in the districts of Gaya, Patna, Nalanda, East Singhbhum, Jahanabad, Ranchi and Dumka. Allocations for the next year have not been fixed.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Central assistance released		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SC Boys Hostel	70.77	—	—
2.	SC Girls Hostel	40.00	—	—
3.	Book Banks for SC/ST	9.91	16.99	5.00
4.	Coaching & Allied for SC/ST	8.57	1.70	2.96
5.	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan	2327.11	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Share Capital to State Scheduled Castes Development Corp.	113.52	—	57.64
7.	Post Matric Scholarship of SC/ST students	890.748	1341.75	990.75
8.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	26.50	—	116.00
9.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupation	78.57	22.00	84.46
10.	Grants in aid to State TDCC for minor forest produce	—	—	50.00
11.	SCA to Tribal Sub Plan	3497.39	1748.70	274.22
12.	Grants in aid under Article 275 (1)	801.00	725.25	725.25
13.	Vocational Training Centres	—	44.34	—

Implementation of Schemes for Promotion of Tourism

5375. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government during the current financial year to promote tourism in Rajasthan, scheme-wise;

(b) whether tourism industry has flourished tremendously in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures being undertaken by the Union Government to bring Ajmer on the map of World tourism;

(e) the number of foreign tourists who visited the various tourist spots of Rajasthan during the last year;

(f) whether Ajmer would also be linked with the Palace on Wheels tourist train; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) :

(a) During 1996-97, Six projects have been identified for Central Financial Assistance to Government of Rajasthan. These projects are : (1) Extension of Tourist Bungalow at Gangaur—Rs. 14 lakhs, (2) Tourist Bungalow at Ajmer—Rs. 7 lakhs, (3) Tourist Bungalow at Mt. Abu—Rs. 14 lakhs, (4) Tourist Bungalow at Churu—Rs. 20 lakhs, (5) Tourist Bungalow at Jhunjhunu—Rs. 20 lakhs, (6) Cafeteria at Osian—Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) and (c) The details of tourist arrivals in Rajasthan during the last three years is given below :

Year	Tourist Arrivals (Indian & Foreign)
1993	5995059
1994	5136687
1995	5783611

(d) The promotion of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Department of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments for specific projects/proposals. The Government of India has provided assistance for development of Tourism in Ajmer for three projects, namely (1) Yatrika at Ajmer, (2) Pilgrim Shed at Vishram Sthali, Ajmer, (3) Public Convenience at Vishram Sthali, Ajmer.

(e) During the year 1995, 534749 foreign tourists visited Rajasthan.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. Does not arise.

[English]

Metro Channel in Kerala

5376. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations for a metro channel transmitter at Alleppey in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Metro service of Doordarshan is being extended initially to State Capitals and major cities in the country in a phased manner depending on availability of resources and inter-se priorities. There is, no approved scheme at present, to set up a TV Transmitter at Alleppey in Kerala for relay of Metro Channel service.

[Translation]

Civil Aviation Network

5377. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes proposed for the development of Civil Aviation Network in the country during 1996-97, State-wise; and

(b) the amount earmarked therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) The Schemes for the development of Civil Aviation are not formulated State-wise but are based on overall national priorities.

An amount of Rs. 4139 crores has been earmarked for various schemes of the Civil Aviation sector in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

[English]

Women Workers in Hazardous Industries

5378. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any census on the number of women workers in the hazardous industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to protect such women from their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the information received from the Office of the Registrar General of India, no separate data on the number of women workers in the hazardous industry is maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Factories Act, 1948 stipulates minimum standards for safety, health and welfare of workers while at work and lays down measures to be taken to ensure

their protection. Section 66 of the Act provides restrictions on the employment of women, according to which no woman shall be required or allowed to work in any factory except between the hours of 6 AM and 7 PM.

Non-Functioning of Telephones in Rural Areas

5379. SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the telephone communication system is not upto the mark in the rural areas since most of the telephones provided do not function properly; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve telephone services in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The telecommunication system in rural areas are working satisfactorily. However, some complaints have been received regarding improper functioning of village public Telephones.

(b) Instructions and Guidelines have been issued for taking immediate action to improve the performance of Village Public Telephones.

Maintenance/Repairs of Air India Aircrafts

5380. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has sent their aircrafts out of the country for repair/maintenance during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total foreign exchange spent in this regard during the above period, aircraft-wise;

(d) whether executives and other employees had also gone abroad in this connection;

(e) if so, the details alongwith the facilities provided to them; and

(f) the amount of foreign exchange incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c) Eight aircrafts were sent abroad for major checks during 1993-94 to 1995-96. Details of the expenditure incurred are given in the Statement attached.

(d) to (f) Representatives from the concerned departments of Air India were deputed to monitor and assist in the work of the repair agencies. The expenditure towards hotel accommodation and conveyance in respect of these representatives was borne by the repair agencies.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Registration number of aircraft	Amount spent (in million USD)
1.	VT-EHO	1.897
2.	VT-EHN	2.036
3.	VT-EHQ	0.814
4.	VT-EBE	5.248
5.	VT-EBN	3.370
6.	VT-EPW	1.410
7.	VT-EPX	1.670
8.	VT-EGB	3.270

Setting up of Steel Plant

5381. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANG : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Private Sector Companies allowed for setting up steel plants, State-wise;

(b) the support and facilities provided by the States for setting up these plants;

(c) whether many of them already started the execution of the work;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry to sort out the problems faced by the private sector steel companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (e) Under the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, 'iron and steel' has been removed from the list of industries reserved for public sector and also has been exempted from the purview of compulsory licensing, except for certain locational restrictions. In terms of this policy entrepreneurs/private sector companies are not required to obtain an industrial licence for setting up a steel plant. While no industrial licence has been issued for setting up of new steel plants under this policy, one letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Progressive Steels (India) Ltd., for manufacture of mild steel ingots and alloy steel castings for a capacity of 28000 tonnes per annum at Digha Ghat, Distt. Patna, Bihar. This company has already installed production facilities. The details of other new/greenfield steel plants, borne on the list of All India Financial Institutions, including their status of execution, as per available information, as on 01/08/1996, is given in the attached statement.

The State Governments, as per available information, are providing assistance in respect of various infrastructural facilities such as road development, water and power requirements, and allied facilities for setting up the steel plants. Some of the State Governments are also reported to be participating in the equity capital of the new/proposed steel plants. Similarly, Ministry of Steel facilitates development of iron and steel industry in the country by providing assistance to the new units in obtaining linkages for raw materials and transport and by providing an interface for interaction with concerned Ministries/agencies, financial institutions etc.

STATEMENT**LIST OF NEW/PROPOSED STEEL PLANTS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit and Location	Capacity Lakh Tonnes	Investment Rs. in Crores	Status/Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5

A1. Plants already commissioned

1.	NOVA UDYOG LTD (Nainital, U.P.)	2.40 B&R	101.40	Closed, under BIFR in Dec., 1993.
2.	INDIAN SEAMLESS S&A LTD. (Pune, Maharashtra)	1.50 B&R/ Seamless Bar	175.00	In Production Dec., 1994.
3.	LLOYDS STEEL IND. LTD. (Wardha, Maharashtra)	6.00 HRC/ CRC/GPGC Diversification	885.00 326.00	In production Dec., 1995. Under Impln. Oct., 1996.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	RAJENDER STEEL LTD. (Raipur, M.P.)	1.70 HRC 1.30 (Exp)	215.83 118.50	In Production Jan., 1996. Under impln. Jun., 1998.
5.	ESSAR STEEL LTD. (Hazira, Gujarat)	20.00 HRC	3933.00	In Production March, 1996.
6.	PRAKASH IND. LTD. (Bharuch, Gujarat & Silvassa, DNH)	1.20 Billets/LP (Rolling Mill at Silvassa under impln.)	62.52	In production March, 1996.
7.	JINDAL STRIPS LTD. (Raigarh, M.P.)	5.00 Slab/Billets	421.00	In Production March, 1996.
SUB TOTAL (A1) :		39.10	6238.25	
A2. Plants under implementation				
8.	NOVA STEELS (I) LTD. (Bilaspur, M.P.)	2.00 WR/B&R	140.00	Under Impln. Sept., 1996.
9.	KALYANI STEELS LTD. (Raichur, Karnataka)	2.15 Blooms/LP	231.00	Under Impln. Sept. 1996.
10.	MALVIKA STEEL LTD. (Jagdishpur, U.P.)	5.75 WR/B&R (1st BF commissioned, producing pig iron)	1532.50	Under Impln. Jan., 1998.
11.	JINDAL VIJAYANAGAR STEEL (Bellary, Karnataka)	12.50 HRC	3300.00	Under Impln. Stage-I : Dec., 1996 Stage-II : Sept., 1997 Stage-III : Apr., 1998.
12.	SOUTHERN I&S CO. LTD. (Salem, Tamil Nadu)	2.20 B&R, WR (BF Commissioned, producing pig iron)	450.00	Under Impln. March, 1997.
13.	SJK STEEL CORP. LTD. (Anantpur, A.P.)	2.63 LP/Billets	405.00	Under Impln. Apr., 1997
14.	TRIDENT STEELS LTD. (Dahej, Gujarat)	1.00 LP	99.00	Under Impln. Apr., 1997.
15.	NIPPON DENRO ISPAT LTD. (Raigad, Maharashtra)	30.00 HRC	4570.00	Under Impln. 50% by July, 1997 50% by July, 1998.
16.	KUMAR MET. CORPN. LTD. (Nalgonda, A.P.)	1.25 WR	127.00	Under Impln. March, 1998.
17.	GRAND FOUNDRY LTD. (Pune, Maharashtra)	1.20 B&R, WR	260.00	Under Impln. Apr., 1998.
18.	USHA ISPAT LIMITED (Satarada, Maharashtra)	6.00 LP	1400.00	Under Impln. Sept. 1998.
19.	BELLARY S&A LTD. (Bellary, Karnataka)	4.14 LP	891.00	Under Impln. Sept., 1998.
20.	BHUWALKA INDS. LTD. (Bellary, Karnataka)	2.70 Billets	452.00	Under Impln. April, 1999.
SUB TOTAL (A2) :		73.52	13857.50	
GRAND TOTAL (A1 + A2)		112.62	20095.75	

SC/ST in Doordarshan/AIR

5382. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Members among the Station Directors of the All India Radio and Doordarshan separately;

(b) whether the Government propose to give adequate representation to these people in the higher grades; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) The number of SC/ST members among Station Directors of AIR and Doordarshan is as under :

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
AIR	13	15
Doordarshan	11	6

(b) and (c) These Officers are given opportunities for promotion to next higher grades subject to the fulfilment of eligibility conditions as per rules.

Provision of Raw Material

5383. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether several steel Re-Rolling mills in Vidarbha region in Maharashtra have been requesting SAIL to supply them semis to run their industries/mills;

(b) if so, whether due to non-availability of raw material to such mills/industries in Vidarbha region by SAIL, the same are on the verge of collapse;

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

(d) further steps SAIL propose to take to provide them adequate raw material ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (d) SAIL is one of the sources of supply of semis to the re-rollers, and requests have been coming from the re-rollers all over India including Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra from time to time for supply of semis.

Semis constitute an input material for rolling in SAIL's steel plants for production of finished steel, and the emphasis of SAIL is on the production of finished steel. Therefore, only such semis which are available beyond SAIL's usage are sold to the re-rollers. However, availability of semis during April-August 1996 from SAIL has been higher as compared to the corresponding period of last year. In the case of Nagpur Stockyard which serves the Vidarbha Region, the sale of semis during April-August, 1996 was 31840 MTs as against 14571 MTs,

during the corresponding period of last year, representing a 119% growth in supply. There are sufficient stocks of semis in Nagpur stockyard at present.

[*Translation*]

Accident in Gazlitand Mine

5384. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the death certificates have been issued to the families of all the labourers who died in accident in Gazlitand mine of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the steps have been taken to issue death certificates to ensure that the amount of life insurance be paid to the family members of the deceased labourers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. management has intimated that no death certificate has been issued to any family of the labourers who died in accident in Gaslitand Mine of BCCL.

However, in order to enable payment of Life Insurance dues, the Chief General Manager, Katras Area of BCCL after discussion with L.I.C. has issued a certificate to this effect to 16 persons who had requested for such certificates.

Investment Agreement with Foreign Airlines

5385. SWAMI SACHIDANAND SAKSHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with foreign airlines for investment in india;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions and details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of these agreements on our country's airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Loss in Super Bazar

5386. SHRIMATI SUBHAWATI DEVI :
SHRI RAMSAGAR :

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

(a) whether the Super Bazar has incurred a huge loss during the past few years by way of purchasing of certain items and on account of its annual sale;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has occurred losses;

(c) whether any irregularities and shortcomings have been noticed by the Government in the functioning of Super Bazar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken/proposed to be taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Super Bazar is now earning profit. It has been reported by the Super Bazar that their present accounting system does not facilitate working out, profit/loss itemwise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar, four cases of corruption/irregularities have come to the notice of the management since 1992-93. Necessary disciplinary proceedings were initiated by the Super Bazar and on the basis of the findings thereof, 3 employees have been demoted and one employee has been censured. One case is under enquiry by the C.B.I.

[Translation]

Labour Law in ACC Cement Factory

5387. SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the labour laws are being followed in A.C.C. cement factory at Camore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the action being taken against the Industry;

(c) whether the Government would ensure the implementation of labour laws in the above mentioned factory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Rental Buildings

5388. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that lakhs of rupees are being paid as rent to private parties for hiring their buildings whereas there are already Government

buildings in the Capital like Dak Bhawan and Sanchar Bhawan;

(b) if so, the reasons for hiring the private buildings at Jhandewalan and Mohan Singh Place in Delhi;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any effective measures to avoid loss on this account; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Buildings in the Capital like Dak Bhawan and Sanchar Bhawan may not accommodate all offices of Deptt. of Telecom., therefore, private buildings as per requirement have been taken on rent at various places in Delhi for officers of the department.

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

Medical Facilities for Pensioners

5389. PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Posts and Telegraph pensioners at Lucknow for provision of medical facilities like civil pensioners under CGHS scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide medical facilities to the said pensioners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A representation dated the 24th March, 1995 addressed to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Leader of Opposition from the General Secretary, All India Organisation of Pensioner's, Aliganj, Lucknow was received in this Office through the Secretary to Leader of Opposition in April, 1995. The matter pertaining to provision of Medical Pensioners at par with the CGHS beneficiaries is under active consideration in consultation with Internal Finance Division and the Department of Telecom.

Payment of Fake Money Orders

5390. SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the inter-State gangs operating in payment of fake money orders in postal department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the losses suffered by the postal department in such fake payments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Labour Market Reforms Force

5391. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring labour market reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to make suitable restructuring of the scheme for National Renewal Fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Reform of the Labour market is a continuous process taking into account the prevailing macro-economic policy. Government has taken steps to orient the educational and training systems towards improving its capability to supply the requisite skills in the medium and long term and introduce greater flexibility in the training system so as to enable it to respond quickly to Labour market changes in the short run.

(c) and (d) The guidelines for operationalising the National Renewal Fund were approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 28th October, 1992. Funds from NRF is made available based on these guidelines. No deviation from these guidelines has been proposed.

Buildings in the Campus of AAI

5392. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :
DR. ARVIND SHARMA

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any multi-storeyed buildings for five star hotels or industries are being constructed or proposed to be constructed in or near the campus of Airports Authority of India, New Delhi (Gurgaon Road);

(b) if so, the details of such hotels/industries alongwith the details of their owners, area of the land occupied for such construction, value of the land and terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether approval of DDA has also been taken for such constructions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether security of aircraft operating from Indira Gandhi International Airport has also been kept in view while granting permission for the above constructions;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) M/s ABB Hotels Limited, a Public Limited Company, has constructed a multi-storeyed building for a 5-star Hotel on National High Way-8, Gurgaon Road, on the land measuring 21,350 sq. mtrs. The land has been leased by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for a period of 30 years on payment of licence fee plus royalty based on minimum guaranteed amount or percentage of turn over, whichever is higher.

(c) and (d) AAI have submitted drawings alongwith necessary documents and fees, to the DDA for their formal approval.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Unauthorised Hutments near Mumbai Airport

5393. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised hutments are constructed on the land of Airport Authorities at Sahar and Santacruz Airports, Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airport Authorities are considering any scheme of providing them alternative land/accommodation elsewhere; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are about 65,000 unauthorised hutments on the land of Airports Authority of India (AAI) at Mumbai.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra was asked to identify alternate land for shifting hutments from the Airport land. The Maharashtra Government has agreed to shift 11364 hutments from vulnerable areas which are required for operational use by identifying alternate land for resettlement.

[Translation]

Central Adoption Resource Agency

5394. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *alias* PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Central Adoption Resource Agency was set up alongwith the purpose thereof;

(b) the details of the programmes implemented in Bihar by the said Agency so far and the programmes proposed to be implemented in the forthcoming years;

(c) whether any programme is proposed to be implemented for the welfare of the helpless children of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes of most backward district Purnea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) was set up on 28.6.90 by the Ministry of Welfare, as per the directions of the Supreme Court in Laxmi Kant Pandey Vs. Union of India case. The main objective of CARA is to act as a clearing house of information in regard to children available for in-country and inter-country adoption and to regulate, monitor and develop programmes for the rehabilitation of children through adoption. The Ministry of Welfare through CARA is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) for Infants to promote in-country adoption since 1992-93, wherein assistance is given to Voluntary Organisations for running of Children's Homes and placement of children in Indian Adoption. Recognition is also given by CARA to Voluntary Agencies for doing inter-country adoptions.

(b) So far the State Government of Bihar has not forwarded any proposals from the Voluntary Agencies in the State of Bihar for availing assistance under the Shishu Greh Scheme or for recognition to process the cases of inter-country adoption.

(c) and (d) The revised guidelines on Adoption has been notified on 29.5.1995 and circulated to all State Governments including Bihar. The State Government inter-alia maintain a list of all agencies handling in-country and inter-country adoption of children and identify those institutions/agencies which have children who are legally free for adoption. The State Government should recognise Indian adoption agencies for in-country adoption as per the procedure laid down and forward applications of Indian agencies seeking recognition for inter-country adoption to the Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA).

So far we have not received any communication from Bihar Government, forwarding proposals of any Voluntary Organisation for either grants under Shishu Greh Scheme or for recognition to process cases for inter-country adoption for Purnea District.

The programmes of Shishu Greh as well as recognition of Voluntary Organisation for inter-country adoption is for children who are destitute, orphaned, abandoned and relinquished, irrespective of caste or religion.

[English]

Armed Passenger Boarded on Private Aircraft

5395. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an armed passenger boarded on private Airlines aircraft at Jammu Airport while the aircraft was about to take off from the taxi holding position;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such an act is a major security lapse; and

(d) if so, the steps and action taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Minority in Cinema

5396. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

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

(a) whether the depiction of christians in films and especially assigning christian names to Villians and other bad people has come to the notice of the Government as reported in the 'Daily Tribune' dated July 8, 1996;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Archbishop of Bombay has forwarded to Government a letter from the Catholic Communication Centre, Bombay, which refers to complaints from the Christian community about depiction of Christians in films in a bad light, especially assigning Christian names to villians and other bad people.

Feature films are, by definition, fictionalised story films. The representation of the ills of a society is often unavoidable in a portrayal seeking to drive home a larger message.

Freedom to produce and exhibit films comes under the domain of 'freedom of speech and expression'. A film-maker has, therefore, the freedom to choose the names for the characters in his films, subject, of course, to the reasonable restrictions mentioned in the Constitution.

Government have issued guidelines to the Central Board of Film Certification under Section 5B (2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for certification of films. According to guideline 2(xii), while examining films for certification, the Board shall, *inter alia*, ensure that visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented. Scenes considered by the Board as objectionable in terms of the guidelines are deleted from films before certification.

In May 1996 the Central Board of Film Certification has written to all the film producers' associations drawing attention to the above guideline and requesting them to keep in mind the complaint from the Christian community *inter alia*, while making films.

[English]

VRS in PSU

5397. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in PSU's opted for VRS as on March 31, 1995;

(b) the number of companies in West Bengal have not paid the P.F. and gratuity of retrenched or retired employees as complained by the workers to Regional P.F. Commissioner and the number of such workers; and

(c) the steps taken by the P.F. authority to recover it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As on 30.6.1996, there were 89,370 employees of the CPSUs who availed of Voluntary Retirement Scheme with assistance from the National Renewal Fund.

(b) and (c) There are 53 establishments which have defaulted in payment of provident fund dues. Complaints from four employees belonging to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Jessop and Company have also been received in this regard. The RPFC, West Bengal held a meeting with the officers of the concerned PSUs. They have been asked to deposit PF dues immediately for facilitating quick payment to the retired/retrenched workers. As regards, non-payment of gratuity any

complaint, as and when received, is brought to the notice of the concerned Ministry for appropriate action.

Use of Indian Air Force Airports

5398. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian Air Force Airports are being used by the Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct separate civil airports in those places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines operates to/from Srinagar, Jammu, Chandigarh, Jodhpur, Jamnagar, Bhuj, Agra, Bagdogra, Silchar, Tezpur, Jorhat, Pune and Gwalior airports belonging to Indian Air Force.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone Services at Singur (WB)

5399. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representations for improvement in the telephone services at Singur now under Serampore Telephone Exchange (62) under Calcutta telephones; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to improve the services there ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to establish new Electronic Exchange at Singur to cater to Subscribers of Singur local area.

[Translation]

Action Taken for Recovery of Outstanding Dues of P.F.

5400. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far for recovering the outstanding dues of Provident Fund and Employees Insurance Fund from Hindustan Samachar Audhogik Sahayog Samiti Limited;

(b) the number of cases registered against Managers and Officers;

(c) the number of persons who have been arrested;

(d) the results of the various steps taken; and

(e) the other steps being taken to ensure the recovery?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) Revenue Recovery Certificates have been issued against M/s Hindustan Samachar Co-operative Society Limited. The EPF authorities have registered 54 prosecution cases against the Chairman and Director of the establishment. A plot of land measuring 5000 square yard in Bhopal has been attached for auction and recovery of the PF dues. As, the principal employer was not earlier traceable, no arrest could be made in the case. The ESI & EPF authorities are being directed to take strict action against the establishment for expediting recovery of EPF & ESI dues.

[English]

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

5401. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a large scale misappropriation of funds in the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited during the regime of the present Chairman who

alongwith other officers of his taste go on foreign tours frequently;

(b) the details of foreign tours made by the above Chairman, the total expenditure incurred on such tours, purpose thereof and the outcome of each of such tours during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct CBI enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The matter is being enquired into.

(b) The details are given in statements I and II.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

STATEMENT-I

TOURS UNDERTAKEN OUTSIDE INDIA BY SHRI B.K. SYNGAL, CMD VSNL, FOR LAST THREE YEARS

S. No.	Tour to	Period		Expenditure Incurred By VSNL [DA (to cover lodging, board, local transport abroad) Air Fare]			Purpose
		From	To	DA Rs.	Airfare Rs.	Total Rs.	
1.	Washington	5.9.93	19.9.93	121394 (\$3855)	108482	229876	98th Intelsat Board Meeting.
2.	London/Paris	4.10.93	17.10.93	126544 (\$4016)	66375	192919	9th Session of Inmarsat Assembly; Inmarsat Exhibition; Conference on Mobile Satellite Comms.
3.	Washington	29.11.93	11.12.93	94091 (\$2987)	108197	202288	99th Intelsat Board Meeting.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Washington	6.3.94	24.3.94	133340 (\$4233)	104634	237974	100th Intel- sat Board Meeting.
5.	Hongkong, Tokyo, Singapore, Geneva, Paris, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, Milwaukee, Madison, Minneapolis, Chicago, New Delhi, Bombay.	7.4.94	5.5.94	351887 (\$11171)	270463	622350	VSNL'S Euro Issue Road Show.
6.	Frankfurt, Swaziland, Mauritius (transit)	9.7.94	18.7.94	75600 (\$2400)	127013	202613	Intelsat CEOs' Meeting; Inmarsat High Level Signatorie Meeting; 34th Meet- ing of Common- wealth Telecom Council; Discussions with Mauritius Telecom.
7.	London, Washington	4.12.94	18.12.94	121517 (\$3854)	114057	235574	10th Extra-ordinary Session of Inmarsat Assembly; 103rd Intelsat Board Meeting.
8.	Washington	29.1.95	4.2.95	38610 (\$1200)	109655	148265	Intelsat—Deptt of Space Contract Signing Ceremony.
9.	London	19.2.95	22.2.95	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			ICO Board Meeting.
10.	Washington London	4.3.95	15.3.95	56700 (\$1800) No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.	35185	91885	104th Intelsat Board Meeting; ICO Board Mtg.
11.	Singapore	9.4.95	12.4.95	3123 (\$100) All other expenses borne by ICO.	—	3123	ICO Board Meeting.
12.	Montreal Washington	10.5.95	17.5.95	25798 (\$825) No expenditure to VSNL, as all expenses borne by ICO.	—	25798	Discussions with Teleglobe. ICO Board Mtg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	London	18.6.95	25.6.95	2003 (\$64) All other expenses borne by ICO.	—	2003	ICO Board Meeting.
14.	Beijing	9.7.95	12.7.95	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			ICO Board Meeting.
15.	London	21.8.95	23.8.95	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			ICO Preparatory Meeting; Work relating to Common- wealth Telecom Council.
16.	Washington Amsterdam	10.9.95	20.9.95	67140 (\$2118) No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.	39399	106539	107th Board Meeting of Intelsat. ICO Board Mtg.
17.	Geneva	1.10.95	10.10.95	140336 (\$4427)	70043	210379	Telecom 95 Geneva.
18.	Sydney	25.11.95	29.11.95	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			ICO Board Meeting.
19.	Washington	3.12.95	13.12.95	68220 (\$2000)	110330	178550	108th Intelsat Board Meeting.
20.	Lisbon	2.4.96	11.4.96	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			ICO Board Meeting.
21.	London	9.5.96	12.5.96	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			Preparatory Meeting of ICO Board.
22.	Tokyo	25.5.96	30.5.96	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			ICO Board Meeting and AGM.
23.	Washington	2.6.96	12.6.96	72072 (\$2100)	126986	199058	111th Intelsat Board Meeting.
24.	Frankfurt (Wiesbaden)	10.7.96	21.7.96	No expenditure to VSNL as all expenses borne by ICO.			ICO Board Meeting.

STATEMENT-II**OUTCOME OF FOREIGN TOURS OF CHAIRMAN, VSNL**

- (1) Technical support of US Administration was obtained for successful launch of INSAT 2 A.
- (2) VSNL has been awarded the contract for Satellite Access Nodes in India.
- (3) India was successful in leasing to INTELSAT capacity on the INSAT-2 E (to be launched in 1997).

- (4) India has won the contract for the Host Station for DAMA in the Indian Ocean Region.
- (5) VSNL has been awarded the INMARSAT Satellite Spectrum Monitoring System.
- (6) An MOU was signed between ISRO and INTELSAT for future collaboration in a K-Band DTH Satellite and lease of capacity on INSAT-3 series of satellites.
- (7) INTELSAT has opened their Regional Office in India, which is the first Regional Office outside Washington.

**Telephone Calls from Unknown Persons
in Jabalpur**

5402. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that abusing/obscene telephone calls from unwanted/unknown persons in Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh causing harassment to the families;

(b) whether any measures have been devised to check such obscene/abusing calls;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the precautionary measures proposed to be taken to avoid such obscene calls?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Telephone numbers getting abusing/obscene calls/malicious call are kept under observations on receipt of written complaints. Notice is served to the party from whose telephone such malicious calls are made. Telephone connection is disconnected in case such calls are made despite notice being served. The case is also given to the Police if the request is from the Police Department. Telecom Authorities in Jabalpur have been advised to attend such complaints expeditiously.

[Translation]

Urdu Programmes

5403. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu, Urdu Programmes and Urdu staff are being given a raw deal in AIR and Doordarshan,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the conditions of Urdu, Urdu programmes and Urdu staff in AIR and Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Improvement in the quality of programmes of All India Radio and Doordarshan is a continuing process.

[English]

Requirement of Telecom Equipments in Sangrur

5404. SARDAR SURJEET SINGH BARNALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some requirements are urgently required by the Telecommunication Department in District Sangrur to improve the telecommunication system;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have received representations from Members of Parliament in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No Sir. There is no emergency situation requiring Telecom equipment urgently. However as a part of development programme, equipment is required.

(b) To meet the existing demands, 3K Main C-DOT MAX-I is under installation at Sangrur Town. Plans have been drawn up for expansion of Barnala, Malerkotla exchanges and other places in Sangrur District.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Suspension of Officers in VSN

5405. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of officers suspended by the Chairman, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited during 1995, 1996 (till date);

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Officers belonging to SCs/STs are unnecessarily being harassed by the above Chairman in particular; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against him ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Two officers i.e. one General Manager and the other Sr. General Manager were suspended by Chairman, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited during 1995, 1996 (till date).

(b) The General Manager was placed under deemed suspension for being in Police custody for more than 48 hours. The Sr. G.M. was suspended for allegedly misleading the VSNL Board by giving false information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Payment of Pension

5406. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of non payment of pension/ gratuity etc. of the employees of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) pending for more than one year;

(b) whether FCI, Zonal Office (North) has received some representations from Asstt. Manager (QC) in this regard during the last two years;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in the payment of their dues; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) As on 20.8.1996, 52 cases were pending for payment of pension/Death Cum Retirement Gratuity for more than one year. Out of these, 22 cases have already been forwarded to the concerned Pay & Accounts Offices for payment.

Details of thirty remaining cases are :

(i) Court cases	9
(ii) Non-availability of service records	12
(iii) Incomplete documents of the claimants	5
(iv) Others	4
Total	30

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Two retired Asstt. Managers (QC) had made representations. One case has been returned by Pay and Accounts Office in April, 96 for meeting certain deficiencies. The other case was held up for want of final fixation of salary on promotion in the rank of the Deputy Manager.

(d) Government instructions on finalisation of pension cases are very clear. FCI has been following these instructions. However, some times non-availability of service records, pending court cases, contrary claims by legal heirs of the deceased and options being under dispute, etc. retard the process of timely finalisation of the cases.

Termination of Telecom Employees in Madhya Pradesh

5407. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1990 about 1000 casual labourers were terminated from service from the

Telecommunication Department in Madhya Pradesh, however, the court has given the verdict to re-employ them, inspite of that they are not taken back on their jobs resulting into agitation by Group-D employees of the department; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hindustan Copper Limited

5408. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited have any proposal to invest about 1577 crores on a capacity expansion of its existing plants;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (d) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) proposes to invest on its projects as under :

(i) Invest about Rs. 506 crores on Expansion of Khetri Smelter and Refinery Plant at Rajasthan from its existing capacity of 31,000 to 1,00,000 tpa;

(ii) About Rs. 700 crores on development of underground mine at Malanjkhand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh; and

(iii) About Rs. 300 crores on development of Chapri-Sidheswar Deposit at Indian Copper Complex at Ghatsila, Bihar.

The implementation of their proposals will depend mainly upon availability of financial resources.

Alumina Plants in Andhra Pradesh

5409. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU
SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some Alumina Plants during the year 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof; Statewise;

(c) whether any company has shown its interest in this work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) The Government does not have any proposal to set up any new public sector Alumina Plant.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government have granted permission to M/s. Larsen & Toubro and Indian Aluminium Company both in the state of Orissa and to M/s. Kanduta Aluminium Company Limited in the state of Andhra Pradesh to set up 1 million tonnes per year 100% Export Oriented Alumina Plant each and to M/s. Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited in the State of Gujarat to set up 0.5 million tonnes per year export oriented Alumina Plant.

Export of Sugar

5410. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 988 on July 18, 1996 and state :

(a) the quantity of sugar proposed to be exported to various countries during the current year, country-wise;

(b) the measures taken to ensure the delivery of quality sugar on scheduled dates;

(c) whether the Government propose to release extra 1 million tonne sugar for exports to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) In view of the comfortable availability of sugar, Government, beginning August, 1995 have so far notified a quantity of about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar for export. This entire quantity has been sold. Of this 7.78 lakh tonnes has also been shipped. It is not possible to say how much total quantity of sugar will be exported by the end of the sugar season 1995-96, and to which destinations. However, the export destination countries so far are mainly Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Russia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, France, Yemen, U.S.A. etc.

(b) As informed by the export agency, in order to ensure delivery of quality sugar, they are drawing sugar from such factories only whose samples have been approved by internationally reputed surveyors. Besides this, sugar is also analysed by the surveyors at the time of loading and the quality of sugar which meets contractual requirement is loaded. For delivery on scheduled dates, the export agency keeps sufficient stocks at all major ports, so that the same can be loaded immediately on nomination of the vessels by the buyers.

(c) and (d) No specific releases are made for export of sugar to any country including Pakistan.

Setting up of Hotels

5411. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dutch based Golden Tulip International plans to set up some hotels in India;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the proposed ventures, terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the time by which these hotels are likely to be set up in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JANA) : (a) to (c) M/s Hospitality Resort Limited, Goa, have obtained approval from the Reserve Bank of India under the automatic approval scheme for technical collaboration with M/s Golden Tulip of Holland for setting up a Beach Resort in Goa. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the proposal involves a lump sum payment of Dutch Guilders 25,000/- and franchising and marketing/Publicity support of 3% of Gross room sales. They have no information on the time schedule.

Gyan Prakash Committee Report

5412. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have considered and re-examined the findings of the Gyan Prakash Committee report on sugar muddle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations out of them accepted and implemented so far;

(d) whether the Government propose to lay the report on the Table of the House; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (e) The main recommendations of the Gian Prakash Committee which was set up to enquire into sugar shortage during 1993-94 season are, to have an integrated policy on sweetners/sugar, gur and khandsari, create a buffer stock of sugar; adopt scientific forecasting and estimation methods; setting up of a Committee of Secretaries to monitor future shortage situations. It was also recommended that important decisions should be brought to the notice of PM and referred to CCP/CCEA wherever required under rules; International Commodity markets should be closely monitored; a common Ministry with Civil Supplies & Food as separate Departments should be formed; Code to sort out differences and resolve conflicts between Secretaries should be framed; Import and distribution of raw sugar through PDS, should be

examined; Import of sugar on OGL with zero duty should also be reviewed.

A Public Interest Petition seeking to make public the Report of Gian Prakash Committee is pending in the Supreme Court. However on 22.7.96 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed an order granting adjournment to the Government to enable it to lay in both Houses of Parliament the report of the Gian Prakash Committee leading to this report being made public. It is proposed to lay on the table of the Houses the Gian Prakash Committee Report during the current Session of the Parliament.

[Translation]

Sugar Mills

5413. SHRI SOHAN BEER : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector sugar mills are running in loss due to less sugarcane crushing capacity.

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make these sugar mills profitable ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b) The Government does not maintain profit and loss account in respect of sugar mills.

(c) Sugar Mills have themselves to prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the concerned Institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rate of interest for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes, subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down.

Constitutional Amendment

5414. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 76th Constitution Amendment 1995 providing facilities of recruitment, reservation and promotion for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been notified;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the time by which the notification is likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) The Constitution (Seventy Sixth Amendment) Act, 1994 including the "Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions

and of appointments of posts in the Service under the State) Act, 1993 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994) in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution has been notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 3 No. 70 on 1st September, 1994.

Reservation of SCs/STs and OBCs

5415. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring any legislation for making reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the large industrial and other private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) It has not been found feasible.

[English]

Creation of Separate Department of Minorities

5416. SHRI E. AHAMED :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to create a separate Department of Minority Affairs to look after the matters of Minorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Declaration of Scheduled Areas

5417. SHRI CHITRASEN SINKU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had directed the State Governments to submit the list of such areas on the basis of population of Scheduled Tribes which could be declared scheduled areas in compliance with the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution in the year 1976;

(b) if so, the details of the position after issuing the direction;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such areas in Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were not included in the said list inspite of their being there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Proselytisation Activities of Christian Missionaries

5418. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the R.S.S. has urged the Union Government to expel foreign Christian Missionaries from the North-East areas found indulging in proselytising activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) The factual information in this regard is being obtained.

[Translation]

Retrenchment in H.C.L.

5419. SHRI NITISH BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Hindustan Copper Limited, Musabani, Jamshedpur is resorting to large scale retrenchment of its workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the company has sought permission for mining in other surrounding areas to mine the copper;

(d) whether the Government propose to give this contract to some other private company;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government are aware that, if the above said contract is given to some new private company, then the chances of retrenchment would become real; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has not retrenched any worker so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hindustan Copper Limited plans to mine Chapri-Sidheswar deposit on joint venture basis. The State

Government has agreed to renew mining lease of the present operational areas of Hindustan Copper Limited only. This issue at present is sub-judice.

(d) to (g) Does not arise.

[English]

Deferred Plans by Sugar Mills

5420. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether 70 companies having licence for sugar mills have deferred plans to set up new projects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The Ministry of Food has not been intimated by any company that it would not like to utilise its licence.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Air India's Bank Guarantee

5421. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether cash flow of Air India has not been satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether U.S. Exim Bank has declined to accept a bank guarantee of hundreds of million dollars line of credit in case of Air India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Resource generation in Air India Ltd. declined during 1995-96 due to increase in expenditure on account of interest and depreciation on new aircraft, reduction in yields, increased landing handling and navigational charges, agitation by engineers, depreciation of rupee value etc.

(c) to (e) Air India has negotiated with US Exim Bank for asset-based financing for the first time. The US Exim Bank has shown its willingness to extend loan facility subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

Construction Workers in West Asian Countries

5422. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have noticed the report of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) about the worsening position of the wages and working conditions of migrant construction workers (including those from India) who are working in Western Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A relative slow-down in construction activity in the Middle East, an increasing supply of labour and often exorbitant fees charged by Recruiting Agents, have contributed to deterioration in the terms & conditions of work for Asian migrant construction workers. In many labour receiving countries, legislation exist which could offer some protection, however, it is not always enforced through an effective system of labour inspection. International standards and conventions can serve as guidelines as to

what could be achieved. When specific cases of ill-treatment come to notice, the Government takes up the matter through bilateral channels.

[Translation]

Welfare of Handicapped

5423. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the economic and physical targets fixed during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 for the welfare of handicapped, deaf and dumb persons, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the achievements of these targets till August 15, 1996?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) As the welfare of the handicapped involves continuous efforts and needs long term persistent attention, no specific targets have been fixed for the same.

(b) Statements I and II are enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR 1995-96

(Amt. in Rs.)

STATE/UT	Assistance to Vol. Orgn. for the Disabled (General Scheme)			Assistance to Vol. Orgn. for Rehab. of Leprosy Cured Persons			Assistance to Vol. Orgn. for Estt. & Dev. of Spl. Schools			Assistance to Vol. Orgn. for persons with Disabilities & Mental Retardation			
	No. of NGOs	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	5016	4,15,42,487	—	—	—	4	147	10,79,862	2	40	6,05,947
2.	Assam	2	127	3,96,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	20	1192	55,47,733	—	—	—	1	30	2,24,460	—	—	—
4.	Goa	2	136	6,45,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	11	23092	28,48,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	4	1518	10,45,763	—	—	—	2	65	4,49,630	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	180	15,35,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	60	3,07,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	45	5812	2,07,01,405	1	20	15,000	2	90	9,51,588	—	—	—
10.	Kerala	41	3095	1,43,53,112	—	—	—	3	212	5,56,440	2	60	9,24,247
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	215	95,934	—	—	—	1	45	90,693	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Maharashtra	20	10421	68,68,788	1	177	11,91,742	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Manipur	2	275	14,53,318	—	—	—	1	60	3,45,060	—	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	3	109	4,24,956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	1	80	3,04,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Orissa	4	521	28,05,703	—	—	—	3	116	—	—	—	—
17.	Punjab	6	967	13,90,517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Rajasthan	5	670	35,57,299	—	—	—	2	96	24,76,725	—	—	—
19.	Tripura	1	47	1,78,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	38	4764	5,62,03,320	14	1124	75,32,839	1	95	1,81,254	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	40	4954	85,78,846	—	—	—	5	308	11,25,062	4	15	2,55,361
22.	West Bengal	26	18900	1,69,95,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	65	1,61,385
23.	Chandigarh	2	669	2,32,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Delhi	27	9823	1,37,61,292	1	80	2,41,740	1	97	8,00,865	1	25	1,69,920
25.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		349	92642	201775457	17	1401	89,81,321	26	1361	7053944	11	205	2416800

STATEMENT - II

GRANT IN AID SANCTIONED TO IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
UNDER THE SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED
PERSONS FOR PURCHASE/FITTING OF AIDS AND
APPLIANCES (ADIP SCHEME) DURING
1993-94, 1994-95 AND 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.43	66.91	13.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	—	1.00
3.	Bihar	44.00	19.00	29.45
4.	Gujarat	26.00	56.94	44.85
5.	Haryana	8.00	8.00	10.00
6.	Karnataka	21.00	63.25	—
7.	Kerala	0.37	4.73	3.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5.25	19.25	23.63
9.	Maharashtra	29.46	56.60	14.78
10.	Orissa	78.00	50.75	13.38
11.	Punjab	0.62	—	41.34

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Rajasthan	127.12	222.00	136.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	31.12	93.52	40.40
14.	Uttar Pradesh	451.75	693.67	537.00
15.	West Bengal	47.50	65.97	96.21
16.	Chandigarh	32.85	40.40	—
17.	Goa	0.36	0.70	0.35
18.	Delhi	87.91	55.81	61.72
		1001.74	1517.50	1066.93
No. of beneficiaries		57000	85000	60000
No. of Organisations assisted		65	76	78

*[English]***Demand of Sugar**

5424. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of hike in demand of sugar during the festival season;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the situation and to ensure adequate supply of sugar as per the demand;

(c) whether the Government intend to import the sugar for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of country from where sugar is likely to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the festival months of the season, a higher quota of freesale sugar is released as compared to other months of the season. Further, the Government have doubled the annual festival quota allotted out of levy sugar to all the States and Union Territories of the country for the calendar year, 1996.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Movement of Foodgrains

5425. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to release inter-state movement of foodgrains;

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

(c) whether the Government also propose to abolish octroi to facilitate the movement of foodgrains and compensate the losses suffered by the States;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b) As per the policy of the Central Government, the entire country is treated as single food zone for movement of foodgrains. Accordingly, the State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been advised to remove restrictions, if any, on inter- and intra-state movement of foodgrains.

(c) to (e) The system of levy and collection of octroi was reviewed by a Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The Committee has opined that octroi cannot be abolished as it is protected by Entry 52 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Per Capita Food Consumption

5426. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that food insecurity is building up in the country with per capita food consumption declining from 510 grams per day in 1991 to just 466 grams per day in 1993 and 63% rise in food prices between 1989-90 and 1993-94;

(b) if so, the per capita per day food consumption in India in 1994-95, 1995-96 and the likely availability in the current year; and

(c) the steps are being taken to augment per capita food availability ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Foodgrain production in the country has made spectacular strides over the years; having recorded a sharp rise from 171.04 million tonnes in 1989-90 to 191.10 million tonnes in 1994-95. The per capita availability of foodgrains is provisionally estimated to have recorded a fall from 510 grams per day in 1991 to 464 grams per day in 1993. It is further estimated to have gone upto 471 and 506 grams per day in 1994 and 1995 respectively. The food security should not be seen in terms of per capita availability of foodgrains alone, as per capita availability of the other food items like fruits, vegetables, edible oils, milk, eggs, fish etc. is increasing.

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Foodgrains has moved up by 57.4% between the period 1989-90 to 1993-94.

(c) Various steps are being taken to increase the food production/availability, in the country. Ongoing crop production oriented programmes on rice, wheat and coarse cereals have been modified and are being implemented to augment production of foodgrains.

Employees Provident Fund

5427. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1952 which were extended to all the educational institutions in the Union Territory, Chandigarh, in 1982 have not been extended and enforced in Government aided schools there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the benefits which are available to the employees in Government aided schools in Chandigarh, under T.V. Scheme are less favourable than the benefits under the EPS; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove the lacunae?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The Employees Provident

Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies on its own vigour. All the Establishments including aided educational institutions of Chandigarh employing 20 or more persons are required to deposit provident fund with the EPF authorities. If they default in payment of provident fund, they are liable for legal and penal action as provided under the Act. The EPF Scheme is of compulsory nature. Exemption from the EPF Scheme is generally considered if the employees of the establishments are in receipt of similar/superior PF related benefits. Any application for exemption as and when received from the aided educational institutions of Chandigarh will be processed accordingly.

Import of Edible Oil

5428. SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of edible oil is being permitted in the recent Budget at a reduced rate of import duty;

(b) if so, whether it lead to steep fall of prices of coconut which is the main stay of economy of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take for maintaining the economic price of coconut and coconut oil ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There has not been steep fall in the prices of coconut since the Budget for 1996-97 was announced on 25th July, 1996. In fact, the prices of coconut have been showing an upward trend at selected centres in Kerala. The Government has already taken the following steps to maintain the prices of coconut and coconut oil :—

- (i) Coconut oil is not permitted for import under OGL.
- (ii) Use of coconut oil in manufacture of vanaspati is allowed.
- (iii) The Government has also requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to popularise the use of coconut oil as cooking medium in respective States/UTs.
- (iv) Copra is covered under Support-Price Operation.

Salaries to Imams and Moujars

5429. SHRI K.S. RAYADU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to pay the salaries to Imams and Moujars of Masjids, which are without assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

5430. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VARMA :
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to each voluntary organisation/institution to check the use of drugs in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government have examined the results thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) List is given in the attached Statement.

(b) to (e) The information with regard to drug addicts during the last three years for treatment in the various drug addicts/Counselling Centres in different parts in Uttar Pradesh, financially assisted by this Ministry under the scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse prevention are as under :

Year	Drug addicts Registered	Drug addicts Detoxified
1993-94	37,398	14,966
1994-95	40,343	20,145
1995-96	53,442	23,006

The Ministry evaluates the performance of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) before release of instalments of grants-in-aid for the programme.

STATEMENT

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS BEING FUNDED FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS BY THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the Organisation	Place	Purpose	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Partishthan, Deoria, Sewa Puri, Khanpur Rd.	Deoria	CC	—	0.66	1.28*
Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti, 563 Ka/58 Shyam Nagar, Alambagh, Lucknow-226005	Lucknow	DC	7.10	6.97	3.28*
Archana Mahila Mandal Kalyan Samiti, Abahipur, P.O. Bhanmau, Barabanki	Barabanki	CC	—	0.87	2.56
Association for Social Health in India, State Branch, Rani Hotel Building, Begam Bridge, Meerut-250001	Meerut	CC	3.17	2.48	1.30
Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Bharat Khana, Mishai-ke-Bagh Chowk, Lucknow	Lucknow	CC	2.47	2.60	1.33
Bijnor Sewa Sansthan, Bijnor, Mandawali, Sadu, Distt. Bijnore	Bijnore	CC	—	0.87	1.28
Dr Bheem Rao Ambedkar Shiksha Niketan, Vill. Panchrvkhan, Mangripatti-233 307 Ghazipur	Ghazipur	CC	—	1.52	1.07
Bodhi Satwa Baba Sahib Dr. Ambedkar Smarak Samiti, 68/363, Chitwapur, Pajawa, Lucknow	Lucknow	CC (1) DC (1)	4.96	14.54	9.24
Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, 20-B/4A/1, Allapur, Allahabad-211 006	Allahabad	CC (1)	10.15	7.56	9.16
Grameen Vishal Jan Sewa Sansthan, P.O. Badli, Siddharth Nagar	Siddharth Nagar	CC	—	0.66	0.74
Adrash Janta Shiksha Samithi, Piri Karchana, Allahabad	Allahabad	DC	7.38	6.97	3.26
Akhil Bhartiya Azad Sewa Sansthan, Azad Villa, Daligunj Lucknow - 20	Lucknow	CC	1.24	3.83	1.36

* Since closed

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Udhog Kalyan & Shiksha Samiti, Gaziabad Sec-30, Noida-201301	Noida	CC	—	1.52	1.28
Grammiya Vikas Samiti, Khandauli Rd. Baldeo, Mathura—281 301	Mathura	CC	—	0.66	2.56
Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, Jafrabad, Jaunpur	Jaunpur	CC	—	1.52	2.56
Hasrat Mohani Charitable Society, 88/441-Humayun Bagh, Kanpur	Kanpur	CC	—	0.87	2.78
Indian Red Cross Society Distt. Branch 53, Bahadurganj, Allahabad (U.P.)	Allahabad	CC	2.53	2.66	2.67
Kanchahn Lal Sauguna Seva Sansthan, Vill P.O. Para Kanduar, Kuraha, Distt. Hamirpur	Hamirpur	CC	0.46	2.41	2.51
Kashi Club, Ganges Bhavan, 8 A Ravindrapuri, Varanasi—221 005	Varanasi Ghazipur	DC (1) CC (1)	7.40	6.98	7.57
Shri Kanchilal Shastri Smarak Sansthan, C-49, Kayanpur, Kanpur	Kanpur	CC	1.16	2.21	1.38
Khandwai Devi Shikshan Samiti, Chehniya, Janpath Varanasi	Varanasi	CC	—	0.87	1.28
Maya Purbachal Gramothan Sewa Sansthan, Near Dainik Jagran Press, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	CC	—	1.53	—
Medical Advisor Association, 211/JI, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur	Kanpur	DC	11.08	—	—
National Institute of Social Welfare, 5/13/43-B, Behind Gurdwara, Khawaspuna, Faizabad	Faizabad	CC	—	0.66	1.07
Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir, Mangoli. Shahabad, Rampur	Rampur	CC	2.53	2.55	2.54
New Public School Samiti, 504/63. Tagore Marg. Lucknow	UNNAO	DC	1.96	2.33	1.28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NIRVAN D-2239, Jimalayn Rd, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016	Haldwani	DC	1.21	7.06	3.14
Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Evam Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh, Deokali, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	CC	—	0.87	2.56
Prerna Samiti, C-390, Rajaji Puram, Lucknow-226017	Lucknow	CC	—	0.68	2.32
Puttoolal Memorial Montessori & Jr. High School, Narainpur, Farukhabad	Farukhabad	CC	—	0.87	1.28
Shri Ram Babu Verma Charitable Society, 4/6, Bagh Farzana, Civil Lines, Agra-282 002	Agra Agra	CC DC	10.92	11.95	4.30
Rana Beni Madhav Jan Kalyan Samiti, Rai Bareilly-229 001	Rai Bareilly	CC	2.11	2.44	2.56
Ratna Gram Vikas Samiti Gram Jehiapur, P.O. Shahabad, Rampur	Rampur	CC	—	0.87	2.35
Saket Mahila Mandal Kalyan Samiti, Muthiganj, Nawabganj (P.O.) Ghonda	Gonda	CC	—	0.87	2.56
Samajik Avam Arthik Vikas Sansthan, C-2116, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	Lucknow	DC	3.52	10.52	3.27
Sarai Nahar Khan Oghotogic Samiti, Badaun, P.O. Sanaj Nahan Khan, Dist. Badaun-243601	Badaun	CC	—	0.66	1.28
Sarvajanik Shikshan Samiti, Puran Nagar 5651/130 Alam Bagh, Lucknow	Lucknow	CC	1.26	2.62	1.39
Sarvodaya Gram Evam Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Milak P.O. Distt. Rampur	Rampur	CC	1.09	2.44	1.28
Sarvajanik Shiksoneyan Allipur, Hardoi (U.P.)	Hardoi Hardoi	DC CC	9.92	—	18.00
Shakti Sadhana Sansthan, Taranipur, Sitapur-261001	Sitapur	CC	1.43	3.44	1.28
Shaheed Memorial Society, E-1690, Rajaji Puram, P.O. Distt. Lucknow-226017	Hamirpur Lucknow Kanpur	CC (1) DC (2)	12.77	8.40	8.20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sheel Gram Vikas Sansthan Harungla, Bareilly.	Bareilly	CC	—	0.66	1.07
Shri Ganga Prasad Samarak Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Kunda, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh (Kunda)	CC	—	0.87	1.28
Society for the Urban and Rural Development, vill. Kulhanamau, P.O. Kalichabad, Distt. Jaunpur	Jaunpur	DC	—	1.94	6.29
Society for the Urban & Rural Reconstruction U.P. B-27 Avas Vikas, Mal Avenue, Lucknow	Lucknow	CC	1.07	3.26	3.08
Swargiya Ram Deo Singh Swaantrate Sangram Senani Nirashri Dalit Pichhra Verg Mahila Sansthan, Basti	Basti	CC	1.28	2.50	1.28
Uttarakhand Shoshit Mahila Sansthan, Dehradun	Dehradun	CC	—	0.87	1.28

[English]

Ambedkar Villages in Uttar Pradesh

5431. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :
SHRI RAMSAGAR :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ambedkar villages in Uttar Pradesh district-wise and the villages which have hospitals and schools;

(b) the number of villages have been electrified alongwith the villages where the potable drinking water has been provided;

(c) the number of villages which have been connected with roads; and

(d) the time by which the remaining villages will also be provided the similar facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d) Information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Learning Disabilities

5432. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that specific learning disabilities are not included in the Disabilities Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring some changes in the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only severe and moderate categories of mental handicap was considered to be included in the Disabilities Act.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Child Labour

5433. SHRI SYDAIAH KOTA :
SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the child workers have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on August 13, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) A memorandum was submitted to Prime Minister by the Centre of Concern for Child Labour on 13th August, 1996. In the memorandum it was inter-alia demanded that the primary education be made justiciable, child labour banned immediately and the Government should announce the Policy on Child Labour and Compulsory Primary Education.

(c) The Common Minimum Programme (CMP) of the Government seeks to eliminate child labour from all occupations and industries and also making primary education a fundamental right. Government have initiated widespread consultation with a view to examining the financial, administrative and legal implications. The proposal has already been discussed in the Conference of State Education Ministers and State Education Secretaries, held on 9-10 August, 1996. The Conference recommended constitution of a committee under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Human Resource Development (Education) to examine the various legal, financial, administrative and academic implications of the proposal to make free and compulsory elementary education a fundamental right. The committee has since been constituted.

As regards child labour, the National Policy on child Labour was formulated in 1987 which besides emphasizing on the enforcement of legal provisions, envisages focussing on general development programmes for the benefit of child labour and project-based plan of action in the areas of high concentration of child labour. The Government has also launched a massive programme in August, 1994 with a view to rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations. Under the programme, an estimated 2 million children are to be withdrawn from work and put in special schools where they will be provided with non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, stipends and health checks. So far 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned to cover 1.5 lakh children in child labour endemic states. These efforts will continue in the coming years in order to cover more working children under the programme.

Child Labour

5434. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware of the alleged use of child labour in the Carpet Industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government have set up any machinery to check such incidents in that industry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that child labour is not used in that industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) Varanasi-Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt of the State of Uttar Pradesh is the most important carpet producing area in India. Children have been traditionally employed in carpet weaving in a clandestine manner, despite the prohibitory provisions in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. To control child labour in the carpet industry, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has stepped up enforcement of the Child Labour related Laws in the carpet-belt in eastern Uttar Pradesh. State Government has informed that 9940 inspections have been made and 122 prosecutions have been filed in carpet belt during 1995. The Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) has also introduced a system of compulsory registration-cum-membership for export of handmade carpets. CEPC has already started enforcing the Code of Conduct for prohibiting employment of children in carpet making. For the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from carpet industry, a National Child Labour Project is under implementation in the district of Mirzapur-Bhadohi for covering 2500 children. Funds have also been released to the project for a massive awareness generation campaign against the evils of child labour.

Direct Supply of Wheat to traders

5435. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

- (a) whether offices of the Regional Manager in the States and the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Food Corporation of India have supplied wheat and rice directly to the traders instead of mill owners causing increase in prices of maida and flour during the months of July and August as a result thereof;
- (b) if so, the quantity of wheat and rice supplied to Mills and traders, separately during the last six months State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether the Government have noticed some irregularities while supplying wheat and rice directly to the traders;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) FCI sells wheat and rice under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) to wholesalers, retailers, Roller Flour Mills, Chakkis, cooperatives, Super Bazar, Civil Supplies Corporations etc. The prices of maida and flour are determined by the flour milling industry.

- (b) The information is not readily available in the FCI Hqs. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) Five cases have been reported by FCI regarding major irregularities in release of wheat as under:—

- (i) Preliminary investigation made by FCI Vigilance Squad revealed that during June, 1996, 22,500 tonnes of wheat were allotted to Karnal District (Haryana) for open sale. Out of this allotment, release orders for 14,775 tonnes were issued by 6.6.96. On 7.6.96, 102 parties had deposited the demand draft en-block. Investigations conducted revealed that the principle of "First-Come-First-Served" was not followed by the officials of District Office, Karnal. It was also seen that the officials there had issued the release orders even on the back date to 18 parties without any specific approval of District Manager, the competent authority. The Police registered a case against the erring officials. The houses of some of the FCI officials were raided by the police. Two FCI officials were taken into custody. 5 officers/officials have been placed under suspension, including one Category I Officer. The State Government has handed over the case to CBI.
- (ii) In another case, the State Vigilance Deptt. raided the District Office, Rohtak (Haryana) on the basis of a complaint. During the course of the raid, currency notes were reported to have been recovered from the residence of some FCI officials. In this case 4 officials were placed under suspension. FIR has been registered by the Police on 31.1.1996.
- (iii) There has also been a case where it was reported that about 10,000 tonnes of wheat was sold in Orissa to traders from A.P. instead of local traders. After investigation, major penalty proceedings have been initiated.
- (iv) There was a complaint that in West Bengal quantity of about 24,000 tonnes of wheat was sold just in one day and the State Civil Supplies Corporation was denied allotment. The Investigating Officer stated that the State Civil Supplies Corporation denied having made any formal request for allotment of wheat. It was also found that the concerned FCI officer had exceeded the prescribed limit of allotment.
- (v) In yet another case a complaint regarding issue of Release Orders for 2000 tonnes of wheat after receiving illegal gratification was reported in Gujarat. The investigation in this case has not been completed as yet.

Godowns

5436. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the number of godowns hired by the Food Corporation of India in Maharashtra;

(b) the total amount spent on rent for these godowns during 1995-96;

(c) whether the Government propose to open/construct more godowns in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The Food Corporation of India has hired 34 godowns (33 Covered and one Cover and Plinth) in the State of Maharashtra as on 1.4.1996.

(b) An amount of Rs. 8.49 crores was spent on account of rent for these hired godowns by the FCI during the year 1995-96.

(c) and (d) There is an ongoing project of construction of a godown of FCI at Sholapur with a capacity of 10,000 MT which is likely to be completed by the end of 1996-97.

[Translation]

Fisherman Community

5437. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the States in the country where the fisherman community has been placed under Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category;

(b) whether Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes certificates are issued by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra etc. to the fisherman community in the name of Majhwar, Gond, Turajha, Mallah, Beldar, Dewar, Maazhi etc. sub-castes;

(c) if so, the details alongwith their occupation and social status of these castes;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to include the fisherman community in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No community by the name of 'Fisherman' has been specified as a Scheduled Caste

or Scheduled Tribe in relation to any State or Union Territory.

(b) and (c) A Statement is enclosed.

(d) and (f) Proposals for the inclusion of various fisherman communities in the SC/ST lists of the representative States/UTs are under the consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT

'Majhwar', 'Gond', 'Mallah', 'Beldar' and 'Dewar' are specified as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in relation to the following States/Union Territories :

- (i) Majhwar : as Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh and Scheduled Tribe in Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) Gond : as Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh and Scheduled Tribe in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and West Bengal.
- (iii) Mallah : as Scheduled Caste in Delhi and West Bengal.
- (iv) Beldar : as Scheduled Caste in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (v) Dewar : as Scheduled Caste in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

'Turaiha' (not 'Turajha') is a scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh. 'Majhi' and Majhi (Nepali) (not Maazhi) are specified as a Scheduled Tribe in Madhya Pradesh and a Scheduled Caste in Sikkim, respectively. As such, persons belonging to these communities are eligible for SC/ST certificates in respect of the States/UTs in relation to which they have been so specified. Fishing is the traditional occupation of some of these communities.

Recommendations of Mandal Commission

5438. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Mandal Commission have been implemented in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken against the officers entrusted with the task of implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is complete ban on outside recruitments in non-gazetted cadres except in case of Junior Telecom Officers. In the case of JTO's Mandal Commission recommendations are being implemented by MTNL

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Construction of Hostels in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

5439. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the hostels constructed for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years, location-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the construction of Hostels during the above period; and

(c) the number of hostels under construction and proposed to be constructed during 1996-97 ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) A location-wise list of hostels for which the grants were released by the Ministry of Welfare for SC/ST students in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The financial assistance provided for construction of Hostels for SC/ST Boys & Girls is in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that they are not sending any new proposal for construction of hostels for SC/ST boys & girls and instead they would accord priority to complete the on-going construction work. No fresh proposals has been received from the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for ST Boys & Girls hostels and from the Government of Maharashtra for construction of SC/ST boys and girls hostels.

STATEMENT-I

LOCATION-WISE LIST OF HOSTELS TO BE CONSTRUCTED
FOR SC/ST STUDENTS IN MADHYA PRADESH AND
MAHARASHTRA DURING 1993-94,
1994-95 AND 1995-96

MADHYA PRADESH**(A) Boys Hostels for SCs****1993-94** Nil**1994-95** Nil

- 1995-96**
- (1) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Nimch, Mandisor.
 - (2) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Rampura.
 - (3) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Ujjain.
 - (4) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Sivni.
 - (5) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Amarpatan, Satna
 - (6) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Bhind.
 - (7) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Khargone.
 - (8) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Chindwada.
 - (9) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Narsinghpur.
 - (10) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Datiya
 - (11) Post Matric Pandit Moti Nehru, Datiya.
 - (12) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Dhar.
 - (13) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Khandwa.
 - (14) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Indore.
 - (15) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Chanderi, Guna.
 - (16) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Ashok Nagar, Guna.
 - (17) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Ganjbasoda, Vidisha.
 - (18) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Devri, Sagar.
 - (19) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Khurai, Sagar.
 - (20) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Panna.
 - (21) Post Matric Boys Hostel, Timrani, Hoshangabad.

(B) Girls Hostels for SCs

- 1993-94**
- (1) Dhar (Dhar)
 - (2) Surwashra (Mandsaur)
 - (3) Neapanagar (Khandwa)
 - (4) Korba (Bilaspur)
 - (5) Chindwara (Chindwara)
 - (6) Kundeshwar (Mandsaur)
 - (7) Panna (Pann)

- (8) Goharganj (Raisen)
- (9) Deora (Raisen)
- (10) Anuppur (Shahdol)
- (11) Jabalpur (Jabalpur)
- (12) Jawara (Ratlam)
- (13) Bina (Sagar)
- (14) Sironj (Vidisha)
- (15) Khilchipur (Rajgarh)
- (16) Garauth (Mandsaur)
- (17) Sitamau (Mandsaur)
- (18) Dabra (Gwalior)
- (19) Dimni (Murena)
- (20) Ambah (Murena)

1994-95 Nil**1995-96** Nil**(C) Boys Hostels for STs**

- 1993-94**
- (1) Sukuma, Bastar
 - (2) Ghatlochanga, Bastar
 - (3) Garasgaon, Bastar
 - (4) Datewada, Bastar
 - (5) Bhanpur, Khandia
 - (6) Pavathol, Khandia
 - (7) Bagag, Mandla
 - (8) Sagar
 - (9) Rajnadaon Pre-Matric Adivasi Balak Chatravas, Taragaon.
 - (10) Lohanga Pre-Matric Adivasi Balak Chatravas, Lohanga.
- 1994-95**
- (1) Teragona
 - (2) Tohanga
- 1995-96** Nil

(D) Girls Hostels for STs

- 1993-94**
- (1) Bastar, Khargaon.
 - (2) Dharamjayagarh, Raigarh
 - (3) Katni, Bilaspur.
 - (4) Dharampuri, Dhar.
 - (5) Durg.
 - (6) Balaghat.
 - (7) Rajanandgaon-Mohala
- 1994-95**
- (1) Garyabond, Raipur
 - (2) Pandora Road, Bilaspur.

- (3) Korba, Bilaspur.
- (4) Tiwarta, Bilaspur.
- (5) Hoshangabad.
- (6) Amarkantak.
- (7) Rajwad.
- (8) Ambikapur, Sujiya.
- (9) Katri, Jabalpur.
- (10) Burhampur, Khandwa.

1995-96 Nil

MAHARASHTRA

(A) Boys Hostels for SCs

- 1993-94
- (1) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Gargoti, Kolhapur.
 - (2) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Gandhinglaj, Kolhapur.
 - (3) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Madha, Solapur.
 - (4) Govt. B.C. Hostel, Edidbad, Dist. Solapur.
 - (5) Govt. Boys B.C. Hostel, Amalner, Distt. Jalgaon.
 - (6) Govt. Boys B.C. Hostel, Kodwal, Distt. Jalgaon.
 - (7) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Ruljapur, Osmanabad.
 - (8) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Ahmadpur, Latur.
 - (9) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Ahmadpur, Latur (New).
 - (10) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Nilaga, Distt. Latur.

1994-95 Nil

- 1995-96
- (1) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Latur, Distt. Latur.
 - (2) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Vaijapur, Aurangabad.
 - (3) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Bhiwandi, Thane.
 - (4) Bharshi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Barshi, Distt. Sholapur.
 - (5) Shri Kapileshwar B.C. Pinjar Barshi, Akola.
 - (6) Shivaji Gram Vikas Kushi Vikas Mandal, Khamgaon, Sholapur.
 - (7) Adarsh Shikshan Sansta Khed Yeshvantrao Chavan Vidyartigrih, Osmanabad.
 - (8) Janta Vidya Mandal Amravati Vidyarthi, Vastigrih, Akola.

- (9) Vidya Vikas Shikshan Sanstha Nipani Tal. Kalmb, Vidyarthi Vastigrih, Distt. Osmanabad.
- (10) Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Shikshan Sansthan Ads Sanchalit Yeshvant magas, Vastigrih Kej, Dist. Beed.
- (11) Vimukta Jati Samittee Vasantnagar Tal. Mukhd Sanchalit Fulsingnaik Magasvarigiya V.Vasannagar, Kotaly Nanded.
- (12) Adiwasi Sewa Samittee Nasik Sanchalit Vidyarthi Vasti, Ambapada, Nasik.
- (13) Adiwasi Sewa Samittee Nasik Sanchalit Hasul Peth, Nasik.
- (14) Shri Gadge Maharaj Adiwasi V.V.G., Distt. Pune.
- (15) Shri Ganesh Magasvastigariha, Jalna.
- (16) Yeshwant Vidyarthi V.G. Parbhani.

(B) Girls Hostels for SCs

- 1993-94
- (1) Govt. B.C. Girls Hostel, Kewthmakanal.
 - (2) BC & EBC Girls Hostel Chalisgaon.
 - (3) BC & EBC Girls Hostel, Ahmedpur, Latur.
 - (4) BC Girls Hostel Latur, Distt. Latur.
 - (5) BC & EBC Girls Hostel, Kartol, Distt. Nagpur.
 - (6) BC & EBC Girls Hostel, Washim, Dist. Akola.
 - (7) Amarvati.
 - (8) Aurangabad.
 - (9) Parbhani
 - (10) Ahmadnagar

1994-95 Nil

1995-96 Nil

(C) Boys Hostels for STs

- 1993-94 Nil
- 1994-95 Nil
- 1995-96 Nil

(D) Girls Hostels for STs

- 1993-94 Nil
- 1994-95 Nil
- 1995-96 Nil

STATEMENT-II**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SC/ST BOYS AND GIRLS HOSTELS***(Rs. in lakhs)*

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
MADHYA PRADESH			
BOYS HOSTELS FOR SCs	NIL	NIL	216.30
GIRLS HOSTELS FOR SCs	39.96	NIL	NIL
BOYS HOSTELS FOR STs	39.28	16.90	NIL
GIRLS HOSTELS FOR STs	27.03	118.82	NIL
MAHARASHTRA			
BOYS HOSTELS FOR SCs	6.824	NIL	93.97
GIRLS HOSTELS FOR SCs	56.43	NIL	NIL
BOYS HOSTELS FOR STs	NIL	NIL	NIL
GIRLS HOSTELS FOR STs	NIL	NIL	NIL

Miserable Conditions of Santhal Tribals

5440. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the miserable conditions of Santhal tribals in Assam as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated August 12, 1996 under the caption 'Forsaken by all, Santhalis die a slow death';

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

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Additional Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) were airlifted to Assam to assist the State Government in dealing with the situation. Army columns were deployed in Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts. Army was also alerted in other parts of the State. The situation was regularly monitored by the Home Ministry and the State Government was advised to take all possible measures to control the situation. A team of senior officers, representing the Ministry of Home and Ministry of Defence was deputed to the State to discuss the situation with the Chief Minister and the senior State Government officials and Army Officers. The State Government is taking steps to provide gratuitous relief and rehabilitation grant. The request received from the State Government of Assam for sanction of Rs. 25 crores as Central Assistance for the rehabilitation of the affected people in the ethnic violence is under consideration.

Journalists and Newspaper Employees

5441. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bill to amend the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service and Misc. Provisions) has been pending since long;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to expeditiously get it passed; and

(c) the time by which it will be passed ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1996 was passed by Rajya Sabha on 1.8.96 and is awaiting consideration and approval by the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Electronic Exchanges in Delhi

5442. SHRI VIJAY GOEL :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic and manual telephone exchanges including their capacity in the NCT of Delhi, separately;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges converted into electronic exchanges and the number of new Electronic Exchanges set up during each of the last three years in the NCT of Delhi;

(c) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be converted into electronic exchanges and the number of new Electronic Exchanges likely to be set up during 1996-97; and

(d) the amount spent on the conversion of telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges and new Electronic Exchanges during the above period and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during 1996-97 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) There are 126 telephone exchanges in Delhi as on 30.6.96. Out of which 115 telephone exchanges are electronic and the remaining 11 electro-mechanical. 1.3 million exchange lines are connected to electronic exchanges and 0.12 million to electro-mechanical exchanges.

There is no manual telephone exchange in the NCT of Delhi.

(b) The number of telephone exchanges converted into electronic exchanges set up during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Converted number	Newly installed
1993-94	2	27
1994-95	2	12
1995-96	3	6

(c) During 1996-97 the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be

(i) converted into electronic exchanges—1

(ii) set-up (new electronic xge)—9 main and 21 Remote Line units.

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

[English]

Irregularities in Appointments by C-DOT

5443. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from the Members of Parliament regarding irregularities committed in the appointment for the post of Technical Assistant (software and hardware) in C-DOT; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) A complaint was received from Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh, Member of Parliament regarding Shri Kaushlendra Kumar, who had applied for the post of Technical Assistant in C-DOT.

(b) Shri Kaushlendra Kumar had appeared for the Technical Examination conducted by C-DOT on July 9, 1995 in Delhi Centre and could not qualify in the written test. Hence no further action is required.

[Translation]

Episode of Serials

5444. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

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

(a) the serials alongwith the names of their producers, of which more than 30 episodes have been telecast during the last one year till 31st July, 1996;

(b) the objective of each serial;

(c) the number of serials alongwith the producers registered during the last one year;

(d) the norms fixed for granting extension to serials;

(e) whether the Government have decided to curtail the episodes of serials telecast on Doordarshan;

(f) if so, the details thereof, serial-wise;

(g) whether the serials already granted extensions of over 100 episodes are also likely to be curtailed; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accommodation to Employees in Delhi

5445. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Postal and Telecommunication departments get accommodation in Delhi according to duration of their service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Class-I officers of these departments have got constructed the flats for themselves more than their number whereas the number of flats for other employees are less in proportion to their number;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Class-I officers of the department are allotted accommodation through both Directorate of Estates and Postal Pool whereas other employees do not get this facility;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government propose to discontinue this dual policy; and

(h) if so, the efforts being made to construct flats in proportion to the number of Class-I officers and other employees ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (**Department of Posts**) —
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Applications for allotment of quarters are called for every year and seniority lists are prepared according to the length of service of the applicants and their type-wise entitlement of quarter. As and when quarters become available, these are allotted as per the seniority list.

(c) No, Sir. The number of flats available for Class-I officers is not more than the number of Class-I officers. However, the satisfaction level of staff quarters for Class-I officers is more than those available for other employees.

(d) The satisfaction level of staff quarters for Class-I officers is slightly more than that for other employees due to the following reasons :—

- (1) the number of Class-I officers being very limited, the satisfaction level works out to be higher.
- (2) many of these officers are heads of offices and have been allotted post-attached quarters.
- (3) as these officers have all India transfer liability, they require availability of quarters at the place of posting.

(e) No, Sir. Officers when they are posted in the Postal Circles, are only eligible for accommodation from the Postal Pool. However, when these officers are posted to the Postal Directorate, they become eligible for allotment of accommodation only from the Directorate of Estates.

(f) and (g) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

(h) Quarters are constructed depending on the availability of funds, land and other resources. However, due to the severe paucity of funds, no new projects are being taken up by the Department at present.

Department of Telecom

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

[*English*]

Cellular Telephone and Pager

5446. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed rules and regulations governing the operation of cellphone and pager;

(b) whether there is any device to detect the cellphone call;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason for allowing the operation of cellphone ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The main rules and regulations governing the operation of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and Radio Paging Service are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Cellular Mobile Telephone Service operators have been asked to provide circuits for monitoring the calls.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

STATEMENT

MAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS

A. For Operation of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service

1. The Licensee must be an Indian registered Company.
2. Total foreign equity in the licensee Company must not be more than 49% of the total equity.
3. The period of licence shall be 10 years which may be extended at the discretion of Telecom Authority.
4. The Licensee shall commission the Service within 12 months of signing the Licence Agreement or the effective date of the licence, whichever is earlier.
5. The service shall conform to the Groupe Speciale Mobile or Global System of Mobile Communications (GSM) standards.
6. The service will be provided within the ceiling tariff fixed by the Telecom Authority.
7. The Licensee will pay a licence fee to the Telecom. Authority, in addition to access and junction charges to the Deptt. of Telecommunication.
8. The licensee will also pay Wireless Licence Fee, WPC (Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Wing) royalty, GSM MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) charges, etc.
9. The licences have been issued on a non-exclusive basis.

B. For Operation of Radio Paging Service

1. The licensee must be an Indian registered Company.
2. Total foreign equity in the bidding company must not be more than 49% of the total equity.

3. The period of licence shall be 10 years which may be extended at the discretion of Telecom Authority.
4. The Licensee shall commission the Service within 12 months of signing the Licence Agreement or the effective date of the Licence, whichever is earlier.
5. The service shall conform to the POCSAG (Post Office Code Standing Advisory Group) standards.
6. The service will be provided within the ceiling tariff fixed by the Telecom Authority.
7. The Licensee will pay a licence fee to the Telecom. Authority, in addition to access and junction charges to the Deptt. of Telecommunication.
8. The Licensee will also pay wireless Licence Fee, WPC (Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing) Royalty, etc.
9. The licences have been issued on a non-exclusive basis.

[Translation]

Special Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

5447. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes for which special Central assistance is given to Madhya Pradesh and the criteria adopted for it;

(b) the details of the amount of Central assistance alongwith the details of schemes for which it was given during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) whether the above funds are given by the Union Government directly through District Collectors/Heads of the Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of House.

(c) The funds are released directly to the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Special Central Assistance is given to the State Govts. as an additive to their Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes and it is not given to finance any particular scheme. The criteria adopted for release

of Special Central Assistance to States/UTs for their Special Component Plans are given below :

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (a) On the basis of SC population of States/UTs | ... | 40% |
| (b) On the basis of relative backwardness of the States/UTs | ... | 10% |
| (c) On the basis of percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by composite economic development programmes in the plan to enable them to cross the poverty line | ... | 25% |
| (d) On the basis of percentage of Special Component Plan to the Annual State Plan as compared to the SC population percentage in the States/UTs | ... | 10% |
| (e) On the basis of programmes for specially vulnerable groups among SCs namely sweepers, scavengers, bonded labourers, etc. | ... | 10% |
| (f) On the basis of implementation of Special Component Plan during previous year | ... | 5% |

The details of amount given as Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan to Madhya Pradesh during 1994-95 to 1996-97 are given below :

Year	Amount given (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	2097.57
1995-96	2425.33
1996-97 (as on date)	1215.87

2. Special Central Assistance is also given to the States to support their Tribal Sub Plans for Sch. Tribes. The criteria for allocation of Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plans to States/UTs are as under—

The share of the three programmes under broad strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan namely TSP (ITDP), MADA (Pockets) and primitive tribes from the total amount of Special Central Assistance (SCA) is calculated in proportion to the Sch. Tribe population covered under each programme. The Inter-State allocation of SCA for these programmes are made as under :

(a) ITDP : For allocation of SCA to ITDPs, the States are grouped into three categories. Category 'A' consists of States with substantial areas predominantly inhabited

by tribals such as (i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Bihar, (iii) Gujarat, (iv) Himachal Pradesh, (v) Madhya Pradesh, (vi) Maharashtra, (vii) Manipur, (viii) Orissa, (ix) Rajasthan and (x) Sikkim.

Category 'B' consists of states having dispersed tribal population with some areas of tribal concentration such as (i) Assam, (ii) West Bengal, (iii) Tripura.

Category 'C' consists of the States/UTs where the tribal population is by and large dispersed with very small areas of concentration such as (i) Karnataka, (ii) Kerala, (iii) Tamil Nadu, (iv) Uttar Pradesh, (v) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (vi) Goa, Daman and Diu. The total outlay of SCA for tribal Sub Plan is allocated to these categories on the basis of tribal population of the States/UTs included in each group. The funds allocated to category 'A' is then distributed to the States on the basis of three criteria i.e. (i) 50% on the basis of Scheduled Tribe population in the Tribal Sub Plan area, (ii) 30% on the basis of geographical area of the tribal sub plan and (iii) 20% in proportion to per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the States with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area. For category, 'B' and 'C' States, the share of individual States/UTs is fixed on the basis of 2 criteria, i.e. 70% according to Scheduled Tribe population of the Tribal Sub Plan, and 50% in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of States/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area.

(b) MADA Pockets of tribal concentration : While allocating SCA for MADA programmes, 70% of the total allocation is distributed according to population in the MADA area and 30% in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of the States/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the pockets.

(c) Primitive Tribes : The distribution formula is : (a) 40% of the amount of numerical size of the primitive tribal communities, (b) 30% according to population depending on different occupation, namely (i) food gathering or hunting, (ii) shifting cultivation, (iii) sedentary cultivation and (iv) other occupations with weightage accorded in the ratio of 5 : 3, 1 : 1 respectively, (c) 15% according to number of primitive tribal communities in the States/UTs, (d) 15% in inverse population to per capita NSDP with weightage to primitive tribe population.

The details of amount given to Madhya Pradesh under SCA to TSP during 1994-95 to 1996-97 are as under :—

Year	Amount given (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	7535.72
1995-96	9579.66
1996-97	3749.71

In addition to the above, additional SCA has been given to Madhya Pradesh for certain schemes as under:

Name of the Scheme	Amount given (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Carpet craft project for Raigarh District	13.50	—	—
Bamboo Craft for Raypur Distt.	—	85.00	—

Telecast of TV Programmes on Hilly Areas

5448. SHRI KALLAPPA AWADE :
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

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

(a) whether there is a separate plan to set up AIR/Doordarshan Kendras in backward, tribal and hilly areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where the AIR/Doordarshan Kendras have been set up in these areas, State-wise, location-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up such more LPT/HPT transmitters in these areas;

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

(f) whether the Government also made proper arrangements for clear transmission of Doordarshan programmes in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, these areas are taken care of while formulating the five-year plans of AIR/Doordarshan for expansion/upgradation of AIR and Doordarshan facilities in the country.

(c) The details are as per statements I & II.

(d) and (e) Setting up of TV transmitters/expansion of TV coverage in an area is done after due consideration of various factors including requirements of population of that area and it is a continuous process.

(f) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT - I

Name of State	Sl. No.	Stations Name	Location Type Tribal/Hilly
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ANDHRA PRADESH	1.	ADILABAD	Tribal Area
	2.	VISAKHAPATNAM	Tribal Area
	3.	KOTTAGUDAM	Tribal Area
	4.	WARANGAL	Tribal Area
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.	PASSIGHAT	Hilly & Tribal Area
	2.	TAWANG	Hilly & Tribal Area
	3.	TEZU	Hilly & Tribal Area
	4.	ITANAGAR	Hilly & Tribal Area
ASSAM	1.	GUWAHATI	Tribal Area
	2.	SILCHAR	Tribal Area
	3.	DIBRUGARH	Tribal Area
	4.	JORHAT	Tribal Area
	5.	HAFLONG	Hilly & Tribal Area
	6.	NOWGONG	Tribal Area
	7.	DIPHUNG	Hilly Area
BIHAR	1.	RANCHI	Tribal Area
	2.	JAMSHEDPUR	Tribal Area
	3.	CHAIBASA	Tribal Area
	4.	DALTONGANJ	Tribal Area
GOA	1.	PANAJI	Hilly Area
GUJARAT	1.	VADODRA	Tribal Area
	2.	GODHRA	Tribal Area
	3.	SURAT	Tribal Area
	4.	AHWA	Tribal Area
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.	SIMLA	Hilly Area
	2.	KASAULI	Hilly Area
	3.	HAMIRPUR	Hilly Area
	4.	DHARAMSHALA	Hilly Area
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1.	SRINAGAR	Hilly Area
	2.	JAMMU	Hilly Area
	3.	LEH	Hilly Area
	4.	KATHUA	Hilly Area
	5.	POONCH	Hilly Area
KARNATAKA	1.	BHADRAWATI	Hilly Area
	2.	DHARWAD	Hilly Area
	3.	MANGALORE/UDIPI	Hilly & Tribal Area
	4.	MYSORE	Hilly & Tribal Area
	5.	HASSAN	Hilly Area
	6.	MARCARA	Hilly & Tribal Area
	7.	KARWAR	Hilly Area
KERALA	1.	CALICUT	Hilly Area
	2.	TRICHUR	Hilly Area
	3.	TRIVANDRUM	Hilly & Tribal Area
	4.	COCHIN	Hilly Area
	5.	CANNANORE	Hilly & Tribal Area
	6.	IDUKKI	Hilly & Tribal Area

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADHYA PRADESH	1.	AMBIKAPUR	Tribal Area
	2.	JABALPUR	Tribal Area
	3.	JAGDALPUR	Tribal Area
	4.	RAIPUR	Tribal Area
	5.	KHANDWA	Tribal Area
	6.	BILASPUR	Tribal Area
	7.	BETUL	Tribal Area
	8.	CHINDWARA	Tribal Area
	9.	RAIGARH	Tribal Area
	10.	SHAHDOL	Tribal Area
	11.	BALAGHAT	Tribal Area
MAHARASHTRA	1.	JALGAON	Tribal Area
	2.	PUNE	Hilly & Tribal Area
	3.	RATNAGIRI	Hilly Area
	4.	SANGLI	Hilly Area
	5.	AHMEDNAGAR	Hilly & Tribal Area
	6.	NANDED	Tribal Area
	7.	KOLHAPUR	Hilly Area
	8.	YUVATMAL	Tribal Area
	9.	SATARA	Hilly Area
	10.	CHANDRAPUR	Tribal Area
	11.	DHULE	Hilly & Tribal Area
	12.	NASIK	Hilly & Tribal Area
MANIPUR	1.	IMPHAL	Hilly & Tribal Area
MEGHALAYA	1.	SHILLONG	Hilly & Tribal Area
	2.	TURA	Hilly & Tribal Area
	3.	JOWAI	Hilly & Tribal Area
MIZORAM	1.	AIZAWAL	Hilly & Tribal Area
	2.	LUNGLEH	Hilly & Tribal Area
NAGALAND	1.	KOHIMA	Hilly & Tribal Area
	2.	MOKOKCHUNG	Hilly & Tribal Area
ORISSA	1.	JEYPORE	Tribal Area
	2.	SAMBALPUR	Tribal Area
	3.	KEONJHAR	Tribal Area
	4.	BARIPADA	Tribal Area
	5.	BERHAMPUR	Tribal Area
	6.	BHAWANIPATNA	Tribal Area
	7.	ROURKELA	Tribal Area
RAJASTHAN	1.	UDAIPUR	Tribal Area
	2.	BANSWARA	Tribal Area
	3.	CHITTORGARH	Tribal Area
SIKKIM	1.	GANGTOK	Hilly & Tribal Area
TAMIL NADU	1.	COIMBATORE	Hilly Area
	2.	MADURAI	Hilly Area
	3.	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	Tribal Area
	4.	TIRUNELVELI	Hilly Area
	5.	NAGERCOIL	Hilly Area
	6.	OOTACAMUND	Hilly Area

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TRIPURA	1.	AGARTALA	Hilly & Tribal Area
	2.	BELONIA	Hilly & Tribal Area
	3.	KAILASHAR	Hilly & Tribal Area
UTTAR PRADESH	1.	ALMORA	Hilly Area
	2.	MUSSOORIE	Hilly Area
WEST BENGAL	1.	KURSEONG	Hilly & Tribal Area
	2.	SILIGURI	Hilly & Tribal Area
	3.	MURSHIDABAD	Tribal Area
UNION TERRITORY	1.	KAVARATI	Tribal Area
	2.	(A & N ISLANDS) DAMAN	Tribal Area

STATEMENT-II

State/District	Doordarshan Kendras Existing (as on 10.9.96)	Doordarshan Kendras Under Implementation/ Envisaged
1	2	3
ASSAM		
North Cachar	LPT, Haflong	
Karbi Anglong	LPT, Diphu	
UTTAR PRADESH		
Dehradun	HPT, Mussoorie Transposer, Mussoorie	VLPT, Saahiya
Garhwal	LPT, Pauri LPT, Kotdwar Transposer, Srinagar VLPT, Kaljikkhal VLPT, Ghandyal	VLPT, Lansdown VLPT, Nangaonkhal VLPT, Rudraprayag LPT, Naini Danda
Tehri Garhwal	Transposer, New Tehri	LPT, New Tehri VLPT, Devprayag VLPT, Pratapnagar VLPT, Gajja VLPT, Khait Parbhat
Chamoli	VLPT, Gopeshwar	LPT, Kamprayag VLPT, Joshimath VLPT, Chamoli VLPT Nandprayag VLPT, Tharali VLPT, Kedarnath VLPT, Badrinath VLPT, Gaurikund VLPT, Dokhri
Uttarkashi	VLPT, Uttarkashi VLPT, Bhatiari	VLPT, Rajgarhi VLPT, Fateh Parbat
Nainital	LPT, Nainital LPT, Kashipur	LPT, Haldwani

1	2	3
	LPT, Tanakpur VLPT, Haldwani	
Almora	VLPT, Almora VLPT, Kausani VLPT, Ranikhet VLPT, Bageshwar	LPT, Almora VLPT, Chaukhtia VLPT, Binsar VLPT, Basot Bhikhiasen VLPT, Sirakote Vaikunthdham VLPT, Manila
Pithoragarh	LPT, Pithoragarh LPT, Chapawat VLPT, Dharchula VLPT, Munsari VLPT, Didihat	LPT, Dunaghat LPT, Barakot VLPT, Maneshwar /Lohaghat LPT, Khetikhan
WEST BENGAL		
Darjeeling (Part)	HPT, Kurseong LPT, Darjeeling LPT, Kalimpong	
WESTERN GHATS REGION		
MAHARASHTRA		
Dhule	LPT, Shahad LPT, Dhule LPT, Nandurbar	LPT, Shirpur LPT, Navapur LPT, Dhadgaon* LPT, Pimpalner -Sakri*
Nasik	LPT, Malegaon LPT, Nasik LPT, Manmab	LPT, Satana
Thane		Transposer, Badlapur
Ratnagiri	LPT, Rajapur LPT, Ratnagiri LPT, Chiplun LPT, Deorukh VLPT, Khed	
Kolhapur	LPT, Kolhapur LPT, Ichalkaranji	HPT, Mahipatgarh* VLPT, Malkapur
Sangli	LPT, Sangli	LPT, Khanapur*
Satara	LPT, Satara LPT, Karad	LPT, Khanapur* LPT, Phaltan* LPT, Patan* VLPT, Wai* VLPT, Koregaon*
Pune	HPT, Pune VLPT, Junar	PPC, Pune

1	2	3
Ahmednagar	LPT, Ahmednagar LPT, Sangamnar	
Raigarh	VLPT, Karjat LPT, Mhasle	LPT, Mahad LPT, Khopoli LPT, Nangaon LPT, Ambet
Sindhurg	LPT, Kankauli	VLPT, Malwan
KARNATAKA		
Belgaum	LPT, Balgaum LPT, Chikodi LPT, Athani LPT, Ramadurg	LPT, Gokak
Dharwad	HPT, Dharwad LPT, Gadagbetgiri LPT, Ranibennur	
Chikmagallur	LPT, Chikmagallur LPT, Mudigeri	
Kodagu	LPT, Madikeri	
Hassan	LPT, Hassan	
Mysore	LPT, Mysore	HPT, Mysore (10 KW)*
North Kannad	LPT, Karwar LPT, Sirsi LPT, Kumta LPT, Bhatkal	HPT, Dandeli
Shimoga	HPT, Shimoga	
South Kannad	LPT, Mangalore LPT, Udipi LPT, Bantwal	HPT, Mangalore* LPT, Puttur VLPT, Sulya
KERALA		
Cannanore (Kannur)	LPT, Tellicherry LPT, Cannanore LPT, Kazargod LPT, Kanangarh	HPT, Cannanore
Wayanad	LPT, Kalpetta	
Kozhikode	LPT, Calicut (Interim) LPT, Calicut (DD II)	HPT, Calicut PPC, Calicut*
Malappuram	LPT, Malappuram	
Palakkad	LPT, Palakkad LPT, Shoranur	

1	2	3
Trichur (Thrissur)	LPT, Trichur	PPC, Trichur
Ernakulam	HPT, Cochin LPT, Cochin (DD II)	
Iddukki	LPT, Iddukki VLPT, Devikulam	LPT, Thodupuzha
Kottayam	LPT, Changanacherry VLPT, Kanjirapalli	LPT, Pala* VLPT, Mundakayam* VLPT, Erattupata*
Quilon		
Trivandrum (Thiruvananthapuram)	HPT, Trivandrum LPT, Trivandrum (DD II)	
TAMIL NADU		
Nilgiris	LPT, Udhagamandalam LPT, Coonoor	
Coimbatore	LPT, Coimbatore VLPT, Udmalpet VLPT, Valparai	PPC, Coimbatore
Madurai	HPT, Kodaikanal Transposer Dindigul	
Tirunelveli	LPT, Tiruchendur LPT, Tuticorin LPT, Courtalam LPT, Tirunelveli VLPT, Valliur	HPT, Tirunelveli* LPT, Shankarankovil LPT, Ambasamudaram*
Kanyakumari	LPT, Nagercoil	
Ramanathapuram	HPT, Rameshwaram LPT, Rajapalayam	
GOA	HPT, Panaji	LPT, Panaji (DD II)

*Scheme to be sanctioned.

TV-STATIONS IN HILL STATES

EXISTING		UNDER IMPLEMENTATION		ENVISAGED	(Scheme to be sanctioned)
HPTs	PPCs	LPT	PPC	HPTs	
JAMMU & KASHMIR					
Jammu	Jammu	Rajouri	Srinagar	Naushera	
Poonch		Poonch		Kathua	
Srinagar	Srinagar	Udhampur			
Leh					

LPTs

Kargil
 Kathua
 Leh (DD II)
 Riasi
 Jammu (DD II)
 Srinagar (DD II)
 Srinagar (Kashir Ch.)

Transposer

Nagraota

VLPTs

Darhal
 Langste
 Ringdom Gomba
 Mulbekh/Shargol
 Bafliaz
 Khalsi

VLPTs

Bhadarwa
 Daskit
 Doda
 Dras
 Gurez
 Kihtran
 Kishtwar
 Kupwara
 Nyema
 Padam
 Pahalgam
 Poonch
 Rajouri
 Ramban
 Samba
 Sankoo
 Timsogam
 Uдахmpur
 Budhal
 Kalakot
 Tahnamandi
 Kud
 Batot
 Ardhkakuari
 Uri
 Lithwal
 Baramulla

Batalik
 Turtok
 Basecamp (Siachin)

Transposer

Surankot

HIMACHAL PRADESH**HPTs**

Kasauli
 Shimla

PPC

Shimla

LPTs

Sujanpur
 Sundernagar
 Rampur

HPT

Dharmshala

LPTs

Ashpuri
 Mandi (DD II)
 Naina Devi

LPTs

Bilashpur
 Dharamshala
 Kullu
 Manali
 Mandi
 Shimla (DD II)

VLPTs

Bharthi
 Ajhufort
 Baijnath
 Chamba
 Djar
 Hamirpur
 Jogindernagar
 Kalpa
 Keylong
 Palampur
 Una
 Sarkaghat
 Shivdadir
 Kharapathar
 Thanedar
 Veer
 Bandla

Transposer

Rajagarh
 Solan

MANIPUR**HPT**

Imphal

LPT

Ukhrul
 Imphal (DD II)

VLPTs

Chandel
 Senapati
 Tamonglong

MEGHALAYA**HPTs**

Shillong
 Tura

LPTs

Shillong (DD II)
 Jowai
 Williamnagar
 Tura (DD II)

VLPTs

Chaupal
 Kotkhai
 Barthi
 Jahalma
 Bahrmour
 Dasni

Holi
 Parwanoo
 Bandla
 Dalhousie
 Roharu
 Nichar
 Tissa
 Chaurikhas
 Pirbhayanu
 Jhatingri
 Kaja
 Udaipur
 Awahdevi
 Karsog
 Banjar
 Chungchai

VLPTs

Nehri
 Kandaghat
 Dalash

PPC

Imphal

HPT

Churachandpur

VLPT

Jiribam

VLPTs

Moreh
 Kangpokpi

PPC

Shillong
 Tura

Transposer

Shillong

VLPT

Nongstoin
Baghmarh

MIZORAM

HPT	PPC	LPTs/VLPTs
Aizwal Lunglei	Aizwal	Saiha Lunglei (DD II)

LPT	Transposer
Aizwal (DD II)	Aizwal

VLPT	VLPT
Saiha	Champhai

NAGALAND

HPT	PPC	HPT	LPTs/VLPTs
Kohima	Kohima	Mokokchung	Mokokchung (DD II)

LPTs
Dimapur
Tuensang
Kohima (DD II)

VLPTs	VLPT	Transposer
Mon Wokha Zunhevoto	Phek Satakha .	Bara Basti

Transposer

Kohima

SIKKIM

HPT	VLPTs
Gangtok	Singtam Rangpo Zorethang

LPT	PPC
Gangtok (DD II)	Gangtok

VLPTs
Gyalshing
Mangan
Namchi

TRIPURA

HPT	PPC	LPTs	LPTs/VLPTs
Agartala	Agartala	Kailasahar Teliamura	Jolaibar Amarpur Ambassa Kailasahar (DD II)

LPT

Agartala (DD II)

Transposer**VLPT**

Belonia

Dharmanagar

ARUNACHAL PRADESH**HPT****PPC****LPT****LPT**

Itanagar

Itanagar

Miao

Roing

LPTs**VLPTs**

Passighat

Pipu Dipu/Nayapin

Tezu

Yomcha

Itanagar (DD-II)

Tali/Tuting

Minyong/Yinkong

Kalaktang

Chayangtajo

Longding

Khimyong

Nampong

Hawai

Kronli

Hunli

Geku

Boleng

Maniyang

Mechuka

Keying

Darak

Liromoba

Tirbin

Gensi

VLPTs

Taliha

Baririjo

Palin

Sagaleo

Seijosa

Rupa

Mukto

Transposer

Sankhiview

STATEMENT-II**DOORDARSHAN KENDRAS IN TRIBAL SUB-PLANS DISTRICTS (as on 10.9.96)**

State/UT	District	Existing Doordarshan Kendras	Doordarshan Kendras under implementation /envisaged
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	LPT, Adilabad LPT, Nirmal	LPT, Bhainsa LPT, Shirpur LPT, Belampalli

1	2	3	4
	East Godavari	LPT, Amalpuram LPT, Kakinada LPT, Rajamundry	HPT, Rajamundry LPT, Tuni
	Khammam	LPT, Khammam LPT, Kothagundam LPT, Bhadrachalam LPT, Yellandu LPT, Madhira	
	Srikakulam	LPT, Srikakulam LPT, Mandassa VLPT, Ichhapuram	LPT, Tekkali VLPT, Seetamapetta
	Vishakapatnam	HPT, Vishakapatnam HPT, Vizag VLPT, Paderu VLPT, Chintapalli	PPC, Vizag*
	Vizianagaram	VLPT, Parvatipuram	LPT, Bobbili
	Warangal	LPT, Warangal	HPT, Warangal* LPT, Pasra PPC, Warangal
	West Godavari	LPT, Bheemadolu LPT, Ghecmawaram	
Assam	Cachar	PPC & HPT, Silchar	LPT, Silchar (DD-II)*
	Darrang	LPT, Tezpur	HPT, Tezpur*
	Dibrugarh	PPC & HPT Dibrugarh LPT, Tinsukia LPT, Margherita VLPT, Digboi (commissioned)	
	Kamrup	PPC & HPT, Guwahati Transposer	
	Goalpara	LPT, Kokrajhar LPT, Goalpara LPT, Dhubri LPT, Bongargaon	HPT, Bongargaon / Kokrajhar*
	Lakhimpur	LPT, N. Lakhimpur	
	Nagaon	LPT, Nagaon LPT, Lunding LPT, Hojai	
	Sibsagar	LPT, Nazira LPT, Jorhat LPT, Golaghat LPT, Sonai	
Bihar	Palamau	PPC & HPT, Daltangang	VLPT, Garhwa
	Ranchi	PPC & HPT Ranchi LPT, Lohardaga	PPC, Ranchi

1	2	3	4
	Santhal-parganas	LPT, Dumka LPT, Deoghar LPT, Godda	LPT, Barharwa HPT, Deoghar*
	Singhbhum	LPT, Chaibasa LPT, Jamshedpur LPT, Ghatsila	HPT, Jamshedpur* LPT, Saraikella LPT, Noamundy LPT, Mushabani
Gujarat	Banskantha	LPT, Palanpur LPT, Ambaji LPT, Bhabhar LPT, Tharad	HPT, Radhanpur* LPT, Deesa LPT, Radhanpur
	Bharuch	LPT, Bharuch LPT, Kevadia Ciny LPT, Dadiapada VLPT, Netrang	LPT, Amod LPT, Jhagadia LPT, Rajpipla* VLPT, Sagwara
	Dangs	LPT, Ahwa	
	Panchmahal	LPT, Godhra LPT, Dohad LPT, Sanjeli LPT, Devgadh-Baria	LPT, Lunawada*
	Surat	LPT, Songarh LPT, Surat LPT, Kosamba LPT, Dandi VLPT, Kakrapar	HPT, Surat* LPT, Mangrol LPT, Vyara*
	Vadodra	LPT, Vadodra LPT, Chota-Udaipur	HPT, Vadodra*
	Valsad	LPT, Navasari LPT, Valsad	LPT, Dharampur* LPT, Umargaon*
	Sabarkantha	LPT, Ider LPT, Shambiji	LPT, Modasa*
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	VLPT, Chamba	VLPT, Dalhousie VLPT, Bharmour VLPT, Holi VLPT, Tissa VLPT, Chauri Khas
	Kinnaur	VLPT, Kalpa	
	Lahul & Spiti	VLPT, Keylong	VLPT, Jahalma VLPT, Jhatingri VLPT, Udaipur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	LPT, Chickmagalur LPT, Mudigere	
	Kodagu	LPT, Madikeri	

1	2	3	4
	Mysore	LPT, Mysore	HPT, Mysore*
	Dakshin Kannad	LPT, Manglore LPT, Udipi LPT, Bantwal	HPT, Manglore* LPT, Puttur VLPT, Sulya
Kerala	Trivandrum	PPC & HPT, Trivandrum LPT, Trivandrum (DD-II)	
	Quilon	LPT, Punalur	
	Idukki	LPT, Idukki VLPT, Devikulam	LPT, Thodupuzha
	Ernakulam	HPT, Cochin LPT, Cochin (DD-II)	
	Malapuram	LPT, Malapuram	
	Kozhikode	HPT, Calicut (INT) LPT, Calicut (DD-II)	HPT, Calicut (Pmt) PPC, Calicut*
	Wayanad	LPT, Kappetta	
	Cannanore	LPT, Cannanore LPT, Telicherry	HPT, Cannanore* LPT, Cannanore (DD-II)*
	Palghat	LPT, Palghat LPT, Shoranur	
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	LPT, Balaghat LPT, Malanjhand	
	Bastar	HPT, Jagdalpur LPT, Kanker LPT, Bailandilla VLPT, Pakhanjore	PPC, Jagdalpur VLPT, Kondagaon VLPT, Bijapur VLPT, Koylibeda
	Betul	LPT, Betul	
	Bilaspur	LPT, Bilaspur LPT, Korba	LPT, Sakti LPT, Kharod* VLPT, Pendra Road
	Chhindwara	LPT, Chhindwara VLPT, Parasia	
	Durg	LPT, Rajarajharandilli	
	Hoshangabad	LPT, Harda LPT, Itarsi LPT, Punchmarhi	LPT, Piparia
	Jhabua	LPT, Jhabua LPT, Alirajpur	
	East Nimar	LPT, Khandwa LPT, Burhanpur	

1	2	3	4
	West Nimar	LPT, Khargaon	
	Mandla	LPT, Mandla	
	Morena	LPT, Sheopur LPT, Bijapur	LPT, Kalaras
	Raigarh	LPT, Raigarh VLPT, Jashpurnagar	LPT, Sarangarh
	Raipur	PPC & HPT, Raipur	
	Rajnandgaon	LPT, Dongargarh	
	Ratlam	LPT, Ratlam LPT Jaora	
	Seoni	LPT, Seoni	
	Shahdol	LPT, Shahdol Transposer, Singramuli	HPT, Shahdol*
	Surguja	LPT, Ambikapur LPT, Kurasia LPT, Manindergarh	HPT, Ambikapur*
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	LPT, Ahmednagar LPT, Sanganmer	
	Amravati	LPT, Achalpur LPT, Amravati LPT, Morshi VLPT, Chikaldhara	LPT, Chandur LPT, Daryapur* LPT, Tiwsa
	Chandrapur	LPT, Chandrapur LPT, Brahampuri	HPT, Chandrapur* LPT, Chinur* LPT, Sinolewali*
	Dhule	LPT, Dhule LPT, Nandurbar LPT, Shahad	LPT, Sirpur LPT, Navapur LPT, Dhadgaon* LPT, Pimpaluer-Sakri
	Gadhchiroli	LPT, Gadhchiroli	LPT, Aheri LPT, Kurkheda* LPT, Sirondra
	Jalgaon	LPT, Jalgaon LPT, Amalner LPT, Bhusawal LPT, Chalisgaon	HPT, Jalgaon* LPT, Jaluaon* LPT, Ravar*
	Nanded	LPT, Nanded LPT, Kinwat LPT, Diglur	VLPT, Bhokar
	Nasik	LPT, Manmad LPT, Nasik LPT, Malegaon	LPT, Satana
	Pune	HPT, Pune VLPT, Junnar	PPC, Pune

1	2	3	4
	Thane		VLPT, Badlapur
	Yavatmal	LPT, Yavatmal LPT, Pusad LPT, Wamil	LPT, Pandarkawada* LPT, Umarkhed
Manipur	Mainpur East	LPT, Ukhrul	
	Manipur North	VLPT Senaputi	VLPT, Kangpokpai
	West Manipur	VLPT, Tamenglong	
	South Manipur		HPT, Churaohandpur
	Tengnoupal	VLPT, Chandel	VLPT, Moreh
Orissa	Balasore	LPT, Baleshwar LPT, Bhadrak LPT, Baliapal	HPT, Baleshwar
	Phulbani	LPT, Phulbani LPT, Baudh LPT, Baligurah LPT, G. Udaipur	
	Ganjam	LPT, Parlakhemundi LPT, Behrampur LPT, Bhanjanagar	HPT, Berhampur* LPT, Mohana LPT, Kabisuryanagar
	Kalahandi	HPT, Bhawanipatna LPT, Naupara	PPC, Bhawanipatna LPT, Kharjar VLPT, Thuamal Rampur VLPT, Jayapatna VLPT, Ganjigarh, VLPT, Koksara VLPT, Jayapatna VLPT, Kalampur
	Keonjhar	LPT, Keonjhar LPT, Anandpur LPT, Joda	VLPT, Bada Barbil
	Koraput	LPT, Koraput LPT, Rayagada LPT, Jeypore LPT, Malkangiri LPT, Navrangpur LPT, Padampuram Transposer, Sunabada	LPT, Padua LPT, Umarkot LPT, Simliguda VLPT, Machhkund VLPT, Chitrakonda VLPT, Kashipur LPT, Kotpad
	Mayurbhanj	LPT, Baripada LPT, Rairangpur	LPT, Karanja VLPT, Sanlitalgarh LPT, Bahaldar*

1	2	3	4
	Sambalpur	PPC & HPT, Sambalpur LPT, Bargarh LPT, Brajrajnagar LPT, Padampur LPT, Deogarh LPT, Redhakool LPT, Sambalpur (DD-II)	HPT, Sambalpur & PPC (Pmt) (Aug. of power) LPT, Kuchinda LPT, Sohele VLPT, Barpalli VLPT, Paikamal*
	Sundargarh	LPT, Rourkela LPT, Sundargarh LPT, Bonai VLPT, Rourkela (DD-II)	LPT, Dirmitrapur LPT, Rajrangpur
Rajasthan	Banswara	LPT, Banswara	
	Chittaurgarh	LPT, Chittaurgarh VLPT, Rawatbhatta	LPT, Barisadri LPT, Pratapgarh
	Dungarpur	LPT, Dungarpur	LPT, Sanqara*
	Sirohi	LPT, Sirohi	LPT, Mt. Abu
	Udaipur	LPT, Udaipur LPT, Salumber LPT, Nathdwara LPT, Vallabnagar VLPT, Deogarh VLPT, Kumbalgarh VLPT, Amet VLPT, Bhim VLPT, Zawar Mines	PPC, Udaipur HPT, Nathdwara* LPT, Darikwad* VLPT, Kotra*
Tamil Nadu	Dharampuri	LPT, Dharampuri	HPT, Dharampuri* LPT, Krishnagiri LPT, Denkanikota*
	North Arcot	LPT, Gudiyatan LPT, Vellore LPT, Phiruvannamalai LPT, Vaniyambadi LPT, Tirupattur LPT, Salem LPT, Arcot LPT, Arani	LPT, Cheiari*
	South Arcot	LPT, Tindivanam LPT, Villapuram LPT, Naveli LPT, Cuddalori	LPT, Kallakuruclur* LPT, Gingee*
	Tiruchirapalli	LPT, Tiruchirapalli	
	Salem	VLPT, Vagapadi	PGF, Salem* LPT, Attur
Sikkim	N. Distt.	VLPT, Mangan	

1	2	3	4
Tripura	N. Tiripura		LPT, Kailasahar* (DD-II) LPT, Kailasahar LPT, Ambassa* VLPT, Dharamnagar
	S. Tiripura	Transposer Bellonia	LPT, Jolaibari* LPT, Amarpur*
	W. Tiripura	PPC & HPT, Agartala LPT, Agartala (DD-II)	LPT, Telimura
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	LPT, Lakhimpur	HPT, Lakhimpur*
West Bengal	Birbhum	PPC (Interim) & LPT, Shantiniketan	PPC (Pmt.) Shantiniketan HPT, Shantiniketan*
	Bardhaman	HPT, Asansol LPT, Bardhaman LPT, Kalna	LPT, Raina
	Darjeeling	HPT, Kurseong LPT, Darjeeling LPT, Kalimpong	
	Jalpaiguri	LPT, Alipurduar	PPC, Jalpaiguri
	Malda	LPT, Malda	
	Medinipur	LPT, Kharagpur LPT, Medinipur LPT, Jhargram LPT, Kontai VLPT, Egra	HPT, Kharagpur* LPT, Garhbeta*
	Murshidabad	HPT, Murshidabad LPT, Murshidabad (DD-II)	LPT, Farakka
	Puruliya	LPT, Puruliya	LPT, Balrampur* VLPT, Baghmandi*
	24 Parganas	VLPT, Jhalda	LPT, Basanti
	West Dinajpur	LPT, Balurghat	HPT, Balurghat*
A&N Islands	Nicobar	LPT, Car Nicobar VLPT, Nan Cowry VLPT, Campbellbai VLPT, Katchel	VLPT, Great Nicobar
Daman & Diu	Daman	LPT, Daman VLPT, Diu	LPT, Diu

Development of Tourist Places*[English]*

5449. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the tourist places in Uttar Pradesh which have to be developed with Central assistance;

(b) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning these projects;

(c) the time by which work on these projects will be started;

(d) the details of expenditure to be incurred on the tourist places of Uttar Pradesh;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to announce Vitor (Kanpur) and Pariyar (Unnao) areas as tourist spots; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (d) The Department of Tourism, Government of India in consultation with the State Government of U.P. has identified the following projects for central financial assistance during the 1996-97 :—

1. Reception Centre at Agra—Rs. 49.00 lakhs.
2. SEL Show at Residency, Lucknow—Rs. 49.00 lakhs.
3. Cruise Boats to be used from Varanasi to Chunnar—Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
4. Reception Centre at Rishikesh—Rs. 20.00 lakhs.
5. Aero sports at Jolly Grant—Rs. 8.00 lakhs.
6. Ski equipment for Auli—Rs. 25.00 lakhs.
7. Water sports equipment at Nanak Sagar—Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
8. River Rafting equipment—Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
9. Upgradation cum expansion of existing tourist facilities at Sunauli—Rs. 30.19 lakhs.

The Department of Tourism releases funds on the receipt of detailed project proposals from the State Government.

(e) and (f) No Sir. But the Department of Tourism has provided central financial assistance for construction Tourist complex at Bithoor, however, no proposal for project, at Pariyar has been received from the Government of U.P.

Establishment of Schools

5450. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for establishing schools for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students on Central School pattern funded by the Union Government to improve the standard of education keeping in view their economic problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to establish schools for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students on Central School pattern to improve the standard of education.

The Ministry of Welfare is however, implementing the following schemes for improving the standards of education of SC/ST students :

- (i) Construction of SC/ST Boys Hostels.
- (ii) Construction of SC/ST Girls Hostels.
- (iii) Book Banks Scheme for SC/ST students to enable them to buy textbooks of medical, engineering, veterinary, science, agriculture and polytechnic courses.
- (iv) Coaching & Allied Scheme for SC/ST students to improve the representation of SC/ST candidates in various posts and services under Central & State Govts.
- (v) Upgradation of merit of SC/ST students for arranging remedial and special coaching for SC/ST students studying in Class IX to XII to prepare them for competitive examinations for entering into professional courses such as engineering and medical.
- (vi) Construction of Scheduled Tribes Boys Hostels.
- (vii) Construction of Scheduled Castes Girls Hostels.
- (d) Does not arise.

Overhauling Division

5451. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has ordered to shut down the Air India engine overhaul division at Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Approval of Air India Engine Overhaul (Jet Shop) in category 'C' was withdrawn by the Director General of Civil Aviation following the audit of the shop on 21st May, 1996 and restored on 6th June, 1996.

[Translation]

Delivery of Dak in Rural Areas

5452. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the employees engaged in the delivery of dak in the rural areas of the country and facilities such as pay and allowances being given to them, category-wise;

(b) whether there is any resentment among these employees in regard to delivery of dak;

(c) if so, whether the people of rural areas have complained against these employees in regard to delivery of dak ;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to resolve their problems ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (e) 1. As on 31.03.1996, 79958 Extra Departmental Delivery Agents are entrusted with the job of postal delivery work in rural areas of the country. The Extra Departmental Delivery Agents are entitled to consolidated monthly allowances ranging between Rs. 240/- and Rs. 420/- depending on their workload. In addition, they are also paid the following :

- (i) Dearness Allowance @ 148% of basic allowance.
- (ii) Interim Relief of Rs. 100/- per month.
- (iii) Fixed Stationery Charges @ Rs. 2/- per month.
- (iv) Cycle Maintenance Allowance where applicable @ Rs. 30/- per month.
- (v) Ex-gratia bonus paid once a year on the basis of their actual emoluments for the same number of days as paid to departmental employees.
- (vi) Uttarakhand Division Allowance.

The Extra Departmental Agents of Uttarakhand Division are being paid an extra allowance of Rs. 40/- per annum in the month of September every year provided they have worked continuously as Extra Departmental Agent since March of that year

(vii) Group Insurance Scheme

The Extra Departmental Agents are also covered

by a Group Insurance Scheme with effect from 1.4.1992. The scheme is optional for the Extra Departmental Agents already in employment before 1.4.1994 and is compulsory for the Extra Departmental Agents appointed on or after 1.4.1992. The scheme gives a risk cover for Rs. 10,000/- on payment of Rs. 10/- per month. Out of this, Rs. 3.50 goes for insurance cover and Rs. 6.50 is the savings component. If an Extra Departmental Agent retires or leaves his job, he is paid the accumulated savings component with interest. In case of death, the nominee is paid Rs. 10,000/- plus accumulated savings component.

(viii) Ex-gratia Gratuity Rs. 6,000/-. The minimum mandatory service required for payment of Ex-gratia Gratuity is ten years.

2. There is no resentment among the ED Agents engaged in delivery of Dak in rural areas in regard to the delivery work.

3. There are instances of people of rural areas complaining against the employees in regard to delivery of Dak. These complaints relate to delay in delivery of mail and payment of money-orders in rural areas. This delay occurs due to various reasons such as cancellation/late running of mail carrying buses, trains and planes, natural calamities like floods, landslides etc.

4. Efforts made by the Government to resolve the problems relating to delivery of dak in rural areas include holding regular meetings with the State Transport Authorities, Indian Airlines, Railways and their appropriate authorities at the State and National level. The transmission and delivery of mails and money orders in rural areas is also continuously monitored at various levels and prompt remedial action is taken wherever failures are noticed.

[English]

Telephone Adalats in Delhi

5453. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telephone Adalats organised in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases settled;

(c) whether such Adalats are proposed to be organised at the State level also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) 12 Adalats have been held during the last three years i.e. 1993, 1994, 1995 in MTNL, Delhi.

(b) 12044 cases have been settled.

(c) and (d) As per existing instructions, Adalats are required to be held in all Telecom Circles and Telephone Districts in each State every three months.

Edible Oil

5454. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of edible oil in the country by the year 2000;

(b) the expected production in this period;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of edible oil in the country; and

(d) the difference of prices of edible oil produced in the country and imported from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) As per the latest estimates, the total requirement of edible oils in the country by the year 2000 is estimated at 84.18 lakh MTs.

(b) The expected production of edible oils, computed on the basis of the targeted production of 26 million tonnes of oilseeds by the Ministry of Agriculture is 75.20 lakh MTs.

(c) Steps being taken by the Govt. to increase the production of edible oils in the country are—

(i) Intensification of efforts for implementation of Oilseed Production Programme area expansion through sequential cropping, inter-cropping;

(ii) Replacement of low economic crop;

(iii) Increase in productivity by providing various services inputs;

(iv) Assistance for production and distribution of seeds;

(v) Distribution of mini kits, sprinkler sets, improved farm implement and chemicals etc. In addition, front line and general demonstrations are conducted on farmers' fields to transfer the production technology.

(d) The comparative wholesale prices of indigeneous edible oils and imported RBD palmolein at the end of August, 1996 are as under:—

(Price Rs. per MT)

Groundnut oil	42,470/-
Cottonseed oil	31,830/-
Rapeseed oil	31,350/-
Soyabean oil	31,900/-
RBD Palmolein	28,610/-

[Translation]

Ultra Modern Communication System

5455. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme for ultramodern communication system for the development of telephone services in Surat, in view of the rapid industrialisation in and around Surat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this programme; and

(d) the time by which this system is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) There is a plan for installation of Extra large New Technology Local/Digital Tax Exchanges and installation of reliable media through OFC and digital Microwave for connecting various Exchanges in Surat. The details of these schemes are given in statement.

(c) A total of Rs. 76.5 crores approximately are likely to be spent on this programme.

(d) These systems are likely to start functioning progressively during 1996-97 and 1997-98.

STATEMENT

SYSTEMS PLANNED FOR COMMISSIONING IN SURAT DURING 1996-97, 1997-98.

B (I) Local Extra Large New Technology Exchanges

S.No.	Name of Exchange	Capacity
1.	Mahider Pura	13 K (10 KM + 3 KRSU)
2.	Piplod	10 K Main
3.	Rander	3 KRSU
4.	Kapodara	4 KRSU
5.	Varachha	10 K Main
6.	Pandesra	5 KRSU

B (II) Trunk Automatic Exchange Equipment

Extra large D-Tax 11k

B (III) Transmission Equipment

140 MB OFC system for Exchanges at Varachha Pandesra, Sachin, Karargam, Randor and Piplod.

Legend

RSU — Remote Swich Unit.

[English]

Right to Work

5456. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include "Right to Work" in the Constitution as a fundamental right;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government are likely to take action in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The Central Government do not propose to include "Right to Work" as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution mainly on account of resource constraints.

E.D. Employees

5457. SHRI O. BHARTHAN :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of E.D. employees in the postal department, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise their wages and regularise them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to constitute any tripartite committee for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to abolish E.D. employees; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The State wise number of ED employees as on 31st March, 1995 is given in the attached statement.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of ED Employees
1.	Assam	9043
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30677
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	534
4.	Bihar	20412
5.	Delhi	525
6.	Goa	427
7.	Gujrat (Including Dadar, Nagar Haveli, Diu and Daman)	17784
8.	Haryana	4387
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6659
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2957
11.	Karnataka	17446
12.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	12974
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24737
14.	Maharashtra	24951
15.	Manipur	1980
16.	Meghalaya	1200
17.	Mizoram	1062
18.	Nagaland	633
19.	Orissa	18572
20.	Punjab (including Chandigarh)	6382
21.	Rajasthan	16434
22.	Sikkim	368
23.	Tamilnadu (including Pondicherry)	25136
24.	Tripura	1711
25.	Uttar Pradesh	42298
26.	West Bengal (including Andaman- & Nicobar Islands)	22147

Production in SAIL

5458. SHRI RAVINDER KUMAR PANDEY :
SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Salem Steel Plant has taken steps to substantially increase its production and sales during the years 1996-97; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With the commissioning of the Hot Rolling Steckel Mill at Salem Steel Plant in November, 1995, production and sales are expected to increase in 1996-97.

The saleable steel production target during 1996-97 has been fixed at 80,000 T, envisaging a growth of 66.6% over actuals of 1995-96. Saleable steel production at Salem Steel Plant during April-August, 1996 has been 130% higher than the corresponding period last year. Sales during the same period have been higher by 232%.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Postal and Telecom Services

5459. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL :
SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE :
SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI
CHIKHALIA :
SHRI ILIYAS AZAMI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is lack of telecom/post and telegraph facilities in the rural areas of the country;

(b) the number of villages without such facilities, State-wise, district-wise;

(c) the number of villages proposed to be provided such facilities during 1996-97 and 1997-98, State-wise, district-wise;

(d) the allocation made/utilised for the said facilities during 1996-97; and

(e) whether the Government have formulated any Plan for expansion/upgradation/improvement/modernisation of Telecom/Post and Telegraph ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The Government is aware that there is scope to improve the Telecom Facilities in rural areas.

Postal : Out of a total network of 1,52,792 Post Offices in the country, 1,36,082 Post Offices are

functioning in the rural areas which constitutes 89% of total Post Offices in the country. Augmentation and improvement of postal facilities is a continuous process. Post Offices are opened progressively under Plan scheme subject to fulfilment of norms, availability of resources and allocation of targets.

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

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) *Telecom* : Rs. 600 crores have been allocated as per the plan for Village Public Telephones for 1996-97.

Postal : An amount of Rs. 5 crores have been allocated for Postal development for 1996-97.

(e) *Telecom* : Yes, Sir. The Government have formulated a comprehensive plan for the expansion, upgradation of Telecom facilities and modernisation of overall networks by the induction of new technologies in Telephone Exchanges and Transmission systems. It is planned to cover all the villages with the Village Public Telephone (VPT).

Time bound plan for modernisation of Telegraph Services have been formulated for the entire country and the implementation has already started and is in an advanced state for completion. So far under the programme,

128-lines Stores and Forward Message Switching System (SFMS) (10 numbers)

64-lines SFMS Systems (12 numbers)

32-lines SFMS Systems (20 numbers) and a good number of 16-line Systems are already working at nodal centre. 9 more 32-lines systems are under supply and 1 is under installation. Apart from this, 1850 Electronic key Boards and 190 Electronic Key Board Concentrators to replace the age old morse system were also commissioned. In addition 2092 EKBs and 209 EKBCs are under supply & installation.

Postal : The Eighth Plan of the Department of Post being implemented through the successive Annual Plans includes schemes for expansion/upgradation/improvement/modernisation of Postal Services. These schemes include the following :-

(i) Expansion of Postal network by opening of Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBOs), Departmental Sub Offices (DSOs). An innovative scheme with lesser cost, Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana has also been evolved for this purpose.

(ii) Upgradation of Technology through supply of multipurpose counter machines, computerisation of Savings Bank work and Savings Bank Control Organisation, PLI work, Track and Trace System for speed post, modernisation of materials

management through use of computers in the Postal Stores Depots and establishment of VSAT network for expediting transmission of data and money orders.

- (iii) Improvement of infrastructure facilities through renovation of RMS vans, construction of new vans with air brakes, replacement of Mail Motor Service vehicles, as also arranging training for skill upgradation and refresher courses for staff and officers by upgrading departmental training centres and outside support.
- (iv) A programme for modernisation of Post Offices has been implemented during 8th Five Year Plan for optimising the benefits of computerised counters and the front office and upgrading the work environment in selected important Post offices.

Children Films

5460. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children films produced by the National Films Development Corporation during each of the last three years, upto August 31, 1996.

(b) whether National Films Development Corporation produced films in only one language;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to produce children films in regional languages; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c) The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) does not produce children's films. The Corporation however, produces feature films in various regional languages. Children's films are produced by the National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (N'CYP). N'CYP produces children's films in Hindi and other regional languages.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

STD/ISD/PCO Booths

5461. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE :
SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA :
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :
SHRI GIRDHARI YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of STD/ISD/PCO booths functioning in the country, State-Wise;

(b) the number of applications received for allotment of booths during each of the last three years and the number out of these cleared, State-wise, year-wise;

(c) the number of applications lying pending for allotment of such booths, State-wise;

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

(e) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that such booths are being operated by non-licensed holders and additional amount is being charged by them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government against such operators ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

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

STATEMENT

STATUS OF STD/PCOs AS ON 31.7.1996

Sl. No.	Name of State/Circle	STD/PCOs
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7945
3.	Assam	1715
4.	Bihar	4093
5.	Gujarat	11507
6.	Haryana	3085
7.	Himachal Pradesh	575
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	567
9.	Karnataka	8119
10.	Kerala	8777
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9231
12.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	20294
13.	North Eastern (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram)	628
14.	Orissa	2222
15.	Punjab	9713
16.	Rajasthan	7212
17.	Tamil Nadu	10676
18.	Uttar Pradesh	13412
19.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	6790
20.	Delhi	5625

Action Plan for the Development of Hilly States

5462. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to prepare any action plan to encourage the development of tourism in the Hilly States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (c) The Department of Tourism has set up a Task Force for the development of tourism in the Himalayan Region which includes North-Eastern States. The terms of reference of the Task Force are :—

(a) To study the issues relating to tourism development in the Himalayan Region;

(b) To draw specific schemes/projects and circuits for the development of tourism in an integrated manner in the Himalayan Region; and

(c) To assist the State Government to obtain financial resources for implementation of the schemes.

[*Translation*]

E.S.I. Hospitals and Dispensaries

5463. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN :

SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of E.S.I. Hospitals/dispensaries set up in the country, State/Union Territory-wise, alongwith their locations;

(b) whether the Government propose to upgrade certain hospitals/dispensaries out of them and also propose to open more ESI hospitals/dispensaries in some States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of E.S.I. hospitals/dispensaries functioning in rented private buildings, so far; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As on 31.3.1996 there were 124 ESI Hospitals and 1437 dispensaries functioning in different parts of the Country. As the number of dispensaries/hospitals is quite large it is difficult to furnish information regarding their individual locations.

(b) and (c) The ESIC has agreed, in principle, to upgrade/expand 2 hospitals in Punjab and one each in

West Bengal, Assam and Gujarat. The ESIC has almost upgraded ESI Dispensary, Bhubaneswar into a Specialist Centre. Another proposal for conversion of ESI Dispensary, Dhenkanal into a Diagnostic Centre with 10 detention beds has also been received by the ESI Corporation from the Govt. of Orissa. There are 22 ESI Hospitals at various stages of construction. The ESIC has also got proposal to open 18 new dispensaries in different states.

(d) and (e) No ESI Hospital is functioning in a rented building. A statement showing details of dispensaries functioning in rented buildings is enclosed.

STATEMENT**DETAILS OF DISPENSARIES FUNCTIONING IN RENTED BUILDINGS**

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Dispensaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105
2.	Assam	24
3.	Bihar	51
4.	Chandigarh	2
5.	Delhi	20
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	41
8.	Haryana	57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Karnataka	110
11.	Kerala	101
12.	Madhya Pradesh	41
13.	Maharashtra	58
14.	Meghalaya	1
15.	Orissa	41
16.	Pondicherry	9
17.	Punjab	34
18.	Rajasthan	34
19.	Tamil Nadu	97
20.	Uttar Pradesh	76
21.	West Bengal	25
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not available.

Sale of Wheat and Rice

[English]

5464. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI
CHIKHALIA :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice sold by the Food Corporation of India to the mill owners and small traders under the open sale scheme during the last two years and till August 31, 1996;

(b) whether any quota has been fixed by the Government for the sale of wheat and rice to mill owners and small traders;

(c) if so, the details thereof, separately;

(d) if not, whether the Government are aware of the fact that small traders are not getting the benefit of this scheme because mill owners purchase wheat and rice in bulk; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Wheat and rice under Open Market Sale Scheme are sold by FCI to wholesalers, retailers, Roller Flour Mills, Chakkis, Cooperatives, Super Bazars, State Civil Supplies Corporations, etc., The total quantity of wheat and rice sold under open market sale scheme (domestic) during last two years and upto August, 1996 is as under :—

(Qty. in lakh MTs)

Year	Wheat	Rice
1994-95	50.29	4.54
1995-96	63.38	6.36
1996-97	9.2	1.60
(Upto Aug. 96) (Provisional)		

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The revised guidelines with a view to ensure a fair and equitable open sale of wheat have been issued by the Government on 26.8.1996. They include allotment by a Three-member Committee at the FCI regional level on proper identification of the intending purchaser. To satisfy as many of genuine intending purchasers including small traders as possible, the maximum quantity to be sold to one purchaser in a month has also been reduced to 100 MTs or 200 MTs depending on the size of the FCI godown. The offtake of rice under the scheme has been very less during the current financial year.

Non-payment of Grants-in-Aid to Education Centres

5465. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the voluntary organisations running education centres in Orissa for the tribal women are not being paid grants-in-aid in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to make the grants available in time;

(d) whether representations have been made by some of the voluntary organisations for raising the amounts of grants and making them payable once in the whole year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The grants have not been released to some organisations in Orissa for want of inspection reports from the State Government and for non-receipt of proposals from the Non-Governmental Organisations for release of the grants. The State Government and the concerned NGOs have been asked to expedite the requisite material.

(d) and (e) Some organisations have requested for raising the amounts of the grant-in-aid, but this is not possible as the cost of setting up and running of the educational complex for Scheduled Tribe girls in Low Literacy Pockets, is fixed. No representation has been received from the NGOs in Orissa for making the grant payable once in a year. As a matter of policy, grant in aid has to be released in two instalments.

[Translation]

Supply of Inferior Quality Wheat, Rice and Sugar

5466. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that inferior quality of rice, wheat and sugar are being supplied through the fair price shops to the consumers of South Delhi particularly in Sarojini Nagar, Lakshmibai Nagar and R.K. Puram;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Union Government in this regard during the last three years till August 31, 1996;

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

(d) whether the Union Government have conducted any surprise checking of the fair price shops of these areas during above period;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (f) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is implemented under joint responsibility by Central Government and State Governments. Central Government makes bulk allocations of each essential commodity for PDS including rice, wheat and sugar to all states and Union Territories including Delhi. All operational aspects of distribution of commodities to the consumers under PDS are matters under the Administrative jurisdiction of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has not received any major complaint from U.T. Administration regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains.

Central Government issues stocks of rice and wheat conforming to the prescribed quality standards. Instructions have been issued to Food Corporation of India (FCI) to issue only stocks free from infestation and conforming to Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) standards. Levy Sugar is lifted from the sugar mills either by the States/UTs and their nominees or by the FCI. States/UTs are allowed to inspect all stocks before accepting the same and have the right to reject stocks not conforming to prescribed quality standards.

State Governments/UT Administrations have the authority under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against persons indulging in malpractices in the distribution of commodities under PDS. Central Government has advised States/UTs to set up Vigilance Committees of consumers at the Fair Price Shop level to ensure people's participation in the supervision of the PDS.

Out of Order Telephones/Telephone Exchanges in Villages

5467. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the telephone exchanges/telephones have not been functioning or out of order for the last six months in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such villages, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for making these functional/effective ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Promotion of Tourism in Goa

5468. SHRI CHURCHIL ALEMAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of schemes have been formulated by the Union Government to promote tourism in Goa particularly in respect of water games; and

(b) if so, the details and the financial assistance provided thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Union Government does not formulate any schemes for any State Government. However, the Department of Tourism, Government of India, provides Central financial assistance for projects related to water sports, on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territories under the guidelines of the Government of India Schemes.

[Translation]

Setting up of Electronic Exchanges in Bihar

5469. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the locations in Bihar where Government propose to set-up Super Electronic Exchanges,

(b) whether it is a fact that telephone equipments/material have not been supplied to district Samastipur and other districts of the State for the last so many years and due to which a large number of consumers are in the waiting for connection;

(c) if so, the reasons for not making the supply of the equipments/material; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to release the supply?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) There is no such exchange called super electronic exchange, however at following locations in Bihar extra large digital exchanges are proposed to be set up.

1. Patna

2. Jamshedpur

(b) No Sir. The supply of telephone equipment/material has been steady at Samastipur and other districts of Bihar.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

[English]

Doordarshan Kendra, Jammu

5470. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA :
SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) the places where the Doordarshan relay stations have been set up in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of them are not functioning properly;

(c) the amount spent on installation of each relay station;

(d) the steps being taken to improve their functioning;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereof; and

(f) whether the Government also propose to set up HPT in border areas of this State to counter the anti-India propaganda ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) The requisite details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) The overall performance of the TV transmitters functioning in Jammu and Kashmir is reported to be satisfactory, except for the Very Low Power TV transmitter at Kilhotran which was destroyed by the militants. The complaints of malfunctioning of any TV transmitter, whenever received, are promptly attended to and defects duly rectified. While expenditure to the tune of Rs. 2.50 crore to Rs. 4.00 crore has been made on the setting up of High Power TV transmitter projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, each of the LPT and VLPT projects have costed about Rs. 1.00 crore and Rs. 0.80 crore respectively.

(f) Two High Power TV transmitter projects, one each at Kathua and Naushera are envisaged to be set up in the border districts of Kathua and Rajouri respectively in the State, subject to approval of the projects by the competent authority, availability of resources and inter se priorities.

STATEMENT

LIST SHOWING EXISTING TV TRANSMITTERS IN THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

HPTs

Jammu
Leh
Poonch
Srinagar

LPTs

Kargil
Kathua
Riasi
Jammu (DD II)
Leh (DD II)
Srinagar (DD II)
Srinagar (Kashmir Channel)

VLPTs

Ardh Kumari
Baramulla
Batot
Bhadarwa
Buddhal
Daskit
Doda
Dras
Gurcz
Kalakot
Kilhotran
Kishtwar
Kud
Kupwara
Nyema
Padam
Pahalgam
Poonch
Rajouri
Ramban
Samba
Sankoo
Thanamandi
Timsogam
Tithwal
Udhampur
Uri

Transposer

Surankot

Special Police Force

5471. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to form a special police force to look after the security of airports and foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c) The proposal to set up an Aviation Security Force to look after the security of airports is

being considered by the Government and a final decision in this regard has not yet been taken.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Towers in Madhya Pradesh

5472. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of telephone towers in Madhya Pradesh are out of order for the last two years;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor, district-wise; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken/proposed to be taken to rectify these telephone towers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

Consumer Protection Act

5473. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any lacunae in the Consumer Protection Act have come to the notice of the Government during its period of operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the lacunae ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Government reviews on regular basis the progress of the operation of the Consumer Protection Act and makes amendments as and when necessary for improving the functioning of the Act. On the recommendation of the Central Consumer Protection Council, Central Government had constituted a Working Group to suggest suitable amendments to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Working Group has submitted its report suggesting certain amendments to the Act to enlarge its scope and to make it more effective and purposeful. As the recommendations pertain to various Ministries/ Departments, discussions/consultations with them are in progress so as to finalise the amendments of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Tourist Circuit in the Country

5474. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :
SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of tourist circuit at present in the country alongwith the Plan for creating more tourist circuits in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during 1996-97 for the development of these tourist circuits and whether any other tourist circuits has been created in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount to be provided to Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat out of this provision;

(e) whether the Government propose to extend the Indore-Ujjain-Maheshwar-Omkareshwar-Mandu circuit upto Ratlam; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) The Department of Tourism has identified 12 circuits and destinations for intensive and integrated development of Tourism in the country. These are —

Travel Circuits

1. Kulu-Manali-Leh.
2. Gwalior-Shivpuri-Orchha-Khajuraho.
3. Bagdogra-Sikkim-Darjeeling-Kalimpong.
4. Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark.
5. Hyderabad-Nagarjunasagar-Tirupati.
6. Madras-Mamallapuram-Pondicherry.
7. Rishikesh-Narender Nagar-Gangotri-Badrinath.
8. Indore-Ujjain-Maheshwar-Omkareshwar-Mandu.
9. Jaisalmer-Jodhpur-Bikaner-Barmer.
10. Bangalore-Mysore-Hassan.
11. Sindhudurg-Vijayanagara.
12. Bhubaneswar-Chandikoie-Mohavinayak-Udaigiri-Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri-Kendrapara-Chandabali-Bhitar-Kanika-Akhanda-Bhadrak-Biraja-Khetra.

Destinations

1. Lakshadweep Islands.
2. Andaman Islands.
3. Manali (Solang-Nalah).
4. Bekal Beach.
5. Muttukadu Beach.
6. Kangra (Pong Dam).

(b) to (d) The Department of Tourism every year prioritises tourism project in consultation with the State Government for providing financial assistance. For the year 1996-97 five projects for the development of tourism in Gujarat have been prioritised, however, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has not identified any project for Central Financial Assistance. The projects identified in Gujarat for financial assistance during 1996-97 are :

- (1) Flood lighting of Dwarkadhish Temple at Dwarka;
- (2) Re-furbishment of monuments, Suntemple at Modhera;
- (3) Re-furbishment of monument-Step well at Modhera;
- (4) Public Convenience at Ambaji; and (5) Flood lighting of Lakhota Place, Jamnagar.

(e) and (f) No Sir. Does not arise.

[Translation]

Kurmi Caste

5475. SHRI THOMAS HANSDA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people belonging to Kurmi caste of Jharkhand area of Bihar State were under the Scheduled Tribe category prior to 1993;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the style of living, traditions and worship of the Kurmis are similar to that of the other tribes of the above area;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been no social, economic and educational development of the Kurmi caste there;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Union Government propose to include the Kurmis of Jharkhand area in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(g) if so, the time by which they are likely to be included in the ST List; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected.

(f) to (h) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

PCOs in Madhya Pradesh

5476. SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of PCOs functioning in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of PCOs have been closed during each of the last two years; and

(c) the reasons for their closure ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The total number of local and STD PCOs working in Madhya Pradesh as on 31st July, 1996 is 18185.

(b) Number of PCOs closed during 1994-95 and 1995-96 are 213 and 303 respectively.

(c) 221 PCOs were closed on request from franchisees, 293 due to non-payment and 2 PCOs were closed due to misuse.

Marathi Channel

5477. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to the Union Government to start a Marathi channel 'MAI MARATHI' on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Chief Minister, Maharashtra wrote on 6th April, 1995 requesting Doordarshan to start "Mai Marathi Channel".

(c) and (d) It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to accommodate, as far as possible, the demands of all the language groups. At present, regional programmes in Marathi are telecast by Doordarshan on DD-I from 1630 to 2030 hours (Monday to Friday) and 1630 to 1930 hours on Sundays. In addition, Marathi programmes are also telecast on regional language satellite channel (DD-10), which can be seen in any part of the country through an appropriate dish antenna.

Allotment of STD/PCO Booths to Women

5478. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms for allotment of STD/PCO booths;

(b) the number of STD/PCO booth allotted in Gujarat during each of the last three years, district-wise;

(c) the number out of these allotted to women;

(d) whether there is no provision for allotment of such booths to women; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Government propose to include women in the norms/criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The norms are as follows :—

STD PCOs are allotted to educated unemployed persons. Minimum educational qualification is 8th pass for rural areas, Matric/High School pass for urban areas. Preference is given to the following categories of persons:

- (i) Handicapped including blind persons.
- (ii) SC/ST applicants.
- (iii) Ex-Servicemen/War Widows.
- (iv) Retired DOT employees or their dependants.
- (v) Dependants of Freedom Fighters.
- (vi) Charitable Institutions/Hospitals.

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

(d) Women are equally eligible for allotment of STD PCOs as men.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Grants of Loans to OBCs

5479. SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any corporation has been set up to grant loans to Other Backward Classes for setting up different kinds of industrial, commercial and such other units;

(b) if so, the details of its composition and functions;

(c) the procedure adopted for sanctioning loans; and

(d) the details of loans granted under different heads since its inception, State/Union-Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has set-up National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) on 13th January, 1992 under the aegis of Ministry of Welfare to promote economic and developmental activities for the betterment of Backward Classes and to assist the poorer sections of these classes in skill development and self-employment ventures. The authorised and paid-up share capital is Rs. 200 crore and Rs. 156.9 crore respectively.

The Government has constituted a Board of Directors for over-seeing operations of the Corporation. At present there are 7 Directors on the Board of NBCFDC including the Managing Director. The Managing Director of the Corporation is the Chief Executive who oversees the day to day functioning of the Corporation.

The main function of the Corporation is to provide credit facilities to the eligible members of Backward Classes for setting up their self-employment ventures under the Agriculture and Allied; Artisan and Traditional Occupation; Small Business; Small Scale and Tiny Industry and Transport Services sectors.

Additionally, the Corporation's mandate also provides for extending education loans to the Backward Classes for attaining higher professional education and training, grants towards upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skill of Backward Classes.

Members of Backward Classes living below double poverty line can be given loans by the NBCFDC through the Channelising Agencies.

(c) NBCFDC provides loans through the State BC Corporation/Channelising Agencies nominated by concerned State Govt. For this purpose, a General Loan Agreement (GLA) is entered by NBCFDC with State Channelising Agencies (SCA). The Channelising Agencies are responsible for identification and formulation of technically feasible and financially viable schemes and submit to NBCFDC for financing. Each scheme may cover a number of identical units and each unit can cover a number of beneficiaries. The proposals are processed as per the guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. The Channelising Agencies are required to identify potential beneficiaries, their vocational and training requirements and viable schemes as per felt needs of the identified beneficiaries. NBCFDC examines the viability of the proposals and sanction loans in appropriate cases by issuing Letter of Intent (LOI). The Channelising Agency will further sanction and disburse loans to the identified beneficiaries within stipulated time i.e. within 3 months in case of Term Loan (TL) and within 4 months in case of Margin Money Loan (MML), after release of funds from NBCFDC. The responsibility of ensuring the utilisation of loans by the beneficiaries and recoveries of loans will be that of Channelising Agencies.

The NBCFDC loans are provided at the following rates of interest :

	From SCA	From Beneficiary
Term Loan		
upto Rs. 100000	4.5% p.a.	7% p.a.
above Rs. 100000 upto Rs. 500000	7.5% p.a.	10% p.a.
Transport Sector	10.5% p.a.	12% p.a.
0.5% rebate on timely repayment from the SCA to NBCFDC.		
Margin Money Loan		
upto Rs. 40000	1% p.a.	3% p.a.
above Rs. 40000 upto Rs. 200000	2% p.a.	4% p.a.

(d) SCA-wise sanction and disbursement of loan and details of sector-wise distribution of funds since inception to 31.8.96 are given at statements I, II and III respectively.

STATEMENT-I

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

DETAILS OF STATE-WISE & YEAR-WISE AMOUNT DISBURSED & NO. OF BENEFICIARIES UPTO 30.08.96

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S NO	NAME OF STATE	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		AS ON 30.08.96	
		AMOUNT DISBURSED	BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT DISBURSED	BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT DISBURSED	BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT DISBURSED	BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT DISBURSED	BENEFICIARIES	CUM AMOUNT DISBURSED	CUMULATIVE BENEFICIARIES
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH (BC)	—	—	1746.68	13431	100.01	1324	—	—	—	—	1846.69	14755
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH (GP)	—	—	—	—	124.33	676	—	—	—	—	124.33	676
SUB TOTAL (1 + 2)												1971.02	15431
3.	ASSAM	20.06	111	70.59	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.65	467
4.	BIHAR	223.95	1016	456.33	2067	—	—	—	—	—	—	680.28	3083
5.	GUJARAT	—	—	170.00	1800	—	—	—	—	—	—	170.00	1800
6.	GOA	—	—	—	—	9.03	19	—	—	2.72	8	11.75	27
7.	HARYANA	30.56	550	217.41	3704	120.09	1693	249.84	2410	—	—	617.90	8357
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	—	—	40.00	192	110.39	261	—	—	—	—	150.39	453
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.82	50	—	—	20.82	50
10.	KARNATAKA	114.76	1737	638.21	9076	214.78	2074	455.92	3665	39.16	360	1462.83	16912
11.	KERALA (CC)	—	—	41.32	173	300.00	883	152.81	365	—	—	494.13	1421
12.	KERALA (WD)	—	—	—	—	480.30	2470	—	—	—	—	480.30	2470
13.	KERALA (B)	—	—	—	—	545.29	1240	196.26	642	—	—	741.55	1882
14.	KERALA (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.69	300	—	—	40.69	300
SUB TOTAL (11 TO 14)												1756.67	6073
15.	M.P. (ANSVINI)	74.11	202	714.61	989	421.39	2325	—	—	—	—	1210.11	3516
16.	M.P. (BC)	—	—	—	—	265.09	675	83.25	394	—	—	348.34	1069
SUB TOTAL (15 + 16)												1558.45	4585
17.	MANIPUR	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.27	223	—	—	106.27	223
18.	MAHARASHTRA (MPH)	103.80	225	311.10	675	1264.23	2335	349.99	424	—	—	2029.12	3659
19.	MAHARASHTRA (VJNT)	—	—	—	—	362.16	1055	333.64	706	—	—	695.80	1761
SUB TOTAL (18 + 19)												2724.92	5420
20.	ORISSA	—	—	—	—	270.09	1330	—	—	—	—	270.09	1330
21.	PUNJAB	43.66	236	128.89	694	252.18	586	225.27	494	—	—	650.00	2010
22.	TAMIL NADU	—	—	213.16	6339	1019.75	7133	—	—	—	—	1232.91	13472
23.	UTTAR PRADESH	88.10	903	258.50	2476	949.45	5206	121.16	398	—	—	1417.21	8983
TOTAL		699.00	4980	5006.80	41972	6808.56	31285	2335.92	10071	41.88	368	14892.16	88676

NOTE : The number of beneficiaries upto 26.07.95 were 79445 which were not pre-identified while beneficiaries after 31.07.95 were 9231 which were pre-identified.

STATEMENT-II

National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation
DETAILS OF STATE-WISE & YEAR-WISE AMOUNT SANCTIONED UPTO 31-08-96

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State SCAs	Amount sanctioned during 1992-93	No. of Beneficiaries 1992-93	Amount Sanctioned During 1993-94	No. of Beneficiaries 1993-94	Amount Sanctioned During 1994-95	No of Beneficiaries 1994-95	Amount Sanctioned During 1995-96	No. of Beneficiaries 1995-96	Amount Sanctioned During 1996-97	No. of Beneficiaries 1996-97	Total amount Sanctioned upto 31-08-96
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Andhra Pradesh (BC)	547.24	8956	1219.798	7327	1368.424	14297	—	—	474.346	7308	3609.808
2.	Andhra Pradesh (GP)	—	—	—	—	124.329	621	—	—	—	—	124.329
							(-50)	SUB TOTAL (1 + 2)				3734.137
3.	Assam	90.654	468	241.55	550	42 148	50	—	—	—	—	374.352
4.	Bihar	680.28	3084	1444.73	5125	1012.805	2320	—	—	—	—	3137.815
5.	Goa	0.50	1	—	—	9.213	20	6.97	18	—	—	16.683
6.	Gujarat	170.00	1800	318.00	8380	—	—	—	—	—	—	488.00
7.	Haryana	154.18	2395	191.25	3353	368.748	4954	198.261	1155	1.020	2	913.459
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.02	180	214.50	590	147.049	150	—	—	—	—	404.569
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	21.802	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.802
10.	Karnataka	458.25	6996	810.144	9050	1096.409	8000	50.920	665	1842.262	10230	4257.985
11.	Kerala (ARTISAN)	—	—	—	—	105.293	125	—	—	—	—	105.293
12.	Kerala (BC)	—	—	—	—	545.294	1240	196.256	642	319.430	700	1060.980
13.	Kerala (CHRISTIAN CONVERTS)	—	—	151.358	528	250.734	573	152.81	365	—	—	554.902
14.	Kerala (FISHERIES)	—	—	—	—	75.374	590	—	—	—	—	75.374
15.	Kerala (PALMYRAH)	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.413	400	—	—	84.413
16.	Kerala (WOMEN)	—	—	106.636	720	380.815	1775	33.355	240	—	—	520.806
								SUB TOTAL (11 to 16)				2401.768
17.	Madhya Pradesh (ANTYAVASAYEE)	146.38	646	956.88	3875	278.738	400	—	—	—	—	1381.998
18.	Madhya Pradesh (BC)	—	—	—	—	266.092	675	142.375	1050	282.044	2057	690.511
								SUB TOTAL (17 + 18)				2072.509
19.	Maharashtra (MPBC)	415.15	900	762.99	1600	1654.926	3100 (-200)	1281.50	1800	—	—	4114.566
20.	Maharashtra (VJNT)	—	—	—	—	362.159	1055	567.39	981	148.325	507	1077.874
								SUB TOTAL (19 + 20)				5192.440
21.	Manipur (T)	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.274	223	29.4113	74	135.6853
22.	Manipur (W)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.671	375	58.671
								SUB TOTAL (21 + 22)				194.3563
22.	Orissa	—	—	444.85	2660	547.522 (-2660)	3900	1.77	4	—	—	994.142
23.	Punjab	173.33	925	499.00	900	117.675	800 (-150)	42.712	135	—	—	832.717

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24	Rajasthan	—	—	485 08	875	32 087	190	—	—	—	—	517 167
25	Tamil Nadu	154 08	2208	469 979	9938	2039 863	5275	18 70	21	130 52	40	2813 142
26	Tripura	—	—	40 329	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 329
27	Uttar Pradesh	346 60	3380	1510 84	13675	1402 001	6348	164 41	520	8 33	24	3432 181
28	West Bengal	—	—	670 677	6685	—	—	—	—	—	—	670 677
	Total	3379 664	31939	10560 393	76139	12227 698	40798	3048 116	8219	3294 3593	21317	32510 2303

The figures shown with (-) sign shows cancellation/revision under each head

Andhra Pradesh (BC)	Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited
Andhra Pradesh (GP)	Andhra Pradesh Geetha Pansramika Sahakara Arthika Sahakara Arthika Samksherna Samstha Limited
Kerala (ARTISAN Kerala)	Kerala State Artisan Development Corporation Ltd
(CHRISTIAN CONVERTS)	Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and Recommended Communities Ltd
Kerala (FISHERIES)	Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd
Kerala (PALMYRAH)	Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers Welfare Corporation Ltd
Kerala (WOMEN)	Kerala State Women's Development Corporation Ltd
Madhya Pradesh (ANTYAVASAYEE)	Madhya Pradesh Antyavasayee Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd
Madhya Pradesh (BC)	Madhya Pradesh Pichhra Varg Vitta Avam Vikas Nigam
Maharashtra (BC)	Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd
Maharashtra (VJNT)	Vasantao Naik Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd

STATEMENT-III

SCA-WISE/SECTOR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS DISBURSED BY NBCFDC SINCE INCEPTION TO 31 8 96

(Rs in Crore)

Sl No	SCA Name	SECTOR						TOTAL
		Agriculture & Allied	Artisan & Tech Trade	Small Business	Small Scale & Tiny Industry	Transport Service	Tech Trade Self Employment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh (BC)	11 119	3 168	1 080	1 393	0 714	0 994	18 4682
2	Andhra Pradesh (GP)	—	0 124	0 291	—	—	0 828	1 243
3	Assam	0 350	0 121	0 373	0 063	—	—	0 907
4	Bihar	0 869	1 464	2 767	0 691	—	1 012	6 803
5	Goa	0 005	0 002	0 055	—	0 032	0 024	0 118
6	Gujarat	0 950	—	—	0 750	—	—	1 700
7	Haryana	0 552	2 585	2 067	0 027	—	0 948	6 179
8	Himachal Pradesh	0 305	0 018	0 512	0 181	0 352	0 137	1 505
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0 208	—	—	—	—	—	0 208
10	Karnataka	6 525	2 671	1 179	1 009	—	3 245	14 629

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kerala (BC)	0.153	0.618	2.895	0.147	1.143	2.458	7.414
12.	Kerala (C)	0.605	0.577	1.706	0.412	0.236	1.405	4.941
13.	Kerala (F)	—	0.106	0.147	—	—	0.153	0.406
14.	Kerala (W)	0.265	1.407	0.566	1.819	—	0.747	4.804
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6.657	—	1.823	—	3.094	0.527	12.101
16.	Madhya Pradesh (P)	0.840	0.076	0.643	—	0.531	1.393	3.483
17.	Maharashtra (MP)	6.581	1.571	1.644	5.100	—	5.305	20.291
18.	Maharashtra (VJNT)	2.001	0.523	0.884	2.355	—	1.195	6.958
19.	Manipur (T)	0.465	0.054	0.358	—	0.153	0.033	1.063
20.	Orissa	0.655	0.612	0.871	0.121	—	0.442	2.701
21.	Punjab	0.981	0.690	1.538	0.340	1.275	1.677	6.501
22.	Tamil Nadu	4.897	1.352	1.943	1.730	0.170	2.238	12.330
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.723	0.825	9.271	1.518	0.015	1.820	14.172
Total		45.706	18.564	32.613	17.656	7.715	26.671	148.925

Andhra Pradesh (BC)	Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited.
Andhra Pradesh (GP)	Andhra Pradesh Geetha Parisramika Sahakara Arthika Sahakara Arthika Samkshema Samstha Limited.
Kerala (BC)	Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
Kerala (C)	Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and Recommended Communities Ltd.
Kerala (F)	Kerala State-Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd
Kerala (W)	Kerala State Women's Development Corporation Ltd.
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corpn. Ltd.
Madhya Pradesh (P)	Madhya Pradesh Pichhra Varg Vitta Avam Vikas Nigam.
Maharashtra (BC)	Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
Maharashtra (VJNT)	Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.
Manipur (T)	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Ltd.

Conversion of STD into Local Call

5480. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals/representations to convert the Cuttack-Bhubaneswar telephone call as a local instead of STD;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not converted, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received to convert Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Telephone calls as local calls instead of STD. However, it is not possible to convert Cuttack-Bhubaneswar telephone call as a local call in the light of existing policy of the Government.

(c) Local call facility is admissible to the subscribers of the same telephone exchange system, i.e. within the same local area. Local areas are generally coterminous with the municipal limits with a city. Since Cuttack & Bhubaneswar are two different local areas, such a conversion is not permissible under rules.

**Increase in Scholarship Amount to
SCs/STs Students**

5481. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRIMATI CHHABILA ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the scholarship amount to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the amount of scholarship is likely to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir/Madam. The scholarship amount under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been increased with effect from 1.10.1995.

(b) The details are given in the statement attached.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

I. INCREASE IN MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE RATES.

The following table shows the pre-revised vis-a-vis the revised maintenance allowance rate per month.

(In Rupees)

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE RATES

GROUP	Pre-Revised		Revised	
	Hoste-llers	Day Scholars	Hoste-llers	Day Scholars
A (Degree Level professional courses)	280	125	425	290
B (Diploma in professional disciplines)	190	125	290	190
C (Certificate/ Diploma in technical courses, general Post-Graduate courses)	190	125	290	150
D (Graduate Level courses, 2nd yrs. and onwards)	175	90	230	120
E (10 plus 2 level courses and first year of graduate level courses)	115	65	150	90

II. INCREASE IN STUDY TOUR CHARGES.

The study tour charges towards study tours required to be undertaken by students pursuing professional and technical courses towards completion of their courses, have been increased from Rs. 100/- per annum to Rs. 500/- per annum.

III. PROVISION OF BOOK ALLOWANCE TO STUDENTS PURSUING CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

The Book Allowance of Rs. 500/- per annum has also been introduced in the Scheme w.e.f. 1.10.1995 to students pursuing correspondence courses including distance and continuing education.

**Changes in Schedule of Programmes on
Guwahati Doordarshan**

5482. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the new programmes are likely to be undertaken;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the time of programmes meant for farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Steel Plant

5483. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up a Steel plant at Gopalpur, in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be set up in the public sector or private sector;

(c) if it is proposed to be set up in the private sector, the details of its management, and the capital likely to be invested;

(d) the expected installed capacity of the above steel plant;

(e) the time by which the construction of the project is likely to be started; and

(f) the time by which it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (f) According to information made available by the State Government of Orissa, two steel plants are proposed to be set up at Gopalpur, Orissa by M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. (TISCO) and M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., respectively. Both the steel plants are proposed in the private sector and their expected installed capacities would be 2.5 million tpa and 2.6 million tpa respectively, in the first phase. Pre-project activities comprising inter-alia land acquisition, preparation of detailed cost estimates etc. are in progress. The likely dates of commissioning, as intimated by the companies, of the two steel plants mentioned above are March, 2000 and 2001 respectively.

Mochi Caste

5484. DR. VALLABH BHAI KATHERIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mochi has been included in the Scheduled Caste category by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intend to exclude the said caste from Scheduled Caste List; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) 'Mochi' or 'Muchi' are specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Delhi and Mizoram.

(c) and (d) Representations/recommendations have been received, inter-alia, for deletion of 'Muchi' from the list of Scheduled Castes of Arunachal Pradesh and for reimposing area restrictions on the specification of 'Mochi' as a Scheduled Caste within the State of Gujarat. These are under the consideration of the Government.

Gaggal Airport

5485. SHRI SAT MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gaggal (Kangra) Airport in Himachal Pradesh has been closed for air operations;

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

(c) whether the Indian and foreign tourists visiting HP are facing a lot of difficulties due to the closure of this air service; and

(d) if so, the time by which the airport is likely to be made fully operational ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Gaggal airport is operational.

National Mineral Development Corporation

5486. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation had taken up the task for exploration of Magnesite in Panthal area of Udhampur district in Jammu and Kashmir during 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on the said project;

(d) whether the work on the said project has been stopped;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Corporation intends to resume the work;

(g) if so, the time by which it is likely to be taken up; and

(h) the profit/loss of the project, till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exploration work was initially carried out by State Geology Department. Later, NMDC continued with exploration work. The exploration established a reserve of 2.5 million tonnes of Low Silica High Quality Magnesite.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the Panthal Magnesite Project upto 31.3.1996 is Rs. 502 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Panthal Magnesite Project was proposed to be taken up by the J&K Mineral Development Corporation Limited (J&KMDC), in which NMDC holds 74% of equity, the remaining 26% held by J&K Minerals Ltd., a State Government Undertaking. The viability of the Project was adversely affected due to fall in international price of DBM of similar quality due to reduction in import duty. Further, financial institutions were not willing to support the project by way of grant of long term loan capital. The Board of Directors of J&KMDC, after getting the consent of J&K Government, have recommended the closure of the project and winding up of the Joint Venture Company in view of

the adverse viability of the project. Government of India has been approached for permission for closure.

(f) NMDC, as the lessee, is examining the possibility of reviving the project in association with any private sector partner who may be prepared to bring adequate capital.

(g) The resumption of work will depend upon the viability of the project.

(h) No profit/loss account has been prepared by J&K MDC as the Company's commercial operations have not yet commenced.

[Translation]

Outstanding Amount of Telephone Bills Against Ministers/M.Ps.

5487. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cabinet Ministers/ex-Ministers and M.P./ex-M.Ps. against whom payment of telephone bills is outstanding;

(b) the amount of telephone bills outstanding against each of them, separately; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government for the recovery of the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Official telephones of Ministers are in the names of concerned Ministries and a separate list is not maintained. Information regarding the number of MPs/Ex. MPs against whom payment of telephone bills is outstanding has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The recovery of outstanding dues is being pursued with concerned MPs/Ex-MPs. Outstanding dues against Ministries/Departments are being pursued with concerned Ministries/Departments.

[English]

Mining Lease in Assam

5488. DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to lease out 5 hectare of reserved forest land in Chandardinga hills in the district of Dhubri, Assam to M/s. Rock Product Traders Company;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions therefor;

(c) whether the Technology Mission, Assam pleaded to scrap the mining lease agreement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the State Govt. of Assam, 5.0 hectares of reserved forest land in Chandardinga hills has been granted for rock quarry in favour of M/s. Rock Product Traders Company in the district of Dhubri subject to the following terms and conditions :

(i) Compensatory afforestation is to be raised over equivalent non-forest land which will be notified as protected forest land as per advice of Ministry of Environment and Forest;

(ii) Mining Lease has been granted initially for a period of five years in accordance with Assam Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1994;

(iii) The mining lease is renewable for one or two periods each not exceeding the period specified in the original lease;

(iv) The lessee shall pay to the State Government royalty @ Rs. 70/- per cubic metre of rock removed by him from the leased area; and

(v) The lessee shall have to acquire prior permission of the Divisional Forest Officer to remove/fall forest produce, if any, occurring in the area in the course of mining operation. The lessee shall pay royalty/compensation at reasonable rate fixed by the Forest Department.

(c) and (d) Though the Appropriate Technology Mission, Assam considered that it would cause serious environmental degradation, the Government of Assam is of the view that there is no forest at all in the applied for area and that the area is rock, barren and there is absence of Flora and Fauna. The State Govt. feels that mining in a small area of 5 hectares will neither cause environmental degradation nor any change of flow of the river or flood in the area.

Vocational Training Centres for Women

5489. SHRI SIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Women Vocational Training Centres established and run by the Union Government in Jharkhand Region;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more Vocational Training Centres in that region;

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to establish new Women's Vocational Centres in Jharkhand region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The Vocational Training/Industrial Training Centres are mainly established and run by the concerned State Governments. Under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes the Union Government provided financial assistance on 50 : 50 basis to the State Government of Bihar for

- (i) Setting up two Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for women at Hazaribagh and Chaibasa; and
- (ii) Strengthening two existing ITIs for women at Ranchi and Dumka by introducing new trades courses.

Setting up of National Institute for Consumer Research and Training

5490. SHRI L. RAMANA :
SHRI N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Institute for Consumer Research and Training in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above institute is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution has no proposal to set up a National Institute for Consumer Research and Training in Hyderabad.

Infrastructural Development of Tourism in Darjeeling

5491. SHRI R.B. RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes submitted by the State Government of West Bengal for the infrastructural development of tourism in Darjeeling during the last three years;

(b) the details of the scheme approved out of them;

(c) the details of the completed/on-going schemes; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the implementation of said schemes during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) :

(a) to (d) The Union Government received five proposals from the State Government of West Bengal seeking

financial assistance for development/promotion of tourism in Darjeeling during the last three years i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96. The details of proposals received and sanctioned are given as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of the project/scheme	Year of Sanction	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Tourist lodge at Pashupati	1993-94	24.14
2.	Tea & Tourism Festival, Darjeeling	1994-95	4.28
3.	Maple tourist lodge at Darjeeling	1995-96	25.00
4.	Two Hover Crafts for Mirik Lake, Darjeeling	-do-	12.44
5.	Tea & Tourism Festival, Darjeeling	-do-	4.00

As reported by the State Govt., Schemes at Sl. Nos. 2 and 5 have been completed and the remaining projects/schemes are on-going.

Sugar Mills in Haryana

5492. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sugar mills working in Haryana under various categories, location-wise;

(b) whether licence was issued and funds were given by Union Government to set up a sugar mill at Gohana in Haryana some year back;

(c) if so, the present status of the mill and details regarding the utilisation of the funds released for setting up of this mill;

(d) whether the licence issued for this purpose is going to expire by the end of December, 1996; and

(e) if so, the time by which this mill is likely to be started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) The details of 12 sugar mills of Haryana which worked during the current sugar season 1995-96 (October-September) is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) A letter of intent was issued to M/s. The Haryana State Federation of Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd. on 7th December, 1993 for setting up a new sugar mill at Gohana, Distt. Sonapat in Haryana. The Central Government does not provide any loans for setting up of new sugar mills. The project is under implementation

(d) The validity period of the letter of intent is expiring on 6th December, 1996.

(e) The Haryana State Federation of Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd. have not indicated any time frame for commissioning of the project

STATEMENT**DETAILS OF SUGAR MILLS OF HARYANA WHICH WORKED DURING THE CURRENT SUGAR SEASON 1995-96 (OCT.-SEPT.)**

S.No.	Name of sugar mills	Location	Sector
1.	M/s. Saraswati Sugar Mills	Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Ambala	Pvt.
2.	M/s. Piccadily Agro Industries Ltd.	Indn, Distt. Karnal	Pvt.
3.	M/s. The Karnal Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Karnal, Distt. Karnal	Coop.
4.	M/s. Sonapat Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Sonapat, Distt. Sonapat	Coop.
5.	M/s. Panipat Coop. Sugar Mills	Panipat, Distt. Panipat	Coop.
6.	M/s. The Palwal Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Palwal, Distt. Faridabad	Coop.
7.	M/s. The Haryana Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Rohtak, Distt. Rohtak	Coop.
8.	M/s. Meham Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Meham, Distt. Rohtak	Coop.
9.	M/s. Shahabad Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Shahabad Distt. Kurukshetra	Coop.
10.	M/s. The Kaithal Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Kaithal, Distt. Kurukshetra	Coop.
11.	M/s. The Jind Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Jind, Distt. Jind	Coop.
12.	M/s. The Bhuna Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Bhuna, Distt. Hissar	Coop.

Telephone Facility in Villages of Haryana

5493. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages Panchayats which have not yet been provided with telephone facilities in Haryana, district-wise and by when all these Panchayats are proposed to be provided this facility;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges in Haryana, district-wise;

(c) the number of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be converted into Electronic Exchanges during 1996-97, 1997-98;

(d) the number of people on the waiting list for telephone connections in the State, district-wise;

(e) the number out of these proposed to be provided connection during 1996-97, 1997-98; and

(f) the time by which all the waiting list is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Weavers Working in Rural Areas

5494. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any health coverage facilities are provided to weavers working in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other welfare measures provided to weavers of the handloom sector ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Health Package Scheme for handloom weavers has been started from 1992-93. The Scheme covers weavers both in the rural and urban areas. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the weavers for treatment of weaving related diseases like Asthama, T.B., inflammation of alimentary system, and also for testing of eyes and spectacles etc.

(d) Infrastructural-facilities for supply of drinking water, workshed-cum-housing, maternity benefit to women weavers, additional compensation for permanent measures of family planning, Group Insurance etc. are the other welfare facilities provided for improving the conditions of weavers.

Formation of Central Coordination Committee

5495. SHRI R. DEVADASS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Coordination Committee for disabled persons has been formed and its representation in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Governemnt to help the disabled children; and

(d) the role of the Coordination Committee in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d) The constitution of the Central Coordination Committee for Disabled Persons as required in terms of Section 3 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is under process at present.

2. Programmes and schemes for the disabled launched by the Government also benefit disabled children. A Plan scheme, namely, Assistance to Organisations for Establishment and Development of Special Schools for the Handicapped Children has been launched from 1993-94 for the purpose of assisting non-Governmental organisations for setting up new special schools and for upgradation of the existing schools for the handicapped children.

3. The functions of the Central Coordination Committee outlined in Section 8 of the Act are designed to help evolve policies and programmes for the welfare of the disabled including disabled children.

Supply of Foodgrains to Ladakh

5496. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stock of foodgrains in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir are sufficient to meet the requirement of the people in that region during 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to make adequate supply of foodgrains to that region before the coming winter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirement of wheat, rice and sugar in the Ladakh region is 10,000 tonnes, 9500 tonnes and 1000 tonnes respectively for the entire year 1996-97. Against this FCI has delivered 10,000 (100%) tonnes of wheat to

the State Government at Srinagar for conversion into wheat flour and onward despatches to Ladakh area by the State Government; 9120 (96%) tonnes rice; and 940 (94%) tonnes of sugar.

(c) Question does not arise.

Tourism Potential in Uttar Pradesh

5497. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1809 on August 11, 1995 regarding Tourism Potential in Uttar Pradesh and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourism potential is suffering adversely in Uttar Pradesh hill due to "Kaccha Road" or "poorly maintained road" factors;

(b) if so, whether the attention of the State Government has been drawn to these factors; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to overcome these adverse factors so that tourism potential can be increased there ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (c) Infrastructural facilities such as good roads remain a constraint in the development of tourism in the hill areas. In order to specifically identify such problems, the Government of India has set up a Task Force along with the State Government to look into these aspects.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award

5498. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Dada Saheb Phalke" Award of Indian Cinema has been presented to Dr. Raj Kumar, recently;

(b) if so, whether any special programme on the life and achievements of Raj Kumar was shown by the Delhi Doordarshan after the presentation of the Award;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government have made any efforts to telecast his interview with the great-heroes on Doordarshan to inspire young artists of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The National Award function was shown live on the national network of Doordarshan alongwith excerpts from Dr. Raj Kumar's films and a short interview (in Kannada) was also put on AIR Further. DDK, Bangalore is telecasting a serial in Kannada on Dr. Raj Kumar.

(d) Does not arise.

Hike in Steel Prices

5499. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether major steel producers have deferred their production due to across-the-board hike in steel prices;

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

(c) whether the Tata Steel and SAIL have also announced to hike the prices of steel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to curb the prices of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (c) Due to increase in prices of petroleum products and railway freight the main producers of steel, namely : Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) have recently revised their prices in August, 1996. However, the main producers have not deferred their production on account of revision of prices.

(d) After de-regulation of pricing and distribution of steel the Government has no role in revision of prices. Main steel producers are themselves fixing prices of their various products, keeping in view input costs and the prevailing market conditions.

However, Government have taken various measures which will help in ensuring that steel products are made available to the consumers at competitive prices. Some of these measures are :

- (i) Modernisation and expansion of public sector steel plants have been taken up and creation of additional steel production capacities in the private sector is being encouraged and facilitated. Higher availability of steel from a larger number of steel producers is expected to have a moderating influence on steel prices;
- (ii) Reduction of customs duty on imports of raw materials for the steel industry and also on import of capital goods has helped in reducing the production cost of steel manufacturers;
- (iii) Import of steel is freely allowed; and
- (iv) Reduction of customs duties on import of steel products has reduced the landed cost of imports.

P. F. Contribution

5500. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total PF contribution has been deposited with PF Commissioner by the M/s. Wings Wear (P) Ltd. New Delhi for the period from August, 1995 to July, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the deposited amount has been credited to the account of the employees;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Provident Fund money is required to be credited into the account of the employees as and when the same is deposited in the Fund by the employer. As M/s Wings Wear Ltd., has failed to deposit PF dues, the same could not be credited into the accounts of the employees.

(d) Necessary legal and penal action as provided under Section 7A of the EPF & M.P. Act and also under Section 406/409 of the IPC have been initiated to recover the dues outstanding against the defaulting establishment.

Speed Post Service in Karnataka

5501. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :
SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have not provided adequate number of Speed Post Collection Centres in Karnataka and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand this facility during 1996-97 in the above States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No Sir, there are adequate number of Speed Post Collection Centres provided in Karnataka and West Bengal on the basis of potentiality and operational feasibility.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a policy of consolidating the existing network of Speed Post instead of its unbridled expansion. A city is brought under National Network of Speed Post only when there is sufficient traffic to make it financially viable and operationally feasible.

Commercial Ties

5502. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign airlines with which Air India has established commercial ties;

(b) the terms and conditions on which the ties have been established; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) A list of foreign airlines with whom Air India has commercial arrangements is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The commercial arrangements broadly fall in the following categories :—

(i) *Pool Agreement* : This involves pooling and sharing of revenues on the basis of an agreed formula.

(ii) *Commercial Agreement including code-share arrangement* : This involves payment of cash compensation at an agreed rate for carriage of passengers/cargo or allocation of a block of seats on flights on concessional/free basis. Code-share arrangement also provide for display of the flight number of the non-operating carrier on the block of seats allotted to it.

(iii) *Joint Venture Agreement* : This involves sharing of profit on joint operations on the basis of an agreed formula.

STATEMENT

LIST OF FOREIGN AIRLINES WITH WHOM AIR INDIA HAS COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT

POOL AGREEMENT	COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT
AEROFLOT	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES
SINGAPORE AIRLINES	SYRIAN AIR
GULF AIR	BIMAN BANGLADESH
SWISSAIR	AIR TANZANIA
SAUDIA	BRITISH AIRWAYS
KUWAIT AIRWAYS	AIR UKRAINE
MALAYSIAN AIRLINES	K L M
EMIRATES	EGYPT AIR
JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT	EL AL
GULF AIR	ROYAL JORDANIAN
AIR MAURITIUS	YEMENIA
MALAYSIAN	AIR SEYCHELLES
CODE-SHARE AGREEMENT	TAROM
SAS	AEROFLOT
UNITED AIRLINES	ALYEMDA
	QATAR AIRWAYS

[*Translation*]

Amount Earmarked for Promotion of Religious Tourism

5503. DR. G.R. SARODE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the promotion of religious tourism during the current plan period; and

(b) the details of amount proposed to be allocated to Maharashtra in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for the development of pilgrim centres in the country.

(b) Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Department of Tourism in consultation with States/U.T. Governments identify tourism projects to provide Central financial assistance, subject to the availability of funds and feasibility of the proposals.

[*English*]

Local Telecom Network in Bombay

5504. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Government of Maharashtra for development of local telecom network in Bombay during 1995 and 1996;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) if no, action has been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which such proposals are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Licence to Steel Plants

5505. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small, medium and large steel plants in National Capital Region Delhi, place-wise;

(b) the number of licences issued for the setting up of steel plants during the last three years and the number of applications still pending out of them; and

(c) the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Accommodation in NMDC

5506. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of flats and residential premises taken by NMDC Limited for providing accommodation to its Board level officers alongwith the rental charges of each;

(b) whether some of the Board level officials have leased out certain premises belonging to their sons and daughters at a higher rental charges and also at a cost of the NMDC Limited and the same have been renovated and furnished ;

(c) whether the Government is in agreement with such move of the company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) In terms of the Office Memorandum No. 2(50)/86-DPE (WC) dated 19.7.1995. Board Level Executives are entitled to leased accommodation, including self-lease, as detailed below :—

1. Schedule "B" (CMD) Upto Rs. 8,400/- PM
2. Schedule "C" (Functional Directors) Upto Rs. 7,200/- PM

Board of Directors have been authorised to relax the above ceilings upto 25% in individual cases depending on the merit in terms of DPE O.M. No. 2(8)/91-DPE (WC) dated 3.3.92. In respect of Shri C.S. Mohan, CMD and Shri P.R. Tripathi, Director (Production), considering the difficulties in getting suitable accommodation, Board of Directors have approved higher ceilings for the rental accommodation upto 25% over and above their entitlement.

As per the guidelines issued by DPE, in case an officer owns an accommodation in his place of posting, his own accommodation can be taken on lease subject to the rental ceilings and entering into a formal lease agreement. There is no specific prohibition of taking accommodation on lease from relatives.

As per national Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC), no renovation work has been carried out in any of these leased accommodations by NMDC.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF LEASED/SELF-LEASE RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED TO BOARD LEVEL OFFICERS IN NMDC LIMITED AS ON 1.9.1996

Sl. No.	Name of the Official (Board Level)	Details of the Flat/premises	Name of the owner	Whether on lease/self lease	Monthly Rent	Effective Date
<i>S/Shri</i>						
1.	C.S. Mohan Chairman-cum- Managing Director	Flat No. 502 & 503 My Home Fern Hill Apartments, Soma- Jiguda, Raj Bhawan Road, Hyderabad.	Shri C. Narender Mohan & Shri Prasanth Mohan (Sons of Shri C.S. Mohan)	Lease	Rs. 10,000/-	1.8.96
2.	S. Jayaraman Director (Finance)	Flat No. 140 & 141 1st Floor, Picket Castle, Behind Kendriya Vidyalaya, Picket, Secunderabad.	Shri S. Jayaraman	Self-Lease	Rs. 7,200/-	1.5.96
3.	P.R. Tripathi Director	10-5-14/2, Masab Tank, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.	Shri KVS Murthy	Lease	Rs. 8,000/-	1.11.95

Doordarshan Programmes

5507. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that regional entertainment programmes telecast by rotation on Doordarshan, are not being telecast properly, regularly, and in time for the last one year or so;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that these programmes of different States are telecast on Doordarshan regularly and in time, without any deviation from the schedule set therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When important national or International events are relayed live by the National network of Doordarshan or by the metro service, the regional entertainment programmes telecast by rotation on Doordarshan are sometimes curtailed to the extent of such relay.

(c) Depending on the resources that can be generated by such national or international events or the importance of relaying such events in public interest, the regional entertainment programmes telecast by rotation on DD get curtailed. It is the endeavour of DD to ensure that such curtailment of programmes is kept to the barest minimum, taking into account the programme exigencies, on both the national network and the Metro.

Ayurveda Treatment in Tourist Centres of Kerala

5508. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for providing Ayurvedic treatment in the tourist centres of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Free Gifts

5509. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been invited to the news item captioned 'Is offering free gifts unfair?' appearing in 'The Hindu Businessline', New Delhi, dated August 10, 1996;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government reported there to; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to stop this unfair practice ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV):

(a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The Central issue raised in the article refers to the practice of free gifts associated with the sale of commodities and the problems faced by the consumers. The article has also suggested that the consumer should exercise caution in respect of such sale.

(c) and (d) A consumer affected by the unfair trade practice adopted by the seller/trader can seek redressal of his grievances from the Consumer Courts set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 or from the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[*Translation*]

Amendment in the Provision of Financial Assistance

5510. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make amendments in the existing rules for providing financial assistance to Non-governmental Organisations in future; and

(b) if so, the time by which the required amendments are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to amend the provisions contained in the existing General Financial Rules, 1963 for grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Monuments in the Country

5511. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of monuments which have been neglected/unidentified so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to develop those monuments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to popularise them among the tourists?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) and (b) According to the Archeological Survey of India

the exploration and identification of monuments for the protection and preservation is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) The protected monuments are conserved and preserved as per the structural needs of the monuments and availability of resources.

(e) To create awareness about the monuments and to popularize them among the tourists, the World Heritage Day and World Heritage Week are observed at the important monuments of the country. The Department of Tourism has a scheme for the Refurbishment and Landscaping of monuments.

Closure of Mines

5512. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mines which have been closed down during the last three years upto June 1996 in the country;

(b) the reasons for their closure;

(c) the loss in production and revenue suffered as a result thereof in each year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to rehabilitate the labourers of these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) As per provisions of Rule 23 of Mineral Conservation & Development Rules 1988, the owner agent, mining engineer or manager of every mine is required to give a notice to the Government of his intention to abandon a mine or a part thereof. However, as per information available with India Bureau of Mines (IBM) during the last 3 years upto June, 1996, notice of abandonment of 30 mines have been received by the Government. Details of which are given as under : —

	State	No. of Mines
1.	Karnataka	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Kerala	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Rajasthan	3
7.	Tamil Nadu	4
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1
9.	Maharashtra	3
10.	Gujarat	3
	Total	30

(b) Reasons for abandonment are exhaustion of minerals, lack of demand, un-economical working condition, closure on account of Court order and State Government order and mines falling within Coastal Regulation Zone.

(c) There is no significant loss in overall annual production of these mines. However, production loss of these mines is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) Government has no specific scheme for revival of mines which have closed or work temporarily discontinued. However, where the closure is due to lack of demand, it is felt that steps taken to liberalise the economy and increased industrial production would result in increasing demand for minerals and so make operations of such mines economical.

STATEMENT

LOSS OF PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	State	Mineral	Loss of production during the year (in tonnes)		
			1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Bihar	Kyanite	1177	1177	177
		Fireclay	—	—	1255
		Felspar & Quartz	—	19 (Fels.) 431 (Qtz.)	19 (Fels.) 431 (Qtz.)
2.	Kerala	Silica Sand	2008	2008	2008
		China clay	226	226	226
		Limeshell	7712	7712	7712
3.	Karnataka	Magnesite	—	2718	2718
		Limestone	10000	10000	10000
4.	Tamilnadu	Limestone	—	14693	15132
		Quartz & Felspar	—	—	1059 (Qtz.) 104 (Fels.)
			—	—	
5.	Rajasthan	Silica Sand	—	1695	1695
		Limestone	3124	3124	3124
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore	—	426	426
7.	Gujarat	Bauxite	—	606	1296
8.	Maharashtra	Industrial Sand	15807	20287	20637
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Laterite	—	—	30
		Dolomite	—	—	1248

[Translation]

Development of Pushkar and Ajmer

5513. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details and reasons for not including the Pushkar and Ajmer in the World Tourist Map;

(b) whether the Union Government have decided to develop Ajmer and Pushkar as the tourist places of international importance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of domestic and international tourists who visited Ajmer and Pushkar during each of the last three years and the earnings made therefrom; and

(e) the details of the future plans of the Government regarding the development of Pushkar and Ajmer from tourism point of view and the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (c) and (e) Development and promotion of places of tourist is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments concerned. However, the Deptt. of Tourism, Government of India on receipt of specific proposals based on merit, inter se priority and availability of funds, provides Central financial assistance for such developments. In Ajmer and Puskar the following projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India :-

Year	Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	Tourist Accommodation at Pushkar	7.10
1991-92	Yatrika at Ajmer	26.99
1992-93	Pilgrim sheds at Vishram Sthali, Ajmer	34.66
1993-94	Public conveniences at Vishram Sthali, Ajmer	8.48
Total		77.23

Apart from this contribution, the Central Department of Tourism through its tourist offices overseas has projected Pushkar and Ajmer in the world tourist market, through promotional and publicity tools which include brochures, films, etc.

(d) As per information received, the details of arrivals of tourists at Ajmer and Pushkar during the last 3 years are as follows :-

Year	Ajmer		Pushkar	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1993	478977	10326	654827	18863
1994	423912	46024	505357	14710
1995	501476	47651	662699	26719

No separate information on earnings made at each tourist centre is available.

[*English*]

Vanaspati Production

5514. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of vanaspati manufacturers alongwith their prescribed quota of production, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of vanaspati produced by these manufacturers during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the names of vanaspati manufacturers who have produced vanaspati more than their prescribed quota, State-wise;

(d) whether this kind of excess production is permissible under the Essential Commodities Act;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the action taken by the Government against each of the manufacturer for violation of provisions of the Act;

(g) whether this type of restriction, if any, on excess production, in the said Act creates scarcity of vanaspati in the country; and

(h) if so, the reasons for not removing such restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (h) No quota has been prescribed either on State-wise or manufacturing unit-wise basis under the Vegetable Oil Product Control Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The vanaspati industry has been delicensed with effect from July 25, 1991. The average capacity utilisation of the vegetable oil industry is already less than 40% of the total installed capacity in the country. Hence, the question of excess production does not arise and no consequential action under the Essential Commodities Act against the manufacturers is called for.

[*Translation*]

National Mineral Development Corporation

5515. SHRIMATI CHHABILA ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the mines of National Mineral Development Corporation, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received representations to shift the Headquarters of the Corporation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) The details of the mines of National Mineral Development Corporation Limited are as under :—

(A) PRODUCTION PROJECTS:

- (1) Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14 & 11c Kirandul, Distt, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.
- (2) Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 5, Bachel, Distt. Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Bailadila Iron Ore Deposit No. 10 & 11A, Bachel, Distt. Bastar, Madhya Pradesh (Under construction).
- (4) Donimalai Iron Ore Project, Bellary, Karnataka.
- (5) Diamond Mining Project, Panna, Madhya Pradesh.
- (6) Chawandia Limestone Project, Chawandia, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

(B) NEW PROJECTS UNDER PREPARATION/ INVESTIGATION UNITS :

- (1) Arki Limestone Project, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.
- (2) Geological Investigation Unit, Chandralapadu, Andhra Pradesh.
- (3) Geological Investigation Unit at Kotmisonar, Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) Bailadila Iron Ore Deposit, 11-B, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.
- (5) Kumaraswamy Iron Ore Deposit, Karnataka.

(b) to (d) The Government have received representations to shift the Headquarters of NMDC from Hyderabad.

The activities of the Corporation are spread all over India. In addition to the mines which are presently under NMDC, Kudremukh Iron Ore Mines in Karnataka, Kiriburu & Meghataburu Mines in Bihar, Khetri Copper Mines in Rajasthan, and Phosphates mine in Mussorie, U.P., which were subsequently attached to other Public Sector Undertakings, were also under NMDC initially. The Government of India taking into consideration various activities of the Corporation all over India ordered shifting of its headquarters from New Delhi to Hyderabad in the year 1972. Even at present, NMDC's mines are located in different States and new projects are likely to be taken up in States other than Madhya Pradesh. In view of this,

shifting of headquarters from Hyderabad to any other place is not under contemplation.

[English]

Contract to APTECH

5516. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India awarded any contract to Apple Technology (APTECH) including training on ISO 9000 during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure on the above contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c) Air India awarded contract to Apple Technology (APTECH) for consultancy assignment for certification of ISO 9000 aimed at streamlining the documentation for improvement of their product. Rs. 1.8 lakhs has so far been paid to APTECH out of the total contract amount of Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

Expansion of Alumina Plant

5517. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for expansion of Alumina Plant during each of last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases cleared so far, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for pendency of the remaining cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (d) As per the industrial policy, to encourage private sector investment in the aluminium sector, aluminium industry has been exempted from the provision of compulsory licensing. However, a proposal has been received from National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines for expansion project of their Bauxite Mines and Alumina Refinery. The proposal has been cleared by the Public Investment Board (PIB).

Central Schemes

5518. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central Schemes designed to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities alongwith the financial outlays provided to each State thereunder;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred and number of beneficiaries reported during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate new schemes in identified thrust area for welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities, particularly for participation in economic/industrial activities through co-operative ventures;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the committed outlays for promotion of such activities; State-wise for the current year; and

(e) whether the Union Government propose to constitute Advisory Committee at Apex level comprising of MPs from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities to advise the Government for suitable formulation of schemes for the welfare of SC/ST community and plug the loopholes in the implementation of ongoing schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Welfare in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is enclosed indicating the financial outlays, amount utilised and beneficiaries covered in respect of each scheme for the last three years.

(c) and (d) A Central Sector scheme for special educational development programme for Scheduled Caste girls belonging to very low literacy levels is being implemented from the current year. This scheme envisages the establishment on a pilot basis, free residential schools to be established through the respective Zilla Parishads. This scheme is to be implemented in 48 districts in the 4 States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. For the current year, there is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for this scheme.

In respect of tribal development a Grain Bank scheme is being introduced. The scheme aims at establishment of grain banks in tribal villages in the most vulnerable areas to check deaths of tribal due to starvation, malnutrition, etc. and at motivating the Scheduled Tribes in these areas to shoulder the responsibility of running the grain-banks in an efficient manner. The outlay for the current year under the scheme is Rs. 1.50 crores.

The scheme is proposed to be covered in the following States :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Kerala
5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Orissa

7. Manipur
8. Tamil Nadu
9. Rajasthan
10. Uttar Pradesh
11. West Bengal
12. Tripura

(e) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

However, the Government has decided to set up a Commission under Article 339 (1) of the Constitution on the Administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Commission will have seven Members including the Chairman and Member Secretary. The Chairman of the Commission will be from amongst Scheduled Tribes and at least half of the Members of the Commission would be eminent persons from amongst the Scheduled Tribes. One of the terms of reference of the Commission is to review the development strategies for tribals including TSP approach and examination and recommendations of appropriate alternative.

STATEMENT

SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT

For the welfare and development of scheduled castes there are 14 schemes, out of which 10 are centrally sponsored schemes and 4 are central sector schemes. The centrally sponsored schemes include (1) Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, (2) Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers, (3) Post matric scholarship, (4) Pre-matric scholarships, (5) Book banks, (6) Girls Hostel, (7) Boys Hostel, (8) Coaching and Allied Scheme, (9) Upgradation of Merit and (10) PCR/Atrocities. The central sector schemes include (1) Special Central Assistance to SCP, (2) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation, (3) Aid to voluntary organisations (NGOs) and Research and Training.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes matching assistance has to be provided by the States. The Central Sector Schemes are fully funded from the Central budget.

In respect of central assistance to the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), there is no earmarking of funds to the States. The NSFDC releases the sums through the State channelising agencies based on the proposals received from them. Like-wise, in respect of assistance to voluntary organisations (NGOs), releases are not made State-wise but directly to NGOs. In respect of the scheme of Research and Training, no direct releases are being made to the States. Under this scheme grant-in-aid is given to research organisations and universities.

Statements indicating release, utilisation and non-utilisation in respect of the 10 Centrally Sponsored Schemes and one central sector scheme (SCA to SCP) for the last 3 years are given in Annexures I to XI. The reasons for non-utilisation include non-receipt of complete proposals from States and inadequate matching shares.

Statements indicating the number of beneficiaries covered are provided at Annexure I to XII.

ANNEXURE-I**NAME OF THE SCHEME : SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (SCDCs)**

S. No.	Name of the State	Central Assistance Released		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575.52	577.33	575.67
2.	Assam	22.00	24.02	30.74
3.	Bihar	113.52	Nil	57.64
4.	Gujarat	96.07	17.82	15.10
5.	Haryana	169.31	75.31	49.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53.43	40.43	70.14
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	61.00	86.47	44.00
8.	Karnataka	212.35	310.21	585.31

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	124.20	79.20	84.13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	57.66	51.88	44.19
11.	Maharashtra	138.16	56.97	600.00
12.	Orissa	59.22	28.82	96.05
13.	Punjab	14.13	28.82	69.20
14.	Rajasthan	18.60	9.80	74.95
15.	Tamil Nadu	318.50	186.54	268.96
16.	Tripura	89.50	—	Nil
17.	Uttar Pradesh	238.77	282.32	Nil
18.	West Bengal	208.55	233.29	254.43
19.	Chandigarh	4.80	4.32	24.00
20.	Delhi	57.65	62.45	96.87
21.	Pondicherry	21.13	4.80	9.68
22.	Goa	49.96	13.45	13.45
23.	Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.75	17.75	37.47
		2934.08	2200.00	3100.00

Note : No instance of unspent balance has been reported in respect of this scheme.

ANNEXURE-II**NAME OF SCHEME : NATIONAL SCHEME OF LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Funds released	Expenditure	Unspent balance	Funds released	Expenditure	Unspent balance	Funds released	Expenditure	Unspent balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459	Nil	591	62.5	N.A.	400	—	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	200	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
5.	Haryana	714	Revalidated	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Not due	15	235	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not due	Revalidated	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	Not due	399	N.A.	400	—	N.A.	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Kerala	Not due	—	N.A.	—	11	N.A.	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1226	1159	67	1589	1796	Nil	2018	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	378	190	878	500	399	979	580	—	—
12.	Orissa	119	125	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	256	—	—
13.	Punjab	Not due	—	245	—	40	204	255	—	—
14.	Rajasthan	227	62	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	686	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	Not due	—	431	244	Revalidated	N.A.	1385	—	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3763	675	4077	4505	3501	5081	3816	—	—
17.	West Bengal	—	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—
18.	Delhi	Not due	—	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Pondicherry	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	11	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—

Note : Releases were made to the States/U.Ts. w.e.f. 1991-92. Hence, expenditure were met out of the previous releases also. Even though fresh releases were not made in a few cases.

ANNEXURE-III

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance			Central Assistance			Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1079.518	1124.44	Nil	1391.69	1662.28	Nil	2709.75	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	356.079	Nil	356.079	670.96	Nil	670.96	1296.94	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	890.748	Nil	890.748	1341.75	351.00	990.75	990.75	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Goa	0.98	0.36	0.62	1.52	0.11	1.41	1.81	0.45	1.30
5.	Gujarat	374.421	621.95	Nil	519.71	384.27	135.44	898.19	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Haryana	70.00	65.55	5.45	80.00	19.58	60.42	131.12	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14.558	5.00	9.558	13.40	8.04	5.36	19.74	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.21	27.39	2.82	65.21	38.83	26.38	106.21	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Karnataka	1098.877	804.187	294.69	1126.69	823.73	502.96	1381.78	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Kerala	149.274	17.488	131.786	193.00	67.80	125.20	166.49	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	564.77	582.82	Nil	707.18	664.40	42.78	863.67	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Maharashtra	1222.847	1295.84	Nil	1997.92	1641.07	356.85	2914.05	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Manipur	54.26	77.56	Nil	92.26	115.47	Nil	204.57	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Meghalaya	88.169	89.571	Nil	141.88	141.19	0.69	97.29	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Mizoram	165.42	113.42	52.00	202.42	101.73	160.69	223.09	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Nagaland	196.973	62.60	134.373	138.37	105.43	28.94	272.37	277.29	Nil
17.	Orissa	464.00	486.38	Nil	291.26	317.26	Nil	715.29	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Punjab	147.66	78.71	68.95	142.75	100.00	42.75	279.80	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Rajasthan	374.21	247.33	126.88	438.56	416.10	22.46	687.86	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Sikkim	4.335	Nil	4.335	3.22	Nil	3.22	3.22	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Tamil Nadu	588.65	642.25	Nil	724.54	702.14	22.40	715.40	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Tripura	57.781	71.183	Nil	25.61	14.93	10.68	93.04	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	645.248	296.527	348.721	735.68	720.26	15.42	1685.24	N.A.	N.A.
24.	West Bengal	372.627	115.78	256.847	233.84	98.52	135.32	770.61	N.A.	N.A.
25.	A&N Islands	1.30	0.596	0.704	0.75	0.47	0.28	1.28	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.13	3.06	0.07	3.50	3.12	0.38	5.68	3.94	1.74
28.	Delhi	17.313	Nil	17.313	17.313	Nil	17.313	17.313	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Pondicherry	9.00	9.35	Nil	10.95	14.10	Nil	22.88	N.A.	N.A.
30.	Guwahati Project	3.00	1.068	1.932	2.00	1.21	0.79	3.00	2.08	0.92

ANNEXURE-IV**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME ON PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO THE CHILDREN OF THOSE ENGAGED IN UNCLEAN OCCUPATIONS**

S. No.	State/UT	1993-94 Central Assistance			1994-95 Central Assistance			1995-96 Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.07	31.93	25.14	96.97062	67.57	29.40062	101.38425	44.69	56.69425
2.	Assam	24.00	Nil	24.00	24.00	Nil	24.00	24.00	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	78.57	16.51	62.06	22.00	Nil	22.00	84.46	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	48.24	20.80	27.44	72.40	190.15	Nil	198.38975	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Haryana	50.94	26.97	23.97	38.50331	39.57831	Nil	53.74081	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.40	1.90	2.50	6.003	Nil	6.003	6.003	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	0.27	Nil	6.01825	0.775	5.24325	5.95125	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	7.09	0.64	6.45	7.27675	2.63475	4.642	9.6775	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Kerala	16.11	0.99	15.12	15.1175	2.908	12.2095	12.2095	N.A	N.A
10.	Madhya Pradesh	194.98	100.56	94.42	216.18	162.545	53.635	206.74	256.46	Nil
11.	Maharashtra	32.70	19.44	13.26	42.96475	22.60	20.36475	48.63425	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Meghalaya	0.225	Nil	0.225	0.225	Nil	0.225	0.225	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Orissa	7.14	3.22	3.92	5.91975	3.40268	2.51707	5.00	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Punjab	96.89	36.98	59.91	97.69	62.195	34.495	99.315	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Rajasthan	96.89	36.98	59.91	97.69	62.195	34.495	99.315	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.55	0.55	Nil	0.50	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Tamil Nadu	23.32	19.48	3.84	61.16975	33.2653	27.85475	59.906	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Tripura	12.70	12.21	0.49	12.60625	10.85	1.75625	14.53275	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	83.86	83.86	Nil	166.3125	72.29	94.0225	162.15747	162.95623	0.7987
20.	West Bengal	6.54	Nil	6.54	7.54175	0.6275	6.91425	6.91425	N.A.	N.A.

ANNEXURE-V**BOOK BANK FOR SCs & STs**

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1993-94 Central Assistance			1994-95 Central Assistance			1995-96 Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.50	70.50	Nil	43.39	43.39	Nil	73.80	Utilisation certificate not yet received	
2.	Assam	5.78	5.78	Nil	3.00	3.00	Nil	3.00		
3.	Bihar	9.91	9.91	Nil	16.99	16.99	Nil	3.00		
4.	Gujarat	0.05	0.05	Nil	10.61	10.61	Nil	7.33		
5.	Goa	0.25	0.25	Nil	0.17	0.17	Nil	0.39		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.61	0.61	Nil	0.38	0.38	Nil	1.53		
7.	Haryana	5.85	5.85	Nil	3.00	3.00	Nil	3.00		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	0.13	Nil	1.59	1.59	Nil	2.91		
9.	Karnataka	4.87	4.87	Nil	9.52	9.52	Nil	10.19		
10.	Kerala	13.58	13.58	Nil	7.00	7.00	Nil	7.56		
11.	Maharashtra	20.49	20.49	Nil	35.54	35.54	Nil	29.22		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36.90	36.90	Nil	42.14	42.14	Nil	33.87		
13.	Manipur	0.72	0.72	Nil	0.35	0.35	Nil	—		
14.	Orissa	8.86	8.86	Nil	10.16	10.16	Nil	11.01		
15.	Punjab	2.66	2.66	Nil	4.33	4.33	Nil	4.33		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Rajasthan	10.00	10.00	Nil	15.00	15.00	Nil	9.97		
17.	Tamil Nadu	29.48	29.48	Nil	31.74	31.74	Nil	40.40		
18.	Tripura	1.03	1.03	Nil	0.87	0.87	Nil	0.25		
19.	Uttar Pradesh	103.09	103.09	Nil	54.00	54.00	Nil	15.00		
20.	West Bengal	2.98	2.98	Nil	1.50	1.50	Nil	—		
21.	Chandigarh	0.25	0.25	Nil	—	—	—	—		
22.	Delhi	2.49	2.49	Nil	3.69	3.69	Nil	3.99		
23.	Daman & Diu	0.38	0.38	Nil	0.22	0.22	Nil	0.28		
24.	Pondicherry	1.72	1.72	Nil	1.00	1.00	Nil	0.25		
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.84		

ANNEXURE-VI

NAME OF THE SCHEME : GIRLS' HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance			Central Assistance			Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.31	310.31	Nil	489.68	489.68	Nil	200.85	Utilisation certificates not yet received.	
2.	Assam	—	—	—	9.00	9.00	Nil	9.00		
3.	Bihar	40.00	40.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
4.	Gujarat	15.06	15.06	Nil	—	—	—	14.13		
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	2.10	2.10	Nil	—		
6.	Karnataka	3.09	3.09	Nil	64.39	64.39	Nil	37.50		
7.	Kerala	25.03	25.03	Nil	—	—	—	23.51		
8.	Maharashtra	56.43	56.43	Nil	—	—	—	—		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.64	0.64	Nil	—	—	—	—		
10.	Manipur	2.32	2.32	Nil	6.54	6.54	Nil	—		
11.	Orissa	38.76	38.76	Nil	41.40	41.40	Nil	49.59		
12.	Punjab	1.00	1.00	Nil	3.30	3.30	Nil	3.00		
13.	Rajasthan	5.05	5.05	Nil	—	—	—	12.78		
14.	Tamil Nadu	50.55	50.55	Nil	—	—	—	100.00		
15.	Tripura	1.68	1.68	Nil	3.59	3.59	Nil	24.00		
16.	Uttar Pradesh	15.77	15.77	Nil	—	—	—	31.82		
17.	West Bengal	33.87	33.87	Nil	—	—	—	53.70		

ANNEXURE-VII

NAME OF THE SCHEME : BOYS' HOSTEL FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance			Central Assistance			Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181.98	181.98	Nil	—	—	—	198.90	Utilisation certificates are yet to be received.	
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.00		
3.	Bihar	70.77	70.77	Nil	—	—	—	—		
4.	Gujarat	39.50	39.50	Nil	—	—	—	65.16		
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.82		
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.14	—	Nil	—	—	—	3.15		
7.	Karnataka	108.68	108.68	Nil	174.25	174.25	Nil	324.45		
8.	Kerala	6.96	6.96	Nil	—	—	—	—		
9.	Maharashtra	68.24	68.24	Nil	—	—	—	93.83		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	215.30		
11.	Manipur	2.04	2.04	Nil	—	—	—	—		
12.	Orissa	34.00	34.00	Nil	35.60	35.60	Nil	25.20		
13.	Punjab	2.50	2.50	Nil	2.70	2.70	Nil	3.00		
14.	Rajasthan	2.52	2.52	Nil	—	—	—	220.01		
15.	Tamil Nadu	43.63	43.63	Nil	17.03	17.03	Nil	100.00		
16.	Tripura	5.00	5.00	Nil	0.47	0.47	Nil	6.00		
17.	Uttar Pradesh	60.66	60.66	Nil	—	—	—	66.90		
18.	West Bengal	23.37	23.37	Nil	—	—	—	134.01		
19.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00		

ANNEXURE-VIII

NAME OF THE SCHEME : COACHING AND ALLIED SCHEME

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Central Assistance			Central Assistance			Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Non-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Non-utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	3.00	Nil	40.00	40.00	Nil	55.41		
2.	Assam	0.62	0.62	Nil	—	—	—	1.93		
3.	Bihar	8.57	8.57	Nil	1.70	1.70	Nil	2.96		
4.	Gujarat	5.53	5.53	Nil	2.57	2.57	Nil	6.22		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
6.	Haryana	3.56	3.56	Nil	2.74	2.74	Nil	2.52		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.50	0.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
8.	Karnataka	1.00	1.00	Nil	—	—	—	2.91		
9.	Kerala	6.96	6.96	Nil	2.16	2.16	Nil	15.65		
10.	Maharashtra	1.00	1.00	Nil	0.80	0.80	Nil	1.83		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	3.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
12.	Manipur	0.25	0.25	Nil	—	—	—	—		
13.	Meghalaya	0.50	0.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
14.	Nagaland	0.60	0.60	Nil	—	—	—	—		
15.	Orissa	1.50	1.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
16.	Punjab	1.00	1.00	Nil	5.43	5.43	Nil	0.59		
17.	Rajasthan	22.94	22.94	Nil	4.60	4.60	Nil	—		
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	2.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
19.	Tripura	6.39	6.39	Nil	—	—	—	—		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	3.00	Nil	—	—	—	—		
21.	West Bengal	0.50	0.50	Nil	—	—	—	—		
22.	Delhi	3.00	3.00	Nil	4.00	4.00	Nil	4.14		
B	Universities	57.37	57.37	—	79.86	79.86	—	44.60		Utilisation certificates are yet to be received.
C	Private institutions	37.23	37.23	—	56.13	56.13	—	66.60		

Wherever any unutilised amount is reported by the State Governments/University/Private Institutions these are deducted from the current year grants.

ANNEXURE-IX

NAME OF THE SCHEME : UPGRADATION OF MERIT OF SC/ST STUDENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	1993-94 Central Assistance			1994-95 Central Assistance			1995-96 Central Assistance		
		Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Provided	Utilised	Un-utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Haryana	2.90	2.90	Nil	2.90	2.90	Nil	3.20		Utilisation certificate not yet received.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10	1.10	Nil	1.03	1.03	Nil	0.32		
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	20.90	20.90	Nil	—		
4.	Orissa	3.92	3.92	Nil	21.07	21.07	Nil	17.05		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Punjab	—	—	—	3.75	3.75	Nil	—		
6.	Rajasthan	5.85	5.85	Nil	8.33	8.33	Nil	—		
7.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	31.82	31.82	Nil	—		
8.	Tripura	—	—	—	0.84	0.84	Nil	0.09		
9.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	4.93	4.93	Nil	—		
10.	West Bengal	—	—	—	2.18	2.18	Nil	—		
11.	Karnataka	—	—	—	2.20	2.20	Nil	—		
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.37	1.37	Nil	—	—	—	0.71		

ANNEXURE-X

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	1993-94 Central Assistance			1994-95 Central Assistance			1995-96 Central Assistance		
		Released	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Released	Utilised	Un-Utilised	Released	Utilised	Un-utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.02	75.33	15.69	121.12	121.12	Nil	36.67	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	26.50	3.00	23.50	—	15.00*	Nil	116.00	15.00**	N.A.
4.	Goa	0.05	0.05	Nil	—	—	—	0.25	0.10	0.15
5.	Gujarat	92.75	99.13*	Nil	112.11	103.44	8.67	268.05	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Haryana	5.22	3.63	1.59	4.82	1.84	2.98	4.72	1.69**	N.A.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	Nil	1.00	1.00	Nil	1.50	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	148.87	54.80	94.07	139.82	29.30	110.52	153.51	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Kerala	19.99	8.61	11.38	25.07	22.98	2.09	35.37	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16.75	16.75	Nil	204.52	7.39	197.13	194.62	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Maharashtra	96.14	96.14	Nil	10.52	10.52	Nil	124.36	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Mizoram	—	—	—	4.20	Nil	4.20	—	—	—
13.	Orissa	2.00	2.00	Nil	2.00	2.00	Nil	5.00	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Punjab	13.40	13.40	Nil	33.50	23.95	9.55	20.45	19.87	0.58
15.	Rajasthan	51.00	33.38	17.62	39.88	39.88	Nil	57.50	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Tamil Nadu	69.36	64.60	4.76	70.34	69.58	0.76	82.54	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	49.60	Nil	49.60	178.51	Nil	178.51	399.43	N.A.	N.A.
18.	West Bengal	4.40	3.55	0.85	5.15	0.50	4.65	—	—	—
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	7.45*	Nil	8.22	10.32*	Nil	14.92	12.04	2.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
21.	Pondicherry	13.14	13.04	0.10	13.93	13.83	0.10	14.35	14.25	0.10
Total		706.19	495.86	219.16	974.71	472.65	519.16	1536.84		

NOTE : * Excess expenditure adjusted in subsequent releases.

** Figures are in respect of Protection of Civil Rights Act Component of the scheme only. Details of utilisation in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act component awaited.

N.A. —Not Available.

ANNEXURE-XI

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCs—AMOUNT RELEASED TO STATES/UTs AND AMOUNT UTILISED AS REPORTED BY STATES/UTs DURING 1993-94 TO 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96
		Released	Utilised	Unspent	Released	Utilised	Unspent	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2416.06	2410.06	6	3255.36	3962.00	—	3425.41
2.	Assam	220.51	168.73	51.78	273.34	163.49	109.85	222.65
3.	Bihar	2327.11	—	2327.11	—	—	—	—
4.	Goa	2.86	2.83	0.03	3.95	2.36	1.59	2.09
5.	Gujarat	796.82	744.04	52.78	956.68	489.98	466.70	278.90
6.	Haryana	424.53	451.75	—	538.05	491.21	46.84	623.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	699.54	564.60	134.94	195.72	195.72	—	193.63
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	76.33	69.82	6.53	100.00	74.73	25.27	83.77
9.	Karnataka	1282.71	1282.71	—	1873.76	1873.76	—	2350.09
10.	Kerala	402.84	375.79	27.05	508.81	545.61	—	492.73
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2803.81	2713.82	89.99	2097.57	2586.70	—	2425.33
12.	Maharashtra	1562.79	1867.15	—	1575.89	1575.89	—	1745.47
13.	Manipur	5.56	5.52	0.04	6.09	6.08	0.01	5.90
14.	Orissa	1075.66	1075.66	—	1332.84	1332.84	—	1311.82
15.	Punjab	875.92	677.87	198.05	1626.72	840.85	785.87	571.68
16.	Rajasthan	1829.89	998.52	831.37	886.37	375.54	210.83	1828.26
17.	Sikkim	3.06	3.49	—	4.22	4.02	0.20	3.57
18.	Tripura	58.85	68.65	—	100.97	100.97	—	72.26
19.	Tamil Nadu	1879.11	2540.00	—	2655.66	2655.66	—	2803.55
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5933.29	6380.77	—	6297.51	7756.34	—	5839.03
21.	West Bengal	2322.75	2114.57	208.18	2813.37	2813.87	—	2955.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Chandigarh	12.39	12.39	—	17.40	18.60	—	14.86
23.	Delhi	184.76	172.46	12.30	244.42	244.42	—	231.16
24.	Pondicherry	14.81	25.73	—	19.31	25.70	—	19.62
Total		27211.96	24732.93	3940.15	27385.00	28417.74	1647.96	27500.00

ANNEXURE-XII**SCHEMES MEANT FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES**

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		
			Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	SCA to SCP	No. of families	N.A.	20.66 lakhs	—	23.44 lakhs	—	26.96 lakhs			
2.	Assistance to SCDC	Individual		5.35 lakhs	—	5.32 lakhs		6.31 lakhs		Under Comp.	
3.	Liberation of Scavengers and their Dependents	Beneficiaries	Training Rehab.	42000 42000	16298 18583	37000 107000	13266 42320	50000 150000	25358 64967	44000 122000	Under Comp.
4.	Post Matric Scholarship for SC, ST Students	No. of Scholarship			15.31 lakhs		14.92 lakhs		15.34 lakhs		15 lakhs
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	No. of scholarships			99254		1.30 lakhs		1.76 lakhs		2 lakhs
6.	Hostels for SC Girls	No. of Hostels		—	175		213		73		
		No. of Inmates		—	9547		19452		7208		752
7.	Hostel for SC Boys	No. of Hostels			200		121		327		12
		No. of Inmates			10127		7022		24071		1441
8.	Book Banks for SC/ST Students	No. of Students			11582		33127		37877		2656
9.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	No. of Students			672		3		4336		884
10.	Coaching and Allied Scheme	No. of Students			N.A.		1480		3520		3420

SCA is an addition to SCP to States for SC and the target and achievement as under various Income Generation Schemes of poverty alleviation under point 11(a) of Twenty Point programme implemented by States under their SCP (a) The Scheme against which targets have not been mentioned are open-ended and as such targets cannot be fixed.

In 1994-95, as against a target for rehabilitation of 1,50,000 scavengers only 65000 scavengers could be rehabilitated. During financial year 1995-96, as against a target of 1,50,000 communicated by the State Govts. to the Ministry of Welfare information received from states indicates rehabilitation of only 80,0000 scavengers. However, Information from some of the states is still awaited. States have been requested to furnish the information.

The reasons for non-achievement of the target relate to inadequacy of stipend, reluctance of commercial banks to finance projects under the scheme and lack of coordination at the level of implementation between the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Low Cost Sanitation Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

For the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes there are 10 schemes out of which 4 are Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 6 in the Central Sector.

Under the Centrally Sponsored schemes, namely :

1. Girls Hostels;
2. Boys Hostels;
3. Ashram Schools;
4. Research and Training (R & T).

Funds are allocated to States on the basis of 50:50 matching basis.

The following are the Central Sector Schemes :

1. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (VTCs);
2. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs);
3. SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan;
4. Funds released under First proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution;
5. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations;
6. Educational Complex for ST Girls in Low Literacy Pockets.

In the case of Central Sector Schemes of Vocational Training in tribal areas and Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs, funds are released on the basis of proposals from the States/UTs. The funds under the schemes of SCA to Tribal Sub-plan are released to States/UTs on the basis of

certain norms fixed for ITDP, MADA, Clusters etc. while the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are released to the States mainly on the basis of tribal population. Under the remaining two, Central Sectors are not earmarked State-wise. Funds are released to organisations on the recommendations of State Governments.

Funds released and utilisation under different schemes State-wise for the year 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in the Annexure A to G. The statement include the figures of non-utilisation also.

The reasons for non-utilisation are largely as follows:—

- (i) The Finance Department of the State Governments takes time to release the funds to the Tribal Welfare Departments resulting in delay in utilisation.
- (ii) The programmes/works for which the grant are released like hostels, ashram schools etc. are time taking. Construction of the hostel buildings take two to three years.
- (iii) Very often funds are released in the last quarter of the year due to late receipt of proposals from the States, resulting in non-utilisation of the funds in the year of sanction and requiring revalidation of the sanction in the next year.

Number of beneficiaries :

The targets in terms of beneficiaries are not fixed under these schemes. However, the targets of families to be assisted economically and achievements state-wise under point 11-(b) of the 20-Point Programme are at Annexure "H".

ANNEXURE-A

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram School	Vocational Trg.	R&T	STDCCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.11	30.74	34.50	—	5.66	25.00
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	12.10	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	0.55	—
4.	Gujarat	19.51	39.23	—	3.46	0.55	—
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.27	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	5.97	—	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	0.29	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Kerala	20.00	20.00	47.10	14.53	7.85	41.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	27.03	39.28	—	44.34	23.35	60.00
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	69.42	—	23.75	53.00
11.	Manipur	10.11	10.11	—	—	3.50	10.00
12.	Orissa	77.24	29.40	16.20	70.03	3.73	50.00
13.	Rajasthan	12.25	36.75	—	44.34	5.57	61
14.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	34.65	4.73	7.39	—
16.	Tripura	7.31	18.38	10.00	—	6.80	35.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3.65	3.65	40.68	—	4.98	—
18.	West Bengal	23.74	26.40	—	8.57	0.93	—
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.57	—
20.	Meghalaya	9.80	9.80	—	—	—	15.00
21.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Union Territories</i>							
24.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
			269.71	252.55	190.00	120.00	350.10

Note : The amount released to STDCCs is fully utilised as reported by the States. For other schemes the unspent amount is revalidated as and when reported by the State.

ANNEXURE-B

Statement of funds released to States/U.Ts. during 1994-95 and under various schemes of T.D. Division

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	VTI	R&T	STDCCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	58.47	66.80	—	16.98	—
2.	Assam	—	16.00	—	—	12.55	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	44.34	10.63	—
4.	Gujarat	4.73	6.44	—	21.60	6.16	30.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.21	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	86.02	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Karnataka	—	—	67.50	—	0.63	—
8.	Kerala	20.00	20.00	—	—	10.00	36.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	115.83	16.90	—	—	13.09	124.00
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	1.76	54.12	24.30	30.00
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	2.00	10.00
12.	Orissa	44.00	36.00	60.00	88.68	8.59	75.00
13.	Rajasthan	—	—	24.50	—	6.14	30.00
14.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Tamil Nau	—	—	—	10.05	7.12	—
16.	Tripura	19.44	29.17	19.44	—	10.41	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	West Bengal	—	—	—	6.22	1.19	—
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Meghalaya	11.00	11.00	—	—	—	15.00
21.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Dadra & N. Haveli	37.00	—	—	—	—	—
25.	A&N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	3.00	26.82	10.00	13.18	—	—
Total		305.00	306.82	250.00	238.10	130.00	350.00

Note : The amount released to STDCCs is fully utilised as reported by the States. For other Schemes unspent amount revalidated as and when reported by the States.

ANNEXURE-C

Statement of funds released to States/UTs during 1995-96 under various schemes of T.D. Division

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Vocational Trg.	R&T	STDCC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.00	92.63	72.17	64.34	25.54	90.00
2.	Assam	3.03	—	—	64.895	17.77	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	14.73	50.00
4.	Gujarat	—	—	—	52.305	0.14	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6.50	—	—	—	0.28	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.05	12.70	—	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	11.25	57.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	99.45	44.34	22.21	57.00
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	75.00
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	0.49	8.00
12.	Orissa	65.93	46.62	70.00	—	12.90	—
13.	Rajasthan	66.74	—	—	—	7.93	—
14.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	16.53	—
16.	Tripura	19.44	38.38	38.35	59.12	8.27	63.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1.12	—
18.	West Bengal	19.57	115.92	—	—	10.83	—
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Meghalaya	13.75	13.75	—	—	—	—
21.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>UTs.</i>						
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.00	45.00	—	—	—	—
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman and Diu	6.50	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	370.00	365.00	280.00	285.00	150.00	400.00
							+ 18.42 for Projects seminars etc.

Note : The amount released to STDCCs is fully utilised as reported by the States. For other schemes the unspent amount is revalidated as and when reported by the States.

ANNEXURE-D

Statement Showing Release of S.C.A. (Including Additional S.C.A.) along with Expenditure Reported by the States/UTs. for the Years 1993-94, 1994-95 & 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expr. Reported	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1593.22	1545.58	47.64	1947.10	1947.10	Nil	2140.32	N R	2140.32
2	ASSAM	1087.59	1038.75	48.82	1112.67	1318.21	Nil	1545.19	N R	1545.19
3.	BIHAR	3497.39	Nil	3497.39	1748.70	274.22	1474.48	274.22	—	274.22
4.	GUJARAT	2234.77	2103.66	131.11	2056.98	2056.98	434.58	3060.26	2416.00	644.26
5.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	255.03	461.48	293.55	450.57	362.37	88.20	541.62	493.35	48.27
6.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	518.60	335.49	183.11	550.63	321.50	229.13	756.64	989.15	Nil
7.	KARNATAKA	439.76	439.76	Nil	409.03	381.45	27.58	659.99	N A	65
8.	KERALA	167.25	152.25	15.00	126.30	185.97	Nil	181.20	N.R.	181.20
9.	MADHYA PRADESH	8117.65	8499.54	Nil	7535.72	6983.85	551.87	9579.66	N.R.	9579.66
10.	MAHARASHTRA	2234.35	3139.68	Nil	2196.34	2971.31	Nil	2930.82	N.R.	2930.82
11.	MANIPUR	417.12	411.73	5.39	432.81	438.40	Nil	574.53	N R.	574.53
12	ORISSA	3603.23	3611.04	Nil	3956.55	3973.50	Nil	4958.10	N R	4958.10
13	RAJASTHAN	2664.68	2029.66	635.02	2202.79	1986.61	216.18	2819.04	2981.14	Nil
14.	SIKKIM	73.67	72.89	0.78	75.10	69.26	5.84	100.19	82.91	17.28
15.	TAMIL NADU	214.05	227.2	Nil	256.88	300.02	Nil	274.44	143.99	130.45
16.	TRIPURA	372.37	323.18	49.19	480.01	358.78	121.23	564.97	460.63	104.34
17.	UTTAR PRADESH	69.22	31.39	37.83	70.41	N.R.	70.41	104.08	N.R.	104.08
18.	WEST BENGAL	1319.06	940.37	378.69	1335.83	1335.83	Nil	1763.21	N R	1763.21
19.	A & N ISLANDS	77.22	53.13	24.09	85.50	68.55	16.95	112.21	80.11	23.10
20.	DAMAN & DIU	28.29	28.28	0.01	35.50	35.50	Nil	59.31	43.50	15.81
TOTAL		29484.50	25445.06	5347.62	27500.00	23868.51	3236.45	33000.00	7699.78	5090.88

ANNEXURE-E

Grants Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution Released to and Grants Utilized by States During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	Name of the States/UTs	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Expenditure Reported	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.25	437.25	Nil	460.50	460.50	40.50	460.50	460.50	Nil
2.	Assam	301.50	NR	301.50	315.00	NR	315.00	315.00	—	315.00
3.	Bihar	801.00	NR	801.00	725.25	227.63	497.62	725.25	—	725.25
4.	Gujarat	668.25	557.80	110.40	675.00	676.01	Nil	675.00	675.00	Nil
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27.00	NR	27.00	24.00	NR	24.00	24.00	—	24.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	105.75	NR	105.75	95.25	NR	95.23	95.25	—	95.25
7.	Karnataka	251.25	188.84	62.41	210.00	NR	210.00	210.00	—	210.00
8.	Kerala	36.00	31.24	4.76	35.25	5.66	29.59	35.25	17.72	17.53
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1651.50	1212.67	438.93	1687.50	1523.27	164.23	1687.50	—	1687.50
10.	Maharashtra	795.00	24.03	770.97	801.75	68.68	732.87	801.75	705.73	96.02
11.	Manipur	53.25	53.08	0.17	69.00	NR	69.00	69.00	—	69.00
12.	Orissa	815.25	815.25	Nil	771.00	NR	771.00	771.00	—	771.00
13.	Rajasthan	576.65	432.56	144.19	600.00	Nil	600.00	744.18	744.18	Nil
14.	Sikkim	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	Nil	9.75	82.91	Nil
15.	Tamil Nadu	72.00	52.72	19.28	63.00	72.86	Nil	63.00	—	63.00
16.	Tripura	80.25	33.43	46.82	93.75	93.75	Nil	93.75	93.75	Nil
17.	Uttar Pradesh	32.25	13.45	18.80	31.50	NR	31.50	31.50	—	31.50
18.	West Bengal	423.00	317.25	105.75	417.75	417.75	Nil	417.75	417.75	Nil
TRIBAL MAJORITY STATES										
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.75	NR	60.75	60.00	NR	60.00	60.00	—	60.00
20.	Meghalaya	148.50	NR	148.50	166.50	NR	166.50	166.50	—	166.50
21.	Mizoram	63.75	NR	63.75	72.00	NR	72.00	72.00	—	72.00
22.	Nagaland	90.00	NR	90.00	116.25	NR	116.25	116.25	—	116.25
Total		7600.00	4169.00	3320.63	7500.00	4973.89	2535.81	7500.00	2274.47	4579.00

NR = Not Reported.

ANNEXURE-F

Information showing the amount released to the NGOs during 1993-94 to 1995-96
(Scheme-wise and State-wise)

S.No.	State	Amount released			Purpose
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,74,294	9,18,169	27,08,556	1. Residential Schools—2 Nos. 2. Mobile Dispensary—4 Nos. 3. Balwadi—21 Nos. 4. Computer training—1 No.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71,89,005	83,39,822	84,50,459	1. Residential Schools—5 Nos. 2. Residents — Nos. 3. Mobile Dispensary—1 No. 4. Dispensary—2 Nos. 5. Library-cum. Audio-visual unit—1 No 6. Computer training—4 Nos.
3.	Assam	20,65,200	25,94,040	15,09,623	1. Residential Schools—2 Nos. 2. Hostels—3 Nos. 3. Mobile Dispensary—1 No. 4. Library—1 No.
4.	Bihar	31,64,347	34,99,269	35,30,467	1. Typing and Shorthand training—2 Nos. 2. Residential schools—1 Nos. 3. Hostel—1 No. 4. Mobile Dispensary—4 Nos. 5. Dispensary—1 No. 6. Library—1 No. 7. Lib-cum-Audio-Visual Unit—2 Nos.
5.	Gujarat	4,32,959	2,36,494	1,07,885/-	1. Mobile Dispensary—1 No. 2. Balwadi—1 No.
6.	J & K	—	—	10,81,575/-	1. Residential School—1 No. 2. Dispensary—1 No.
7.	Karnataka	19,44,408	22,15,755	15,90,265/-	1. Residential School—2 Nos. 2. Mobile Dispensary—2 Nos. 3. Dispensary—1 No. 4. Balwadi—3 Nos.
8.	Kerala	19,70,014	20,11,055	29,42,105/-	1. Typing and Shorthand training—2 Nos. 2. Residential School—1 No. 3. Hostel—2 Nos. 4. Mobile Dispensary—2 Nos. 5. Library—1 No. 6. Balwadis—40 Nos. 7. Computer training—4 Nos.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	15,85,883	3,91,363	12,54,226	1. Typing and Shorthand training—1 No. 2. Hostel—5 Nos. 3. Balwadis—10 Nos.
10.	Maharashtra	42,62,914	56,96,523	40,73,503	1. Typing and Shorthand training—1 No. 2. Mobile Dispensary—2 Nos. 3. Balwadis—55 Nos.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Manipur	1,05,273	3,97,837	3,05,888	1. Typing and shorthand training—2 Nos. 2. Hostel—1 No. 3. Balwadi—1 No. 4. Computer training—2 Nos.
12.	Meghalaya	52,34,178	48,63,168	68,91,173	1. Residential School—47 Nos. 2. Hostels—3 Nos. 3. Mobile Dispensary—1 No. 4. Dispensary—1 Nos. 5. Library—2 Nos. 6. Library-cum-Audio-visual Unit—1 No.
13.	Nagaland	1,00,675	—	1,96,191	1. Residential School—3 Nos. 2. Dispensary—1 No. 3. Hostel—1 No.
14.	Orissa	43,37,702	52,86,746	70,63,743	1. Typing and Shorthand training—1 No. 2. Residential School—7 Nos. 3. Hostel—8 Nos. 4. Mobile Dispensary—3 Nos. 5. Library—1 No. 6. Balwadis—40 Nos. 7. Computer training—4 Nos.
15.	Rajasthan	10,49,150	11,36,660	10,79,343	1. Residential School—1 Nos.
16.	Tamil Nadu	12,19,820	12,89,149	17,89,896	1. Mobile Dispensary—1 No. 2. Dispensary—5 Nos. 3. Balwadis—30 Nos. 4. Computer training—1 No.
17.	Tripura	—	4,22,370	1,45,906	1. Computer training—2 Nos.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,20,430	3,25,336	6,18,917	1. Typing and shorthand training—3 Nos. 2. Residential schools—10 Nos. 3. Hostel—1 No.
19.	West Bengal	14,73,941	25,81,900	40,11,742	1. Typing and Shorthand training—1 No. 2. Residential schools—4 Nos. 3. Hostel—1 No. 4. Balwadis—27 Nos.
Total		4,03,26,133	4,96,21,114	5,30,00,000	
No. of NGO's		66	79	86	

During 1993-94 and 1994-95 the Ministry released Grant-in-aid to 66 and 79 voluntary organisations respectively.

The Grant-in-aid generally be limited to 90% of the approved expenditure to the voluntary organisations. The balance 10% expenditure will have to be borne by the organisation.

During every financial year the report of the concerned State Government is called for about the functioning of the organisation before releasing the Grant-in-aid.

The utilisation is known through the inspection Reports/audit accounts and further grant is considered having regard to the unspent balance.

ANNEXURE-G

Statement showing the targets and achievement under Point 11 (b) of 20 Point Programme in respect of Sch. Tribe families economically assisted during last three years, i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

S. No.	States/UTs	Target 1993-94	Achievement 1993-94	Target 1994-95	Achievement 1994-95	Target 1995-96	Achievement 1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95,000	1,66,750	1,50,000	1,41,885	1,50,000	1,35,620
2.	Assam	40,000	26,969	42,600	38,072	43,500	57,481
3.	Bihar	1,25,000	1,51,309	1,40,000	1,04,193	1,20,000	1,05,420
4.	Gujarat	82,000	82,642	85,000	89,762	90,000	1,09,317
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2,420	2,821	2,550	4,011	4,000	5,637
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,000	175	1,500	1,738	1,800	2,380
7.	Karnataka	9,600	9,768	9,800	9,834	9,900	10,064
8.	Kerala	5,910	5,561	5,600	5,801	5,000	4,963
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,15,000	2,58,273	2,45,000	2,79,024	2,80,000	2,87,509
10.	Maharashtra	1,00,000	98,924	1,00,000	1,36,091	1,36,100	1,25,031
11.	Manipur	4,400	5,483	5,000	3,904	5,000	4,544
12.	Orissa	66,000	1,06,815	95,000	95,535	95,600	91,835
13.	Rajasthan	68,000	69,334	70,000	71,983	72,000	79,121
14.	Sikkim	3,030	6,675	5,000	5,588	5,600	7,403
15.	Tamil Nadu	9,000	10,382	10,000	10,437	10,500	10,357
16.	Tripura	10,000	10,795	10,000	13,420	13,500	11,911
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4,400	4,207	4,000	4,502	4,500	5,242
18.	West Bengal	60,000	23,766	30,000	33,654	33,700	29,007
19.	A & N Islands	500	886	450	929	1,000	1,048
20.	Daman & Diu	732	583	675	696	700	774
Total		9,00,000	10,42,128	10,12,175	10,51,059	10,83,300	10,84,828

Sick Iron Ore Mines

5519. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick iron ore mines in Karnataka at present;

(b) since when these mines have failed sick;

(b) the reasons for their sickness;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to revive these mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to

(c) There is no provision in the MCDR returns for furnishing information by the mine owners on sick mines. However as per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines, the total number of temporarily discontinued iron ore mines in the State of Karnataka at present are eight. The details of these 8 mines indicating the dates and reasons of discontinuation are given in Statement.

(d) and (e) Govt. has no specific scheme for revival of mines which have closed or work temporarily discontinued. However, where the closure is due to lack of demand, it is felt that steps taken to liberalise the economy and increase in industrial production would result in increasing demand for minerals and make operations of such mines economical.

STATEMENT**Temporary Discontinuation of Iron Ore Mines in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Name of Mines	State/District	Name of Lessee	Date of discontinuation	Reasons for discontinuation
1.	Karadikolla (M.L. 1058)	Karnataka : Bellary	S.B. Minerals	31.8.93	Non-availability of labour, rain, transport bottleneck and uneconomic.
2.	Karadikolla (M.L. 615)	Bellary	S.B. Minerals	31.8.93	-do-
3.	NEB Range	Bellary	Trident Mining Co. (P) Ltd.	15.7.94	Not available.
4.	Suggamma Gudda	Bellary	Suggamma Gudda Mining & Co.	1.7.95	Not available.
5.	Masanikera	Chickmagalur	Vesvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd.	10.7.95	Lack of Demand.
6.	Doni	Dharwar	Asha Transport	28.9.95	Non-availability of labour
7.	Habbigeudda	Tumkur	Deepchand Krshnalall	1.2.96	Lack of Demand.
8.	Subbarayanaballi	Bellary	Mysore Minerals Ltd.	22.4.96	Transport bottle-neck

[*Translation*]

Gajlitand Mine

5520. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether after bringing out the skeletons of five labourers out of the 64 labourers from the Gajlitand Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited after nine months of the accident, the work of bringing out the dead bodies of rest of the labourers has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to bring out the dead bodies/skeletons of rest of the labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Attempts to bring out remaining dead bodies are being continued.

[*English*]

Loss suffered by Super Bazar

5521. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Super Bazar itself have been causing heavy loss as reported in the 'Dainik Hindustan' dated August 22, 1996;

(b) if so, the number of cases that have come to light wherein the Super Bazar has suffered loss due to its employees in the shape of embezzlement, creating shortages, purchasing inferior quality consumer items, grocery items, medicines etc. and hobnobbing with the suppliers;

(c) the action taken against such employees; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. Super Bazar is now earning profit. It has been reported by the Super Bazar that whenever specific allegations/complaints are received, they are enquired into and appropriate action is taken.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar, four cases of corruption/irregularities have come to the notice of the management since 92-93. Necessary disciplinary proceedings were initiated by the Super Bazar and on the basis of findings thereof, 3 employees have been demoted and one employee has been censured. One case is under inquiry by the C.B.I.

(d) Does not arise.

Upliftment of Muslim Community

5522. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of 15-point Programme for Minorities alongwith the monitoring of the programme;

(b) the further steps contemplated by the Government during the coming years to uplift the muslim community;

(c) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken any steps to ensure that the principal office holders of the mosques get the remuneration suggested by the Union Government from time to time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Union Government has not suggested any amount of remuneration for the principal office holders of mosques to the State Governments/Union-Territory Administrations.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The 15-Point Programme for Minorities is implemented in all the States and Union-Territories. The implementation of this programme is monitored at Central, State and District levels. The Ministry of Welfare acts as the Chief nodal agency for coordinating and monitoring of the programme. Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for monitoring of Points No. 1 to 7. Similarly, the other Central Ministries are the nodal agencies for coordinating and monitoring different points concerning them. At the State level, the programme is monitored by the State level Committee, the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary. At the district level, the programme is monitored by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner.

The progress of implementation of 15 Point Programme, on the basis of quarterly reports received from the concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as follows :-

- (i) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued guidelines to the States/UTs indicating the steps for maintenance of communal harmony and providing speedy relief to the victims of communal riots.
- (ii) Department of Personnel and Training has issued guidelines for inclusion of a minority member on the Selection Boards/Committees where recruitment is done for 10 or more vacancies in respect of Group C and D services under Central Government including Public Sector Undertakings. The reports submitted by States/UTs reveal that Selection Committees have been made representative in States/UTs as well.
- (iii) Pre-Examination coaching scheme for weaker sections based on economic criteria has been introduced for candidates belonging to minority category also, with an income ceiling of Rs. 24,000/- per annum for preparing them to compete effectively on equal terms with others in the examinations leading to recruitment and admission in professional courses.
- (iv) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation was established for providing loan assistance at concessional rates to the backward sections among minorities through the State Channelising Agencies for promotion of self-employment ventures among these communities.

(v) Scheme of multi-sectoral development plans has been launched in 41 minority concentration districts for carrying out a survey to identify the activities in which minority communities are actively involved with a view to ascertain the requirements for carrying out these activities and the means through which they can be arranged.

(vi) For the promotion of educational development of minorities the scheme of Area Intensive programme and Modernisation of Madarsa Education are being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[Translation]

Ban on New Recruitment

5523. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has recently announced certain policies about retrenchment of employees and ban on new recruitment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its impact on the labourers and employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides certain measures of protection to the Workers in the event of lay-off, retrenchment and closure. As per the Government's common approach to policy matters and minimum programme relating to labour no change has been envisaged in the matter relating to retrenchment.

As regards ban on new recruitment the requisite information is being collected.

[English]

SC/ST Employees in VSN

5524. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that employees belonging to SCs/STs are harassed by the Chairman, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited ;

(b) if so, the complaints received in this regard during each of the last three years, till date; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No such complaint has been received by the Department.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Question does not arise.

Safety in Mines

5525. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the mines were found responsible for most of the accidents as per findings made by the investigating committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fix responsibility in this regard and to ensure safety in mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Managements were found responsible for fatal accidents that occurred during the 1994 and 1995: -

	1994	1995
Management	41	33
Management & Subordinate Supervisory Staff	31	28
Management, Subordinate Supervisory Staff & Others	12	6
Management & Others	12	14
Others	121	132

(c) The provisions for safety of persons employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act 1952, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. The managements are responsible for day to day operations in the mines and to ensure that provisions of the statute are complied with. The officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety make inspections to over-see the status of safety and advise the management accordingly. The Directorate General of Mines Safety draws the attention of mine managements about the contraventions of the statutes etc. and advises them to rectify the defects and even launch prosecution of persons held responsible under the statute. A Parliamentary sub-committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour had been constituted to look into the status of safety in mines. This sub-committee has since submitted its report to the Ministry of Labour. Apart from the legislative measures, the Government is taking/supporting following measures/initiatives :

(i) holding of periodic conferences on safety in mines;

(ii) self-regulation by managements;

(iii) workers' participation in safety management;

(iv) tripartite and bipartite reviews of safety measures at different levels;

(v) training of work persons;

(vi) observance of safety weeks and safety campaigns;

(vii) National Safety Awards; and

(viii) Training and retraining of officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety.

Loss to Airlines

5526. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SC:INDIA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative domestic and international aviation fuel prices;

(b) whether the Private Airlines Operators and the Indian Airlines have been lately demanding aviation fuel at subsidised/cheaper, international prices;

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether unutilized and low passenger capacity in different Air services are causing huge losses to the exchequer; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make them economically viable ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Average cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel for domestic operators is Rs. 14,850/- per kilo litre as against the rate of Rs. 8,400/- per kilo litre charged from Air India and other international operators.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The demand has not been found acceptable at present.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Agreement between Tata-Singapore Airlines

5527. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between Tata and Singapore Airlines; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) A proposal has been received

from M/s Tata Industries Ltd. to operate a domestic airline in India with 40% equity participation by Singapore Airlines. The proposal has not been approved by the Government.

Scam in Vizag Steel Plant

5528. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether rupees 130 crore scam involving Vizag Steel Plant has been detected recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard;

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

(e) the details of the persons found guilty and the punishment given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (e) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), as a major exporter of iron & steel products, obtained, under the provisions of EXIM Policy, Advance Import Licences during 1992-93 and 1993-94 having a total CIF value of Rs. 477.86 crores. Since import requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant were limited, it decided to sell the surplus licences in the market as permissible under the EXIM policy. Accordingly, based on overall highest bidding, all the ten (10) licences were sold to a single party at a premium of 9.2% of the CIF value in February, 1994.

In February, 1995, on receipt of complaints from Department of Revenue about irregularities in the issue of Advance Licences to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited and their subsequent transfer to a private party, a preliminary enquiry was immediately conducted by Ministry of Steel. Based on the findings of this enquiry, the Executive Director (Vigilance), RINL was directed to conduct a detailed investigation. On receipt of the report from ED (Vig.), RINL the matter was considered in the Ministry and the Management was advised to take immediate action against some officials of VSP who were found to have been directly involved. Accordingly, departmental proceedings were initiated against three (3) officials, two (2) of whom were placed under suspension. Two officers have been awarded with punishment of reduction of basic pay to a lower stage in the time scale by one step while enquiry proceedings have been completed against the remaining officers and the matter is under examination of the Disciplinary Authority. Further, explanations were called from two more officials of the Finance Division of RINL. Their explanations have been received and it has been decided to review their cases after the conclusion of disciplinary proceedings against the marketing executives and the decision of the Appellate Authority on the appeal filed by the management against cancellation of the VABALS.

It may be mentioned that the Additional Director General of Foreign Trade and adjudicating authority vide his cancellation order dated the 27.9.95 cancelled all the 10 Advance Licences issued to VSP on the following grounds :

- (i) that VSP availed credit of MODVAT on the inputs used in the manufacture of products which were exported under the said licences; and
- (ii) that VSP did not maintain the consumption and utilisation of goods imported against these licences.

RINL has filed an appeal before the Appellate Committee in the Ministry of Commerce against the cancellation orders of the Addl. DGFT and the entire matter is subjudice.

[Translation]

Sale of Fake Air Tickets

5529. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether sale of fake air tickets have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d) Some counterfeit air tickets had come to the notice of Indian Airlines at Trichy and Madurai in 1994. These cases have been registered with the local Police and two persons have also been arrested. Officials of Indian Airlines have been alerted to exercise caution in the scrutiny of tickets.

In July, 1996 some fake tickets were also noticed by Air India office at Madras. Air India has referred the case to C.B.I. for investigation.

[English]

Notice of P.W.D., M.P. to Optical Fibre Wing

5530. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact, that the Public Works Department, Madhya Pradesh and the senior officials of Jabalpur on behalf of the Department, issued the notice for recovery of Rs. 35 lakhs for not carrying out the work as per the agreement between these two authorities,

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the action taken thereon; and

(e) if the action has not been taken so far, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (e) S.D.O., P.W.D. Narayanganj, District Mandla (Madhya Pradesh) had issued a letter to General Manager Telecom, Bhopal asking to deposit approx. 35.00 lakhs for 1 Km. road from Jabalpur-Mandla (Km. 38-Km. 39). Divisional Engineer, Optical Fibre Cable Division-I, Jabalpur on 22.4.96 requested both SDO, PWD, Narayanganj and Executive Engineer, PWD, Mandla to submit the estimate on this account for road cutting charges and for damages caused for Km. No. 39/2 to 39/4 (200 metres only). But their reply was not received. As the reply and estimate is awaited from PWD, no enquiry was conducted.

Due Amount of HCL with DOT and MTNL

5531. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of approximately Rs. 167 crore due to the Hindustan Cables Limited has been held up with the DOT and the MTNL for considerably long period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Minister of Industry has written any letter to the Ministry for Communications in this respect;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the amount sought for, has been released to the Hindustan Cables Limited;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the time by which the amount sought for, likely to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, M/s. Hindustan Cables Limited had requested to DOT for waiver of liquidated damages for delayed supplies, additional payment against cables with faulty pairs, waiver of price deduction due to poor quality of copper coated steel wire, price difference in the pricing agreements, etc. and had demanded Rs. 141.90 crores in lieu of these.

The Department of Telecom constituted a High Level Committee to examine the same. Based on the report of the Committee the Telecom Commission decided that, out of the demands as above, claims for only an estimated Rs. 31.14 crores could be considered tenable.

Accordingly, M/s. HCL was advised to prefer the bills pertaining to these claims to the paying authority.

Pending submission and settle of the bills an 'on account payment' of Rs. 15.00 crore has already been made to M/s, HCL on 5.8.96.

In addition, about Rs. 1.64 crore have also been paid to M/s. HCL against their claims for reimbursement of Excise Duty on 5.2.1996.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Industry Minister has suggested to make an 'on account payment' of Rs. 100 Crores to M/s. HCL to tide over their financial crunch, pending consideration and final settlement of the outstanding amount.

(e) to (h) As replied in paras (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

Workers in Management

5532. SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a bill on participation of labourers in Managing Committees;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The Government introduced the Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 in the Rajya Sabha on 30th May, 1990. Since a large number of notices proposing amendments to various provisions of the Bill were received, the Bill was remitted to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare for examination and report. The Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested the Government to review the Bill in the light of the notices received for making amendments to the Bill. The matter is being placed as an agenda item before the forthcoming meeting of Standing Labour Committee/Conference on the 13th Sept., 1996.

[English]

Financial Assistance to NGO's

5533. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations getting financial assistance from the Ministry; and

(b) the details of the activities of these Non-Governmental Organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b)

STATEMENT

S.No.	Activities	No. of NGOs	No. of Schemes
1.	Scheduled Castes Welfare	328	01
2.	Tribal Welfare	86	01
3.	Welfare of Children and Aged	755	06
4.	Welfare of Handicapped	475	05
5.	Welfare of Minorities and Backward Classes	56	01

[Translation]

Crushing of Oil Seeds

5534. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

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

(a) whether the oilseed crushing capacity is more than the available quantity of oilseed in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of oilseed crushing capacity during the last three years and the estimate of annual average availability of oilseeds;

(c) whether the Government have taken necessary measures for the availability of sufficient quantity of oilseeds in order to have maximum use of oilseed crushing capacity in the country during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of incentive given by the Government for the use of modern developed techniques in the oilseed crushing industry during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) and (b) As a result of delicensing of the vegetable oil industry w.e.f. 25th July, 1991, no authentic information about the oilseeds crushing capacity installed in the country is available.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a number of measures for increasing the production of oilseeds. These relate to (i) intensification of efforts for implementation of Oilseed Production Programme area expansion through sequential cropping, inter-cropping, (ii) replacement of low economic crop, (iii) increase in productivity by providing various services inputs, (iv) assistance for production and distribution of seeds, (v) distribution of mini kits, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements and chemicals etc. In addition, front line and general demonstrations are conducted on farmers fields to transfer the production technology.

(e) For encouraging use of modern developed techniques Government has taken a number of measures.

Some of these are liberal incentives for setting up of in-house R&D units, incentives for import of equipments considered necessary for promoting technology, coordinating and concentrating R&D efforts through Dte. of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils & Fats, CSIR etc. for improvement in the quantity and quality of oils and other co-products and providing financial assistance for the purpose etc.

Wakf Land in Delhi and U.P.

5535. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Wakf land in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the area of land encroached upon out of the above land;

(c) how far the Union Government and State Government are involved therein;

(d) the area of land freed from encroachment during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) There are reportedly 1886 Wakf properties in Delhi and 1,11,428 in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) & (c) According to the information furnished by Delhi Wakf Board and Government of Uttar Pradesh there are 143 Wakf properties under adverse possession of Delhi Development Authority and other Government agencies in Delhi, whereas in Uttar Pradesh 66 Wakf properties are under adverse possession of Central/State Government Departments. However, information regarding Wakf properties encroached upon by non-governmental agencies/individuals not available.

(d) Nil.

(e) It has been provided vide Section 54 of the Wakf Act, 1995 that the Chief Executive Officer of a Wakf Board can order an encroacher to remove encroachment from Wakf property within a specified time limit and deliver possession of the Wakf property to the Mutawalli. It has further been provided vide Section 55 of the said Act that in case the encroacher fails to remove encroachment within the specified time limit, the Chief Executive Officer may take the assistance of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the said property is situated, for evicting the encroacher. The said Act has been enforced throughout the country (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir) with effect from 1st January, 1996.

[English]

Street Children

5536. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of street children in the country, particularly in the metropolitan cities as on March 31, 1996;

(b) whether the Union Government have taken steps for the rehabilitation of street children and abolition of child begging and to save them from exploitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government so far to implement the child related provisions of different Labour Laws in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No National Survey has been attempted to ascertain the number of street children in the country. However, studies were sponsored in 1992, jointly by the Govt. and UNICEF in 8 cities of the country, namely Hyderabad, Bangalore, Indore, Mumbai, Madras, Kanpur, Calcutta and Delhi. According to these studies there were 1.10 lakh street children in Delhi and 0.40 lakh street children in Madras. Data regarding number of street children in other cities has not been indicated in the studies.

(b) and (c) The Govt. of India launched a scheme for welfare of Street Children during the 8th Five Year Plan. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. Under this Scheme 90% grant-in-aid is provided to the Voluntary Organisations on the recommendations of the State Governments for the development of Street Children providing them nutritional support, preventive health care, counselling, protection against abuse and exploitation and literacy support.

There is no central law applicable in the whole country for prevention and control of beggary. At present 16 State Governments and 2 Union Territories have, however, enacted their own laws. In so far as child begging is concerned, the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, which extends to the whole of India except the State of J&K, makes the employment of juveniles for begging a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment and also liable to fine. To give effect to the various provisions of this Act, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social maladjustment is being implemented since 1986-87 to provide financial assistance to State Govts./U.Ts. Further, under the Central Sector scheme for Beggary Prevention, financial assistance is given to State Governments/Union Territories and eligible voluntary organisations for establishing work centres for providing technical education and vocational training to the beggars.

(d) The Ministry of Labour has taken several steps for elimination and rehabilitation of child labour. According to the National Child Labour Policy, 1987, the problem of child labour is being tackled through (i) Legislation (ii) General Development Programmes for the benefit of children and (iii) Implementation of National Child Labour Projects. A comprehensive law, namely the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 already exists to prohibit the employment of children in 7 occupations and

18 Processes. Government has taken a major programme for rehabilitation of about 2.00 million working children in hazardous occupations by the year 2002. So far 76 National Child Labour Projects have been sanctioned in the Child Labour endemic States to cover 1.5 lakh children through special schools, where they are provided non-formal educations, Vocational Training, Stipend, Nutrition, health checks etc. In addition, Voluntary agencies are also being financially assisted to the extent of 75% for taking up welfare projects for working children.

Scheduled Caste Status to Muslims

5537. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'All India Backward Muslim Morcha' has asked the Government to prove its "secular credentials" by scrapping Article 341 (3) of the Constitution which accorded Scheduled Caste status only to members belonging to the Hindu, Sikh and Budhist communities;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined their view point ;

(c) if so, the Government's reaction to this proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOCWALIA) : (a) In a representation dated 20.12.95 the All India Backward Muslim Morcha have sought, in respect of "Muslim Dalits", removal of the bar on persons professing religions other than Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism being deemed to be members of Scheduled Castes, on the ground that it discriminates against them. This bar is contained in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes issued under Article 341 (1) of the Constitution, as amended to date under Article 341 (2).

(b) to (d) The matter is being examined.

[*Translation*]

Outstanding Amount Dues to Sugarcane Growers

5538. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite High Court's orders and assurance made by P.M., the outstanding dues of sugarcane growers have not been cleared till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the news report 'Flouting of HC orders on sugarcane dues set back to PM' published in 'Indian Express' dated August 8, 1996.

(d) if so, the facts reported therein; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (e) The Prime Minister reviewed on 29.6.96 and 3.7.96 the position relating to payment of cane arrears of about Rs. 900 crores to the cane growers. Since then all out efforts have been made by the Govt. of U.P. and the sugar factories there to clear the dues. As a result thereof, payment of Rs. 456.11 crores had already been made to the cane growers by 31.7.96.

As regards the news report in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated 8.8.96 saying inter-alia that the payment is being made by way of Indira Vikas Patras, the State Government has advised that instructions have already been issued not to make payments by way of Indira Vikas Patras.

[English]

Implementation of 15-Point Programme

5539. SHRI E. AHAMED :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have since evaluated the implementation of the 15-point programme for the welfare of minorities in the various States;

(b) if so, the findings thereof along with the steps taken by the Union Government for the effective implementation of this programme in the States;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the programme in the context of the altered political situation in the country;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction;

(e) whether the Government have since received any memorandum in this behalf from "Insaf Morcha" and "All India Milli Council"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir. However the implementation of the 15-Point Programme is being monitored periodically on the basis of quarterly progress reports received from the States.

(b) In the absence of evaluation report of the Programme, there are no findings. However, broad conclusions arrived at on the basis of the above said monitoring by Union Govt. are as follows :—

(i) Review meetings at the level of Chief Minister or Chief Secretary level are not being held regularly.

However, review at the level of District Collector/ District Magistrate are being held regularly.

(ii) Point Nos. 1 to 7 of the 15-Point programme relate to maintenance of communal harmony and prevention of communal riots including rehabilitation of riot victims. State Govts. have furnished Nil information in their reports.

(iii) State Govts. have nominated a member of minority community on Selection Boards for jobs in police and other Govt. organisations.

(iv) State Govts. have not furnished any data about flow of benefits to minorities under various State and Central Development programmes though they have reported that they are constantly reviewing so that fair share reaches to minority communities from these programmes.

(v) Minority Grievance Committees have been set up by the State Govts.

The steps taken for effective implementation of this programme in States include the following :—

(i) States have been asked to issue instructions for the speedy disbursement of ex-gratia amount to the victims of communal riots by authorising District Collectors to draw funds from the Treasury under TR-27

(ii) States were asked to explore the possibility of organising special physical training camps for the candidates belonging to minority communities so as to train them for preparing those to compete for jobs in police services.

(iii) District Collectors have been asked to identify and recommend reputed coaching institutions under the pre-examination coaching scheme implemented by the Central Govt. so that coaching facilities are made available to them in their proximity.

(iv) States have been asked to evolve a system of nodal officers to ensure the prompt submission of progress reports on the implementation of the programme to the Central Govt.

(v) Central Govt. had organised regional meetings at various State Headquarters to review the implementation of the 15-point Programme at the State level to inject more seriousness in the implementation of the programme.

(c) and (d) The proposal for the reformulation of the existing 15-point Programme is under the consideration

of the Govt. However, the present emphasis is on the effective implementation of the existing programme.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Temples of West Bengal

5540. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop Belur Math Temple of Swami Vivekananda, and Dakshineswar Temple of Lord Ramakrishna in West Bengal as a centre for international pilgrimage attraction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to avoid traffic on surface by the construction of a ropeway over Ganges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) and (b) Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Department of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Government/Union Territories for specific projects on the basis of their merits, inter se priority and availability of funds. No proposal for development of Belur Math Temple of Swami Vivekananda, and Dakshineswar Temple of Lord Ramakrishna has been received from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Does not arise.

Sugar Mills

5541. VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Sugar Mills working in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan alongwith their crushing capacity, location-wise;

(b) whether these sugar mills are not capable to crush all the production of sugarcane in these States;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to increase the crushing capacity of these mills;

(d) the details of the sugar mills running in loss in these States; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make these sugar mills profitable ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV):

(a) The details of sugar mills of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which worked during the current sugar season 1995-96 (October-September) with their installed cane crushing capacity is attached as Statement.

(b) and (c) The percentage capacity utilisation of the sugar factories of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during the last three sugar seasons was as under : —

State	Seasons		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Madhya Pradesh	78.22%	48.36%	70.85%
Rajasthan	103.0%	68.67%	77.25%

Thus the mills have not utilised their full capacity except during 1992-93 in the case of Rajasthan.

Further, 4 Letters of Intent for setting up new sugar mills and 3 Letters of Intent for expansion in the existing sugar units in the State of Madhya Pradesh and 1 Letter of Intent for expansion in an existing sugar factory in the State of Rajasthan are pending implementation.

(d) The Govt. does not maintain profit and loss accounts in respect of sugar mills.

(e) Sugar mills have themselves to prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the concerned institutions. Financial assistance is also available from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rate of interest for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes; subject to their fulfilling of the conditions laid down.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF SUGAR MILLS OF MADHYA PRADESH AND RAJASTHAN WHICH WORKED DURING THE CURRENT SUGAR SEASON 1995-96 (OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER) WITH THEIR INSTALLED CANE CRUSHING CAPACITY

S.No.	Name of the Sugar Mill	Location	Cane Crushing capacity (tonnes per day)
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	M/s Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd.	Dabra, Distt. Gwalior	1500
2.	M/s Jaora Sugar Mills	Jaora, Distt. Ratlam	1016
3.	M/s The Bhopal Sugar Ind. Ltd.	Sehore, Distt. Sehore	1250
4.	M/s M.P. State Ind. Corp. Ltd.	Mohidpur Road, Distt. Ujjain	500
5.	M/s Morena Mandal SSK Ltd.	Kailaras, Distt. Morena	1250
6.	M/s Malwa SSK Ltd.	Barlai (Kashipur), Distt. Indore	1250
7.	M/s Naval Singh SSK Maryadit	Navalnagar, Distt. Khandwa	1250
8.	M/s Narmada Sugar Ltd.	Ghat, Distt. Khargone	2500
RAJASTHAN			
1.	M/s The Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd.	Bhopal Sagar, Distt. Chittorgarh	1500
2.	M/s The Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd	Sriganganagar, Distt. Sriganganagar	1016
3.	M/s Sri Keshoraipatan Sahakari Sugar Mills Ltd.	Keshoraipatan, Distt. Bundi	1250

NOTE : M/s Jiwaji Rao Sugar Co. Ltd., Dalauda, Distt. Mandsoor, Madhya Pradesh having installed capacity of 559 tonnes cane crushed per day did not work during the current sugar season 1995-96.

[English]

Atrocities on Harijans

5542. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while incidence of atrocities on Harijans have been on the increase in different States and Union Territories as many as 24,700 cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still pending with designated courts since 1994;

(b) if so, the category-wise/crime-wise details of such atrocities and the State-wise details of pendency of these cases, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal and administration of related justice ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau provisional data indicate a decrease in the number of atrocities and other offences against persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 38,927 in 1994 to 36,310 in 1995. A statement showing category and crime-wise details of such cases, State-wise is annexed. Details of pendency of atrocity cases in the Courts are being collected.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	516	64	22	0	3	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	67	4	73	7	11	0
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	27	216	15 ⁺	8	1	13	20
7.	Haryana	8	22	9	2	0	0	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	6	1	0	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
10.	Karnataka	13	34	13	1	0	2	0
11.	Kerala	5	232	32	2	0	0	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	06	681	224	37	0	11	35
13.	Maharashtra	18	252	62	18	5	5	22
14.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	0	66	5	0	0	4	0
19.	Punjab	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	28	283	70	4	0	15	33
21.	Sikkim	1	5	0	1	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	29	858	6	5	3	1	6
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	296	1067	322	149	44	147	339
25.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (States)		552	4348	843	266	60	212	480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union Territories								
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (All India)		552	4348	843	266	60	212	480

Note : 1. Figures are based on monthly Crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.
2. Haryana excludes November month's data.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Arson	PCR Act	SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities) Act, 1989	Other Offences	Total	Remarks (Figs. are upto the Month of)
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	7	42	53	165	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	2	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	April
4.	Bihar	2	1	2	27	85	May
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Gujarat	4	0	77	256	486	
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	5	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	8	8	
10.	Karnataka	0	14	22	29	96	
11.	Kerala	1	2	80	38	185	

(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11	5	139	1074	1690	
13.	Maharashtra	4	23	109	217	505	
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	2	November
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Orissa	2	0	49	21	112	October
19.	Punjab	0	0	1	1	4	November
20.	Rajasthan	6	4	624	722	1456	October
21.	Sikkim	1	0	0	30	40	
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	11	3	4	40	
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5	2	79	16	105	
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (States)		37	69	1227	2500	4988	
Union Territories							
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	2	1	3	
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	1	November
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	2	1	4	
TOTAL (All-India)		37	69	1229	2501	4992	

INCIDENCE OF CRIME COMMITTED AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 1995 (STATE & UT-WISE)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	42	14	3	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	21	5	10	7	9
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	14	94	26	13	1	1
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	2	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	3	25	3	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	50	13	0	0	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18	203	211	25	0	4
13.	Maharashtra	16	88	34	10	2	2
14.	Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	1	30	4	4	0	1
19.	Punjab	0	1	1	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	5	59	33	2	0	1
21.	Sikkim	1	7	0	0	0	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	21	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	0
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (States)		66	643	346	70	10	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Union Territories							
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL (All India)		66	643	347	70	10	20

NOTE: 1. Figures are based on Monthly Crime Statistics and may be treated as provisional.

2. Haryana November Month Data.

Sl. No.	State/UT	PCR Act	SC/ST (P&A) Act, 1989	Other Offences	Total	Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of)
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265	519	338	1764	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	April
4.	Bihar	9	63	44	221	May
5.	Goa	1	3	2	6	
6.	Gujarat	97	680	647	1724	
7.	Haryana	1	4	31	78	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	23	33	82	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	24	26	
10.	Karnataka	342	478	288	1171	

1	2	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Kerala	10	312	98	696	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60	460	2377	3979	
13.	Maharashtra	359	343	498	1622	
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	November
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	
18.	Orissa	6	108	69	267	October
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	5	
20.	Rajasthan	5	2046	1619	4111	October
21.	Sikkim	0	1	25	33	
22.	Tamil Nadu	211	108	66	1293	
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	121	8117	3604	14205	
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL (States)		1497	13265	9763	31286	
Union Territories						
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	
29.	Daman & Diu	0	1	1	2	
30.	Delhi	2	2	2	6	
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	
32.	Pondicherry	23	0	1	24	
(TOTAL UTs.)		25	3	4	32	
TOTAL (All India)		1522	13268	9767	31318	

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 1994

S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduc- tion	Dacoity	Rob- Bery	Arson	PCR	SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities Act, 1989)	Other Offen- ces	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	33	22	4	0	0	0	10	42	79	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	41	11	1	3	2	1	1	6	35	103
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	35	88	29	6	0	1	3	4	67	197	430
7.	Haryana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	5	9	2	0	1	0	0	14	16	20	67
11.	Kerala	1	40	12	0	0	0	1	2	55	37	148
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25	212	221	38	0	1	17	1	237	1022	1774
13.	Maharashtra	12	67	39	12	2	0	1	14	105	194	446
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	2	15	9	1	1	2	2	4	93	54	183
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20.	Rajasthan	16	51	36	2	0	2	10	0	625	654	1376
21.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	22
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	5	144
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	58	16	97
25.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL (States)		105	699	383	64	8	8	36	63	1310	2333	5009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Union Territories												
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	9
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	10
TOTAL (All-India)		105	699	385	64	8	8	36	63	1316	2335	5019

NOTE : 1. Figures are based on Monthly Crime Statistics and may be treated as provisional.
2. N.A. Stands for Not Available.

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 1994

S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduc- tion	Dacoity	Rob- bery	Arson	PCR	SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities Act. 1989)	Other Offe- nces	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	307	36	10	0	1	5	238	307	282	1202
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	21	224	48	8	3	5	40	7	104	329	789
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
6.	Gujarat	15	255	29	14	5	22	19	58	694	825	1936
7.	Haryana	7	22	10	9	0	0	1	1	0	16	66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12	2	2	0	0	0	21	12	32	82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	14
10.	Karnataka	7	6	8	0	0	0	2	483	78	373	957
11.	Kerala	7	186	30	2	0	5	3	15	284	125	657

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	84	696	254	28	4	19	48	62	341	2209	3745
13.	Maharashtra	20	161	67	11	7	11	24	398	275	501	1475
14.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	9	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	14	100	27	9	0	4	10	12	164	109	497
19.	Punjab	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
20.	Rajasthan	25	333	100	13	11	27	32	49	2433	1791	4797
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	990	5	6	0	0	2	232	117	89	1449
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	319	1229	370	136	58	185	346	137	10076	3310	16166
25.	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL (States)		546	4527	991	251	78	259	532	1714	14936	10034	33868
Union Territories												
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
28.	D & N Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	7
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	16
TOTAL (UTs)		0	15	1	0	0	0	1	17	2	4	40
TOTAL (All India)		546	4542	992	251	78	259	533	1731	14938	10038	33908

NOTE : 1. Figures are based on Monthly Crime Statistics and may be treated as provisional.
2. N.A. stands for not available.

[Translation]

Production of Jaggery

5543. SHRI DEVENDRA BAHADUR ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage the production of Jaggery (Gur);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the crushers are proposed to be modernised?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c) Gur Industry is a cottage Industry. The Central Govt. has no control over it. There is at present no scheme under consideration of Govt. to give any incentive to the gur makers to encourage production of gur. The power crushers used for extracting sugarcane juice are also not controlled by the Central Government. In certain States the use of power crushers for making gur and khandsari is registered or controlled by the State Govts. concerned. There is no scheme to modernise the crushers.

[English]

Telephone Exchanges

5544. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI :
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges in the country, State-wise, District-wise, location-wise;

(b) the target fixed and achievements made for setting up of Exchanges during each of the last three years (upto June, 1996). State-wise, District-wise; and

(c) the number of new Exchanges proposed to be set up during 1996-97 and 1997-98, State-wise, District-wise, location-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unemployed Engineers and Doctors

5545. SHRI MURLIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed Engineers and Doctors in the country as on March, 31 1996;

(b) whether the Employment Exchanges review their live registers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) State-wise number of Engineering and Medicine graduate (including post-graduate) job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, who were on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.93 (latest available) is furnished in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Employment Exchanges function under the administrative control of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Regular inspection and monitoring of employment exchanges is the responsibility of the respective State Govts./U.T. Administrations.

STATEMENT

NUMBER OF MEDICINE AND ENGINEERING GRADUATES
(INCLUDING POST-GRADUATES) ON THE LIVE REGISTER
OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AS ON 31.12.93

(In Thousands)

States/Union Territories	Number of Graduates (including Post graduates) in	
	Medicine	Engineering
1	2	3

States

1. Andhra Pradesh	4.3	27.8
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3. Assam	0.1	2.2
4. Bihar	1.6	9.9
5. Goa	0.2	0.3
6. Gujarat	0.4	3.5
7. Haryana	0.6	0.8
8. Himachal Pradesh	0.5	1.1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.8
10. Karnataka	1.4	19.5
11. Kerala	4.0	14.4
12. Madhya Pradesh	0.7	4.2

	1	2	3
13. Maharashtra	3.1	12.1	
14. Manipur	0.1	0.5	
15. Meghalaya	@	0.1	
16. Mizoram	@	@	
17. Nagaland	@	@	
18. Orissa	1.6	3.7	
19. Punjab	0.5	1.0	
20. Rajasthan	1.6	3.6	
21. Sikkim*	—	—	
22. Tamil Nadu	4.5	29.3	
23. Tripura	@	0.2	
24. Uttar Pradesh	1.1	4.0	
25. West Bengal	1.2	7.1	
Union Territories			
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	@	0.1	
27. Chandigarh	0.8	0.5	
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	@	@	
29. Delhi	3.2	4.5	
30. Daman & Diu	@	@	
31. Lakshadweep	@	—	
32. Pondicherry	0.3	0.8	
Total	31.9	152.0	

- NOTE: 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.
 2. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.
 3. @Figures less than 50.

Sponsored Programmes in Malayalam

5546. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the norms fixed for giving sponsored programmes for Sunday Malayalam films through Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum;

(b) whether there was any change in allotting the rights of telecast of this programme after January 1, 1996;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints regarding unpopular Malayalam films being telecast by the Doordarshan; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the quality of the sponsored programmes and Malayalam films telecast by DD Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) The norms applicable in all Kendras including Thiruvananthapuram are :

(i) Films are invited on royalty and on sponsorship basis.

(ii) Films should be certified 'U' by Central Board of Film certification.

(iii) The offerer should possess the telecast rights.

(iv) Where felt necessary, feature films are shown after inviting bids with specific conditions including minimum guarantee fee.

(b) Yes, Sir. There was a change in allotting the telecast rights of sponsored programmes since 01.01.1996.

(c) A contract of supply of Sunday feature films for 26 weeks w.e.f. 01.01.1996, was signed under minimum guarantee fee.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Offers for telecast of Malayalam feature films on minimum guarantee basis are going to be invited soon to improve the quality of the sponsored programmes.

Dumping of Newsprint

5547. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA :
 DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

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

(a) whether the paper mills based on Agricultural residues have expressed serious concern over the dumping of newsprint in the country;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Newsprint Advisory Committee has held its meeting to discuss this problem;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (f) the steps taken to bring any changes in the said policy ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) The Indian Newsprint Manufacturers Association have informed vide their letter dated 12.7.96 that they have sent representations to the Ministries of Commerce, Finance and Industry regarding the sluggish marketing conditions prevailing in the country due to heavy import of newsprint leading to accumulation of stocks with the indigenous mills.

(c) to (f) No meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee has been held to discuss this problem. The Newsprint Advisory Committee whose term expired in August 1995 has not been re-constituted as the Government's control over import of newsprint has been lifted consequent upon placing import of newsprint under O.G.L. with effect from 1.5.1995 vide Ministry of Commerce's Notification No. 3 (RE-95)/92-97 dated 30.4.1995.

[Translation]

Illegal Mining in Madhya Pradesh

5548. KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that illegal mining is taking place in the forests in Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this illegal mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hindi/English Magazines

5549. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government departments in Delhi are publishing magazines in Hindi and English;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of editorial staff there, at present;

(c) the number of Government magazines where equal number of staff and facilities have been provided for both the editions;

(d) the number of magazines not having equal number of staff and same facilities for their English and Hindi editions; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to provide equal number of staff and facilities to both editions ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Computerisation of Post Offices

5550. SHRI D.P. YADAV :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to computerise the Post Offices to accelerate the pace of work;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, district-wise,

(c) the cities, where post offices have already been computerised, State-wise, District-wise;

(d) whether some employees have been retrenched as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, A Scheme to speed up counter transactions with the help of computer based counter machines is being implemented under the Eighth Five Year Plan. Till date 2426 No. of computer based counter machines have been installed in different Post Offices all over the country as per details given in the Statement-I. Money Order Service has also been speeded up with the installation of network of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT). 69 VSATs have been installed as per the district-wise/city-wise list given in the Statement-II.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise, in view of reply at (d).

STATEMENT-ISTATE-WISE AND DISTRICT-WISE/CITY LIST
OF COMPUTERISED COUNTER MACHINES
AS ON 9-9-1996

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District /City	No. of Computerised postal counters
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Kamrup	15
		Nalbari	3
		Barpeta	1
		Cachar	6
		Karimganj	1
		Hailakandi	1
		N.C. Hills	1
		Dibrugarh	2
		Tinsukia	5
		Sibsagar	3
		Jorhat	3
		Golaghat	1
		Nagaon	3
		Dhubri	3
		Bongaigaon	1
		Kokrajhar	1
		Dhemaji	1
		North Lakhimpur	2
		Sonitpur	4
		Darrang	3
			60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	57
		Nizamabad	5
		Karimnagar	7
		Warangal	10
		Mahbub Nagar	5
		Nalgonda	9
		Adilabad	2
		Krishna	17
		Guntur	8
		Khammam	4
		Nellore	5
		Ongole	5
		West Godavari	5
		Kurnool	8
		Chittoor	11
		Cuddappah	5
		Anantapur	7
		Visakhapatnam	11
		Vizianagaram	5
		Srikakulam	5
		East Godawari	15
			206

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	Patna	28
		Muzaffarnagar	16
		Jamshedpur	10
		Ranchi	8
			62
4.	Delhi		203
			203
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad City	61
		Amreli	3
		Anand	2
		Banaskantha	2
		Bharuch	2
		Bhavnagar	2
		Gandhinagar	20
		Jamnagar	6
		Junagadh	6
		Kachch	7
		Nadiad	2
		Porbandar	2
		Rajkot	10
		Sabarkantha	2
		Surat	17
		Valsad	2
		Vadodara City	30
			176
6.	Haryana	Ambala	14
		Yamuna Nagar	2
		Kurukshetra	8
		Karnal	6
		Panipat	6
		Jind	3
		Sonepat	3
		Bhiwani	5
		Hissar	6
		Sirsa	3
		Gurgaon	9
		Rewari	3
		Mahendergarh	3
		Faridabad	10
		Rohtak	9
			90
7.	H.P.	Shimla	27
		Kinnaur	2
		Solan	2
		Nahan	4
		Chamba	4
		Una	4
		Hamirpur	6
		Bilaspur	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Kullu	5	12.	M.P.	Bhopal	30
		Mandi	16			Bilaspur	2
		Kangra	19			Dewas	5
			92			Durg	1
						Hoshangabad	2
8.	J&K	Jammu	18			Indore	18
		Kathua	3			Jabalpur	13
		Udhampur	4			Lashkar (Gwalior)	5
			25			Morena	1
						Raipur	16
							93
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore City	76	13.	N.E.	West Tripura	3
		South Karnataka	21			Mizoram	3
		Mandya	3			Kohima	6
		Kolar	2			Imphal	5
		North Kanara	10			Lower Subassan	6
		Bidar	2			East Khasi Hills	5
		Bijapur	2			West Garo Hills	2
		Madikeri	2				30
		Chickmagalur	4				
		Chitradurg	4				
		Hassan	3	14.	Orissa	Koraput	6
		Mysore	17			Kalahandi	2
		Shimoga	3			Ganjam	8
		Tumkur	3			Sampalpur	7
		Belgaum	6			Sundargarh	6
		Dharwad	26			Dhenkanal	3
		Raichur	1			Mayurbhanj	3
			185			Balasore	3
						Bhadrak	3
10.	Kerala	Trivandrum	37			Cuttack	14
		Quilon	10			Jagsinghpur	3
		Pathanamthitta	4			Puri	6
		Alleppey	8			Khurda	21
		Kottayam	7			Nayagarh	3
		Ernakulam	32			Bolangir	3
		Trichur	10				91
		Palghat	13				
		Calicut	23	15.	Punjab	Jalandhar	16
		Cannanore	14			Amritsar	12
	Union Territory of	Lakshadweep	2			Hoshiarpur	3
			160			Kapurthala	5
						Chandigarh	29
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik	7			Ferozepur	3
		Bombay City	170			Ludhiana	26
		Goa (Panaji)	4			Patiala	11
		Akola	2			Ropar	5
		Amravati	2			Bhatinda	3
		Nagpur	19			Faridkot	6
		Pune	28			Gurdaspur	9
			232				128

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Delhi	1. Delhi (Ashok Vihar HO) 2. New Delhi GPO	17.	Tamil Nadu	1. Madurai 2. Tiruchi 3. Coimbatore 4. Madras
5.	Gujarat	1. Rajkot 2. Baroda 3. Surat 4. Ahmedabad	18.	U.P.	1. Kanpur 2. Varanasi 3. Allahabad 4. Lucknow 5. Bareilly 6. Saharanpur
6.	Haryana	1. Ambala	19.	West Bengal	1. Siliguri 2. Asansol 3. Calcutta
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Mandi 2. Kangra 3. Shimla	Total		69
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Jammu	<i>[English]</i>		
9.	Karnataka	1. Mysore 2. Hubli 3. Gulbarga 4. Mangalore 5. Bangalore	Contract Labourers		
10.	Kerala	1. Calicut 2. Trivandrum 3. Kavaratty (Lakshadweep) 4. Ernakulam	5551. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :		
11.	M.P.	1. Raipur 2. Jabalpur 3. Indore 4. Gwalior 5. Bhopal	Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :		
12.	Maharashtra	1. Pune 2. Dadra HO (Bombay) 3. Nagpur 4. Bombay GPO 5. Aurangabad 6. Panaji	(a) whether contract labourers are still engaged in some godowns of Food Corporation of India;		
13.	North East	1. Aizwal 2. Kohima 3. Shillong	(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;		
14.	Orissa	1. Sambalpur 2. Berhampur 3. Bhubaneswer	(c) since when they are working there; and		
15.	Punjab	1. Jullandhar 2. Ludhiana	(d) the reasons for delay in regularising them?		
16.	Rajasthan	1. Jodhpur 2. Udaipur 3. Ajmer 4. Jaipur	THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :		
			(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State/Union Territory-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.		
			(c) Handling and transport (H&T) contractors are appointed by the FCI on a regular basis for two years and on adhoc basis for six months. Each such contractor has a set of labourers engaged by him from time to time for handling and transporting of foodgrains. It is not possible to give the details of labourers engaged by the contractors including the dates from which they are working with the H&T contractors.		
			(d) The main reason is that certain norms and stipulations are to be fulfilled before the abolition of the contract labour and subsequent introduction of alternative system of engagement of labourers.		

STATEMENT**Free Sale Sugar Quota**

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAME OF THE STATE/U.T. AND THE NUMBER OF DEPOTS RUNNING UNDER CONTRACT SYSTEM IS AS UNDER

5552. DR. M. JAGANNATH :
SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Depots running under Contract System
1.	Bihar	33
2.	Orissa	27
3.	West Bengal	40
4.	Sikkim	2
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
6.	Assam	4
7.	Meghalaya	6
8.	Manipur	3
9.	Mizoram	6
10.	Nagaland	6
11.	Tripura	7
12.	Delhi	4
13.	Haryana	89
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
16.	Punjab	409
17.	Chandigarh	16
18.	Rajasthan	90
19.	Uttar Pradesh	208
20.	Andhra Pradesh	139
21.	Kerala	31
22.	Karnataka	46
23.	Tamil Nadu	25
24.	Pondicherry	3
25.	Gujarat	43
26.	Maharashtra	44
27.	Goa	1
28.	Madhya Pradesh	134
Total		1439

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to release 20,000 tonnes of sugar under free sale quota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh in June, 1996 requested for release of an additional freesale quota of 20,000 tonnes of sugar in respect of different units of Nizam Sugars Ltd., as a special case.

During the month of June, 1996, apart from the normal quota of 7,40,000 MTs of freesale sugar, an additional quota of 50,000 MTs was released. In addition, the sugar factories were permitted to sell 30% more sugar over and above their quota. As such, it was decided that there was no need to grant further additional freesale quotas to any particular sugar factory.

Tenders for Distribution of Bills in South Delhi

5553. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Telecommunications have floated open tenders for delivery of telephone bills to the subscribers in South Delhi area on 21.6.1996;

(b) if so, whether the above Department subsequently floated limited tenders from the selected and limited contractors already in the list of the Department;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for floating open tenders and subsequently limited tenders thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Sir, the Department of Telecommunications has not floated any tender for the delivery of Telephone bills. However, MTNL, Delhi had invited open tenders for the delivery of Telephone Bills to the subscribers of areas of South-I and South-II which were opened on 23.2.96.

(b) MTNL, Delhi subsequently invited limited tenders for the delivery of bills for a period of one month to three months from the contractors.

(c) Total 9 offers for South-I area and 8 offers for South-II area were received.

(d) As the earlier contract had expired, open tenders were floated to approve fresh contractors to deliver the bills to the customers' premises. Anticipating delay, due to certain procedural and administrative reasons in the finalisation of open tenders, limited tenders were invited for the delivery of bills for a period of 1 to 3 months pending finalisation of open tender. The limited tender call, however, has not been finalised and at present the bills are being delivered by post.

Ranchi-Patna-Mumbai Air Service

5554. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ranchi-Patna-Mumbai air services have been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reintroduce the air service on the above route ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) Due to shortage of pilots, Indian Airlines had withdrawn their twice weekly service on sector Mumbai-Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai from December, 1992.

(c) Sahara India Airlines and Indian Airlines are operating to these places as per details given below :

Indian Airlines	Frequency/Week
Mumbai-Varanasi-Lucknow-Mumbai	3
Calcutta-Ranchi-Patna-Calcutta	2
Delhi-Patna-Ranchi-Delhi	7
Delhi-Lucknow-Patna-Calcutta and return	3
Sahara India Airlines	
Mumbai-Ranchi-Patna-Delhi	3
Delhi-Ranchi-Patna-Mumbai	2
Delhi-Patna-Ranchi-Mumbai	1
Delhi-Ranchi-Patna-Delhi	3

Doordarshan Projects in Andhra Pradesh

5555. SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM :
SHRI K.S. RAYADU :
SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI :

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

(a) the number of TV transmitters in Andhra Pradesh, location-wise;

(b) the number of Districts covered under the TV transmitter;

(c) whether representations have been received for setting up of TV transmitters in the State, location-wise;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to install TV relay centre in Narsapuram so that programmes could be clear in East and West Godavari; and

(f) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Sixty one TV Transmitters of varying powers are, at present, functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The location-wise details of the TV Transmitters are given in the Statement.

(b) All the twenty three districts in Andhra Pradesh are, either wholly or partially, covered by the TV Transmitters functioning in the State.

(c) and (d) Representations are received from various quarters including the representatives of the people, from time to time, for expansion of TV service in hitherto uncovered/partially covered parts of the country including Andhra Pradesh. Doordarshan in its endeavour to augment TV service throughout the country considers these representation depending on various factors such as extent of resultant coverage; service to hilly, back-ward, tribal, remote, sensitive and border areas and availability of basic infrastructural facilities.

(e) and (f) There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up a TV Transmitter at Narsapuram in Andhra Pradesh. The West Godavari District which lies in the coverage zone of the High Power TV Transmitter (HPT) functioning at Vijayawada, is expected to receive TV service from the said Transmitter subject to local terrain conditions. As regards the East Godavari District, it is expected to receive TV service from the HPT presently under implementation at Rajamundry subject to local terrain conditions, when commissioned into service. The installation work of HPT at Rajamundry is expected to be completed during 1997-98.

STATEMENT

LIST SHOWING THE EXISTING TV TRANSMITTERS
IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

HPTs

Anantapur
Hyderabad
Nandyal

Tirupati	Madhira
Vijayawada	Madnapalli
Visakhapatnam	Mandassa
	Medak
LPTs	Mehboobnagar
Adilabad	Nagar Kurnool
Adoni	Nalgonda
Alagadda	Norayanpet
Amalapuram	Nellore
Atmakur	Nirmal
Bhadrachalam	Nizamabad
Bheemadolu	Ongole
Bheemavaram	Produttur
Chittoor	Rajamundry
Cuddapah	Ramagundam
Emmiganur	Siddipet
Gadwal	Srikakulam
Giddalur	Tandur
Guntakal	Visakhapatnam
Hindupur	Wanaparthy
Jagtial	Warangal
Kakinada	Yellandu
Kamareddy	Hyderabad (DD II)
Kanmnagar	VLPTs
Kavali	Chintapalli
Khammam	Icchapuram
Kosgi	Paderu
Kothagudam	Parwatipuram
Kuppam	Srisailem
Kurnool	Transposer
L.R. Pally	Vijayawada

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Base Depot

5556. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :
SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the number of base depots of Food Corporation of India for supplying foodgrains under the Public Distribution System and revamped Public Distribution System, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether these base depots are sufficient to meet requirement;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government propose to set up more base depots; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Reduction in ISD Charges

5557. SHRI K.S. RAYADU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Singapore have reduced the ISD charges from Singapore to India; and

(b) if so, whether the Government also propose to reduce the rates of ISD to various countries and Singapore in particular to boost overall competitiveness ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Telecommunications has already introduced concessional rates for ISD calls to all countries including Singapore during off-peak period i.e. between 2300 Hrs. and 0600 Hrs. with effect from 1st June, 1995.

Nickel

5558. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of nickel plant in the country, location-wise;

(b) the approximate quantity reserve during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the import of nickel was made during the aforesaid period;

(d) if so, the foreign exchange spent on import thereto;

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to set up new plants in various States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, location-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) Presently there is no extraction plant of Nickel from nickel ore in the country.

(b) As per National Mineral Inventory prepared by IBM as on 1.4.90, the total 294 MT of Nickel ore (0.5% to 0.9%) is estimated in the country.

(c) and (d) The value of nickel imported during the last 3 years are as follows :-

Year	Value in Rs. '000
1993-94	1395882
1994-95	2310533
1995-96 (Prov.)	2837925

(e) and (f) The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have signed an MOU on 3rd September, 1996 for setting up a technology proving plant for extraction of nickel from the chromite over burden.

Privatisation of Sukhinda Mines in Orissa

5559. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mineral Development Corporation, Orissa has proposed to develop the chrome deposit in Sukhinda Mines, Orissa;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to privatise the said mines; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (d) Mineral concessions are granted as per provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and rules made thereunder. Any decision in the instant case has to be taken by the Government in accordance with the judgement dated 4.4.1995 of Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in O.J.C. Nos. 7729/93, 4701/94, 3825/94, 5422/94 and 7054/94 etc. and Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated 23.7.1996 in S.L.P. Nos. 10838/95, 11391/95, 11392/92 etc.

[Translation]

Temporary Accommodation for MPs

5560. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the arrangements for the temporary accommodation for Members of Parliament made in Lodhi Hotel are not suitable for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the comparative profit of Lodhi Hotel in regard to the other hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The management of Lodhi Hotel is providing satisfactory services to the guests including Members of Parliament staying in the hotel and no written complaint has been received by the Hotel Management from the Members of Parliament of the eleventh Lok Sabha who have stayed/staying in this hotel.

(c) The profitability of Lodhi Hotel is not directly comparable with the other hotels of ITDC in Delhi due to its old structure and design and its three-star-category. Nonetheless Lodhi Hotel has shown a profit of Rs. 77.66 lakhs for the year 1995-96.

Non-Utilisation of Amount

5561. SHRI O.P. JINDAL :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for the rehabilitation of handicapped persons in rural areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount spent out of it so far;

(c) whether the Government have not spent any money from the amount during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to spend this amount on the rehabilitation of the handicapped before the Eighth Plan period is over; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (f) The amount of Rs. 47.55 crores was the outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the scheme of National Rehabilitation Programme for the Handicapped. A centrally sponsored Plan scheme was drafted in the year 1993-94 with a view to reaching to the rural handicapped population the benefits of welfare programme meant for the handicapped. As the State Govts. were not responsive about this scheme it could not be finalised. However, the scheme is being revised in the light of the added responsibility that have been cast upon appropriate Governments by the persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

Ambedkar Village Schemes and Gandhi Gram Schemes

5562. DR. BALI RAM :
VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI :
SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have implemented Ambedkar Gram and Gandhi Gram Schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the locations which have been taken under these schemes and the amount allocated for this purpose during the last three years;

(c) the details of the locations where these schemes are proposed to be implemented and the amount proposed to be allocated therefor, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the progress of these schemes is unsatisfactory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (e) Information is

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

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

5563. SHRI N.J. RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is not being effectively implemented in the States especially in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to issue guidelines to the States for the strict implementation of the Act.

(d) if not, the details thereof;

(e) the number of cases registered under the said Act in the States especially in Gujarat during the last three years; and

(f) the present position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been asked to improve further the implementation of the Act by strengthening the administrative, enforcement, review and judicial machinery for the purpose.

(c) and (d) Detailed guidelines have already been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations from time to time for the effective implementation of the Act. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, which provide a systematic framework and procedures for implementation of the Act, have also been notified on 31.3.1995.

(e) A statement is annexed.

(f) The information is being collected.

STATEMENTSTATE/UT-WISE INCIDENCE OF ATROCITIES AND OTHER CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 1993, 1994 AND 1995

S.No.	State/UT	Crimes						Data For
		1993		1994		1995		1995
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	678	117	1202	193	1764	165	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	2	—	2	
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	Bihar	721	106	789	103	221	85	May
5.	Goa	6	—	2	—	6	—	
6.	Gujarat	1649	352	1936	430	1724	486	
7.	Haryana	52	5	66	1	78	—	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	66	5	82	1	82	5	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18	2	14	—	25	8	
10.	Karnataka	902	34	857	67	1171	96	
11.	Kerala	477	90	657	148	696	185	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3690	1501	3745	1774	3979	1690	
13.	Maharashtra	1323	281	1475	446	1622	505	
14.	Manipur	2	1	2	—	1	2	
15.	Meghalaya	3	3	—	1	2	2	November
16.	Mizoram	—	3	—	—	—	—	
17.	Nagaland	—	—	1	—	—	—	
18.	Orissa	213	55	497	183	267	112	October
19.	Punjab	14	—	9	1	5	4	November
20.	Rajasthan	4298	953	4797	1396	4111	1456	October
21.	Sikkim	5	20	21	22	33	40	
22.	Tamil Nadu	503	36	1449	144	1293	40	
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10321	69	16166	97	14205	105	
25.	West Bengal	7	7	1	—	1	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	4	11	3	9	—	3	—
29.	Daman & Diu	2	—	—	—	2	1	November
30.	Delhi	4	—	7	1	6	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	15	—	16	—	24	—	—
Total		24973	3652	33908	5019	31318	4992	—

Source : Monthly Crimes Statistics, National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note : Figures are based on Monthly Crime Statistics and may be treated as provisional.

Rectification of Gargoti Telephone Exchange in Maharashtra

5564. SHRI KALLAPPA AWADE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to fault in Gargoti Telephone Exchange of Kolhapur district in Maharashtra, the people of this area not getting the STD and local telephone call facility;

(b) whether subscribers under this exchange have demanded an inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the action being taken for providing smooth service immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Gargoti is served by two small electronic exchanges and they are working satisfactorily.

However, sometimes difficulties are being experienced in getting STD calls due to heavy traffic on STD route.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For further improving the services on STD route of Gargoti Telephone exchange action is being taken to replace the existing overhead transmission link by a reliable transmission media of adequate capacity during 1996-97.

[English]

National Security and Cellular Phone

5565. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the advent of Cellular Mobile Phone technology the Government is facing many security and intelligence problems;

(b) is it also a fact that many smugglers and anti-social elements are using this mode to evade monitoring by security agencies;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to effectively monitor the use of this technology; and

(d) whether the Government propose to consider this security lapse and take remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Enough safeguard for national security and intelligence problems have been provided in the licences for operation of Cellular Mobile Telephone service.

(b) to (d) Cellular Mobile Telephone service operators have been asked to provide circuits for monitoring the calls by authorised Government agencies.

Setting up of Telephone Industry in Ahmedabad

5566. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of telecom factories industries in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a telecom factory industry at Ahmedabad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Following are the Departmental Telecom Factories under DOT :

1. Telecom Factory, Bombay
2. Telecom Factory, Calcutta
3. Telecom Factory, Kharagpur
4. Telecom Factory, Gopalpur (Calcutta)
5. Telecom Factory, Wright Town (Jabalpur)
6. Telecom Factory, Richhai (Jabalpur)
7. Telecom Factory, Bhilai.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

(d) With the opening up of the Telecom Sector to private sector, there is no requirement for a new Departmental Telecom Factory.

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Journalists

5567. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of journalists who died unnatural death while performing their duties during each of the last three years;

(b) the norms for providing compensation to such victims;

(c) the amount given as compensation during this period;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to create any welfare fund for such journalists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 provides for payment of compensation in the case of injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and resulting in disablement/death. The persons employed in any outdoor work of any newspaper establishment are covered under the Act. The amount of compensation under the Act varies from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 2.74 lakh depending upon the wage and age of workman at the time of death/disablement. As the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act are being administered by the State Govts., the information relating to number of unnatural deaths, amount of compensation paid etc. is not available. The ESI Scheme which provides for medical care, dependant benefit etc. has also been extended to newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons. Journalists employed in establishments employing 20

or more persons are covered for PF, Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance benefits provided under the EPF & MP Act, 1952. As such, there is no proposal to create any welfare fund exclusively for journalists.

Group Dialing Facility

5568. SHRI BHIMRAO VISHNUJI BADADE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Group dialing facility has been discontinued from Ahamadnagar to Rahuri Parsar for the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stations mentioned at (a) do not qualify for Group Dialling facility under the Group Dialling scheme.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

[*English*]

Construction of Yatri Niwas at Yadagiri Gutta

5569. SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of Yatri Niwas construction works at "Yadagiri Gutta" in Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh alongwith the financial assistance provided by the Union Government; and

(b) the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SHIKANTA JENA) : (a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned a sum of Rs. 39.84 lakhs for the construction of a Yatrika at Yadagiri Gutta in Andhra Pradesh and released Rs. 15.00 lakhs as first instalment.

The Engineering Division of the Panchayat Raj Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is now preparing the estimates for its execution

The State Government has indicated the completion of the construction by July, 1997.

U.P. Export Corporation Limited

5570. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh has not initiated any action against the UP Export Corporation Limited for its defaults to deposit accumulated account of Provident Fund of employees;

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

(c) the amount of employees provident fund held by the above Corporation; and

(d) the steps being taken to protect the interest of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to available information, an amount of Rs. 7,13,065/- is outstanding on account of PF dues against the U.P. Export Corporation. Necessary legal and penal action as provided under Section 8-F and 14 of the Act is being taken to recover the amount.

Mehra Committee Recommendation

5571. DR. Y.S. RAJA SEKHARA REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mehra Committee appointed by his Ministry had recommended that the Aircraft Technician should be permitted to certify the airworthiness of aircraft and sign the Check A and Check B to release the aircraft for safe flying;

(b) whether the DGCA recommended to Indian Airlines to implement the Mehra Committee Report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number and details of recommendations of the Mehra Committee which have been implemented; and

(e) the recommendation which have not been accepted together with the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M.

IBRAHIM) : (a) Mehra Committee had recommended that qualified cadre Technicians should be developed and posted at various transit stations where they can work more effectively not only to carry out transit checks but also to look after ground equipment etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Out of a total of 134 recommendations pertaining to Engineering Department of Indian Airlines, 102 have been implemented, 23 are under implementation and 9 have not been implemented so far.

[*Translation*]

Employment Exchanges

5572. DR. G.R. SARODE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed people registered in various Employment Exchanges of Maharashtra alongwith the number of people, out of these, having technical/non-technical education;

(b) the number of people given technical/non-technical employment during the last three years by the said employment offices; and

(c) the number of people of these categories registered in these employment exchanges during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Number of technical and non-technical job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, registered with various employment exchanges in Maharashtra together with their number placed in employment during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 is furnished in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

NUMBER OF JOB-SEEKERS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN MAHARASHTRA AND THEIR NUMBER PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT

(In thousands)

Categories	Live Register			Placements		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
1. Total	3159.3	3320.7	3349.4	29.6	26.9	25.6
2. Technical (Graduates, including post-graduates, in Technical subjects— Science, Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary and Agriculture)	60.3	64.5	66.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
3. Ex-ITI Trainees	73.1	78.1	79.8	2.2	1.5	1.6
4. Diploma Holders in Engineering/ Technology	30.1	32.6	32.1	0.7	0.7	0.4

[English]

Closure of Indian School of Mines

5573. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to reopen the said institution ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) No, Sir. However, in response to strike notice dated 7.4.96 given by the General Secretary, ISM Students Society, all the academic activities of the School, including the Winter Semester Examination, 1995-96 and Summer Training Programme of B. Tech./M.Sc. Tech. Classes were suspended sine-die with effect from 7.4.96. Subsequently, the above sine-die suspension notice was withdrawn on 11.4.96.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Bekal Project

5574. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI T. GOVINDAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the promotion of tourism at Bekal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the State Government for the speedy work and completion of 'Bekal Project' in Kasaragod, the northern most district of Kerala;

(d) the extent to which the Union Government propose to provide further financial assistance to the State Government to give a boost to the tourism industry; and

(e) the progress made in promoting the Bekal Fort in Cannanore as a tourist centre alongwith the financial assistance provided to Kerala by the Union Government so far for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) to (e) Bekal in Kasaragod District has been declared

a Special Tourism Area for Integrated Development. In view of the importance of the project, Government of India provided Rs. 1.90 crores during 1991-92 for the project. The Government of Kerala has also sanctioned Rs. 2.65 crores for the project and has constituted Bekal Resort Development Corporation Ltd. for the Integrated Development of the Bekal area. Bekal Fort is part of the Bekal Tourism Project

Fake NGO's in Orissa

5575. SHRI ANCHAL DAS :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received information about some fake organisations who have been receiving financial aid/grants from his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have conducted any enquiry about the resource mobilisation methods from domestic grants and foreign donations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds to those Non-Government Organisations;

(f) the number of fake organisations in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa; and

(g) the action being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (b) and (f) to (g) : Based on authentic information and complaints regarding organisations functioning in the State including Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, inspections and investigations are carried out by the officers of the State Govts. and the Government of India. Whenever it is found out that any organisation has misused/misutilised funds or violated the norms and criteria laid down in the schemes, grants are stopped to them.

(c) and (d) The Union Government as well as the State Governments and UTs do periodic inspections in regard to the functioning of the grants received from the Government and the foreign donations. No separate enquiry has been carried out about their resource mobilisation methods, etc.

(e) The grants are sanctioned to the Non-Governmental organisations on the basis of the norms and criteria laid down in various schemes of the Ministry.

Irregularities in Delhi Wakf Board

5576. SHRI G.M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the serious irregularities and malpractices in the functioning of the Delhi Wakf Board;

(b) if so, the details of the alleged irregularities and cases of misappropriation;

(c) whether it is a fact that no meetings of the Delhi Wakf Board have been held after July 1995;

(d) if so, whether decisions even with respect to Wakf properties have been taken since past one year without the consent of the Board and all its members;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Chairman has suspended irregularly and unilaterally a number of the employees of the Board; and

(g) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction work on the Adjoining area of Sea Coast

5577. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the Supreme Court's final decision to prevent construction work within 500 meters near the sea coast which affects adversely to the fishermen and tourism industry in the country especially the people of Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court by their Judgment dated April 18, 1996 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 664 of 1993 has struck down some provisions of amendment dated 16.8.1994 of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991 albeit with certain exceptions. The State Government and Union Territories have been directed by the Supreme Court to prepare Coastal Zone Management Plans in order to take a coordinated view of the entire matter.

[Translation]

HPT, Rajasthan

5578. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programmes telecast by Jaipur Doordarshan Kendra are not visible even in the entire districts of the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to install high power TV transmitters there to remedy the situation;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to telecast news bulletin in Rajasthani language from Jaipur Doordarshan Kendra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) In addition to relaying National Service Programmes being fed from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi via satellite, the High Power and Low Power TV transmitters functioning in the State of Rajasthan are linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur via satellite for the purpose of relay of regional service programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur.

(c) With a view to further strengthen TV service terrestrially, in addition to 7 High Power TV Transmitters (HPTs), 33 Low Power TV Transmitters (LPTs) and 5 Very Low Power TV Transmitters (VLPTs) are presently under implementation envisaged to be set up in Rajasthan.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds received by Organisations

5579. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of organisations who have received funds in the form of donation and financial assistance from Non-Government Organisations/foreign Governments in Panchmahals and Baroda District of Gujarat;

(b) the status of such organisations after receipt of the assistance;

(c) the amount of financial assistance and the purpose for which the same was provided; and

(d) the names of the Institutions Viz Non-Governmental organisations/Foreign Governments who provided the financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Tribals

5580. SHRI ANCHAL DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent under rehabilitation programme of tribals surrounded by the Sukinda mines in Orissa;

(b) the number of tribals rehabilitated under the scheme as on date; and

(c) the development schemes contemplated by the Union Government for the betterment of their lives ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, upon receipt.

Large Aircraft

5581. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to permit Airlines to bring in Aircrafts having maximum possible sitting capacity; and

(b) if so, the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) As per the existing policy, addition of some capacity is being permitted to existing operators and new private airlines are allowed operations with 50 seat capacity aircraft.

RE: CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, please listen. I think the Prime Minister has a point that we have no other item to dispose of. This Bill has to be passed. U.P. Budget has to be passed. The Journalists Bill has to be passed. So, time constraint is there. But the Prime Minister has agreed to introduce this Bill today and get

it passed without discussion and I understand that it is the sense of the House that this Bill should be taken up today and passed today. It is going to be a very historic decision.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (ALLAHABAD) : The whole House is with you. You can waive the rules ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (SHIMOGA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me bring to your kind notice one thing. We are not going against the contents of the Bill. The Bill has to be introduced and passed unanimously without discussion. I for one support this Bill. But I want to say only one thing. After going through all these things, reservation will be made for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. I do not see the point. What about reservation to Rajya Sabha? ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (SOUTH DELHI) : You should pass this Bill ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Shri S. Bangarappa, your point is well taken. Let the Bill be passed. I think it is the commitment of the House to pass this Bill. ... *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Pleased listen to others also.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, why do you not listen to me? I cannot understand it. I want to state only one thing. I want to make a submission. I want to make one point very clear ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sarpotdar, I will call you later. Now, sit down, please.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : I want to make clear only one thing. I completely support this Bill. Without any discussion, we will pass this Bill. I am in favour of giving this representation to women in Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. I quite see the point. I wholeheartedly support it. The only worrying point as far as this Bill is concerned is this. In this Bill, reservation is not made for women in the Rajya Sabha and in the Legislative Councils of the States, in the Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commissions. These are all the constitutional bodies. Why do you not see the point ? ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, in your own interest, I am telling this. Why do you not listen to me? Let there be reservation for the lady members in the Rajya Sabha, in the Legislative Councils of the States, in the Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commissions also ... (Interruptions). If an assurance is going to be given by the Government, I will be the happiest person. That would serve the purpose ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (KHAJURAHO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have an important point to make.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you later.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (MUMBAI NORTH-WEST) : Respected Speaker, Sir, my only query is whether the provisions of this Bill will be made applicable to the entire country without any exception. This is my first question.

Secondly, in this Bill, whatever provision is there for the Assembly and the Lok Sabha constituencies, is there any restriction for the parties not to allow the lady candidates for taking part in the election? If it is not so, then where is the necessity for making a special provision? This is my second question. Thirdly, I would like to know whether you are giving any exemption to any of the States of this country and if at all there is any exemption, that should not be allowed and it should be made equally applicable to all the States of the country. On these particular points, if the hon. Prime Minister is going to offer some clarifications, then, we have no reservations. Otherwise, we have got our own reservations. This is the issue that I wanted to raise ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a new way to register protest.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH) : Sir, I want to make only one point ... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (MUKUNDAPURAM) : Sir, you have suspended the Question Hour and we are going to adopt this legislation unanimously because you have given the ruling that we are going to pass this legislation without any discussion. I may be permitted to express just one opinion in one minute.

Having gone through this legislation, I have seen that this legislation is not progressive enough. I do not want to call it a retrograde legislation. But 51.5 per cent of population in Kerala are women. I do not know how the lady Members are satisfied with this 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent reservation (Interruptions) I am expressing this opinion in

the interests of women (Interruptions) I want you to listen to me just for one minute. The women population in Kerala is 51.5 per cent. So, it is fair to give them and the whole country 50% per cent reservation. That would only do justice to the women candidates (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you have made your point. There will be no end to it if we proceed like this.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request to the Hon'ble Prime Minister ... (Interruptions) How will I be able to speak amidst this noise?

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down, please.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : I am telling something to the Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nitishji, sit down, please. Do not raise the issue.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling something to the Prime Minister. Mr. Prime Minister, will you give me a hearing? I want to know in this reservation whether you are going to have any reservation for the women candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community. But my demand is that there should be reservation for the backward caste women also as it is in the Panchayati Raj system. It is not there in the present legislation. But it should be included in this Bill because the backward caste women are suffering all the time

They do not get anything. They get no respect in the houses and no facility anywhere. So, it is my demand through you to the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister agrees, I want him to commit this on the floor of the Parliament. I request Mr. Prime Minister, please make the commitment on the floor of the Parliament that you will consider it. When you will consider the reservations for SC/ST women, you kindly include the reservation for backward classes also.

MR. SPEAKER : Right.

Yes, Shri E. Ahmed.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (MANJERI) : Sir, we are not against giving reservation to women but I would like to make one submission before this House. This is a very important day when a landmark law we are going to make. But such a law cannot be made like they are making *dosa* and like that. We are to discuss the matter. There are deficiencies in the Bill ... (Interruptions) ... I may be allowed to speak ... (Interruptions) ... Even this time they are doing it. I may be given the opportunity to speak ... (Interruptions) ... You have allowed me to speak and I have the right to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I am allowing you.

I do not know why so much noise is being unnecessarily created.

... (Interruptions)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Sir, please tell the Prime Minister to answer ... (Interruptions) ... It is a very important Bill ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, why don't you give chance to others also ? Let them explain.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, we are not against the reservation. It has to be provided but how to provide, in what manner to provide ? What is the provisions to be made so far as the Council of States and Legislative Councils are concerned ? Are these to be decided by this House ? What about Rajya Sabha ?

The House is to deliberate it. This is a very important Bill. That Bill cannot be passed without a discussion. We must have the discussion. We cannot be called retrograde.

Therefore, I say, there should be a discussion before passing this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, I have heard everybody now. Yes, Mr. Prime Minister.

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL**

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA): Respected Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission I would like to introduce the Bill. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be introduced.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : Please hear me.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : I introduce the Bill.

Just one second, Sir.

For consideration, I would request you that we will call all Party Leaders meeting today itself because some very important issues have been raised by the hon. Members. Kumari Uma Bharati has raised a pertinent question about reservation for backward class ladies ... (Interruptions) ... Some of these points, I cannot brush aside. So, we will call the meeting of all Party Leaders today itself ... (Interruptions)

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA (PALI) : What about Rajya Sabha ? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Justice Lodhaji, why are you interfering the Prime Minister ?

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : And then, whatever be the decision that is going to be taken in the all party leaders meeting, we will accept it ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mehta, please listen to me now. It is a Constitution amendment and therefore the Bill has to be passed by division. That is a constitutional requirement for which some time is required to make all the arrangements.

Secondly, the Prime Minister has rightly said that since some little points have come here and there, it is desirable that before the Bill is actually taken up for consideration, we will have a meeting of all the leaders. I am adjourning the House for one hour and the House will meet at...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : At 12 o'clock the leaders of political parties may kindly come to my Chamber.

The House stands adjourned till 12.40 p.m.

11.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-Four minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

(SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE in the Chair)

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Madam Chairman, whether reservation has been made for the post of Speaker also ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yesterday also I was in the Chair uptill 9.30 P.M.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Speaker is now busy with the Russian delegation which has come to meet him. In the meantime I would be in the Chair and we can take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

By that time, he will finish and come here.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (MUMBAI-NORTH EAST): Madam, before the papers are laid, in today's business, there is a Short Notice Question standing in my name. That should be taken up first. The Question Hour was suspended and Short Notice Question is not a part of the Question Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope that the Short Notice Question is also suspended. Are you all agreeing to it ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Short Notice Question cannot be suspended

MR. CHAIRMAN : But can it be deferred ?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (MUMBAI-NORTH) : Normally and always, only after the Question Hour is over, Short Notice Question Comes. So, what was suspended was the Question Hour and that is why he has every right to ask his question. This is my submission ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (SOUTH DELHI) : Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Definitely, he has every right. Now, we have two alternatives. One is to let it go and the other is to request him and the House to defer it, to tomorrow.

● SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I am on a very important matter. Before Mr. Mahajan takes up his Short Notice Question, the Minister concerned must be present in the House. Why is the Minister absent in whose name the Question has been asked ? This is my question. You may dispose of that matter first and then take a decision as to whether it should be taken up today or tomorrow.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : It cannot be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP) : Madam, there are three forms of Questions technically. They are Starred Questions, Unstarred Questions and Short Notice Questions. When the Question Hour is suspended, the House has to decide whether the Short Notice Question is also coming under Question Hour or not. That decision is to be taken by the House ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY) : Madam I am on a point of order. Rule 54 (2) of the Rules of Procedure says :

"If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated

by him and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of."

The list has not been disposed of. Even an hon. Member had stood up to ask his question and that has not been disposed of, leave aside other questions. So, Short Notice Question cannot be taken up.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Madam, though you are inclined to allow him to ask the Question, in today's Revised List of Business, the first item is "Questions entered in separate list to be asked and answers given." and then there is a separate second item which is Short Notice Question. That means, it is not part of the Question Hour. It is so obvious ... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Madam, you may allow him instead of wasting the time of the House ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : A Short Notice Question has a special procedure than Starred and Unstarred Questions. Short Notice Questions are admitted only when Ministers concerned give due consent and agree to answer them. That is why, it is listed separately. It should not be clubbed with the general Question Hour ... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : I fully agree with the hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik and Shri Pramod Mahajan. He has every right to put his Short Notice Question. The Question Hour was suspended and after that, the next item in the agenda is the Short Notice Question. But Madam, we have already entered into the legislative business and the Prime Minister was allowed by the hon. Speaker to introduce a Bill.

The Bill was introduced. Now, if you go back to the Short Notice Question, it is not proper.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : I don't mind if you want to pass the Bill and continue with the listed business ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Hon'ble Madam Chairman, Just now you had announced that...

[*English*]

"Papers will be laid on the Table.

[*Translation*]

Now this item too is listed next in the agenda. Hence according to the Minister, you have already proceeded to the next item on agenda, then how will you revert to the previous item. What would the Minister like to say in this regard ? ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Let it be taken up tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : It cannot be taken up tomorrow, since it is listed for today.

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIA (BANKURA) : What is the difficulty if it is taken up tomorrow ?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (BHANDARA) : This question could not have been listed on the Agenda unless prior concurrence of the Minister was obtained. And, if it is listed on the Agenda, it should be taken up. Every item listed on the Agenda should be taken up including this Short Notice Question.

SHRI RAM NAIK : If the Parliamentary Affairs Minister's argument is to be held, then Papers cannot be laid on the Table.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : If you can go back to the item, Paper Laid on the Table, why can't you go back to the Short Notice Question ?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I am neither opposed to the Short Notice Question nor going back to an item on the Agenda. The question is of time. If the Chair permits, the Minister is ready to answer it. You are also ready to put the question.

12.52 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT) : Sir, the point to be taken note of is, the Short Notice Question is different from other variety of Questions. Here, the consent of the Minister is very much significant and important. Therefore, it is the Minister who has to decide whether he is willing to reply it today or tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : His consent is necessary for admissibility only.

MR. SPEAKER : The Short Notice Question was admitted with the consent of the Minister.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Grant of Permission to Tata Singapore Airways

SNQ 2. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for the grant of permission to Tata-Singapore Airways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when the proposal has been under Government's consideration;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d) A proposal was received from M/s Tata Industries Ltd. in February 1995, to operate a domestic airline in India with 40% equity participation by Singapore Airlines. The proposal has not been approved by the Government so far.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (MUMBAI-NORTH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be rare to find an instance of such a country throughout the world wherein foreign capital investment has been allowed in domestic air services in the field of Civil Aviation. That is why I feel that our country is unique in this respect as we are considering the proposal of foreign Capital Investment in the field of Civil Aviation.

I have held the post of Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Civil Aviation for three years. Hence I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards a recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee. The Committee has made a recommendation in its report submitted last year that—

[English]

"This is a dangerous trend. Let the Indian owned Organisations, be private or public, compete and flourish. The entry of foreign carriers, through joint ventures, will create hub and spoke within the country. It will ruin the Indian Carriers. We still cannot compete in foreign market because growth of Air India in particular will be hampered and the only way to survive is to protect our equity participation and it will hit the Indian Airlines badly also."

[Translation]

For the last two years, the issue of equity participation with Singapore Airlines is being discussed. As the situation stands today it does not appear that the Minister has, unfortunately, taken any decision in this regard. Singapore Airlines is one of the best Airlines of the world and if it is allowed to enter the area of domestic operations,

[English]

it will be a death knell for the Indian Airlines and all the other domestic carriers in the country.

[Translation]

Therefore I want a clear-cut assurance from the Hon'ble Minister in this regard. Would the Government give an assurance to the House that under no circumstances would the foreign capital investment be allowed in the field of Civil Aviation.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Mr. Speaker, Sir if I had given a complete reply, the Honble Member would not have got the opportunity to put the Supplementary question and I would have been deprived of his esteemed opinion. So I wanted him to have his say.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Thank you very much. I have already said what I wanted to, now it is your turn to speak the same.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : What can I say except to agree to it. It is true that ever since this Government has been formed, we have welcomed foreign investment in several areas. But where the future of twenty two thousand or eighteen thousand employees of Airport Authority of India is at stake and as Shri Mahajan has stated that throughout the world, no country has ever allowed the foreign Airlines to operate in their domestic air operations, therefore, the United Front Government would also like to have only Indian Airlines aircrafts plying on the domestic routes and not the Singapore Airlines. This decision has already been taken by my Department whichever applications are received in the Foreign Investment Bureau are taken up for consideration. At times such applications after acceptance are forwarded to this Department but I make it clear that—

[English]

equity participation not only by the foreign airlines, if any equity is connected with the foreign airlines, that also should not be given an opportunity to be invested in India. That decision also has been taken.

We are thinking of a policy wherein the capacity will be determined before giving permission to new flights. Before giving permission to any new airlines, we have to see whether we can sustain the capacity of the Indian airspace, airports and passengers. We have that also in mind.

I am thankful to you for your question. I hope the entire House will support my Department for this stand.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : I am encouraged by the answer of the hon. Minister. I have two small queries to ask. In his oral reply, in a general way, the hon. Minister has said 'no' to the proposal. However, the written reply still says that no decision has been taken so far on the late Singapore Airlines proposal. Is the hon. Minister ready to make a categorical statement that the application of the Tata Singapore Airlines is rejected based on this policy ? He has to make this categorical statement. Is the hon. Minister aware that the Ministry of Industry of his own United Front Government has recommended allowing automatic equity participation to the tune of 51 per cent in some new sectors which include, civil aviation, agriculture, and mining ?

If the Ministry of Industry has made a proposal of allowing 51 per cent automatic equity participation, the answer given by the hon. Minister does not stand to the scrutiny of truth. I, therefore, want the hon. Minister to make an outright rejection of Tata Singapore Airlines proposal. I also want him to say in this House that the Ministry of Industry proposal of automatic equity participation to the tune of 51 per cent will also be rejected by the Government.

13.00 hrs

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : As a Minister I cannot interfere with the functioning of the other Ministers. But my Ministry is having every right either to accept it or to reject it. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Once Government says 51 per cent, then automatically you did not have any right. The right will not be with you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Ministry has to give the licence.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Yes.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : There are 32 items today on automatic foreign equity participation. If Civil Aviation area is included into that, nobody will come to you to ask.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : We welcome the foreign equity participation, but there are certain areas. My Department, as far as Indian Airlines, the domestic airline is concerned, we have said 'no' to foreign named airlines and no investment directly or indirectly connected with any foreign airlines in this country is allowed. If an Indian wanted to have a company, he is most welcome. We said that definitely we welcome it. We will not allow any foreign airline to fly on the Indian sector. That we have made it clear. Whether I give it in a written reply or oral answer, the answer is the same.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Are you outright rejecting this ?

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Outright, I am telling that at present this is the policy of the Government.

[Translation]

Why are you insisting on a testimony in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : If this is the policy, you say that you have outright rejected this proposal. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have a constraint of time.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : You have the policy and you have to implement it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : If you want to reject it, there is a way but in the Power Policy we have clearly said that this is our policy.

[Translation]

Death certificate is to be issued to some and birth certificate is to be issued to some. The Child may have arrived in the world but it takes time to issue his birth certificate.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (CHHAPRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir Two M.P.s of Bihar have been arrested ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You will not be able to complete the Business of the House like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I seek your cooperation today.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH) : What about the position in the all party Leaders' meeting?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am going to say ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please no. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What about the position ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to announce. You are so impatient !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now. I have not allowed you. It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The decision of the all party Leaders' meeting is as follows :

This Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be discussed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : As it is.

MR. SPEAKER : As it is.

And two hours' time has been earmarked for discussion on this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : When ?

MR. SPEAKER : Today.

We have some mandatory business to transact. The Finance Bill has to be passed and it has to go to the President. After his approval, it has to go to the Rajya Sabha. Tomorrow being Friday, the Private Members' business is there. The decision of the All Party Leaders is that we would first complete the transaction of the Business listed in today's Order Paper. As soon as it is over, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be taken up, discussed and will be passed.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : There is no time.

MR. SPEAKER : As soon as this Business is over.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We are sorry. I do not know why the All Party Leaders sometimes say sorry, that they have agreed for this. I do not know. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why you want to be sorry ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In the meeting, I said that it may be done without any discussion. Therefore, let it not be put to us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What else do you want ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I did say that there should be no discussion, no necessity. That I want to be on record ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. You sit down. You cannot stand up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Passing the Bill at one o'clock or at six o'clock, does it make any difference ? The Bill is to be taken up today. But we have certain mandatory things to be performed. The Finance Bill has to be passed. It has to go to the President. It has to go to the Rajya Sabha. Why do you not understand that ? We will finish this and then take up this Bill.

Mr. Finance Minister, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No.

Papers to be laid on the Table first.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi for 1994-95 alongwith comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : On behalf of Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1996 (President Act No. 1 of 1996) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1996 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1995.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-507/96)

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-508/96)

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the Vayudoot Ltd., New Delhi for 1991-92 alongwith statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Vayudoot Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Vayudoot Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-509/96)

Copy of the Gian Prakash Committee report of Enquiry into Sugar Shortage during 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Gian Prakash Committee Report of Preliminary Administrative Enquiry into Sugar Shortage during 1993-94 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-510/96)

Notification under Section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983 etc.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Emigration (Third Amendment) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 526 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1996 under section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-511/96)

(2) A copy of the Consolidated Annual Accounts* (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (9) of section 5A of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-512/96)

* Annual Report of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, was laid on the Table of the House on the 6th March, 1996.

Copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance sheet of the Department of Communications.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (on Accrual Basis) of the Department of Telecommunications for the year 1994-95 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-513/96)

13.05 1/4 hrs.

[English]

Standing Committee on Railways

First Report and Minutes

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of Standing Committee on Railways on 'Budgetary Support to Railways' and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.05 1/2 hrs.

Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

Thirty-seventh Report

[English]

PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS (JALPAIGURI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Thirty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

13.05 3/4 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY SPEAKER

(i) Constitution of a House Committee to Inquire into Alleged Misconduct of Member

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik had given on 26 August, 1996, notice of a motion for constituting a special House Committee to inquire into the alleged misconduct of Shri Sukh Ram, a Member and former Union Minister.

The notice given by Shri Ram Naik rests broadly on two grounds, viz., (i) that the Central Bureau of Investigation recovered huge amount of cash in raids conducted at the residence of Shri Sukh Ram which

according to Shri Naik is presumably unaccounted money (ii) that Shri Sukh Ram failed to intimate the Lok Sabha Secretariat about his foreign visit.

In view of the seriousness of the matter, I caused copies of Shri Ram Naik's notice to be forwarded to Shri Sukh Ram for furnishing his comments for my consideration. I also called for a factual note from the Department of Personnel and Training.

I have since received a factual note from the Department of Personnel and Training intimating that two criminal cases under various provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and the Indian Penal Code have been registered against Shri Sukh Ram and the same are under investigation.

The Department of Personnel and Training have also invited my attention to the observations of the hon. Supreme Court in ISRO Spy Case, SLP (Crl.) No. 942/1995 that interference at a premature stage of investigation may derail and demoralise the investigation.

A fax message from Shri Sukh Ram from London has also been received on 11 September, 1996, confirming the receipt of our communication and intimating : "I am still not keeping well and therefore I will be sending my reply in due course of time. Please bear with me."

As regards the observation of the Supreme Court, to which the Department of Personnel and Training have invited our attention that interference at a premature stage of investigation may derail and demoralise the investigation, I feel that discussion in the House on any matter may not be termed as interference in investigation. Moreover, as per the well established Parliamentary convention, in criminal cases, the rule of *sub-judice* has application only from the time a charge sheet is filed. That stage has not yet reached in this case.

In view of the gravity of the matter and the far reaching implications it has for the Member as well as for the dignity of this House, I am of the considered opinion that the principles of natural justice should be conformed to and we should not proceed hastily without considering the comments of Shri Sukh Ram. I am, therefore, inclined to keep the matter pending for the present.

(ii) Seating of Breakaway Group of Samata Party

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have another small announcement to make.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that on 2 August, 1996, I received a jointly signed letter from Sarvashri Chandra Shekhar, Ram Bahadur Singh and Bhakta Charan Das, Members of Parliament intimating me that at a meeting of Samata Party held on 2nd August, 1996, the said three members had

"unanimously decided to constitute a group representing a faction which has arisen as a result of split in the Samata Party."

The hon. Members had requested me to give recognition to their faction which has arisen as a result of split in the original Samata Party.

I caused a copy of the said letter to be forwarded to Shri George Fernandes, M.P. and Leader of Samata Party in Lok Sabha.

After giving a careful consideration to the matter, particularly in the light of the provisions of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Rules made thereunder, I have decided to seat the said three hon. Members separately in Lok Sabha for the purposes of functioning in the House. This breakaway group of Samata party shall be known as Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya).

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (CHHAPRA) : Sir, I would like to raise a matter concerning the arrest of two hon. Members of Parliament, namely, Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary and Shri Karia Munda.

[Translation]

They were arrested yesterday during a bandh organised in Chhota Nagpur Area for pressing the demand of statehood for the Jharkhand region. The House has not been apprised of the same.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ? What is the rule you are quoting ? No point of order can be raised like this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, it is for the information of the House ... (Interruptions) Sir, two hon. Members have been arrested ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got any information. I do not remember whether any Member been arrested.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take cognizance of what is reported in the newspaper. I have no official intimation.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, it is a very important matter ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How are you going to dispose of the Business. I do not know ?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Please bear, we have very serious Business to conduct today. Please cooperate with me today.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not today.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an issue pertaining to Vananchal. Just as the Prime Minister has made an announcement about creation of Uttarakhand state ... (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.* Nobody is allowed to speak on this.

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (NAGPUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Deputy Speaker had given an assurance that I would be allowed to speak on the Vidarbha issue on behalf of Bhartiya Janata Party.

MR. SPEAKER : Which matter are you talking about?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (BHANDARA) : Yesterday it was agreed to.

[English]

Yes, Sir. I was given an opportunity yesterday but I could not complete my submission during Zero Hour. I sincerely request you, since I was interrupted and the House was adjourned, I be given an opportunity to speak on this ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. How can a matter be raised everyday.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : No, This cannot be allowed.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Injustice is being done to the people of Vidharbha. Vidharbha is a backward area.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of injustice. It is a question of business.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Injustice is being done for years together. Hence I would like to make a demand that the notice submitted for formation of a separate state of Vidharbha should be considered seriously. This is a historical issue.

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into that ...

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Sir you cannot allow him to speak. If you are allowing him to speak then we must also be allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : This area has been the birthplace of great souls. This area was the birthplace of Rukmaniji.

MR. SPEAKER : No. You keep on raising the same issue every day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (LUCKNOW) : People are very outspoken and it seems that they are also very much sufferers. Please give them two minutes to make their point clear as we are leaving tomorrow with bag and baggage.

MR. SPEAKER : You are continuing this daily.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Please allow us also to speak. It could not be completed. We have not spoken.

MR. SPEAKER : Vajpayeeji day before yesterday I had given permission for this and it has been discussed. This question was raised yesterday and if you want to raise it today also then how the House will function

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing at all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Sir, I was not allowed to speak yesterday. Sir, please recognise me. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir.

Now, we shall take up matters under Rule 377.

13.15 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to take concrete measures for Conservation and Protection of Khajuraho Temples

SHRI BANWARI UMA BHARATI (KHAJURAHU) : Mr. Speaker, today, Khajuraho temples of Madhya Pradesh

occupies a very important place not only in the country but also in foreign countries. Every year, millions of tourists visit to see these temples. With the influx of tourists, country gets millions of rupees as income. But the sad part of this is that the cracks that developed in the ancient temples of Khajuraho built in the Ninth-Tenth Century has created a great danger to these temples. If the work of repairing is not carried out immediately, these temples will be in danger. Therefore, the Government should pay attention towards this immediately. The Khajuraho temples are the special attraction for the tourists. Therefore, sufficient attention should be given towards their maintenance and protection, which is not being paid at present, permission for construction all-around the temple complex has been given in violation of the rules. Unauthorised construction is damaging the beauty of temple-complex.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to take effective measures in this regard.

(ii) Need to enquire into the Discrimination in wages of workers of NTPC

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (HAPUR) : Sir, the NTPC management has not done justice in regard to the wage revision of all the workers employed in NTPC. Sir, NTPC management has given its officers two increments by deviating from the BPE guidelines prescribed by the Government of India, whereas the workers were denied any increment on the plea that they cannot do any such thing which is deviating from the BPE guidelines. So, justice has not been done to NTPC workers. Therefore, the need is that the workers should also be given equal increments.

I demand from the Central Government that the Hon'ble Minister of Power should issue order to give two increments to the workers in the same way as were given to the officers.

[English]

(iii) Need to Retain Fish Research Centre at Burla, Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (SAMBALPUR) : Sir, the people of Orissa are very much agitated over the news of shifting of the Regional Fish Research Centre from Burla to Madhya Pradesh. The Government of India opened two Regional Fish Research Centres in 1963, one at Bhakranangal in Punjab and another at Burla in Orissa. Subsequently the Bhakranangal Research Centre was closed. Thus the Regional Fish Research Centre at Burla now is the only one Fish Research Centre in the entire country. The research undertaken in that Institute has helped a lot in the development of fish resources in the country. Orissa, a maritime State, comprises 480 kms. of coastal belt, 6.50 lakh hectares of fresh water and 4.40 hectares of brackish water areas, estuarine and lagoons. A number of fish development agencies have

been set up in the State which are getting a lot of help and guidance from that Fish Research Centre. So, there is every justification that the Research Centre should remain in Burla. Unfortunately efforts are being made by the vested interest to shift that Research Centre from Burla to a place where it has nothing to do with fishing.

In view of this, I request the Central Government that the Regional Fish Research Centre at Burla should not be shifted to any other place and it should be expanded further to give a boost to research and development in the field of fishing in India.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to open more Post offices in Jahanabad District, Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (JAHANABAD): Sir, India is a Federal country, where Bihar is a state. Bihar is considered as a backward state. No new post office has been opened in my constituency, Jhanabad. Branch post offices may be opened in Kewari, Harisingara villages of Khikarsarai block in Gaya district, Chakronia village of Masorhi block, Sahapur village of Dhanrua block, Bhavanipur and Daharpur villages of Ghosi block in Patna district. In these village letters and moneyorders do not reach to the people in time thereby disturbing the work of the people. The Head Post office at Jahanabad should be upgraded as Jahanabad is District Headquarter.

I, therefore, request the Central Government that immediate necessary action may be taken in this regard.

[*English*]

(v) Need to take thumb impression of Voters while preparing Voters List for use in General Elections

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZHA) : Sir, the system of giving identity cards for all voters in India, though laudable, is highly expensive and difficult. Another system has also to be thought of, as this is most important for our democratic system.

While casting votes in general elections either signature or thumb impression of each voter is taken in polling booth. Thumb impression of one person differs from another person and is, therefore, best proof of identity. We can have a system of taking thumb impression of voters while voters' list itself is prepared. The voters' list should have thumb impression of each voter. His thumb impression can be taken at the time of voting also as is being done now. Comparison of the impression on voters' list with the impression given in the polling booth makes best proof for voters' identity. Even with naked eye, these can be compared. A magnifying glass in a polling station can make this foolproof. At any rate, the foolproof comparison by experts is possible when there are more challenged votes or at later stages during election petitions. Severe punishment can be proposed for wrong-doers.

This can completely stop booth capturing and other illegal ways of fraud on voting.

I request the Central Government to make a study of such a system and to implement it in our general elections.

[*Translation*]

(vi) Need to provide adequate quota of tarcoal to Gujrat

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA (JUNAGARH) : Sir, Gujrat has been facing acute shortage of Damar (Coaltar) for the last many years. However, due to summer being at its peak in the last season, the production of Damar was less and inadequate arrangement of loading in coal refineries had its effect on the development of the State.

The Government of Gujrat took up the matter with Central Government and also wrote many letters in this regard but the reply was that the matter is under consideration and no further action was taken. In the year 1996-97, Gujrat has demanded two lakh tonnes of coaltar.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government that in view of the development of Gujrat, this problem may be resolved at the earliest and the State may be provided Damar (coaltar) as per its requirement.

(vii) Need to continue the practice of conversion of leasehold properties into freehold in Delhi

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : (Chandni Chowk-Delhi) : Sir, the Government had fixed 31-8-96 as last date for conversion of leasehold properties into freehold in Delhi. It is in the interest of both the Government and the people to continue this scheme for ever. It would be better to continue it atleast for one more year.

Besides, the scheme for conversion of leasehold plots measuring upto 200 sq. yards into freehold may also be introduced so that people can avail of this benefit and the Government can earn crores of rupees. For this I request through you to the Central Government that a new scheme for conversion of leasehold plots (land) alongwith leasehold properties in Delhi into freehold may be introduced without any further delay so that the people of Delhi may get some relief.

[*English*]

(viii) Need for early conversion of Nizamabad and Mudkhed to Metre Gauge Railway line into Broad Gauge

SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY (NIZAMABAD) : Sir, Nizamabad, though a backward region in Andhra Pradesh, yet, is one of the biggest trading partners with Nanded town bordering Maharashtra via Mudkhed. At present, Nizamabad town is connected with Mudkhed by metre gauge line, with the result the transshipment of goods takes place at Mudkhed for onward transportation to Nanded and Bombay, which involves additional

transportation cost and damage of goods in handling and delay in reaching of goods at the destination. The distance between Nizamabad and Mudkhed is only about 70 kilometres which can be converted into broad gauge.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to order for starting the work of gauge conversion from Nizamabad to Mudkhed (about 70 kilometres) in this financial year itself, without any further delay, as it is the long-standing demand of the people of Nizamabad.

13.25 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1996

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had a long but a very peaceful discussion on the Finance Bill. Some very valuable suggestions were made by a number of Members.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (MUMBAI NORTH-WEST) : Sir, yesterday we were given an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. We cannot complete it. Yesterday it was a clear-cut decision that the debate would be completed and that the Finance Minister would reply today. I cannot make an exception now.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Yesterday, it was decided that I would be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Sarpotdarji, please take your seat.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I leave it to the Chair ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The second stage and third stage of the Bill are coming. I do not know whether you can raise some point after the second or third reading. Let the Finance Minister reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yesterday, Sir, I had the opportunity and privilege to intervene briefly and clarify some points as and when they were made by the hon. Members who participated in the discussion. Therefore, there are no major issues which I need to discuss today. There are no major issues on which a reply is expected, but I wish to assure the hon. Members that the Finance Bill, as I said, carries forward the philosophy of a low tax rate, simpler procedures. And I promise strict enforcement of the laws in order to raise more revenues.

13.27 hrs.

(PROF. RITA VERMA *in the Chair*)

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singh made a number of suggestions. I wish to respond to one on corporate governance. I think this is extremely important. Sir, all over the world, the corporate governance and good corporate behaviour is now insisted upon as a requirement by law and by regulatory agencies. We

are on the threshold of reorganising our corporate sector. I agree that a number of bad practices and wrong practices crept into the corporates and the behaviour of some corporates has not been exemplary or even satisfactory.

We are aware of the Cadbury Committee Report. We have asked some of our financial institutions to interact with corporates to draw up a Code of Corporate Governance. I do not think that it is easy to draw up a Code, but we are engaged in that exercise. I am confident that in due course I will be able to come forward with a Code of Corporate Governance.

I have also looked into the role of nominee directors. Government officers are nominated as directors on the boards of a number of companies. Then, there are other avenues through which the directors are nominated. Public financial institutions nominate directors, LIC and GIC nominate directors. Sometimes, it is an instrument of the Company Law Board to nominate directors on the Board. I was given a set of papers which contain what are called the do's and don'ts for nominee directors. Well, if they did all that they were supposed to do and did not do all that they were not supposed to do, I think their role would be more effective. But I think all this has now become a routine and routine is the enemy of change, routine is the enemy of efficiency and quality. I think we must try to break this routine and impress upon the nominee directors that they have a much larger role to play and more active role to play, particularly in banks. I think the nominee directors exercise greater vigil and ask more questions. Even a Socratic method of simply asking questions, would have put Chief Executives and Chief Operating Officers on more guard and would have improved the quality of performance of these companies.

Again I am looking at the role of nominee directors and I intend to revise the guidelines to nominee directors, particularly those who are appointed by the Government.

Madam, I accept Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee's very correct formulation—which I requested him to repeat and I noted it down—that in the draft income-tax law that we are now in the process of drafting exemptions should be given only to four broad categories, namely to research and development, exports, some identified backward areas and in order to promote savings. You will find that this is reflected when the new Bill is drafted.

I also accept his rather radical suggestion for him that direct income-tax rate should be reduced. I asked my people to do a quick back-of-the-envelope calculation as to what will happen if the slab rates were reduced to, what appears to be a good ideal rates, 10 per cent, 20 per cent and 30 per cent. I am afraid today we will straightaway lose about Rs. 3,000 crore and that is not possible now. But we must move towards these rates and I am glad that Shri Chatterjee and his party are on board that we must lower tax rates. But what applies to income-tax also applies to other duties. I am sure that in

course of time Shri Chatterjee will come on board and agree with me that other duties also should be reduced and what applies to direct taxes also applies to Indirect taxes.

Take, for example, customs duties. A custom duty is, by economic definition, a tax on exports. It is a tax on competitiveness. Why are some of our old established companies not competitive? It is because they import capital goods at 85 per cent duty. If you import capital goods at 85 per cent duty, how do you compete with another producer in Thailand or Vietnam which are some of the emerging countries? Their capital goods are now coming in at between zero to five per cent duty. Anyway, I do not want to rush Shri Chatterjee. Now that he is with me on direct taxes, I am sure some day he will be with me on indirect taxes also. (*Interruptions*)

Madam, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi raised an issue about jute. Now frankly I want to disabuse the impression that we are partial to other fibres and we are not helpful to jute. Let me give you the duty structure on jute today and if he still wishes that something needs to be done, I am willing to discuss it. I have a completely open mind on these items.

Today, we have a five per cent duty, that is the lowest rate of duty that we have, on six items of jute products. They are jute yarn, twist and thread, jute fabrics, twine, ropes, cordage, cable etc., made with the aid of power, floor coverings and carpets of jute, jute webbings and sacks and bags of jute. These are the six items on which there is, today, an excise duty on jute.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Is it excise duty?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes; he is talking about excise duty.

There is no excise duty on other products. There is full exemption for a whole list of products starting from jute fibre, jute yarn, fabrics, twine, ropes, cordage, cables etc., made without the aid of power, jute strips intended for Army, laminated jute bags, made up textile articles of jute etc.

Why do we impose this five per cent excise duty on these six items? The principal reason is that we must allow the jute mills under MODVAT to get the duty paid on capital goods. If I do not impose this five per cent excise duty on a few products, the jute mills will not be able to use the MODBAT to get the duty paid on capital goods and it may hamper modernisation.

Secondly, there is a distinction between goods made with the aid of power and without the aid of power. The five per cent duty, you will find, applies, in some cases, only to goods made with the aid of power and there is an exemption for goods made without the aid of power. If I remove this five per cent duty, those units making

these goods without the aid of power will not have the small advantage which they have today.

These are the two reasons why we have a small excise duty on some jute productions. But I am willing to sit and discuss with Shri Munsri and any others who may have some suggestion on jute excise duty.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : It has to be viewed as a whole. A holistic view has to be taken.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is the lowest. There is no other product.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : No, it is in competition with the plastic sector that the problem arises.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : In plastics, the duties are not five. The duties are much higher than five.

Madam, there was some suggestion regarding caprolactam. I know that a large number of hon. Members of Kerala and Gujarat are concerned about caprolactam. I think, the fears are exaggerated. I have looked into it very carefully. Fortunately, there is a study made by BICP in this regard. Let me begin by this assurance that any time I find that either of the two factories which manufacture caprolactam is affected, I will not hesitate to raise the customs duty. Let me give that assurance first. But then, what are the facts? India is not an importer of caprolactam. In fact, we are a net exporter of caprolactam. The prices of caprolactam in India are very competitive with world prices. Last year, in fact, we exported a small quantity of caprolactam. There have been virtually no imports of caprolactam except under the Advance Licence Scheme. But it does not come into the domestic market. That comes of production and goes out. Anyway that comes in mill jute. I have the prices of caprolactam with me and our prices are competitive. So whether the duty is at 'x' per cent or 'y' per cent really makes no difference to the fact that we are not exporters of caprolactam. We have unified customs duties on all products and caprolactam falls in a family of products where we have brought the customs duty even lower than 30 per cent because I did not want to send any wrong signal to anyone. I have the BICP report which says :

"In order to really make it efficient and competitive, we must impose only one per cent *ad valorem* duty on caprolactam."

But I am not accepting that report now. That is much further down the road, may be several years away. I have also got a written recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals which went into all the family of products which caprolactam belongs to, that we fixed customs duty at 30 per cent. That is how the customs duty on caprolactam is being fixed at 30 per cent. There is no danger to either of the factories.

Now, what is happening is that they are, in fact, making profit in caprolactam because they have virtually a monopoly in the market. I have no grudge against that. If they are efficient, let them have a monopoly and if somebody wants to challenge them, let him come and produce it more efficiently. They are selling their products in the domestic market and there is a small export also. But they have other lines of products where they are making a loss. Now, when they come and tell the hon. Members that we are faced with closure, they are not referring to the caprolactam production but they are referring to other products where they are uncompetitive and inefficient and they are making a loss. The caprolactam today, according to my information, is cross subsidising some other products. So, the real place to look at is the other products which they are making and to see that they are more efficient. There is no import of caprolactam and given the price situation today, I am confident that there will be no import of caprolactam. If there is a demand, capacities in this country can be added. We are a net exporter of caprolactam and its prices compared favourably. They are much more competitive than the prices in the international market.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (KOTTAYAM) : But, Sir, this will affect the FACT. Therefore, it should be brought down.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I want you to go and look into the working of FACT. I also ask you to go line by line, product by product and find out where they are making their losses.

This has been studied by the BICP. I will give you the copy of the BICP Report. It is a very thick Report and that recommends, a very startling recommendation, imposition of only one per cent duty on caprolactam. It is the basic building-block for a large number of other products. We have not done anything like that. We have kept it at 30 per cent.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (CANNANORE) : But you have brought it down from 45 per cent to 35 per cent.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : But there is no import. So, how does it matter ? ... (Interruptions) I will tell you why. One is, it belongs to a family of products and they are unifying the import duties. Second is, all duties have a price restraining effect or price rising effect. It is good to have lower duties in order to have a price restraining effect on domestic production. Domestic production must become more efficient. That is why, we bring down duties, according to a timetable, on all products and we have to bring it down to world levels. What does the CMP say ? Tariffs must be brought down to world levels over a period of time. That is what Raja Chelliah recommended. So, we have to bring it down gradually. I have brought it

down from 45 per cent to 30 per cent at a time when there are no imports. I have also given you an assurance that if at any time I find that domestic industry is affected by indiscriminate imports or dumping or by price crashes, we can always raise the customs duty. But the signal must go that the trend is to bring down the customs duty on all products including caprolactam.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (MUKUNDAPURAM) : Mr. Finance Minister, we had this experiment last year, the customs duty was reduced to 30 per cent. Again, it was re-instated to 45 per cent by your predecessor.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : But there are no imports.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Please listen to me for a minute. Now, the two public sector undertakings—Gujarat Fertilisers and FACT—manufacturing caprolactam faced with severe problems. Last year after the announcement was made through the Budget of reducing the customs duty. Then taking into the difficulties faced by the two public sector undertakings, it was reinstated at the old rate. The plastic industry lobby has been pressuring the Government to reduce the duty on caprolactam, it being a raw-material of the plastic industry. The fact remains that the public sector suffers a lot on account of the reduction in customs duty. I am happy with your assurance that if there is any problem for these public sector undertakings, you will revise it. But I think our experience should also be taken into account. We had this bitter experience last year.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, I can only present a logical argument. There are no imports of caprolactam and the prices are competitive compared to international prices. Last year, there were no imports except under advanced licence. The caprolactam is not a loss making line. It is some other products manufactured by the company...

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Many public sector undertakings are making losses.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : What can I do? Please see the logic of it. If you are making a loss in some other product, whether caprolactam is at 45 per cent or caprolactam is 30 per cent, it makes no difference. You must look at your other products and try to become more efficient in the production of those products. BICP has gone into it. BICP is an expert body. BICP recommended one per cent duty. I have not done that. But we have to bring these duties down because the trend is to bring down all customs duties to world levels. We have brought it down to 30 per cent. It will not affect anyone. There were no imports last year. I do not expect imports this year also. If at any time we find that there is a problem, then we can always raise the duties. But please do not be carried away by an argument that the factory will be closed down. You will find that at the end of this year,

FACT becomes more efficient and not less efficient. They will now look at the other lines of production. *(Interruptions)* Nothing happened last year; not even one kilogram of caprolactam came.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : But the factory was closed down.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The factory was closed not because of caprolactam. The factory must have been closed because they have got other lines of production which are inefficient. In caprolactam, they are making profit and, that is why, BICP says keep duty at one per cent. So, please do not take whatever the management says. I think we should probe what they say, ask them the questions to find out why they are doing badly in some lines. Anyway, I am willing to come to Kerala and we can all go and jointly visit FACT and see what is their problem and talk to them.

Again, Madam, there is a problem faced about rubber. As the Commerce Minister, I think, enough was done in order to reassure rubber growers that nothing will happen to affect rubber and nothing did happen. Last year also, people raised a hue and cry. I had travelled in Kerala, I visited rubber estates, addressed groups of growers and reassured them that rubber industry was married to the rubber grower in heaven. Both have to live together. If rubber industries flee Kerala, the rubber production will go down. What is the price of rubber today? I have got the price of rubber.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : My point is that it is attached to the rural development. The people in my constituency were saying that the Finance Minister has done this, what have you done?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Nothing happened. I was in Ramesh Chennithala's constituency. I told the people of his constituency that they should believe me and vote for Ramesh Chennithala because he supports correct policies and he has won because of that.

You were there on the stage with me. What I am saying here, I said there also. I am not saying one thing in Parliament and another thing to the people. They accept it. The growers understand the logic of what we are doing. Rubber prices, according to the formula, should be about Rs. 24/- or Rs. 25/-. What are rubber prices today? Rubber prices are Rs. 50/- or Rs. 48/- ahead of Kuala Lumpur prices. *(Interruptions)*

We did not lose on that day. The quotation will go down. But we did not lose that day. We did not sell that day. It is a flush season today. Rubber is coming. Let us not raise an alarm about rubber. Rubber industry is doing well. Rubber production is going well. What Shrimati Lalita Ambika, the Indian Officer who now heads the Association of Natural Rubber Producers say? I have projected rubber

growth and rubber demand for the next ten years. In Kerala, I said, in a meeting where all of you were present that there will never be for the next 20 years filling up of the gap between demand and supply. Demand is outstripping supply. So, rubber growers have nothing to fear for the next 20 years. Mrs. Lalita Ambika, one of your own Officers who now heads the Association of Natural Rubber Producers said that between world demand and the world supply, there is a gap of 10 lakh tonnes. In India, there is a gap, according to the Commerce Ministry, of 40,000 tonnes. She estimated it at 50,000 tonnes. Nothing will happen to rubber prices. If only we do not indulge in panic statements, nothing will happen to rubber prices. Rubber prices are being published every day at my instance. In *Matribhumi*, Kottayam prices are published. Kuala Lumpur prices are published. You know we have done all that. But you do not want to give credit to what we have done. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Rubber farmers are very badly affected by the imposition of 20 per cent duty. It should be reconsidered.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, when there is no problem, Shri Ramesh Chennithala intervenes. Why you not intervene, when there is a problem? You do not worry. Do not create problems which are not there. You are most welcome. You know me. You walk into my Chamber any time you want to walk into. Kerala people walk into. Shri P.C. Chacko telephones and speaks. You know that I pick up the telephone in the morning. You know that very well.

So, what is the problem? We can always intervene when there is a problem. There is no problem about rubber. I am confident that rubber industry will grow. We have the highest productivity in rubber manufacture. In the last seven years, India has become the top producer in rubber in terms of productivity. Acreage has to be extended. Land is at a shortage. We have got a major rubber World Bank Finance Project going on in Tripura in North East. We will become one of the leading producers of rubber. Let us give confidence to our farmer. Let us not say anything which will make him diffident. Nothing will happen to rubber. Rubber prices are good. This is a flush season. We are not allowing any imports now. We are not even allowing imports to meet the gap now. Rubber is good. Rubber will be good. Do not have any worry about rubber.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : There is a good price for rubber farmers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Thank you very much. If, at any time, the rubber farmer complains, let me know. I will tour Kerala once again.

There has been some criticism about fishing implements. Shri G.M. Banatwalla was here. I have accepted what Shri G.M. Banatwalla says.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER) : You are very much worried about Kerala but what about Rajasthan. (Interruptions). You should protect the interests of Kerala but in Rajasthan... (Interruptions). On the one hand the policy of the Government is to encourage small scale industries but on the other hand, the implements and material used by marble processing units are not manufactured.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There is no rubber in Rajasthan. It is marble.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : 20 to 30 per cent excise duty has been increased on it.

[English]

This is a processing unit. A memorandum has been given. In spite of that, no action has been taken. May I request on the floor of the House kindly to withdraw increase in excise duty on marble processing units so that those units can be profitable ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have to raise money somewhere and if I put Rs. 30/- a square metre on marble, I do not think anybody should complain as a result of that. Marble is not used by poor people. Marble is consumed by affluent sections of society. Marble is not a poor man's commodity. I have already responded. I am sorry I cannot do that. I have already responded to Shri Jawant Singh's request if I can give a small scale exemption. I have already responded yesterday. I am sending a team. They will look into the matter to see whether the small scale can be exempted. But I do not propose to reduce the excise duty on marble. When marble becomes a poor man's commodity, we will consider reducing excise duty. (Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I am not talking about the business of the marble. I am talking of gangawsaw units which were established by taking loan from RFC in Kissingner, Ajmer in my Constituency. There are 500 such units. Ten thousand workers are employed there and they will suffer. The units will be closed. They will suffer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There was some criticism about Out Board Motors. I think the criticism is justified. I have accepted it. I, therefore, propose to reduce the customs duty that has been imposed on Out Board Motors which are not manufactured in India and which have to

be imported. Many of them are fitted into fishing vessels. I am reducing the customs duty from 10 per cent to five per cent and appropriate notification is being issued. The effective rate will be now a little more than 15 per cent last year but the corrected, effective rate including the CBD will be 17.9 per cent as opposed to 15 per cent on the Out Board Motor.

On the Out Board Motor spares, I am reducing the customs duty on Out Board Motor spares for motors to be used in fishing vessels to zero per cent so that these spares will be available to keep the motors running. Otherwise, these motors will not run and then the fishing vessels also will be grounded. Therefore, I am reducing it to zero per cent. But this is only on a certification given by the Fisheries Department of each State. Therefore, there is no general exemption. It is only for the fishing vessels. The effective rate will then come to 15 per cent. I am grateful to Shri G.M. Banatwalla for drawing my attention towards what turned out to be an anomaly.

Finally, on newsprint, as everyone knows, there are pros and cons. I do not wish to take any decision in a hurry. I have spoken to my friends in the BJP and in the Congress (I). I was looking for Mr. Jena. But now that the Prime Minister is here, I can have the liberty of speaking to Mr. Jena also. We have to balance the interests of the importer, the domestic producer and the reader of the newspaper. It is true that, as Commerce Minister, on behalf of the then Government, I announced that the prices crashed and we would make a suitable correction in the customs duty which was zero per cent. But there are various views. There are clashing views. I think we should look at it a little more carefully. I have requested each of the parties to kindly suggest the name of an hon. Member. A small group of four or five Members of Parliament can look into the matter. It is not a Budget-related matter. I can do it by a notification. The BJP has kindly suggested the name of Shri Jaswant Singh. The Congress (1) has kindly suggested the name of Shri P.M. Sayeed. The Prime Minister and Shri Jena can suggest the name of somebody from the United Front. From the CPM, I would request Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to sit on that group regarding newsprint. Let the four or five of them sit down together. Whatever recommendations they make, I think we could consider a trigger point at which either the duty will be levied or the duty will be removed. But this is only a suggestion. I leave it to the hon. Members. We are not trying to score points. Let the four or five hon. Members sit down. In the next two or three days, they can hear whatever opinions have to be heard. They can give a recommendation. I will make it by a suitable notification. So, I think I have answered the major questions that have been raised.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : You have not referred to edible oil.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will answer that.

SHRI RAM NAIK (MUMBAI NORTH) : You have not said anything about pencil sharpeners.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The duty has been removed.

SHRI RAM NAIK : But that has not been indicated in the statement yesterday.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think, by a notification, it will be done. Anyway, if it has not been done, it will be removed.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (CHAPRA) : Why have you reduced the duty on plastic and PVC? That is resulting in dumping of PVC. It is adversely affecting the environment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Dumping is a different thing.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (CHITTORGARH) : Madam Chairman, I made three requests. When he took the notes, I hope the hon. Minister has deliberately omitted those three requests.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have your points. What are those points ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : One was a request which, if I recollect right, met with almost a near unanimous support. There is no need whatsoever to put this duty on sports goods.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am responding to this. I am going to respond.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I thought you had finished.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Shri P.R. Dasmunsi reminded me to respond. Which are the three points ? Please tell me.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The first was about sports goods. The second was reconsideration of excise duty on motor vehicle related to energy efficiency and pollution control matters and the third was the consideration of vegetable oil duty because it directly affects the agriculturists and the producers.

There are two more issues. One is, why do you not treat the deserts of India on the same terms as you treat the North-East and the hills of India ? Could I tangentially make a request to the Minister of Industry about the Instrumentations Limited, Kota ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I do not think it is necessary to respond to each one of these because some of these require a little more consideration. Now that four or five issues have been mentioned, I will respond to them very briefly.

Firstly on sports goods, it is not as though the opinion was unanimous because Shri Priya Ranjan said that he only wanted zero duty and a simpler procedure for sports goods imported by recognised associations, clubs and teams. There is a growing sports goods industry in India. I have visited Jalandhar. I had interactions with them as the Commerce Minister. We need to encourage the sports good industry to grow. At the same time, I recognise that a number of sports equipment ought to come in at very low duties. I have brought down the duty from 50 per cent to 30 per cent. I am willing to consider further reduction of duty. But I must consult with the sports goods manufacturers to ensure that whatever indigenous capacity they are building now is not affected by a drastic reduction of duty. I have made a note of it.

Secondly, on the energy efficient cars, I am afraid, over a period of years, by tinkering over one rate and another rate, we created a completely irrational set of duties on cars. In fact, there was something by weight; something by passenger capacity. Now we have got rid of that. We simply go by the time-honoured definition of the Motor Vehicles Act based on passenger capacity. Now we have fixed three rates according to the passenger capacity and the industry has accepted it. What you are saying is : "Can you punish somebody for polluting and being inefficient"? It has really nothing to do with the excise duty. It is an additional polluting tax that has to be levied or a tax based on fuel efficiency. It has nothing to do with the excise duty; excise duty is on manufacture. What we have done is the right thing. But I am willing to consider whether any other kind of polluting tax or inefficiency tax ought to be levied on some kind of vehicles. But that requires more careful consideration.

The third thing was, whether the concession extended to backward areas and districts can be extended to deserts. That again requires a careful consideration. But I think, if some of these desert areas also fall under the backward districts which have not been notified—there was a Committee appointed by the previous Government for this—then may be, a part of the problem may be taken care of.

Then comes edible oil ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Wherever they are, they are turning it into deserts ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He says : "Wherever you are, you turn it into a desert." ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (HOWRAH) : What about donations to sports bodies ? You said that you would refer to it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I said, I will make the procedure simple. I agree that the procedure is bad. There is a procedure today. That procedure is a little more complicated. I want to make the procedure simple. It comes today at zero duty.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Do not give any concession on sports goods because the Indian contingent has got 104th place.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : That is why, you must give subsidy, Sir.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (TIRUCHENGODE) : What about subsidy on heavy tractors ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : On edible oil, please see the situation. There is a huge gap between demand and supply of edible oils. In 1995-96, production was only 65 lakh tonnes but the demand is 72.54 lakh tonnes. In 1996-97 also, we expect a demand gap of a slightly higher order. Now what we are importing, only meets that gap partially. It is true that the domestic producer of Soyabean and other oil seeds must be protected. At the same time, I must also ensure that the millions of people who consume edible oil get it at a reasonable price now. One of the reasons why people are extremely happy is that duties on edible oil have been reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.

14.00 hrs.

Now, the question is, is this 20 per cent adequate protection for anyone who grows oilseeds in India ? I believe, 20 per cent is adequate protection. Well, it is not as though, any soyabean or any other oilseeds is taken to India. We tried to import soyabean last year but we ran into quarantine problem. Then quite rightly, the quarantine problem was formidable that they gave up the idea of importing soyabean. I think, there is an opportunity to import soyabean, use the capacity in Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere to crush soyabean, extract the oil and export the soyabean extract as a meal. But we cannot do because there are very strict quarantine restrictions. So, I do not think, there is any danger to the oilseeds farmer. And, I think, 20 per cent customs duty is enough protection for him.

And, it also helps the consumers here. Fortunately or otherwise, Indian consumers require oil. There is no meal which is cooked without oil. We consume the largest quantity of oil. By reducing the customs duty, edible oil prices have fallen or at least did not rise as one would have expected that it would rise. So, I think, keeping both the consumer's interest and oilseeds producers' interests in mind, we have struck a balance and kept it at 20 per cent and I think, it is a correct one.

Will it affect coconut, the copra ? I am afraid, it will not. Again, we allow import of all edible oil. We do not

allow import of coconut oil, that only to protect the coconut farmers.

Look at the prices of copra. On the 17th of July, the price of copra in Alapuzha was 2,600 per quintal. It has now risen to 2,900 per quintal. In Kochi, on 17th of July, it was 2,500 per quintal and today it is 2,770 per quintal. So, it is not as though that 20 per cent duty that I impose on edible oils from 30 per cent has caused a crush in copra prices. That is not so. The demand is outpacing supply. So, if the demand is outpacing supply, nothing will happen to prices. Prices will be reasonable and remunerative to farmers.

Anyway, we are watching it virtually everyday. I am looking at it everyday and I am concerned about these products because I know that these are not only the raw materials for the industry, these are bread and butter of the farmers of this country. I am very conscious of this matter while I take these decisions.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (QUILON) : Sir, what about 10 per cent reduction on import duty on rutile ? This is affecting the two major indigenous industries namely, KMML, Chavra and Travancore Titanium Products, Trivandrum. Rutile is extracted from mineral sand which is easily available in Kerala coastal areas.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The raw material comes, virtually at no cost. I do not want to get into it. I am willing to discuss with you. I have gone into as to why that factory is not doing well. It is working at a very low capacity utilization. It is the capacity utilization of that factory, which is the problem. But I am willing to sit and discuss with you separately.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Sir, that is not like that. It is the titanium dioxide rutile grade. It is not raw material. We are manufacturing titanium dioxide rutile grade in our country. Import duty is being reduced, that is affecting the indigenous industry.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The raw material for that is available in the sands of Kerala, virtually at no cost, a little cost. Yet, that factory is not doing well when it is getting raw material virtually at no cost.

I have gone into it — I mean, I am talking from my memory again — and I believe, it is working at a very low capacity utilization. Its rated capacity is much higher. Its capacity utilization, a couple of years ago was higher but it has come down. I think, the problem is at different level. It is not because of customs duty being reduced. You can import all the rutile you can. But you are not working your factory to the capacity at which it will be viable. Anyway, I am willing to go into it and then come back to it.

Madam, on tractors, we have only given subsidy for tractors of a certain horse powers. I think, 25 horse powers or so of Rs. 30,000. Now, even that has been criticized as a bonanza to the big farmers. A small farmer uses, if at all, only a small tractor. Why should I give the subsidy to the big tractor ?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : It is not only tilling with a small tractor. The big tractors are also being used for that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The small farmers did not even buy small tractors.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHER) : Nowadays, under your scheme power tillers are given. That you can consider, in future.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : He is less cynical than the earlier Government. He has extended the facilities to all farmers. Previously, it was only marginal farmers. I do not know how they can go in for power tillers.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I am glad that you are supporting his policy.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : On power tillers we are giving a subsidy and I think that should take care of the farmers.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : In power tillers there are two divisions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We are giving Rs. 30,000 subsidy to small tractors. I do not think there is a case now for giving subsidy to large tractors. I think we should leave it there.

I am grateful to the hon. Members and I request them to pass the Finance Bill.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : In the Finance Bill we expected you to say something about the recommendations sent by the salaries committee. But you are conspicuously silent about it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have received no recommendation.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I had raised a point yesterday during the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the Third Stage, not now.

The question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (CHITTORGARH) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 51 and 52,—

for "Forty thousand" substitute—"fifty thousand" (15)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Before you ask the hon. Member whether he wants to insist on his amendment, I would request him to withdraw his amendment as I have accommodated as much as possible in this Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to insist on your amendment?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : In deference to the Finance Minister's persuasive appeal, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 5. —

For "Forty thousand rupees" substitute—"Sixty thousand rupees" (18)

Page 2, line 6—

For "eighteen thousand rupees" substitute—"Six thousand rupees" (19)

Page 2,—

omit lines 18 to 23 (20)

I stated that Central Government employees had demanded that income tax limit should be increased upto Rs. 60,000. Its non-implementation has created resentment among them. Likewise, Companies should also be given tax-exemption upto Rs. 60,000. I request the hon. Finance Minister to accept my suggestion in the interest of public, especially the government employees. All I wanted to express is the sentiments of people. I withdraw my amendments because our leader Shri Jaswant Singh has also withdrawn, otherwise it would be against party discipline.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : With regret, I withdraw my amendments.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, are you going to move your amendment ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : I beg to move :

Page 3, —

omit lines 39 to 43. (4)

Madam, Chairperson, please allow me to persuade the Minister of Finance ...*(Interruptions)* This is the question about Keyman's insurance policy and the amount received on Keyman's insurance policy. It has a social effect. Now, if you look at the definition of Keyman's insurance policy, you will find that it means a life insurance policy taken out by a person on the life of another person who is his employee. We must give encouragement to our companies and to our firms to take out life insurance policy for the employees. Now, if you tax the amount received under this insurance, you are discouraging the companies and firms from taking out insurance policies for its employees. Now, it has a very social effect and because of this social effect, I appeal to you very fervently to have a relook at it and please do not have a stiff collar opposing each and everything that we suggest.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I accepted one of your suggestions in your absence.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I thank you for that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I cannot accept this amendment because it has become a device for avoiding tax. We can look at the policy later but I cannot accept this amendment. But I can once again remind him that I have accepted another amendment of his. Therefore, he should withdraw his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, are you going to withdraw the amendment ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I hope in the next Budget he would consider it. Therefore, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla be withdrawn ?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—Amendment of Section 10

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, are you going to move your amendment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : No, I am not going to move my amendment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have an official amendment. I am moving the official amendment to Clause 4.

Amendment made :

Page 4, in line 9, for "the 1st day of October, 1996" substitute "the 1st day of August, 1996". (34)

(Shri. P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, are you going to move your amendment ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Clause 7 is about senior citizens. When the retirement age is 58, why should you keep the age for senior citizenship as 65 ?

Kindly have a consistent policy. At the age of 58, a person should be considered as a senior citizen. I therefore, very hopefully, move my amendment.

I beg to move :

"Page 5,—

for lines 24 to 29, substitute—

(1a) a deduction of a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent of the salary or twenty-thousand rupees, whichever is less :

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a women, whose total income before making any deduction under this clause, does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "twenty-thousand rupees", the words "twenty-five thousand rupees" had been substituted. (6)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the age of senior citizens should be lowered from 65 years to 60 years, because at the age of 60 a person is considered old. The hon. Minister and all the young Members present here would attain the age of 60 years before 65 years. I would like to make a submission that senior citizens should be given more facilities. The rebate of Rs. 10,000 should also be increased. I hope that the hon. Minister would lower the age of senior citizens from 65 years to 60 years as it is also in his own interest.

Sir, I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 48-52 substitute the following: —

"In case of an assessee, whose total income exceeds sixty thousand rupees, a deduction of a sum equal to thirty-three and one third per cent of the salary or eighteen thousand rupees whichever is less.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : These are, of course, very useful suggestions and the utility becomes very obvious when one grows older but I am afraid there are number of other agencies which confer benefits today at the age of 65. Let me first consult everyone who has got an age determination benefit before we make it uniform. I do not think we should rush to make the age of a senior citizen as 68 years at one place and 65 years at another place. I need time to reflect on it. We will see when I come back. For the time being, I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Otherwise you should make provisions of providing reservation for old people in Lok Sabha as is being provided for women.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you withdrawing ?

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I hope he will accept in future and therefore, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Sir, I apprehend that hon. Minister will be able to implement it in future. As I have mentioned earlier also, Lok Sabha elections

are likely to be held probably in December or before 7th January, 1997. It would be better if this is accepted now, otherwise, I am going to withdraw. When the old man here has already withdrawn his amendment, I too withdraw mine.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their amendment Nos. 6 and 21?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The amendments were by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Bhargavaji, are you moving amendment No. 22 in clause 9 ? Please do not make a speech.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Sir, I am moving. I beg to move :

Page 6, line 13—

For "fifteen thousand rupees" substitute "twenty thousand rupees" (22)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

for "fifteen thousand rupees" substitute—"twenty thousand rupees".

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clause 11—Amendment of Section 32

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : With deference to the earlier assurance of the Finance Minister, I do not move it.

Amendment made :

Page 6,—

(a) *after* line 17 insert—

“(a) if the unabsorbed depreciation allowance cannot be wholly set off under clause (1), the amount not so set off shall be set off from the income under any other head, if any, assessable for that assessment year.”

(b) in line 18, *after* “set off”, *insert* “under clause (i) and clause (ia)”;

(c) in line 27, *for* “assessment year”, *substitute*—
assessment year :

Provided further that the time limit of eight assessment years specified in sub-clause (b) shall not apply in the case of a company for the assessment year beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the said company has become a sick industrial company under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Sick Industrial company (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 and ending with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the entire network of such company becomes equal to or exceeds the accumulated losses.

1 of 1986

1 of 1986

Explanation—For the purpose of this clause, “network” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (ga) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. (35)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 and 13

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clauses 12 and 13 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 and 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR) : Which Clause you are mentioning ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 14, amendment number 23.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : In my opinion this amendment ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not make a speech. Please tell me whether you want to move the amendment or not?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move.

Page 6, last line

for “seven years” *substitute* “six years” (23)

I am moving the amendment but I would like to say that the announcements are not being made by the Chair according to the serial numbers. My humble submission to you is that the announcement should be made according to the serial numbers of the amendments. However, I know very well what is going to happen.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Amendment No. 23, moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Amendment made :

Page 6,—

(a) in lines 48 and 49, *omit*

“with effect from the 1st day of April, 1996”;

(b) *after* line 51, *insert*—

“(aa) In the second proviso, for the words “(excluding the amounts capitalised from reserves)”, the words “and general reserves” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1997.”

(c) In line 56, *for* “seven years”, *substitute* “five years”. (36)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clause 14A

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates. in its application to Government amendment No. 37 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1996 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 37 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1996 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

Amendment made :

Amendment of Page 6, after line 56, insert
section 40A

14A. In section 40A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), for the words "ten thousand" wherever they occur, the words "twenty thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1997." (37)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That new clause 14A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 14A was added to the Bill.

Clause 15

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16

Amendment made :

Page 7, in lines 17 and 18, for "written down value of the said assets at the time of transfer thereof" substitute "written down value of the said assets at the time of transfer thereof by the second mentioned person". (38)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17

Amendment made :

Page 7,—

(a) for lines 20 and 21, substitute—

(a) in clause (d), for the words "governing such loan or borrowing" the words "governing such loan or borrowing; or" shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(e) any sum payable by the assessee as interest on any term loan from a scheduled bank in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement governing such loan.;"

(b) after line 21, insert—

(c) after Explanation 3, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

'Explanation 3A.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where a deduction in respect of any sum referred to in clause (e) of this section is allowed in computing the income referred to in section 28 of the previous year (being a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1996, or any earlier assessment year) in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred by the assessee, the assessee shall not be entitled to any deduction under this section in respect of such sum in computing the income of the previous year in which the sum is actually paid by him.;"

(c) In line 22, for "(b)" substitute "(d)", (39)

(Shri. P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19

Amendment made

Page 7, in line 32,—for "bonds or debentures" substitute "bonds, debentures or units of any mutual fund referred to in clause (23D) of section 10."

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 to 28

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 20 to 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20 to 28 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 28A

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 41 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1996 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 41 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1996 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved"

The motion was adopted.

Amendment made

Page 10, *after* line 21, *insert*—

Amendment of section 80L "28A, In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1) with effect from 1st day of April, 1997,—

(a) in clauses (1) and (2), for the words "thirteen thousand", the words "twelve thousand" shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely;

"Provided that where any income referred in clause (iv), clause (v) or clause (va) remains unallowed after the deduction under the foregoing provision of this section, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, an additional deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has remained unallowed, so, however, that the amount of such additional deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees." (41)

(Shri. P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That new clause 28A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 28A was added to the Bill

Clauses 29 to 31

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 29 to 31 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 29 to 31 were added to the Bill

Clause 32

Amendment made :

Page 11,—

(a) in line 5, for "clause" substitute "clauses";

(b) after line 18, insert—

(xvii) as subscription to any units of any mutual fund referred to in clause (23D) of section 10 and approved by the Board on an application made by such mutual fund in the prescribed form

Provided that where a deduction is claimed and allowed under this clause with reference to the cost of units, the cost of such units shall not be taken into account for the purposes of sections 54EA and 54EB

Provided further that this clause shall apply if the amount of subscription to such units is subscribed only in the eligible issue of capital of any company.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

"eligible issue of capital" means an issue referred to in clause (i) of *Explanation* to clause (xvi) in sub-section (2) of section 88' (42)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 33

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 33, was added to the Bill

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 11,—

line 43, after "Income-tax," insert—

(i) for the words "the age of sixty-five years or more", the words "the age of fifty-eight years or more" shall be substituted.' (7)

Page 11, lines 43 and 44,—

for "one hundred and twenty thousand rupees" substitute "one hundred and eighty thousand rupees". (8)

Page 11, line 44,—

for "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1997." substitute "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1996." (9)

It is an important amendment with respect to exports and I appeal that exports should not suffer and therefore this application of MAT to exports must be reconsidered and the hon. Finance Minister should once again consider the fact that our exports must not have an adverse impact by bringing them under the purview of MAT. Now, further there is also a question of small scale industries. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may not give full speech.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I am a disciplined Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN You have already spoken.

Clause 34

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think that the hon. Member has got the wrong amendment. Clause 34 does not deal with exports. Clause 34 deals with 888. Your amendments now being considered are 7, 8, and 9. I think we have crossed all that. Kindly withdraw the amendments. (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have said that the senior citizen age ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is alright.

Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Clause 35

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move:

Page 11, line 5 from below—

for "twenty per cent" substitute "fifteen per cent" (24)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 24 moved by Shri Girdharilal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Amendment made :

Page 11, for lines 45 to 47, substitute —

'35. In section 112 of the Income tax Act, in sub-section (1) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1997,—

(a) in clause (b), in sub-clause (ii) for the words "thirty per cent.", the words "twenty per cent." shall be substituted.;

(b) in clause (d), in sub-clause (ii) for the words "thirty per cent.", the words "twenty per cent." shall be substituted. (43)

(Shri. P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 36

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 37—insertion of new section 115 JA—
decreased income relating to
certain companies*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Laxminarain Pandey—not present.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 12, line 5,—

after "distribution of power" insert —

"or an SSI manufacturing unit exporting its own products" (10)

Page 12, line 5,—

after "distribution of power" insert—

"or a company exporting its own products"

(13)

Page 12,—

after line 10, insert—

“Provided that the business profits of manufacturer-exporter corporates arising from their own direct exports shall not attract the provisions of this section.” (14)

I would like to make a sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may not speak every time. It is alright.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Every time. This is a different view altogether. I must be allowed to make an appeal. It is for the House to accept it or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have spoken already in great detail in your speech. Have you not ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have not yet spoken on this particular topic.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you not mentioned in your speech ? All right.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : What is this ? This is something which is very new. An hon. Member who is moving the amendment is not being allowed to say a few words to appeal to the hon. Minister in the House as to what the amendment means. We are on the question of exports. We are on the question of small scale industries. Here we have a Government that is committed to small scale industries. Even the hon. Minister in his speech has said that the small scale sector forms the backbone of our industry.

He said and I quote :

“I am deeply committed to strengthening this sector.”

Now, Madam Chairperson, I am appealing to the sense of commitment of the hon. Finance Minister to the cause of the small scale industries here and I appeal to him that looking at the importance that it is the small scale industries that are the providers of the jobs—mostly two-thirds of the jobs in the private sector are provided by these small scale industries—under such a situation, they should not be brought under the impact of this MAT as far as exports are concerned.

Therefore, my amendment is with respect to MAT and exports. Exports must be exempted from this adverse impact of MAT. Let our exports not suffer. My amendment is with respect to those small scale industries which export their own products. So in the interest of both exports and the small scale industries this particular amendment must be accepted.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move:

Page 12, line 5-6, —

after “fulfill the conditions laid down in sub-section (4a) of section 80-1A” insert—

“or engaged in development of infrastructure in India” (25)

Page 12, line 10,—

for “thirty per cent” substitute “ten per cent”. (26)

Madam Chairman, the declaration about M.A.T. made by the hon'ble Minister is worth welcoming but besides 16 states, other states may also be covered under it.

You have given concession to your well wishers who are manufacturing sports related items. My submission is that the stone processing work which is considered a small scale industry item is the main industry of Rajasthan. They do not polish stone. Therefore you should not consider it a luxury item. You have insulted them by using 'luxury' word in so far as Rajasthan is concerned. Thousands of poor and Adivasis are engaged in this industry. Earlier, 20 per cent excise duty was levied on this industry which has now been increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. What concession have you given to Rajasthan ? You have said that a committee would be sent to Rajasthan to look into the matter but Shri Jaswant Singhji has raised a right question that by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ? The Hon'ble Minister has said that four or five Members would be sent to Rajasthan. I would like to know as to whether this work will be done during your tenure or we will have to talk to the new Finance Minister ? My humble request is that the excise duty should be reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put amendment Nos. 10, 13 and 14 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla and amendment Nos. 25 & 26 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Amendment made :

Page 12,—

(a) In lines 4 to 6, omit “(other than a company engaged in the business of generation or generation and distribution of power or a company which fulfils the conditions laid down in sub-section (4A) of section 80-1A)”;

(b) after line 13, insert—

“Provided that while preparing profit and loss account, the depreciation shall be

calculated on the same method and rates which have been adopted for calculating the depreciation for the purpose of preparing the profit and loss account laid before the company at its annual general meeting in accordance with the provisions of section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956;

1 of 1956

Provided further that where a company has adopted or adopts the financial year under the Companies Act, 1956 which is different from the previous year under the Act, the method and rates for calculation of depreciation shall correspond to the method and rates which have been adopted for calculating the depreciation for such financial year or part of such financial year falling within the relevant previous year.”;

1 of 1956

(c) in line 38, for “books of account,” substitute “books of account or”;

(d) after line 39, insert—

“(iv) the amount of profits derived by an industrial undertaking from the business of generation or generation and distribution of power; or

(v) the amount of profits derived by an industrial undertaking located in an industrially backward State or district as referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 80-IA, for the assessment years such industrial undertaking is eligible to claim a deduction of hundred per cent. of the profits and gains under sub-section (5) of section 80-IA; or

(vi) the amount of profits derived by an industrial undertaking from the business of developing, maintaining and operating any infrastructure facility as defined under sub-section (12) of section 80-IA, and subject to fulfilling the conditions laid down in sub-section (4A) of section 80-IA; or

(vii) the amount of profits of sick industrial company for the assessment year commencing from the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the said company has become a sick industrial company under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 and ending with the assessment year during which the entire networth of such company becomes equal to or exceeds the accumulated losses.

1 of 1986

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause, “net worth” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (ga) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.”;

1 of 1986

(d) omit lines 40 to 44 ;

(e) in line 45, for “(4)” substitute “(3)”;

(f) in line 49, for “(5)” substitute “(4)” (44)
(P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 38 to 53

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clauses 38 to 53 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 38 to 53 were added to the Bill.

Clause 54—Amendment of Section-2

Amendment made :

Page 15, in line 4, for “residential” substitute “residential or commercial”;

(45)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 54, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 55 to 59

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clauses 55 to 59 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 55 to 59 were added to the Bill.

Clause 60—Insertion of new Section 28 AA—Insertion on delayed payment of duty in special cases

Amendment made:

Page 15, in line 53, after the words “this Act”, insert “or from the date of such erroneous refund, as the case may be.”;

(46)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 60, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 61

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 61 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 61 was added to the Bill.

Clause 62—Insertion of new section 114 A—Penalty for short levy or non-levy of duty in certain cases

First Schedule

Amendment made :

Page 16, (i) in line 20, omit "notwithstanding anything contained in section 112 or section 114,";

(ii) after line 25, insert "Provided further that where any penalty has been levied under this section, no penalty shall be levied under section 112 or section 114."; (47)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 62, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 62, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 63-73

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 63 to 73 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 63 to 73 were added to the Bill.

Clause 74—Insertion of new Section II AB and II AC—Insertion on delayed Payment of duty.

Amendment made :

Page 17, in line 41, after the words "thereunder", insert "or from the date of such erroneous refund, as the case may be."; (48)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 74, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 74, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 75-88

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 75 to 88 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 75 to 88 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Banatwalla, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Madam, since you are in a hurry, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jaswant Singh, are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Madam, I am not moving my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhargava, are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Namdeo Diwathe—Not present.

Shri Bhargava, are you moving your amendment ?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move:

Page 31, line 4—

(i) omit "2941.90"

(ii) after line 5, the following may be inserted—

"(xiv) for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against the sub-heading No. (xiv) 2941.90 the entries '25%' and '20%' shall respectively be substituted." (3)

Here, my submission was that the hon'ble Minister is not accepting the demand for increasing the income tax exemption limit upto Rs. 60,000/-.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to move your amendment or not ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : My submission is that the hon'ble Finance Minister should atleast increase the limit from Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- as he is not accepting my demand for Rs. 60,000/-. I have not said anything about increasing the slab by 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 thousand after increasing the exemption limit upto Rs. 50,000/-. One veteran leader of the Rajya Sabha, Economist Birlaji and the Challaiah Committee have also

recommended that this should not be more than 30-40 per cent. I, therefore, request the hon'ble Minister that atleast he should increase the exemption limit atleast upto Rs. 50,000/- if not upto Rs. 60,000/-. But the hon'ble Minister is adamant on the issue of increasing the tax exemption limit. There is democracy in our country. We have every right to express our views. First, you are also a Member of Parliament and thereafter you have become a Minister. I am also a Member of Parliament. You should atleast accept our demand for increasing the tax exemption limit ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Bhargavaji, please tell me whether you want to move your amendment ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Madam, Chairman, I have already said that I am not moving my amendment but I wanted to make a request to the hon'ble Minister which I have made. Once again, I request the hon'ble Minister that he should give some exemption in income tax to the Government employees. After all, they are also our employees ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negated.

Amendments made :

"Page 32, for lines 17 and 18, substitute (34) in Chapter 47,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 4702.00), the entry "5%" shall be substituted :

(ii) in sub-heading No. 4702.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted. (49)

Page 33, in line 50, for "38%", substitute "35%"; (50)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

Amendments made :

Page 36, in line 51, for "10%" substitute "12%"; (51)

Page 37,—

(i) in line 7, for "10%", substitute —"12%";

(ii) in line 13, for "10%", substitute —"12%";

(iii) in line 22, for "10%", substitute —"12%"; (52)

Page 38, in line 3, for "10%", substitute "12%"; (53)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Fourth Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Fourth Schedule, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Fifth Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Fifth Schedule, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no lunch break today.

.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (PUNE) : There should be half-an-hour lunch break. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (MUMBAI NORTH) : You please give half-an-hour lunch break and then continue with the proceedings. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No, no there is no Zero Hour. Uttar Pradesh budget has to be passed. (Interruptions). I am only requesting. Will the hon. Members be good enough to pass the Uttar Pradesh budget without discussion ? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : No, no. (Interruptions)

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (RAMTEK) : What about Zero Hour ? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned for Lunch till 3.30 P.M.

14.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-three minutes past fifteen of the Clock.

(SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH): Sir, this Bill for reservation of women should be discussed now. At six o' clock so many Members will go away. There will be no quorum. They will raise issue of quorum and other things. (Interruptions) Please allow me for only one second.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN (QUILON) : Where are the women Members ? ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Everybody is supporting this. Why are you discriminating lady Members and others ?...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Madam, hon. Speaker has already mentioned in the House today about this. As per his decision, this matter will come. Therefore, you need not worry on that score.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, there are some valuable suggestions from the Members. Every Member is supporting this. You accept the suggestions. We do not have any objection. If you discuss this at six o'clock, I am afraid that there may not be quorum.

I do not know whether there will be two-thirds majority or not. I think that 50 per cent of the people will go away. Sir, this is a very serious thing. So, I am humbly requesting you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already seen in the House today that every section of the House supported this matter. Therefore, your apprehension of not going to have adequate quorum does not arise. Everybody will be here. All the hon. Members will be here.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, everybody has to be present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us take a positive stand.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, everybody has to be present ...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kumari Mamata Banerjee, please resume your seat.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir I told you my apprehension. If you are sure that 80 per cent people will be here and the Bill will be passed today, I do not have any objection. May I also request you to please ask the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Vajpayeeji and Shri Somnath Chatterjee, about their opinion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Sir, all the parties which are on principle supporting it, honestly supporting it should see that their Members are present in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (LUCKNOW) : Mr. Chairman Sir, presence of 273 Members in the House is necessary to pass this Bill. Earlier, it was not said confidently that this Bill would be introduced. All the parties want that this Bill be passed but the presence of 273 Members is necessary for that. My suggestion is that the discussion on Uttar Pradesh may be cut short and immediately after that discussion be held on this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, it is for the House to decide whether the matter relating to U.P. will have to be disposed of taking one speaker from each party. It will be better. Otherwise, this Bill may not be in a position to come up before six o'clock. That is what my apprehension is. Anyway, whatever it may be, the hon. Speaker has already mentioned in the House today that immediately after the U.P. matter is disposed of, this Bill will be taken up for discussion. Everybody is enthusiastic to get this Bill passed today itself.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hope for the best.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Only few Members should speak on U.P. Budget. After that we can discuss this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Who is opposing it ? Now, the hon. Home Minister is to make a statement.

15.38 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Steps taken to Relieve Aftermath of the Amarnath Tragedy

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Some hon. Members yesterday desired to know details about the procedure for obtaining the *ex-gratia* relief to the next of kin of the deceased persons in the unfortunate Amarnath Yatra tragedy. I would like to give a brief account of the measures taken in this regard.

Of the 243 deaths reported, the identity of 163 persons has been established. Eleven have been partly identified. Of these, 19 were porters and five were from security forces. The State-wise break-up alongwith addresses of the identified deceased have been sent to all the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States. The identity could not be established in 69 cases. Since these persons also would have come from various parts of the country, photographs of them have been sent to various State Governments to give adequate publicity with a view to establish their identity.

The Prime Minister had already announced *ex-gratia* relief of Rs. Two lakh to be paid to the next of kin of the deceased pilgrim. In order to see that this *ex-gratia* relief reaches the persons concerned without any hassle and

harassment, orders have already been issued to place proportionate funds at the disposal of the various State Governments from where the deceased pilgrims had come. The Chief Secretaries of the States have been advised to place this fund in turn at the disposal of the District Magistrates of the various concerned Districts. The procedure for obtaining this *ex-gratia* relief is quite simple. There is no need to produce any death certificates or succession certificates. It would be adequate if the persons claiming the relief can establish that they are the next of kin of the deceased. The list of deceased are already available with the District Magistrates. A simple application needs to be made to the District Magistrate who would get the verification done through the subordinate revenue staff at the Taluka and village level and disbursement would be made. We have instructed the concerned authorities to start receiving the applications immediately and make disbursements expeditiously. The aim has been to reduce red-tape and delays.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention once again the State-wise number of deceased for the information of the hon. Members :

1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Delhi	20
4.	Gujarat	36
5.	Haryana	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Maharashtra	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9
11.	Orissa	2
12.	Punjab	10
13.	Rajasthan	8
14.	Tamil Nadu	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	22
16.	West Bengal	3
17.	NRI	1
	Total	163

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already written a letter to the Home Minister regarding this matter. In several cases the dead bodies had to be carried from Delhi to Calcutta or other destinations along with some companion. What about that cost ? There was no arrangement at Delhi airport to carry those bodies and they had to spend from their own pockets. They are poor people. So, I want an assurance from him that that would be compensated, whether it is Rs. 5,000/- or Rs. 10,000/-.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (LUCKNOW) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for the clarification given by him.

Hon. Prime Minister had made an announcement that an inquiry would be conducted into Amarnath tragedy. Has any officer been appointed for this ? Who is that officer ? With the passage of time, conducting of inquiry is becoming more complicated. I would like to know the decision of the Government about holding an inquiry and when an announcement is likely to be made in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the point raised by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee is concerned, he did write to us. Here, of course, he said that several bodies had to be carried. In the letter which he wrote to me he mentioned only one. As far as that particular case is concerned, I am looking into the question of reimbursing the air fare from Delhi to Calcutta and that will certainly be done, after looking into it. But according to Shri Chatterjee's representation, as far as I know, there was only one case.

As far as what Vajpayeeji has raised is concerned, he is quite right and by this time I had hoped that we would be able to make a formal announcement about the inquiry and I may say that for several days now we have been contacting and approaching various persons whom we consider suitable to conduct this inquiry. We have been contacting some eminent officials who have distinguished records with some impeccable service records and so on.

I regret to say that out of four persons to whom we approached directly none of them was in a position to take up this responsibility for various reasons. One said that he was busy with many other jobs and another said that his wife was seriously ill to have an operation or something so, he could not get time. Like that four of them were not in a position to accept this responsibility. But we are hoping that by tomorrow morning we will be

able to get the consent of one other suitable officer who has got a very good record and is a senior officer. We hope tomorrow before this session concludes, we will be able to make a formal announcement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (SADAR-DELHI) : I would like to ask one thing.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rana you are a senior Member and you know that no clarification can be asked on the statement made by the Ministers. That is why I asked the hon. Minister whether he wants to react. This is not the procedure of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I agree that it is not necessary to obtain death certificate for getting the amount of ex-gratia but one needs it for the purpose of insurance and other works. The hon. Minister should tell us about the procedure of getting the death certificate. Secondly, he has talked about 11 partly unidentified bodies. He should give more details about it.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will look into the matter.

15.47 hrs

UTTAR PRADESH BUDGET, 1996-97
AND
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—UTTAR PRADESH, 1996-97

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up General Discussion on the Budget for the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1996-97 and Demands for Grants on Account (Uttar Pradesh) together. The time allotted for this is one hour.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the *second* column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 28, 30 to 82 and 84 to 95."

**Demands for Grants on Account (Uttar Pradesh) for 1996-97 submitted
to the Vote of the Lok Sabha**

No. and Name of Demand		Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House (inclusive of the amount already voted by the Lok Sabha on 12th March, 1996)	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Excise Department	11,54,44,000	...
2.	Housing Department	18,71,15,000	1,28,58,16,000
3.	Industries Department (Export Promotion)	1,05,82,000	47,15,000
4.	Industries Department (Mines and Minerals)	4,72,76,000	2,81,25,000
5.	Industries Department (Village and small Industries)	34,41,51,000	15,18,17,000
6.	Industries Department (Handloom Industry)	30,50,01,000	4,40,37,000
7.	Industries Department (Heavy and Medium Industries)	2,17,52,000	80,25,02,000
8.	Industries Department (Printing and Stationery)	29,70,63,000	...
9.	Power Department	2,47,55,000	745,44,75,000
10.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Horticultural Development)	39,53,09,000	4,34,27,000
11.	Agriculture and other Allied Department (Agriculture)	310,46,28,000	57,23,17,000
12.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Area Development)	35,74,55,000	37,50,000
13.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Rural Development)	637,40,18,000	18,22,34,000
14.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Panchayati Raj)	286,16,16,000	20,66,000
15.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Animal Husbandry)	104,50,88,000	2,23,09,000
16.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Dairy Development)	12,94,98,000	4,62,12,000
17.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Fisheries)	11,62,97,000	6,00,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	
		Capital Rs.	
18.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Co-operative)	21,00,18,000	291,74,03,000
19.	Personnel Department (Training and other Expenditure)	2,71,98,000	...
20.	Personnel Department (Public Service Commission)	90,65,000	...
21.	Food and Civil Supplies Department	52,33,73,000	1403,11,50,000
22.	Sports Department	8,60,90,000	3,77,48,000
23.	Cane Development Department (Cane)	36,28,28,000	
24.	Cane Development Department (Sugar Industry)	25,92,90,000	117,56,26,000
25.	Home Department (Jails)	55,96,13,000	5,31,13,000
26.	Home Department (Police)	1025,27,87,000	10,21,18,000
27.	Home Department (Civil Defence)	66,79,69,000	
28.	Home Department (Political Pension and other Expenditure)	29,92,09,000	
30.	Confidential Department (Revenue Intelligence Directorate and other Expenditure)	62,48,000	
31.	Medical Department (Medical Education and Training)	93,28,78,000	69,09,000
32.	Medical Department (Allopathy)	417,68,09,000	24,55,08,000
33.	Medical Department (Ayurvedic and Unani)	57,77,05,000	11,01,000
34.	Medical Department (Homoeopathy)	20,43,47,000	21,56,000
35.	Medical Department (Family Welfare)	182,33,25,000	3,000
36.	Medical Department (Public Health)	170,13,88,000	4,13,71,000
37.	Urban Development Department	387,63,21,000	4,37,51,000
38.	Civil Aviation Department	5,78,62,000	5,13,34,000
39.	Language Department	2,44,76,000	
40.	Planning Department	60,83,87,000	46,22,25,000
41.	Election Department	125,40,08,000	
42.	Judicial Department	104,95,21,000	13,17,07,000
43.	Transport Department	13,77,47,000	33,06,000
44.	Tourism Department	6,13,51,000	12,75,62,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
45.	Environment Department	2,74,79,000	3,75,000
46.	Administrative Reforms Department	59,60,000	
47.	Technical Education Department	68,21,63,000	3,46,37,000
48.	Muslim Waqf Department	82,38,000	
49.	Woman and Child Welfare Department	124,15,91,000	67,59,000
50.	Revenue Department (District Administration)	83,42,00,000	7,08,80,000
51.	Revenue Department (Relief on account of Natural Calamities)	96,12,60,000	1,05,92,000
52.	Revenue Department (Board of Revenue and other Expenditure)	294,38,40,000	17,19,000
53.	National Integration Department	40,63,29,000	1,65,00,000
54.	Public Works Department (Establishment)	205,74,74,000	...
55.	Public Works Department (Non-Residential Buildings)	7,17,02,000	7,91,73,000
56.	Public Works Department (Residential Buildings)	6,16,17,000	12,76,92,000
57.	Public Works Department (Functional Buildings)	...	7,26,50,000
58.	Public Works Department (Communication)	178,03,62,000	259,26,07,000
59.	Public Works Department (Estate Directorate)	15,36,80,000	9,75,59,000
60.	Forest Department	100,82,23,000	95,22,000
61.	Finance Department (Debt Services and other Expenditure)	572,02,37,000	35,41,25,000
62.	Finance Department (Superannuation Allowances and Pensions)	520,98,75,000	...
63.	Finance Department (Treasury and Accounts Administration)	25,10,85,000	22,52,000
64.	Finance Department (State Lottery)	20,17,82,000	...
65.	Finance Department (Audit, Small Savings etc.)	31,86,64,000	...
66.	Finance Department (Group Insurance)	31,96,000	...
67.	Legislative Council Secretariat	3,68,72,000	...
68.	Legislative Assembly Secretariat	9,77,60,000	...

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
69.	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Department (Legislature)	...	1,80,00,000
70.	Science and Technology Department	17,40,39,000	...
71.	Education Department (Primary Education)	1573,10,48,000	34,69,000
72.	Education Department (Secondary Education)	913,38,21,000	5,70,20,000
73.	Education Department (Higher Education)	214,70,69,000	3,17,26,000
74.	Education Department (Adult Education)	10,74,35,000	...
75.	Education Department (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	29,13,30,000	...
76.	Labour Department (Labour Welfare)	34,10,46,000	...
77.	Labour Department (Employment)	45,31,64,000	1,97,79,000
78.	Secretariat Administration Department	47,94,05,000	...
79.	Social Welfare Department (Social Welfare)	92,19,12,000	21,95,000
80.	Social Welfare Department (Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare)	317,18,48,000	9,89,75,000
81.	Social Welfare Department (Tribal Welfare)	4,30,88,000	1,64,40,000
82.	Vigilance Department	5,08,56,000	...
84.	General Administration Department	14,75,000	...
85.	Public Enterprises Department	63,59,000	...
86.	Information Department	16,54,85,000	...
87.	Soldiers' Welfare Department	10,03,24,000	21,17,000
88.	Institutional Finance Department (Directorate)	61,40,000	22,43,42,000
89.	Institutional Finance Department (Trade Tax)	73,99,64,000	30,01,000
90.	Institutional Finance Department (Entertainment and Betting Tax)	2,92,85,000	...
91.	Institutional Finance Department (Stamps and Registration)	12,57,93,000	3,75,00,000
92.	Cultural Affairs Department	8,88,38,000	48,36,000
93.	Irrigation Department (Establishment)	309,15,00,000	88,42,89,000
94.	Irrigation Department (Works)	625,70,90,000	639,66,57,000
95.	Uttarakhand Development Department	251,25,90,000	130,55,65,000

Cut Motions (Token)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bachi Singh has tabled Cut Motion to the Demands for Grants. He may now move his cut motions.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I beg to move:

That the Demands for Grants on Account under the Head Sports Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (22)

Need to construct stadium in Ranikhet Nagar, district Almora, U.P. (1)

That the Demands for Grants on Account under the Head Sports Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (22)

Need to construct mini stadium in every division (Development Blocks) of Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (2)

That the Demands for Grants on Account under the Head Sports Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (22)

Need to provide job guarantee to the State level players of Uttaranchal region of U.P. in Government Service. (3)

That the Demands for Grants on Account under the Head Sports Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (22)

Need to give grants to "Johar Sports Club" sport bodies of Munsiyari in Pithoragarh district of U.P. (4)

That the Demands for Grants on Account under the Head Sports Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (22)

Need to provide regular grants to the Football Federation of Ranikhet, district Almora. (5)

That the Demands for Grants on Account under the Head Sports Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (22)

Need to make sports a compulsory subject in every school in U.P. (6)

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I beg to move :

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Medical Department (Public Health) be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need to fill up the vacant posts in the primary health centres in U.P. (7)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Medical Department (Public Health) be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need to make adequate arrangements for cleanliness, medicines and free food in all the hospitals in U.P. (8)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Medical Department (Public Health) be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need to appoint a female Medical officer in each Primary Health Centre of Uttaranchal region of U.P. (9)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Medical Department (Public Health) be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need to make provision for compulsory first posting of doctors for five years in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (10)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Medical Department (Public Health) be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need to implement hill cadre in the Health Department of Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (11)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Medical Department (Public Health) be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need to fix seniority of Pharmacists on the basis of their order of registration in the Uttaranchal region of U.P. (12)

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': I beg to move :

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Urban Development Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

Need to constitute 'Water Council' in Uttaranchal region of U.P. (13)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Urban Development Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

(37)

Need to restart the discontinued drinking water schemes in Uttaranchal region of U.P. (14)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Urban Development Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

(37)

Need to make adequate provision for drinking water supply system in view of drying up of sources of water. (15)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Urban Development Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

(37)

Need to restructure drinking water scheme of Pithoragarh city immediately. (16)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Urban Development Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

Need to start construction work of drinking water scheme of Almora city. (17)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Urban Development Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

Need to restructure Jalna drinking water supply system of Almora city. (18)

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I beg to move :

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Revenue Department (Relief on Account of Natural Calamities) be reduced by Rs. 100. (51)

Need to give compensation to the families of victims for the loss of life and property on account of landslides at Bedhkot, Raitoli and Muwani in Pithoragarh district. (19)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Revenue Department (Relief on Account of Natural Calamities) be reduced by Rs. 100. (51)

Need to allocate special funds for the loss of life and property due to rains and snowfall in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (20)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Revenue Department (Relief on Account of Natural Calamities) be reduced by Rs. 100. (51)

Need to provide early annual assistance for repairing of roads, bridges and canals, which are in deplorable conditions due to rains. (21)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Revenue Department (Relief on Account of Natural Calamities) be reduced by Rs. 100. (51)

Need to enhance the amount of assistance to the victims of natural calamities in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (22)

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I beg to move :

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Forest Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

(60)

Need to reinstate the services of retrenched workers of Soil Conservation Department, Ranikhet, district Almora. (23)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Forest Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

(60)

Need to plant broad leaf trees in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (24)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Forest Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

(60)

Need to regularise the workers of Forest Department and Forest Corporation. (25)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Forest Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

(60)

Need to protect the forests and check smuggling of forest wood. (26)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Forest Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

(60)

Need to stop plantation of Pine, Poplar and Eucalyptus plants in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (27)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Forest Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

(60)

Need to appoint seasonal labourers/chowkidars to check jungle fire. (28)

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I beg to move :

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education Department (Secondary Education) be Reduced by Rs. 100. (72)

Need to construct buildings for high schools and Inter colleges in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (29)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education Department (Secondary Education) be Reduced by Rs. 100. (72)

Need to fill up the vacant posts in High Schools and Inter colleges of Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh immediately. (30)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education Department (Secondary Education) be Reduced by Rs. 100. (72)

Need to appoint Principals in Secondary and Inter colleges of Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (31)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education Department (Secondary Education) be Reduced by Rs. 100. (72)

Need to upgrade educational institutions in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (32)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education Department (Secondary Education) be Reduced by Rs. 100. (72)

Need to take over the private educational institutions in Uttaranchal by the U.P. Government. (33)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education Department (Secondary Education) be Reduced by Rs. 100. (72)

Need to provide financial assistance and give recognition to educational institutions in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (34)

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I beg to move :

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Uttarakhand Development Department be Reduced by Rs. 100. (95)

Need to centralise the Secretariat of the Uttarakhand Development Department. (35)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Uttarakhand Development Department be Reduced by Rs. 100. (95)

Need to expedite setting up of Regional Development officers at Almora and Pauri. (36)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Uttarakhand Development Department be Reduced by Rs. 100. (95)

Need to construct metalled roads in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh. (37)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Uttarakhand Development Department be Reduced by Rs. 100. (95)

Need to repair damaged canals in Uttaranchal region of U.P. under reconstruction scheme. (38)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Uttarakhand Development Department be Reduced by Rs. 100. (95)

Need to strengthen the drinking water supply system in Uttaranchal region of U.P. (39)

That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Uttarakhand Development Department be Reduced by Rs. 100. (95)

Need to regularise part-time employees working in the Uttarakhand Development Department of U.P. (40)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (AGRA) : Sir, the budget for U.P. is being presented in this House for the third time. Earlier adhoc arrangements were made twice under the Grants on Account but this time a complete budget has been presented here. You have talked about general discussion. I would like to say that today, there is bloodshed in U.P. the Law and order situation is deteriorating there. Political murders are taking place there...* It is being published in almost all the newspapers. I hoped that.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, how can he make allegation that there is a Defence Minister under whose influence political murders are taking place. Before making allegations, he should give notice to you. How can he make allegations like this ? It should be expunged from the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : I am saying this with full responsibility. He convened a meeting of officers in the Secretariat and now they are being harassed. No efforts are being made to stop political murders. You can stop me from speaking about the murder of democracy there but it is a hard reality. The whole media is saying that and I would also like to say that the tears of mothers and sisters are telling the real story of agony there. Some persons are committing murders in Etawah and Mainpuri by hatching conspiracies. Attempts may be made to stop me from speaking here and to sweep the truth under the carpet or I may be

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

threatened later but such attempts cannot stop these political murders in Uttar Pradesh. The State is under the direct control of the Central Government as President's Rule has been imposed there. In spite of it, murders are taking place there. I would like to prove my points with figures, though it was not my intention earlier. The increase in number of crimes reveal that law and order situation has been deteriorating in Uttar Pradesh since the imposition of President's Rule. Earlier, Bihar was notorious for maximum number of crimes in the country but now Uttar Pradesh has surpassed Bihar in crimes. Nowadays when a person goes out of the house in U.P. women member of his family pray for his safe return. Therefore, attention should be paid towards it.

I would like to say with full responsibility that bureaucracy has been politicised there. Honest officers of I.A.S. are being suppressed in U.P. and they are being asked to dance to the tunes of the rulling party or else they would be transferred to an unfavourable place. This is the state of affairs there. In this way, such officials are being demoralised. In Uttar Pradesh, the I.A.S. officers identify the most corrupt officer among them and give him the deserving welcome. This nexus of political leaders and corrupt officers is encouraging criminalisation and corruption there. The honest I.A.S. officers are advised to make hay while the sun shines and asked to refrain from exposing them. Once an elected government is installed there, it will put an end to these evils.

It is the State which produced leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Choudhary Charan Singh and other eminent political leaders. It used to be a source of inspiration for the whole country in respect of honesty and administrative efficiency. Today the same state is passing through the worst situation. My colleague Shri Chidambaram would rise again to raise his objection. I would like to make a mention of frequent announcements being made by the hon. Prime Minister in regard to Uttar Pradesh. Today, the people from all walks of life eagerly ask about the new announcements made by hon. Prime Minister. Many new announcements are made but these do not bring smiles in the face of the people. If I mention the name, it will prick them. Earlier, he was the Chief Minister of U.P. and was known as the Announcement Minister. He made several announcements but nothing changed during his six years regime. Then, the other Chief Minister also made thousands of promises but these remain unfulfilled. I would like to say that at least the hon. Prime Minister should not make such hollow promises.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : I was with the hon. Prime Minister at 95 per cent places of his visits to Uttar Pradesh. You please give a single example in which the hon. Prime Minister made hollow promise or announcement.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : I am telling

that. He announced that there would be no slum colony in Kanpur in next four years. However, no timebound programme has been framed to achieve this objective. Not only that but when I wrote to the Prime Minister that the Government of U.P. had woken up to the issue and, had asked for funds for providing facilities in 120 slum areas of Agra, I was informed that there was no provision for this purpose and that the request could not be considered. The U.P. Government said that the state was in the grip of floods. The Prime Minister had gone there. I do not remember whether my friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan had accompanied him or not. The Prime Minister went to Mathura by air and made an aerial survey. A scheme for long term measures was sent to the Union Government in this regard. Although the U.P. Government does not forward the proposals usually, however such a proposal was sent and a reply was received from the Union Government. The reply sent by the Minister is with me. It is stated therein that long term measures should be undertaken by the State Government and that the Union Government was not concerned with it. Thus, the Union Government washed its hands off the responsibility. The Prime Minister made announcements regarding Sharada river project and Gandak river project in Meerut. Nothing has been done as yet in this regard. Hence I would like to state that such announcements should be in accordance with the dignity of the government machinery and the hon'ble Prime Minister.

I would also like to make a submission regarding power. An announcement was made about giving a rebate of Rs. 10 per horse power for irrigation purpose. I enquired from the officials of the Electricity Board but no such order has been issued so far to grant the said rebate to the farmers. My submission is that on one hand such an announcement is being made by the Prime Minister and on the other hand, the allocations made for providing electricity connections to the farmers on priority basis for irrigation purposes by the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, have been withdrawn. The farmers were told that they would get the connections on priority basis only if they deposit five thousand rupees. Thus it is apparent that the policy of the Government is contradictory. Similarly, the Prime Minister had also announced a tentative programme for payment of arrears of sugarcane by the mills. It was said that forty per cent payment of arrears would be made to the farmers from a particular date and the rest of the money would be paid from such and such date. The farmers are still empty handed and are contacting middlemen in the hope of getting something through the approach of these brokers. Farmers are asking for relief from the Prime Minister, the Government, the officials or the banks but they have drawn blank everywhere. Thus the claims made about the payment of arrears of sugarcane have turned out to be false. It turned out to be a mirage for farmers. The farmers are suffering and still have not got the payment. The payment of Rs. 900

crore should have been made by now, but nothing has been paid so far. The Prime Minister had also made an announcement regarding submission of all pending power projects to the Union Government and assured that those would be considered. I know that there was serious consideration on these schemes in the meeting of the Planning Commission held on 9th. The Prime Minister also made an announcement in Uttar Pradesh that uninterrupted power supply would be ensured for the protected area of Taj. But, that too is not being acted upon. A false affidavit has been produced in the Supreme Court. If infrastructure is not set up and arrangements for transmission and distribution of electricity are not made, how will the power supply be ensured. Anyhow, a scheme was drawn up but a controversy has now arisen over the issue of grants. The Centre as well as the State is reluctant to release grants. However, this is a state subject. My submission is that when the Hon'ble Prime Minister has already made an announcement that the Union Government would sanction the power projects and would also release fund, I would remind the leader of the House Shri Ram Vilas Paswan—since the hon'ble Prime Minister is not present here—to get the power projects sanctioned and help Uttar Pradesh get the money required for the projects and if possible, Union Government should itself release funds. Uttar Pradesh is a backward state and your help is required for the development of that State. Your visit and also the visit of the hon'ble Prime Minister had kindled a ray of hope. That hope has now dashed to the ground and the People are suffering. I would also like to submit that a scheme of air ambient plant to combat air pollution in four cities has been submitted to the Union Government for approval, as the cities of Agra, Lucknow and Saharanpur are polluted. The scheme is gathering dust. It has not yet got clearance from the Ministry of Forest and Environment.

16.00 hrs.

Hence I would like to submit that leave alone the proposals involving crores of rupees, the proposal involving a few lakhs rupees is not being cleared. I had made a request to the hon'ble Prime Minister and the hon'ble Governor regarding the construction of barrage over the river Yamuna at Agra. I had told the hon'ble Governor that he could get political mileage out of this. He understood my point and even went there but till today the construction of barrage has not been sanctioned officially. Hence it should be officially sanctioned. Inaugurations and foundation laying ceremonies are taking place without official sanction and if the government withholds the sanction at this stage, it would be farcical to do so. Hence funds should be made available for the barrage.

Sir, just now I spoke about flood control measures. I would also like to speak on the issue of regional

imbalance. The regional imbalance has been growing for the last five-six years. During this period, the State was under President's rule for two years and it has had a Chief Minister who is now a participant in the Janata Dal-United Front Government. They have caused the downfall of Uttar Pradesh. The per capita income has gone down in U.P. Regional imbalance has grown. I demand that adequate funds should be made available to Poorvaanchal Fund for the development of Eastern U.P. The situation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh has worsened. Moreover it is a backward area also. Similarly, stepmotherly treatment has been meted out to Bundelkhand. Funds should be given for the development of that area also. Besides the environment of protected area of Taj is being destroyed. I demand that a Development Authority should be set up for this area and arrangement should be made for its development by setting up a separate fund.

Sir, now I come to the issue of sugar mills. Hon'ble Prime Minister had made an announcement and I also want the delicensing of sugar mills. The Government should not just make an announcement but should also issue an order and the process should be duly completed. In order to remove the backwardness of the State and to arrest the growing unemployment in Uttar Pradesh the Tenth Finance Commission had recommended that Uttar Pradesh should get the biggest cut. However, so far that money has not been released by the Central Government to the U.P. Government. If I am not wrong, an adhoc relief of Rs. 36 thousand crore was promised and if that money is released by the Union Government only then we would know that the Union Government sincerely wishes to protect the interests of U.P.

Sir, things have come to such a level that whereas U.P. had held the position of second richest State in the country at the time of Independence; today 46.80% people are living below the poverty line in the State. A time-bound plan should be drawn up for their development. I am quoting these figures from the National Sample Survey. There is a difference in the figures contained in the National Sample Survey and the figures available with the Planning Commission. It says that 33 per cent people are living below the poverty line but I believe that the report of the National Sample Survey is more accurate. Even if 33 per cent people are living below the poverty line, that too is an embarrassing position. The Prime Minister had also announced that the Sharda river and Sarayu river project, the Fertilizer Unit in Gorakhpur, the Atrauli Sugar mill would be re-started. However it has not become effective as yet and nothing concrete has been done so far. The prevailing per capita income of Rs. 625 is much less than the National average of per capita income. Uttar Pradesh is becoming poorer day by day. The state has remained backward in so far as agriculture is concerned. There has been a stagnation

Production of pulses is falling. Although a growth rate of 6% was fixed in the Eighth Five Year Plan which has reached a level of two per cent so far. Uttar Pradesh is backward in terms of planning also. The percentage of utilisation of irrigational capacity is falling continuously. The productivity of wheat and other items has gone down in comparison to the neighbouring states of Haryana and Punjab. Whereas throughout the country the participation of labourers in the Industrial production is approximately fourteen per cent in Uttar Pradesh the participation of labourers is twelve and half per cent. Besides, the interests of cotton weavers are discussed here but their interests are jeopardised the most. The production of cotton yarn and cotton is falling. Hence I request that the interests of weavers should be protected. The Prime Minister has mentioned the provision of drinking water in the programme announced by him. But the potable water is still not available in villages and where water is available, it is polluted and is causing diseases. Hence I request that appropriate measures should be taken for providing drinking water.

Since it has been announced on priority basis, it should be done.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is lack of civil amenities in cities. Foreign guests visit Agra but there is no cleanliness there and no civil amenities are being provided to the people. The whole civic system has crippled. Municipalities are not being provided adequate grants by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Employees are not getting salaries and no arrangements are being made for cleanliness.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end, I would like to say one more thing. During the President's rule (1995-96) a commitment was made that the State Government would mobilize Rs. 1700 crore from State resources, but it could mobilize Rs. 26 crore only. You can imagine the extent of injustice being done to Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government in the name of development. It is said that there is political instability and backwardness in Uttar Pradesh but I would like to say that this instability is bane of the Central Government. It is only the Central Government which has been conspiring to sack the Government of Uttar Pradesh time and again and the same thing is being done in Gujarat also. Leaving aside Gujarat, I would like to confine to Uttar Pradesh. The Government headed by Shri Kalyan Singh was also sacked by the Central Government and its Prime Minister, whereas law and order situation was quite normal there. But now a conspiracy is being hatched by the Centre to form a coalition Government comprising 18 parties. When an instable Government or United Front will be formed there, how will it run ?

While charging the Central Government, I would like to say that it has not made proper development of Uttar

Pradesh. The Central Government is responsible for placing the State on the verge of ruination. I demand that the Central Government should change its attitude towards Uttar Pradesh and formulate schemes for the development of the State.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (PRATAPGARH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a newly elected M.P. from Uttar Pradesh. Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh has not seen any development. There are no roads, no electricity and even no arrangement for drinking water. There has been no development in Poorvanchal also. In Poorvanchal, every big river joins the Ganga but there is no bridge. We have to travel 100 Kilometres for going to the other side of the river. There is no transport facility due to which no developmental work has been carried out. Fifteen years back, during the tenure of Vir Bahadur Singh construction work on 10 bridges had started but even today, the construction of Tanda bridge is incomplete. I do not know as to when it will be completed and funds will be provided for the purpose. When will transport system be streamlined in Poorvanchal ? I would like to submit to the Government that only Rs. 2400 crore have been provided to Uttar Pradesh and now the Anpara Project is also being shifted to Andhra Pradesh. Adequate electrification has not been done in Uttar Pradesh. Though, in Western Uttar Pradesh, electrification and transport facilities have been made available to a great extent but Poorvanchal has been neglected. I would like to demand from the hon'ble Prime Minister that he should make an announcement for construction of new bridges. Funds for the construction of bridges should be provided as early as possible so that work can be started. Similarly, the construction of Ballia Highway is incomplete. The purpose of constructing this Highway is to connect Bihar with Uttar Pradesh but it is still not functional. Due to this, we are not able to progress. This is the only reason for the backwardness of Poorvanchal. The hon'ble Prime Minister visited the State several times during the last 3 months and released funds for other regions. But I would like to know from him as to when he will release funds for the development of Poorvanchal and how much money has been released so far for our region ? Fifteen days back election schedule has been announced for Uttar Pradesh Assembly. No new announcements have been made Poorvanchal. Not only this, in Railways' schemes also, several regions of Uttar Pradesh have been neglected. I would like to know as to why Government is neglecting Uttar Pradesh and why our State is becoming so backward. Now elections are round the corner. I would like to know that if the Central Government is going to grant statehood to Uttarakhand then how the elections are going to be held there ? You will again spend the money meant for Poorvanchal. First, the Government raises the issue of Uttarakhand and make a promise to grant it statehood and then conduct elections. How will you conduct Assembly elections there. We should tell the whole country about the Uttarakhand scheme. Why does the Government wants to make the State spend double amount in one year.

I would like to submit that there is no law and order in our State. I am a newly elected Member of Parliament from Poorvanchal. During the elections, we have been witness to the use of guns but no amount has been provided to improve the law and order situation there. All the Mafias and dons are openly indulging in their activities. The police lack vehicles and no amount is being provided for that purpose also. Unless road, electricity and telephone facilities are provided, how will the police personnels be able to contact each other? Now floods are there. There are no roads and the people have to travel a distance of 100 kilometres to go to the other side of the river. If a crime takes place there, the police personnels reach the place of crime in two days. In such a situation, how will the police personnels be able to check the crime? I would like to know from the Government as to why the funds are not being provided for maintaining law and order in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state of the country having largest population but there is no national bank there. A national bank should be established there. I demand from the hon'ble Finance Minister who is present here, to provide a national bank to Uttar Pradesh so that it can make progress. The deposit ratio is also decreasing in our State.

16.13 hrs.

(SHRI CHITTA BASU *in the Chair*)

I would like the Government to pay attention towards it also so that we may be able to help Uttar Pradesh march ahead. 85 MPs are elected from Uttar Pradesh alone and when we visit our constituencies, people ask us as to why we do not fight for them and why are we not able to start developmental process in the State. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide more funds for the development of Uttar Pradesh as additional funds have not been released in the budget to Uttar Pradesh. I want that the Government should pay special attention to it. All the funds earmarked for previous schemes should be released immediately after the elections so that we can make progress. The Central Government should immediately release the outstanding amount, especially allocated for the construction of bridges and roads so that the remaining work can be done.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (DUMARIAGANJ) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budgetary allocation for Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 2,09,48,42,10,000/-. Sir, we are discussing the budget for Uttar Pradesh at a time when the elections have been declared in the State and filing of nomination forms is in process. Very soon, elections will take place there and an elected Government will be formed. But some hon'ble Members said that Lok Sabha had to pass the budget of Uttar Pradesh thrice. We should seriously ponder over the reasons and circumstances under which it became necessary. It is true that Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state in the country from population point of view.

It is also true that it has been the centre of freedom struggle. It has had a glorious tradition and it has contributed in each and every field. As the State was regarded as a place of mutiny, it was neglected during British rule. It is very sad that even after independence this State is being neglected continuously and as a result, it has lagged behind in every field — be it agriculture, industry or education.

Sir, I was going through the figures of Eighth Five Year Plan and I would like to draw your attention towards them. Government of Uttar Pradesh had prepared a mid-term appraisal of Eighth Five Year Plan and it sent a report to the Planning Commission. It is stated in the report that the growth rate in Uttar Pradesh had been very slow during the first two years. The report revealed that the growth rate was 2.4 per cent whereas our target was of 6 per cent. During the said period the average growth rate of India had been 4.8 per cent. If we see in this context, the growth rate of Uttar Pradesh in those two years had been just half of the national average.

Sir, the main reason for the slow rate of growth has been the instability prevailing there during those years. You know it very well that during the last six years no Government could complete its term there. These are the first years of Eighth Five Year Plan during which Ayodhya incidence took place there and communal riots also took place on a large scale in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (ALLAHABAD) : Tiwariji there has been maximum development in Uttar Pradesh in those two years. I am not saying this. The figures speak for themselves...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Sir, Tiwariji is referring to those two years when Shri Kalyan Singh was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and I affirm that there has been maximum development and fewer cases of riots in that period ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Members, please let him speak.

... *(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am telling him to correct the figures ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : The figures I am quoting, are correct. If you think I am giving wrong figures, I shall send it to you for correction but please let me speak. Please do not interrupt.

Sir, I want to say that no stable Government was allowed to stay in Uttar Pradesh. The basic problem of Uttar Pradesh is deficit financing. We could not mobilize

our resources. Our motto should be to mobilize maximum resources and make optimum use of them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the largest sector of our country is dependent on Agriculture even today and 70-72 per cent part of the largest state of the country is dependent on Agriculture. Earlier 60 per cent of the total budget of the State used to be allocated to agriculture but when Shri Mulayam Singh became the Chief Minister, he allocated 70 per cent of the State-budget to agriculture ... *(Interruptions)*. Dau Dayal Joshiji, please listen to me patiently and do not interrupt. I am stating that it is very strange that even after allocating more budget and doing all this, there has been no basic change in economic and social status of the common and poor man of Uttar Pradesh. It is so because the development of agriculture could not be done to the desired extent. You will be surprised to see the figures because the per capita availability of agriculture has constantly declined during the last 40 years. During 1950-51, it was 0.64 hectare which declined to 0.2 in 1990-91 and it is expected to decline upto 0.8 per cent. The condition of cultivated area is worse. By year 2000 AD it is likely to reach from 0.26 to 0.10. Recently a survey was conducted by U.P. Council of Agricultural Research. As per the survey, there has been no increase in sown area during the last 40 years. The sown area in 1950-51 was 162.31 lakh hectare; in 1960-61, 172.6 lakh hectare; in 1980-81, 172.22 lakh hectare and in 1990-91 it was 172.99 lakh hectare while the percentage of agriculture sector is 72.2. Thus per capita availability of agriculture has declined. In the same way, there has been no increase in sown area. Our share in national level of per capita income has also been constantly declining. Besides, there has been decline in every field—be it infrastructure, agriculture, road, electricity and primary schools.

Just now, an hon'ble Member stated about the flood and our rivers. I hail from 'Poorvanchal' and this area experiences the maximum havoc of the flood. It is a matter of great surprise that not even a single dam has been constructed on any of our rivers. There has been constant decline in hydro-electric generation. The river which is called Kali in Nepal is called Rapti in India. A discussion had taken place on Kali River Project in Nepal's Parliament. So far no Government has taken this matter seriously but I would like to thank the present Government for making effort in this direction. Today an idea is gaining support in Nepal that a dam can be constructed on the said river if a joint project of both the countries is undertaken. It will increase the electricity production, help in irrigation management and controlling flood. The Central Government provides assistance at the rate of 9.81 per cent while the percentage of our budget is 16.5 per cent. We have been constantly demanding to provide the funds in accordance to the population.

As per the criteria of Planning Commission the percentage of people living below the poverty line in U.P. is maximum and the population is also maximum. Our around backwardness is also maximum. On the one hand we suffer from drought and on the other, we are ruined by the flood. Therefore, keeping this aspect in mind, the Central Government should increase the amount of assistance. We discuss the issue of electricity but the projects of electrification have been abandoned. It is not that electrification will take place only with the help of fund provided to Members of Parliament under 'Local Area Development Fund' or 'Poorvanchal Development Fund', and otherwise not. After all, how the things can move with that pace ?

Just now an hon. Member drew attention to the law and order situation of Uttar Pradesh. I would only like to say that persons living in glass houses, should not throw stones on others houses. I want to state that when the younger brother of hon. Defence Minister was going today to file nomination papers at Jaswant Nagar in Itawah, he was attacked by the assailants. His body-guard and one party worker were killed on the spot. The Candidate ... *(Interruptions)* Please listen ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA (KHERI) : He is misleading the House.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him speak. You can contradict it when you get a chance to speak ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : This is the fresh attack ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : When one of your Members speak, he can speak against him. It is enough.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : The candidate who was fielded by the BJP against our leader Shri Mulayam Singh in Mainpuri, is in jail today in a murder case. He had jointly attacked one of our party workers and killed him. I want to state that our party workers have been killed in the largest number ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not proper.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can contradict after this.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is under a well planned conspiracy that our workers and M.L.As. are being murdered and our leader is facing threat to his life. The hon. Governor of Uttar Pradesh

has himself admitted that after election, the law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh has deteriorated ... *(Interruptions)* The leaders of criminal gangs are operating there on large scale and their services are being used. The parties and leaders who claim to be very clean and religious have given shelter to these murders, criminals and dons. They have tried to cash in on the public feelings by spreading communal passions. I want Uttar Pradesh to get rid off these evils and a popular, farmer-friendly Government should be formed in Uttar Pradesh which could develop the state in harmony with the Central Government and which could chalk out policies to solve our basic problems and implement them too.

With these words, I support the budget and seek your permission to take my seat.

SHRI NITISH BHARADWAJ (JAMSHEDPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a new Member of Parliament. I am here to listen to the discussion on the budget and not a speech on U.P. election. I want some good discussion to take place here ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, sit down, I have not allowed you to speak.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (KRISHNAGAR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget of Uttar Pradesh for 1996-97.

Sir, Uttar Pradesh had occupied a significant place in our political history; the State has contributed a lot to the freedom struggle of this country and has been playing a vital role in the governance of the country as a whole, since Independence. But the atmosphere has been vitiated by rabid communal forces led by the BJP through their series of nefarious designs and games culminating in the demolition of the Babri Masjid. The secular face of the State was severely tarnished and the communal amity, security of the Muslim minority and peace and tranquillity of the society in general became the biggest victim. Social tensions rose to a new height thereby providing a golden opportunity to the anti-social elements and hoodlums to fish in troubled waters and the common and innocent people had to undergo enormous sufferings.

Now, the process of restoration has started. It is good that the United Front Government has come forward to strengthen the process. There are some positive indications to that effect in this Budget also, though I do not want to go into the details. But many more positive steps are required to be taken to achieve the objectives. There are genuine grievances of the people of the State.

16.33 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

The Central Government should take appropriate and positive steps in right direction to meet the grievances of the people. The aspirations of the people have to be judged, keeping in view whether those aspirations will help strengthen the unity and integrity of the country as a whole and the State, in particular. The Government should see that nothing is entertained which will jeopardise this process. The elections in Uttar Pradesh are in the offing; and it must be seen by all concerned that religion is not used to gain political mileage in the ensuing polls and communal passion is not whipped up once again. The question of statehood, ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ KUMAR SINHA (GAZIPUR) : Is this a Budget speech or something else ? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is under rule 352.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please speak.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : If the Hon'ble members want to say something it should be based on the subject matter. Irrelevant allegations and counter-allegations like Bhartiya Janata Party is a communal party or otherwise are not concerned with the State or its budget. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, he will keep it in mind.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : This is my submission. Attention should be paid to my point...*(Interruptions)* There should be a direction from the Chair that the speech be confined to the subject matter only ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : Sir, I am very much on the Budget...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I am repeating your point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : If you speak after me, it will be of no use.

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : The question of Statehood has come. Demand for Uttarakhand has come. It is true that there are backward States in the country. There are backward areas within several States. What is the remedy ? What is the reason for it ? The root cause is the total negligence on the part of the Government and the faulty economic policy being pursued by the successive Governments since Independence. The wrong

path of development has created wide disparity between the rich and the poor. Not only this, it has created an uneven development throughout the country. As a result of this, now this sort of questions are being raised. The solution does not lie in conferring Statehood here and there. I would request the Government to ponder over this point.

As soon as the United Front Government announced that the demand for Uttarakhand would be met, it resulted in a series of reaction throughout the country. We have been hearing demands for so many States like the Bodoland, Gorkha Land, Jharkhand and so on. As a result of this, the unity of the country is being jeopardised. Cutting across party lines, the Government should ponder over this matter. The remedy does not lie in giving reservation to the backward classes only. As per the Mandal Commission Report, reservations were given to the backward classes but that will not solve the problem. No doubt giving reservation to backward classes is very vital but that is not the only recommendation made by the Mandal Commission. The Mandal Commission clearly stated, and I quote :

"The problem of backwardness, educational, cultural and economic, eradication of poverty and unemployment could only be tackled if land reforms are properly implemented."

I would say that land reforms have not been implemented in most of the States, including UP. The Mandal Commission clearly stated that if land reforms are properly implemented and land is given to those who actually cultivate it, we can solve this problem to some extent. You cannot avoid this question. After 50 years of Independence, we should think of this vital question, otherwise such demands will come up and the Government will not be in a position to tackle these demands.

So, I would urge upon the Government to kindly see that the basic requirements of the people are met properly by formation of autonomous Council with adequate powers, like that of the Gorkhaland Hill council. It is not a question of giving statehood but the basic policy has to be changed. That is the main point. I will be brief.

UP, the most populous State of this country, having exquisite scenic beauty, rich cultural heritage and having important places of world fame, should get some priority. All of us must see that it is not fragmented and its original glory is restored. This is a State which has supplied many Prime Ministers of this country. The original glory should be restored to the State. With these words, I once again support the Budget of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (ALMORA) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot has been spoken here regarding Uttarakhand and Uttaranchal and a declaration has also been made in this regard. Hon'ble Member raised the question of its timing, as the elections are

round the corner. While participating in the discussion I am of the firm view that this declaration has been made keeping in view the coming elections and taking advantage of it. This is only a hollow declaration. Until we make provision in the budget, there is no use of such declaration. It is not that the Uttarakhand state shall be created without making any provision in the budget. I have studied the Budget and found no provision for this purpose. On the other hand, they are going to make a provision regarding Department of Uttarakhand Development in U.P. Which is almost complete for the year 1996-97. I agree that this is a pre-election promise and everybody has got this right but a statement regarding this must be made in this House. In this context, we had made a demand earlier also. I myself had demanded that the statement should be given. It is being asked as to what steps the Government of Uttar Pradesh is taking as regards healing up of the wounds, suffered by the people. I would like to say without naming anyone that the High Court has already given its judgement regarding the incidents at Muzzaffarnagar, Khatima, Mussoorie as well as economic exploitation and other atrocities including inhuman atrocities. Not only this country but the whole world knows about this. Without going into details, I would like to explain through figures the type of atrocity we have undergone. I would like to present these figures in the House.

The agitation on Uttarakhand was launched when I was in the State Legislative Assembly. The Government of U.P. had sanctioned a budget of Rs. 455 crore. You will be surprised to know that an amount of Rs. 105 crore was not released on the ground that there was no source of internal resources in U.P. Several Hon'ble members have expressed their feelings regarding U.P. I have moved 40 cut motions relating to Uttarakhand. If you study them, you can very well understand the actual situation. Uttarakhand has been neglected in every field like schools, teachers, water and power. The present situation in Uttarakhand is the culmination of this negligence. I do not want to compare this problem with Bodoland because the problem of Bodoland is not applicable to Uttarakhand. I would also like to mention here that inspite of so much atrocities and sufferings, about two and a half lakh people are still making their contribution in the army and those people have put their demand under the purview of the Constitution of India. Therefore by making such a hollow declaration, we will not be able to drift the attention of the people from this demand. I have already stated that Rs. 105 crore were not released. G.O. of Rs. 45 crore was issued in favour of PWD in the year 1994-95 but later on, it was known that no money had reached the PLA. Again in 1995-96, Rs. 510 crore were earmarked for Uttarakhand but the actual expenditure was Rs. 380 crore. The rest of the amount remained lapsed. This year, in 1996-97, a provision of Rs. 547 crore has been made in the Budget.

Besides this, it was decided in the 5th Five Year Plan that Central Government would make a provision in the Budget especially for the hilly region which will be made 50 per cent on the basis of the area and 50 per cent on the basis of the population. It is strange that only a provision of Rs. 225 crore was made whereas our population is 60 lakh and the area is 51 thousand kilometers. For Himachal Pradesh, a neighbouring state, provision of Rs. 300 crore has been made whereas its population is only 51 lakhs. It means that injustice is being done to a population of 9 lakh be it at the Central Level or at the state level. Now it is upto you how shall you overcome it. All the Hon'ble members sitting here should pay special attention towards it. President's rule is in force in U.P. The Chief Secretary of the State should have been present here during the discussion on the Budget of U.P. so that he could implement the points put-forth by the Hon'ble members.

The Central Government allocated Rs. 42 crore for hilly region under Employment Guarantee Programme in 1994-95. When the movement started there, the allocation was slashed to Rs. 14 crore. Thus Rs. 28 crores lapsed. During the year 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 14 crore was earmarked for Assured Employment Scheme, and later on on 15th August, hon. Prime Minister announced from the Red Fort the Nutrition Programme for children and several other welfare schemes. As no provision of funds was made in the budget for these schemes these were curtailed by 50 per cent on this ground and Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was terminated. This adversely affected the four districts of hilly areas. Nine crore employment opportunities were estimated in one rural area. It means that 36 crore employment opportunities are existing in these four districts i.e. Almorah, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Tehri. But at present Assured Employment Scheme does not exist in villages. I have tried to present the facts before the House regarding the deplorable condition of the State which has been aggravated further by the curtailment of funds meant for welfare schemes.

Sir, now I would like to tell about the condition of Industry. Almorah and Pithoragarh have units of Magnesite Ltd. which were getting magnesite from Belgium under the liberalised economic policy. These are now on the verge of closure for want of further orders. Electronics industry should be encouraged in hilly areas as infrastructural facilities and suitable climate is available for these industries in these areas. Hilltron has come up there with a capital investment of Rs. 8 crore but inspite of issuance of orders by the Government its headquarter has not been shifted from Lucknow because an I.A.S. officer is getting monthly Rs. 32,000 as rent from it. The units of Electronics Teletronics Limited set up in eight districts i.e. Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Bhimtal, Haldwani, Kotdwar, Dehradun, Tehri and Rishikesh are lying closed. Employees have not been paid salaries for the last six

months. There has been some embezzlement of funds in the company. Goods worth more than 3 crore had been purchased which are lying in godowns. There is no provision of their sale. People are not getting employment. This scam should be investigated by CBI. There is one Saraswati Woolen Mill which is lying closed due to carelessness of the Department of Finance. Almost all the industrial units in hilly areas are on the verge of closure for lack of proper maintenance, administrative inefficiency and laxity on the part of the Government. On April 1, 1994 this Government has gifted liquor shops in every village. Just now it was mentioned during debate that this Government set up liquor shops in villages of hilly area which is called 'Devbhoomi'. I demand from the Excise Duty Department that under the Cut Motion given by me the liquor shops set up by the previous government should be closed down. Rural youth are being ruined. They do not have employment or money. They are earning their livelihood by farming. Whether in terms of moral, economic or social, injustice is done to people of Uttarakhand by show of strength. Now I would take the issue of planning which is under the Uttarakhand Development department. For the last three years not a single paise has been given under the non-plan expenditure. Roads had been damaged in rainy season and are lying as such. Debris is lying there. The canal head work has washed away but no one is to repair that. When we approach the Government of Uttar Pradesh and meet the Chief Secretary he replies that Uttarakhand is being set up. You can get it done by them. The development work has come to a standstill. Uttarakhand is not going to be set up during 1996-97 but the funds for S.R.M.D. under non-plan, annual repairs and maintenance have not been released which is 7½ per cent and has not been raised since then.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 15 thousand posts are lying vacant there. The provision for hill-cadre was made during B.J.P. regime which was for providing preference to local people in appointments but hill-cadre was ignored totally and at present almost all the departments are facing shortage of staff. This has adversely affected the developmental work. 100 persons were killed on 11th and 12th September 1993 due to heavy rains and property worth crores of rupees got damaged. This damaged almost all the infrastructure of drinking water schemes. Department of Urban Development had sanctioned Rs. 5 crore for it but that has not been released as yet. Literacy percentage is more in hilly areas and complete literacy campaign is being launched there. When parents go to get admission for their wards in school under such programmes, they find that there is no school nearby and if any school is available, it has only limited capacity. Students have to go across forests for getting Secondary level education. Today you are presenting here a Bill for welfare of women. The Government should make arrangements for setting up schools for girls at a nearby

place, especially for the girl students who have to travel for 8 or 10 kms.

People of those areas comment that you cannot do justice to hilly region by formulating schemes for these areas while sitting in airconditioned rooms of Delhi or Lucknow. Setting up of a primary school costs Rs. 90 thousand but for the hilly region it comes to Rs. 2 lakh after calculating railway, motor transport and head-way load. The construction of school buildings is not proper and it does not last long. Some specific standard should be fixed for construction of schools in hilly areas by State Government or the Central Government. Whether it is digging up of canal, construction of schools or roads all areas should not be meted with same treatment. It is my request that hilly areas should be given special and additional assistance.

With regards to natural calamities I would like to say that hilly areas are more affected and face more incidents of snowfall, heavy rain and damage of houses. The pressure of water flowing in nullahs is tremendous and affects the plains also. 25 persons were killed in Pithoragarh and Almorah districts last month. No special assistance was given at the time of natural calamity occurred in Chamoli and Uttarkashi. Special Assistance Fund should be set up for providing relief to the victims of snowfall and land sliding on the same lines as has been done for controlling flood etc.

Announcements have been made for electrification of hilly areas. Almost fifty per cent areas of district Pithoragarh and Almorah are enveloped in darkness. These regions lack means of communications, T.V. and radio stations. I request that special assistance should be provided for electrification of hilly region. The Finance Minister should reconsider the issue of special assistance of Rs. 225 crore which is being provided to Uttar Pradesh and it should be raised to Rs. 300 crore. It should be more than Himachal Pradesh as we do not have Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Self Employment Scheme. On 15th August Hon. Prime Minister has said that these schemes should be completed from the earlier budget and they would not be included in the next budget. It should not happen as it will deprive the people of the employment opportunities. This hilly region has been accorded a status of a state. We are saying it time and again and Central Government has also stated and announced that in a time-bound manner a separate Uttarakhand State is to be declared in the current financial year or in next month or immediately after the elections a time-bound programme should be framed for the same. The Government should have brought a Bill in this regard as these two Bills have been brought here. It would have revealed the sincerity of the Government if Bill on Uttarakhand have been brought here. The announcement regarding formation of

a separate Uttarakhand State was made half-heartedly. It was not accepted by us but we hoped that demand raised by B.J.P. may be fulfilled. In view of the sentiments of the people of that area emphasising my Cut Motion, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (BASIRHAT) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the present Budget for Uttar Pradesh which has been tabled before the House by the hon. Finance Minister.

I hope that the next year's Budget will be placed before the Uttar Pradesh Assembly.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There will be discussion of half an hour at 5.30 P.M. if you speak for three-four minutes only then the list will complete.

[English]

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Considering the time-limit, I shall cut short my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the election is over, I hope the secular parties will form a Government in Uttar Pradesh. After the formation of the Government, the new Government will place the Budget for the next year before the Uttar Pradesh Assembly with an aim and object to fulfill the desires of the common people of Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, I consider the State of Uttar Pradesh as a heart of India and that is why, we are proud of Uttar Pradesh. The common people of Uttar Pradesh have played a tremendous and a historical role in the freedom movement and for the Independence of our country. In the post-independence period, the working class and the peasants of Uttar Pradesh had played a key role for their own desire and the working class of Uttar Pradesh had also played a historical and a tremendous role in the trade union movement of our country.

Uttar Pradesh gave birth to so many legendary personalities in so many fields, not only in politics but also in other spheres of life, that is, education, culture, music, arts, fine arts, etc. The whole country had observed, a few years back, that the people of Uttar Pradesh had played a historical and a tremendous role against communalism and against Hindu fundamentalism. The common people of Uttar Pradesh fought for national integrity, and integrity and unity of Hindu-Muslim and other religions.

Uttar Pradesh is not the pivot of the political movement of India but it is the pivot of the cultural movement of India. It gave birth to so many personalities and as many as Prime Ministers belonged to

Uttar Pradesh. I am sorry to say that Uttar Pradesh is one of the poorest States of our country.

17.00 hrs.

A lot of people are living below the poverty line and the common people, who are living in the remote corners of a village, farthest corner of our country, are debarred from getting any modern facilities. The Government of India is going to fulfill the aspirations of the people of Uttarakhand and they are going to achieve their desire and aspiration after waiting for a long time. So, I pay my tribute to the present United Front Government.

As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, real land reforms have not been executed there. I think, real and true land reforms should be executed in Uttar Pradesh for removing the poverty of the common people, farmers and cultivators. After abolition of *zamindari* system, there are so many landlords in Uttar Pradesh and there are so many feudal lords in Uttar Pradesh. Our agricultural labourers are suffering year after year. They are not getting their wages. After the abolition of the *zamindari* system no land reform work has been done in Uttar Pradesh. A certain section of the people have grabbed the lands of the poor cultivators and poor agricultural labourers who are suffering year after year. So, we should remove the poverty of these poor people and real and true land reforms should be executed. The land should be distributed among the landless people so as to remove their plight and for the improvement of the life of the common people of Uttar Pradesh, some more facilities and concessions in the present Budget should be given to the common and poor people of Uttar Pradesh. I think the common people of Uttar Pradesh will appreciate this Budget and will take advantage from this Budget.

Sir, since the time is very short, I am not going in details. However, I extend my support to this present Budget and I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (RAIGANJ) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Finance Minister has presented, today, the budget of Uttar Pradesh. While supporting this Budget, I would like to present some points before you. What are the reasons for which the state of Uttar Pradesh has taken such a shape during the last five years that the Central Government had to present Budget of the State time and again. This is a very serious matter. I am very sorry to see that the Budget of U.P. has to be passed after discussion in the Lok Sabha. For this reason, inspite of being the biggest state of our Country the culture and civilisation of this State, which is a thing of great glory, is on the verge of extinction today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is time and again using article 370 to impose the President's

rule. Today President's rule has been imposed in U.P. under this Article. The Central Government has been using this Article in various states to fulfill its political objectives but especially when it was used in U.P. then strange political situation arose there. There is no benefit in discussing the Budget of U.P. presented by the Central Government. Certain amount has been earmarked by our Finance Minister according to the Budget but who will spend this amount. There is no people's representative neither in Legislative Assembly nor from Village Panchayat who can ensure utilisation of that amount for the people living below the poverty line. Therefore, I expect that such a situation should not be created in U.P. through which the Central Government could get a chance to impose Article 356. General Election is going to be held in the State. The people's representatives will try to make a stable Government through this General Election. In this context, I would like to say to our friends sitting here who may try to provoke the feelings of those people that this is not right. This is wrong. They may get temporary political benefits out of this game but this tendency is very harmful for the nation as a whole. They are paving way for the disintegration of the country. I shall appeal not only to the people of U.P. but also to our political parties in Lok Sabha to consider this matter rising above the political considerations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the time is very short. I, therefore, conclude after supporting this Budget once again.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' (JALESAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose and point out certain drawbacks in the budget of Uttar Pradesh presented by the Finance Minister. But some of my friends have kept aside all the conventions and compelled me to speak the way they were speaking. I would like to draw the attention of certain people that wisdom and knowledge is not the property of some people only. If we are new, it does not mean that we know nothing. If a stump is very old then it is no more respectable. Sir, through you, I would like to challenge to my friends sitting here that after going through the interpretation of the word 'Hindu' only then they should term them fanatic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please speak on Budget.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Therefore, I have already beg pardon. I am from "Hindu Mahasabha". It is my pleasure that I am from R.S.S. If to be a member of such an organisation means to be communal then I am a communal. I admit and whatever you can do you may do. Come and face me. This cannot continue any more that only you can participate in the discussions going on on the budget and we cannot do so...*(Interruptions)* I challenge the whole system ...*(Interruptions)* You please do not use wrong words. Do not cheat the country. Budget means only Budget. Discussion should be held on Budget

but the people have made the Budget an election-discussion. The word Hindu has been misinterpreted. But the one who is away from violence is called the Hindu. The day the Hindu becomes fanatic then no street, gallery, village will be free from its fanaticism and many people will not come here after election. People will not be able to speak. It is our culture that we are tolerant by birth, that is why some people flourish.

I do not want to discuss it more but today some people have included unity also in the discussion. Some used the word communalism and some told that the secularism has been maligned. In same context, I would like to say that if boycotting Republic day is secularism then I do not accept it. Those who accept should feel ashamed of it because boycotting of Republic day is never Nationalism or secularism. If to insult 'Vande Matram' is Nationalism then neither I accept it nor consider it secularism. Here I shall make only two points. Though I could say all these things in a poem without quoting the facts but I know what could have I replied. But some people say that I could quote the figures. Here some people are from such parties wherein almost all are criminals, a group of criminals and Mafias ...*(Interruptions)*. These are my personal views. When I have not stopped anyone, no one can stop me from speaking. I have every right to speak. No one can deprive me of this right. This is not a special area or state. It is the Parliament of the country. I have every right to speak. I have heard that abusive language has been used for me, for my God and my conscience, I have tolerated it. Nowhere it is written that helpless should tolerate every speech. If something is said then one should be ready to listen to also. Whatever I am speaking is welcomed by all but there is no guarantee that traitors should also like it ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to say one more thing. Here some discussions have been held about unity and secularism. That discussion should have been checked. Rules are equal for all. If to call one's father as, father, is communalism then I am a communal. If to be a Hindu is communal then I am communal. Now I am coming to my point. I do not want to go into the figures of the Budget. By the grace of God, I have seen the whole U.P. very closely. I feel very sorry. Those who are makers of budget. Those who support the budget are also pointing out the drawbacks. I do not know what is morality, what is wisdom, what is the rule. If the jugglery of figures is called a budget and the support and opposition to Budget is to be made then we should be on one side. We should support the right things and oppose the wrong. If we take any aspect of U.P., for example, education, then we can find thousands of villages where there is no school. By school I mean a primary school. Such villages are thousands in numbers, people can know if only they visit there ... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Kalyan Singh was our

Chief Minister and we are proud of it. But those who are ashamed of their Chief Minister should look their faces in the mirror ... *(Interruptions)*.

Please do not interrupt me. When I speak, nobody interrupts me. I go on speaking. People have even misappropriated the funds meant for fodder of the cattle. Only God knows, who will become the next victim.

So far as education is concerned, thousands of villages lack primary school. Where there are schools, there is no school building. If the buildings are there, they are in dilapidated condition and can collapse anytime resulting in deaths. Where there are buildings in good condition, there are no teachers, where there are teachers, there is no material; if the material is there, there is no way to reach these schools and no drinking water facility. This is the situation as regards primary schools are concerned. Fifty years have elapsed since our 'Interim Government' was formed in 1946. I am not speaking for or against any body. No Government in Uttar Pradesh could provide education during the last 50 years. How can I support that budget? So far as junior schools are concerned, it is difficult to find them within 5-6 kilometres. There is no High School within the range of 10 kilometres and no Intermediate colleges within 20 kilometres. My constituency comprises of four big and historical districts of Mathura, Agra, Firozabad and Etah. During these fifty years, there are only three and half degree colleges in five Assembly constituencies. One is not recognised. Therefore, if we take education front, we will feel ashamed. Regarding agriculture, my friend produced very good figures. What are we doing even after that. All the productive blocks of my State have been declared dark. Free developmental facilities in those blocks have been withdrawn. There is no arrangement of seed, water, fertilizer, market and proper evaluation. Still we presume development in the budget. We are misleading 16 crore people by giving wrong information.

My next point relates to transportation. There are buses in my State but they do not operate. I do not know which Transport minister will improve their condition. When you board a bus, you will find the entire bus rattling. At some places only the horn blows but here, the whole bus rattles. Roads are there but they are full of holes and it is very difficult to even walk there. Depots are there but it is very difficult to get fresh material in them. The entire transport system has crippled. It is not proper to procrastinate the matter by levelling allegations against some one and then raising the issue of nationality and unity. If the persons, who supported Pakistan in 1942, talk of national unity, I do not know what name should be given to them? I am not uttering the word because I am afraid that it may be an unparliamentary word. It would be unfair if I am blamed for not using the right

word despite having good vocabulary. Therefore, it is beyond my comprehension if a thief threatens an inspector of committing a theft.

I would like to say one thing more. My friends have just spoken about electricity arrangements. Fortunately, I have been a member of the Committee on Energy. A few days ago, I went through some figures which indicated electrification on a large scale in rural areas. I challenge that any Government employee, any minister either from Uttar Pradesh or from the Union Government may go there and check that no electricity poles have been erected in every four villages out of five villages. Where poles have been erected, they have not been wired; where poles have been wired ... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You had allotted one hour's time for discussing U.P. budget and after that a Bill on women was to be taken up. What happened to that, one and half hour have already passed ? ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That Bill will come up.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : The Bill on women will come up. I am the supporter of this Bill, do not worry. Please listen to me also. It is the agony of the people. There are 50 per cent women in Uttar Pradesh. It is their agony also.

I was speaking about electricity. Where poles have been wired, electricity is not supplied and if it is supplied, it is for one hour in ten days. What kind of development is this ?

Nothing has been provided in the budget. I would like to bring into light one more fact that the canal maintenance system that prevailed in 1946 is still existent however they are not desilted anymore. The canals have not received water for the last ten years and we are thinking in terms of having irrigational facility. How would that be possible ?

There is such an acute shortage of drinking water in our State that every village and mohalla is affected by it. The Government has set a norm that one handpump will be provided for 250 people what about the provision of drinking water for cattle ? The cattle are also there in the villages. Who will make arrangement for their drinking water ? The Government, the machinery is silent on this aspect.

If we take up industries. Industries are virtually non-existent and if they do exist in some areas, they are being destroyed on the pretext of pollution or on some other pretexts. There is neither any alternative system of power in the State nor there is any intention to provide it. This is the situation emerging in the State.

I would also like to speak about the rural development, the urban development and the law and order situation of the State. I do not wish to cast aspersions on a particular party or a particular person because I know that the number of police stations has

gone up in the State but the crime graph too has gone up in the same proportion and I am not mistaken when I say so. However it is difficult to understand the reasons therefor. I would like to relate an anecdote to make my point.

When I was very young, I had read a slogan that 'Naa machchar rahenge naa malaria rahega' (No mosquitoes—no malaria). Ten years later the slogan changed to 'machchar to rahenge par malaria nahi rahega' (i.e. although mosquitoes might be there but malaria would be wiped out). Probably another ten years down the line, people might have read : 'machchar bhi rahega aur malaria bhi rahega' (i.e. mosquitoes and malaria both would survive). Now slogan itself has disappeared. The law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh is somewhat similar i.e. the number of police stations and crimes, both would go up.

Although I have got comprehensive data with me, I wish to conclude. There are only 30 per cent tubewells in Uttar Pradesh. In so far as rural electrification is concerned, our State trails much behind and is listed next to Orissa. The roads are virtually non-existent. With your permission, I would like to put forth my views in a quadruplet. I would be able to express my views by reciting it and I repeat that this poem is original and is not borrowed. I wish to tell my friends. Panditji, please listen to me. Panditji is sitting over there; he is a friend of mine and I have listened to him with rapt attention.

This is the sum total of your budget and your deeds which would be clear to the United Front Government at a later stage.

"Apne Sukh ki Khatir, Nanhi muskanon ko loot rahe ho,

Banate ho sache saathi par, ahsaanon ko loot rahe ho,

Bula-bulakar atariyon mein, Imaanon ko loot rahe ho,

Behaka karke bhole bhale, Insanon ko loot rahe ho.

Ho sakta hai, itne par bhi log tumhe achcha kehate hon,

lekin tum se anyayi ko maine naman nahin seekha hai,

Mujh ko meri kutiya pyari, tumhen tumhare mahal mubarak,

In eenton ki oonchaion ko maine naman nahin seekha hai,

maine naman nahin seekha hai.

Thank you very much for having given me this opportunity. Bharat mata ki Jai. Jai Siya-Ram.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (GHOSI) : Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I Support the budget presented for Uttar Pradesh. The situation in the State is very critical and serious. The development process is at a standstill. I

would like to make an appeal to M P's of all the parties that in view of the situation prevalent in Uttar Pradesh, the current budget won't be of any help in ensuring the development of the area I would like to request the Government of India and the Parliament that Uttar Pradesh is a vast state hence a State Reorganisation Commission should be set up and Uttar Pradesh should be divided into four or five states Till the time the state is not divided, it can not develop

I wish to make a few points I seek the unanimous approval of all my colleagues from Uttar Pradesh During the last years, neither the Central Government nor the State Government has approved any power project of even one megawatt During the last six years no canal project has been drawn up to aid irrigation process In the last six years, not a single public sector enterprise has been set up by either the Central or the State Government The Capital Investment is insignificant There has been a Capital Investment of Rs 32 thousand crores in Maharashtra and Rs 30 thousand crores in Gujarat Infrastructural development is negligible Now that the election is scheduled to take place, the Prime Minister and Governor are making tall claims in Uttar Pradesh I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to place before the House the full details regarding the announcements made by the Prime Minister and various Governors during the President's rule in Uttar Pradesh and the time by which these announcements will be acted upon in a time-bound manner should also be specified otherwise the debate conducted in this House would be fruitless I also would like to make a request that Uttar Pradesh is prosperous in terms of natural resources Its future depends upon agriculture An example had been quoted about the figures given by the Planning Commission and those contained in the National Sample Survey I fully agree that fifty per cent of the total farmers are landless Out of the remaining 50 per cent, 90 per cent farmers have fields measuring less than 6 acres and five per cent or even less than that have six to twenty acres of land Cultivation is a losing proposition Due to floods and droughts the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that crores of people are leaving Uttar Pradesh to pursue petty occupations in metropolitan cities and various other cities in India There are no agro-based industries in Uttar Pradesh Agriculture is a losing proposition over there Hence, I would like to submit that so long as Uttar Pradesh is not industrialized, the development can not take place there Crores of people are unemployed in the State The names of educated unemployed are registered with the Employment Exchanges There are crores of people in the villages who are not gainfully employed In such a situation the industrialization of Uttar Pradesh is a must and electricity is required for industrialization However electricity generation is not being done in Uttar Pradesh During the last six year, no project has been approved for electricity generation In Punjab, the electricity consumption

is 3000 megawatt and Haryana too has similar consumption figure There are two crore people in Punjab and consumption is 3000 megawatt whereas the population of Uttar Pradesh is 18 crore and electricity Consumption figure is less than 50 megawatt Hence I make an appeal to all the M P's of Uttar Pradesh and my friends that they should make an appeal to the Planning Commission to change its norms for Uttar Pradesh so that infrastructural development may take place in that State The Finance Commission has recommended release of Rs 30 thousand crores for Uttar Pradesh which should be made available to the State The Planning Commission should also change its attitude regarding Uttar Pradesh and give priority to the development of the State

[English]

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I am deeply grateful to the hon Members for their participation in this debate and for the suggestions they have made

Sir, just as we are discussing this Budget, the election process in Uttar Pradesh is under way I hope that the elections will take place peacefully smoothly and fairly and there will be in the next few weeks an elected Government in Uttar Pradesh Then the responsibility, pertaining to the needs of the people of Uttar Pradesh would befall upon that State Legislature and that State Government

Sir, I would only very briefly refer to the highlights of this Budget and respond to some concerns expressed by the hon Members Rural Development has been given a special place in this Budget The expenditure on rural development programmes is estimated at Rs 1,502 crore In 1996-97, 5,000 new Ambedkar villages have been selected for providing the minimum needs and facilities Under the Rural Housing Scheme, a provision of Rs 71.23 crore has been made for the construction of 2.40 lakh houses The allocations under Major Heads are— Million Wells Scheme Rs 18.50 crore, Rural Sanitation Programmes Rs 44.90 crore, Pension to destitute persons, widows and handicapped Rs 47.68 crore, Kisan Pension Scheme Old Age Pension Scheme Rs 97.47 crore, Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities Rs 227 crore, Rural Roads and Bridges Rs 214.82 crore, Construction of Primary School Buildings Rs 35.63 crore Boundary walls, hand pumps and toilets in primary schools Rs 17.06 crore

Twenty thousand private tube wells will be energised by the UP State Electricity Board

For the creation of additional irrigation potential through private minor irrigation, a provision of Rs 111.60 crore has been made

For Rural and Urban Drinking Water Supply Programmes a provision of Rs 101.12 crore has been made

Rs. 489 crore have been allotted for implementation of schemes in Uttarakhand.

Therefore, it is quite obvious that it is not money which comes in the way of development of Uttar Pradesh. A number of Members expressed their concern and anguish about the backwardness of Uttar Pradesh. It is not for me to deliver homilies to the people of Uttar Pradesh. But as one who is deeply concerned about every part of India including Uttar Pradesh, may I say most humbly that in Uttar Pradesh, I believe, democracy must deepen, broaden and mature and the people must elect good and wise men in order to bring about development of that State.

There are a number of points which were made. For example, Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat mentioned about the Prime Minister's announcements. On the day he announced it, there were Rs. 900 crore cane arrears. Rs. 450 crore have already been paid. Orders have been issued reducing the rural tariff for power of Rs. 10/- per horse power. A physical target of five lakh houses under Indira Awas Yojana has been determined and instructions have been issued to the field formation. Proposals have been sent to NABARD for financing under RIBL.

I think that with the election of new legislature and new Government, the people of Uttar Pradesh will look forward to a new beginning and to a period of five years of development.

I would request hon. Members to join me in passing this Budget.

17.33 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : This budget will be passed but I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the blanket statements and announcements made by the hon. Prime Minister would be implemented. He should tell as about a time-bound programme in this regard ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (BAREILLY) : Hon'ble Prime Minister keeping in mind in elections ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants on Account of Uttar Pradesh Budget for 1996-97 to vote unless hon. Member desires that any of the Cut Motions may be put separately.

The cut motions were put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account of Uttar Pradesh for 1996-97 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1997 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 28, 30 to 82 and 84 to 95."

The motion was adopted.

17.35 hrs.

UTTAR PRADESH APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)
NO. 2 BILL, 1996*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"The Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up half-an-hour discussion, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan to speak.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH) : Sir, it is your commitment that after passing the Finance Bill, the Bill in respect of women would be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House agrees, I have no objection to it. Since it is a Women's Bill, if you agree, we can take it up.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Madam, why can we not have it tomorrow ? We can discuss it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be taken up tomorrow at 6 p.m. because tomorrow is the Private Members' Business.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (INDORE) : If you give me the chance tomorrow, I will speak.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Madam, tomorrow you can speak. Sir, you said something in the morning about the Women's Bill. How long will we have to wait?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I will speak tomorrow. Tomorrow, after the Private Members' Business, will you allow me ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Tomorrow, at six of the clock we have to take it up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Prime Minister has to be told about it. We have one more Bill to pass, that is, the Working Journalists Bill. In the Business Advisory Committee, it was agreed that it would be passed without discussion.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a very important bill. I congratulate you for this Bill because you have worked hard for this Bill. There is only one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know about it. The decision of the BAC was to pass it without discussion.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They should get proper justice.

17.39 hrs.

WORKING JOURNALISTS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER
EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)
AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1996*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Sir, I beg to move** :

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 12.9.96.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new articles 330A and 332A)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

This is a special day in the history of our country ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Please tell the rule.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, I welcome it but I have to get some information.

MR. SPEAKER : If I allow you, I will have to allow others also.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, the Government should accept it but it has not figured in the Supplementary list.

MR. SPEAKER : It has figured in the original list of business. Therefore, there is no need of supplementary list.

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : I repeat it. This is a special day in the history of our country. Perhaps, it is the first time in the history of our country or of our world that any legislature of the country is taking up a Bill to provide reservations for women in the Parliament.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH): No, such a provision is already there in South Africa.

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : Personally, I feel very proud today to associate myself with this Bill which is intended to bring about a provision to reserve one-third membership for women in the Lok Sabha and in our legislatures.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (BARAMATI) : Including Goa.

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : As I move this Constitution Amendment Bill, I recall with happiness the promise given to our countrymen by our beloved Prime Minister and by the United Front who have formed this Government. For years together, people talked about giving representation to women in the legislatures. This discussion is held from the highest pedestal possible, yet no political party, no Government really showed any concern for giving this representation to women. We are redeeming our promise. As mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government, we are putting forward this Bill for consideration in this very first session.

The women *Shakti* is well-known ... (Interruptions) *Nari Shakti, Mahila Shakti* is well-known. This country's culture is based on worship of woman.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Also Draupadi ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (KHAJURAHO) : On one hand we talk of the world and on the other hand, we are making a fun of it.

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : We worship our mothers. Women has a special place in our culture.

We worship Mother Goddess. We worship Mother India. That itself shows the respect that our countrymen have for women. In fact, what is reflected in this particular Bill is this very spirit which worships the womanhood in our country.

Sir, for ages, we kept women in some sort of a bondage. We did not allow them to come to the public life. We closed for them the doors of all our legislatures, all our institutions.

However, the new wind which swept this country during the last General Elections has brought about this revolution in the thinking of the politicians and the political parties. This Bill, however—I must inform this House and I must also admit—is not very comprehensive as it should have been. It takes into consideration, the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies. However, representation to women in the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Councils in our respective States has not provided for in this Bill.

The National Capital of Delhi also is not included in this Bill. In addition, Autonomous Districts and Councils in the North-eastern region who elect their councils on the basis of adult franchise, also have not been taken care of insofar as the representation to women is concerned. I would not say that that is a lacuna. But I feel, what we require is that this representation is provided not only in the Lok Sabha but probably in all other institutions. However, I would call that this is a first step towards providing representation to women in all our elected bodies. This Bill, as the Constitution requires, will require the support of the majority of the Members and I do hope ...

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (HOWRAH) : Provisions have already been made first in the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas. Kindly inform.

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : I am aware of it ...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Why has Delhi not been included? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Mr. Law Minister, with due respect may I inform you, that was the beginning of women participation in grass-root democracy by a constitutional amendment. It was opposed by many parties, that is a different issue.

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : I am not contesting your contention, my dear friend.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : You have made a wrong statement.

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : I have not made a wrong statement ... (*Interruptions*) ... What I am saying is, insofar as the legislatures—Lok Sabha and

Assemblies—are concerned, this is the first step. So far as the total electorate bodies are concerned, the first step was already taken.

And probably the first step was taken not by an amendment of the Constitution. In Karnataka, I am informed, the first step was taken much before that, by providing representation to women in the local bodies there. Therefore, different States have taken their first step at different occasions.

This step which has been taken, is a very important step. It deserves support of the entire House and with this hope that this Constitution amendment will be passed, I commend this Constitution (Eighty-First Amendment) Bill, 1996 for the consideration of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (SOUTH DELHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Eighty-First Constitution Amendment Bill has been put up by the hon'ble Law Minister in the House for discussion. I rise to heartily support this Bill on behalf of my party. Before I start the discussion, I, on behalf of all women of India would like to thank you. I am very grateful to you because it is only due to your enthusiastic role that this Bill could possibly be passed today. It is a normal practice that Parliament passes the Bills but there are certain Bills which become milestones. Such Bills change the life-style of a particular section of society. The 73rd, 74th and 81st Constitution Amendment Bills will come in the category of such Bills which have become milestones. The 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Bills brought a revolutionary change in the life of women which provide 33 per cent reservation for women in Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Gram Panchayats. The 81st Constitution Amendment Bill is going to provide 33 per cent reservation for women in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies of the States.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been written in the objectives and reasons of this Bill that all leading political parties have given their consent to bring this Bill. I, therefore, would like to thank the leaders of all political parties for this. As far as the Bhartiya Janta Party is concerned, such a thinking had been there for a long time but two years back, in 1994, we included it in our national agenda. The national convention of our Party was held in Vadodara. Our national party President himself had demanded there that women should be given 33 per cent reservation in Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. In our country, very few motions are moved by the Speaker because discussion is not held on such motions and these are passed without any

discussion. It was an historic day when the BJP brought this issue on its national agenda. Afterwards, this issue became the main point of our election manifesto. You may remember that though, BJP Government could run only for 13 days but at that time, in the message of the Prime Minister to the nation telecast on Doordarshan, some issues were raised and the main issue was that if our Government lasted long, we would provide 33 per cent reservation to women. After that, we prepared President's Address. If we go through the highlights of President's Address, we would find that it was the main highlight of the Address. We, through the President, made a commitment that we would provide 33 per cent reservation for women. Besides this, last Friday, our hon'ble leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who is also the Leader of Opposition, brought a Private Bill in the House in which there was a proposal for providing 33 per cent reservation for women. This is a logical conclusion of thoughts for me and this Bill has been brought through this logical conclusion. I heartily welcome this Bill but there is a question as to why it has become necessary to introduce this Bill ? After all, India is a leading country. What is the number of such progressive countries where women had to struggle for getting the right to vote from the time of the constitution came into force ? In some of the countries, women got the right to vote just a few years back. In the big and progressive countries, it has been said that women should be given the right to vote only after attaining the age of 30 years whereas men are entitled to vote in the age of 21 years. But our country is one of those leading countries where women have got the right to vote from the very day, the Constitution came into force. India is among those countries where a woman has had the privilege of heading the Government not only for one or two years but for 11 years. But it is unfortunate that on the one hand a woman has been the Prime Minister and on the other hand, participation of common women in politics has been negligible. Who is responsible for that ? If I say without any hesitation, the male dominated mentality is responsible for this discrimination. I would like to submit that this discrimination exists in every political system and that is why it become necessary to provide reservation for women. Had men given this right to women easily it would not have become necessary to bring this Bill today. But it is very unfortunate and a matter of shame that there has been a progressive decrease in the political representation of women from the Independence till today.

What is proportion of male and female Members of the House, you are presiding today ? The House comprises of 543 Members of Parliament out of which there are only 36 lady Members. If you calculate, it stands at six and half per cent. I would like to ask as to whether it is not a matter of surprise, sorrow and shame that women comprise fifty per cent population and enjoy only

six and half per cent political participation ? May I ask whether the capability of leadership is only men's paternal property ? Whether only men have monopoly to rule ? ... (Interruptions). I have stated myself. If you have heard, I have stated that the mentality of male domination is present in every party without exception. Perhaps, you did not hear it. I am saying so because all are equally guilty. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Domination is taking place even in the House

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : They are exhibiting the same mentality ... (Interruptions) you are confirming my point ... (Interruptions). The obvious needs no evidence. It is the mentality of male domination which is completing them to speak. I did not take my party as an exception. I said that the mentality of male domination is present in every party. That is why need for demanding reservation was felt. Had you provided our due earlier, who would have demanded for reservation and why ? I would like to ask ... (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA (GUWAHATI) : Sir, it is an insulting remark. This should be expunged from the proceedings ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let her have her say.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was stating ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sushmaji, passage of this Bill needs their help also. Therefore, refrain yourself from speaking too much.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : It would be better if they pass the Bill accepting the truth and facing the reality. We are not asking for mercy ... (Interruptions) I really feel that woman has awakened for her right. Therefore the need of introduction of this Bill is being felt today. But I, through you, would like to state that the capability of leadership is not parental property of men only. So far as abilities and capabilities are concerned, women do not lag behind men. Let me tell them that God, in His vast creation, did not create only man and woman but innumerable creatures and has created female of every male. Being male you can state by putting restriction on us that physically and mentally you are weak since God has given you power of speech and wisdom but the other creatures made by God behave as per the qualities provided by nature to them. The males of their species cannot say anything. Therefore, if you study the females of other creatures, you will find that females are neither physically weak nor lack the capability of leadership.

18.00 hrs.

God has created lion—the king of the forest but it is lioness which goes for daily prey. It is lioness which trains her cubs for prey and God, through her, has should that females, in no way even physically are weaker.

Mr. Speaker, Sir you hail from Meghalaya where elephants are in abundance. If you visit the sanctuary of Assam, you can have glimpse of herds of elephants since the elephants are always found in herds. You can check it any time that the herds of elephants are never led by male elephant instead it is led by old female elephant. God has provided her the capability of leadership, therefore the female elephant takes the charge of leadership. It is lioness which preys. Females of these creatures, are neither physically weak nor lack leadership capability; their males could not have their control over them. Therefore, she behaves as per the qualities and capabilities provided to her by nature. Here, it is said that we are physically and mentally weak.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHAR) : The female elephant never grows old.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the male elephant never grows old. There is no fixed age of male elephant. So it never grows old. They show only quality which is gifted to them by nature.

Not only this, I would like to state that as per Hindu mythology when portfolios were distributed among Gods, Goddesses were given important portfolios to run them properly. Defence, Finance and Education are three important departments of any administration. The Gods while distributing portfolios had given the portfolio of education to Goddess Saraswati, Finance to Goddess Laxmi and Defence to Goddess Durga. All the three important portfolios were given to women. Therefore, the administration of these departments was run properly. This Government has made one State Minister for 33 per cent women. It is, therefore, that this Government is in such a bad condition.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Therefore, you should utter 'Sita's Jai' instead of 'Ram's Jai'.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : I was mentioning these points to show that women are neither physically weak nor mentally but the mentality of our society has created this perverted thinking. It is the result of perverted thinking of the society that we are demanding our right today and after noticing the intention of the House, it is not clear whether even after your enthusiastic contribution, this Bill will be passed since it is a Constitution Amendment Bill which requires 50 per cent presence and 2/3 members present and voting. At present I do not think that there will be 50 per cent MPs and if the rumor which I heard in Central Hall and Lobby is true then a conspiracy is being hatched to ensure that

50 per cent Members are not present in the House at the time of voting. If 50 per cent presence is not ensured in the House, that conspiracy will be busted which is in the air. Discussion was going on outside the House on 73rd and 74th Amendment about which, we were saying to be a revolutionary step. They were saying : What will they do; Why they need reservation ? See the women members who have been elected through 73rd Amendment. They sit veiled; Their husbands work for them. Brijwasi bhai was saying that it has made 'Pia' a P.A. I asked why is it strange ? He said women sit veiled. I asked whether all the male Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies are good speakers? How effectively they play their roles in the House ? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to repeat what I said, to him, "since purdah practice is prevalent in women only, therefore, she has become speechless in her veils but those members who do not speak in the House are dumb without veils. But nobody pays attention to them but the women who out of 500 women adopts veils as per the old tradition, is made a thing of show. You have experienced by giving them opportunity that women Chairman of municipalities and mayor of municipal corporations are working more effectively and at some places they symbolise the progress. They are doing better work as Chairman of municipalities, mayor of municipal corporations and surpanch of Gram Panchayats. A large number of women have won the election. If in the same process, this Bill is passed, one third women Members will be there in the Parliament as well as in the State Assemblies.

Such comments are being made which apparently appear to support the Bill but their results are quite contrary. For example some one says, why 33 per cent, it should be 50 per cent. I say, we would be satisfied with 33 per cent only. We did not demand for 50 per cent. The second logic is that—we support the Bill but the Bill should be comprehensive and unless a comprehensive Bill is brought, we would not support the Bill. I know that there are shortcomings in the Bill. For example there is provision of reservation in only Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies and not in Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils. But I do admit that no Bill is perfect in one effort. The Constitution was framed after the discussion of years. We have made many Amendments for making it more relevant and feasible. This is 81st Amendment. We would make it feasible and more effective later on if need be. But this Bill should be passed today in the present form because it is a historical beginning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you ordered from the Chair that you have not only suspended the Question Hour but you would waive the rule also but this Bill should be introduced and passed today itself. The historical beginning that you have initiated from the Chair will have its logical conclusion with the passage of the Bill. This Bill must be passed. We have two hours time for

discussion. You should direct the leaders of all the political parties to issue instructions to all the Members to be present here. At least 50 per cent Members should be present here. This would make Members present and voting two third. This historic Bill should be passed here today itself, so that this day could be celebrated as Women Day. I would like to make an appeal to the leaders of all the political parties to support this Bill. I thank you for allowing me to speak and conclude.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : Why do you not mobilise all your 190 MPs ? ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : All our MPs would come ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (UDAIPUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and thank you for initiating this historic step which would tell the whole world that even today Indian keep women in high esteem. I thank you not only on behalf of this House and the country but on behalf of the women of this world. In the end of her statement Sushmaji had mentioned a point but I would like to present it in the beginning. Right now I cannot say that what were my feelings when I wrote these lines—

Abhi tewar kahan badla hai inka,

abhi to dour inkalab ka hai,

Abhi bhi sehra hai, tapish baki hai,

Abhi mausam kahan gulab ka.

18.09 hrs.

(SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*)

In the morning we were happy that this Bill would be passed within ten minutes without any discussion but things took such a turn and an element of doubt crept out from some hidden corner of somebody's mind and we the women MPs passed the whole day amidst tension. But inspite of that tension I thank you for taking up this issue before 6'o clock which was the prescribed time for discussion on it.

In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi wrote in 'Harijan' that independence cannot be called complete till the first and the last person of the line gets equal rights. I do not know about the number of women standing in that line at that time. Women took active part in freedom struggle on the call of Mahatma Gandhi. Our country became independent. When we talk to the women of that time they say that it was their dream to have a strong hold in political arena after independence. But we did not get

that share even after 50 years of independence. Today we have come here to get a 33 per cent reservation for ourselves.

So far as the question of political parties is concerned I would like to say something about my party. After Mahatma Gandhi, I found that sensitivity towards women in Rajiv Gandhiji. He understood that our democratic structure would not be complete until and unless women are given economic, social and political rights. Our democratic system which is popular throughout the world would not be as popular without doing so. Therefore bills on Panchayat and Municipality introduced in this House. Though these were not passed during his life time but previous Government passed these bills and it was a milestone in Indian history. Just now the incident of Roopkanwar had been mentioned. I would like to say that foreign media had been projecting such incidents of *sati* and child marriage in an exaggerated manner to shatter our country's image. But now we would be able to say that India is the only country where women have been given 33 per cent representation in the Parliament.

Just now I mentioned history. I do not want to put the political parties into trouble and in an embarrassing position but the truth about women's representation in various political parties would come out if we go through the details of the previous election results. I would also like to say that all the political parties should make an introspector, to find out the number of women given tickets for Legislative Assembly elections for Uttar Pradesh and Kashmir as one phase of it has been completed so far. We would have not raised this issue here if the matter was settled there itself. As hon. Speaker has also mentioned. I accept the fact that presently 6 or 6¹/₂ per cent women are here and we cannot pass this Bill without your support. I thank you for your political will power as this Bill had been defeated twice and now it has been brought for the third time. It is correct that this Bill could have been brought again with your support otherwise percentage of women is quite less in both the Houses. Sir, through you, I request you all to bring back that spirit to show that our culture is not discriminatory to women. We have not only said 'yatra naryastu piyante' but implemented it also. After independence many paradoxes have been crept and it seems we have become accustomed to that. On one hand we accept Indiraji as a wise and intelligent woman who was a successful politician and ruled this country for such a long time but on the other hand reality is quite different. It was the sensitivity of Rajiv Gandhi which brought in to light this fact. Just now Sushma Swarajji has said that inspite of this attitude of people, cultural heritage why this Bill for 33 per cent representation has been brought here. In this context I remember one story—once Greek came under the grip of famine. Priests said that the country would get rid of this problem only after sacrifice

of the most beautiful girl of the country. After a long search the girl was found. Her name was Affignia. She was 13 years old. Affignia was taken to the place of oblation amidst chanting of religious mantras. Priests were saying that she was fortunate for the country and religion and asked for her last desire. She was told that temples and alters would be set up in her name and people would worship her. On reaching near the oblation place she turned and said that her last desire was that in near future women should not be treated like a commodity. With this she died. I feel that in place of Affignia if there were Sita, Droupadi, Ahilya, Fatiza or Marium, they would have also said the same thing that women should be given equal status. How far women would be treated like a commodity and show-piece for the drawing rooms and would be thrown in the garbage bag whenever they want to get rid of them.

Sir, not only in India but position of women is not sound throughout the world. Even the developed country like France has given six per cent representation to women. In England it is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 11 per cent. Even the situation in U.S.A. is also not very smooth. Today the attention of the whole world is focussed on India because they would be able to raise this demand in their respective countries if this Bill is passed in India. We are not raising an extra-ordinary demand. Our brethrens have asked for 50 per cent representation. We do not oppose it but initiatives should be taken in this regard. If after five or six years you find that this 33 per cent representation of women is playing an effective role in building the country then this suo moto representation of 50 per cent should be given to women. We would not demand for that.

Sir, certain questions regarding women's role in Panchayats and Nagarpalika have become a subject of discussion today. In this context I would like to say that womenfolk of villages are saying that they could bear the responsibility of their homes as well they can play their roles in Panchayats. They can play both the roles efficiently. Women have capability to look after their homes as well as discharge their political responsibility. It is possible that one or two women might have been named in corruption cases due to politics but it is a known fact that women can be successful and can stand up against corruption in the government.

Sir, just now I heard a voice that from where the able women would be found. I would like to say that you will not have to search the garbage bag. One of our brothers has said that there is an apprehension regarding leadership of women. I would like to say that it is enough and through this House I would like to tell the women that we belong to the same class whether one is educated, illiterate, rich, poor, beautiful or ugly. It is the responsibility of educated women to bring our sisters to

the forefront who have been left behind. They should be brought to us so that we could reach to their aspirations.

Sir, I do not want to go into details of historical facts. I come from Mewar and I would like to say that if the role of women is excluded from the history of Mewar, there would be no significance of it. Whether it is the rôle of Pamavati, Padmavati, Meera, Panna, or Razia Begum, those women characters of history had been an inspiration. Women have played an important and significant role in the history of India.

Tomorrow's India and the twenty-first century wait the dawn of the era when women relegated to the background for far too long will step forward. Just now I was talking about paradoxes whenever speeches are delivered we claim that we gave the post of Prime Minister to a woman. We offered the post of Governor to a woman right in the beginning. We have given the post of Chief Minister in many a states to women but if we introspect, we'll come to know that .1% women had the access to the coveted position at the time when women had assumed a leading role.

Last time, Mr. Speaker had kindly granted us one hour's time. I am referring to the discussion we had on the status of women. Mr. Speaker, Sir, until our mentality changes, the crimes against women can not be curbed. Till the time change is not initiated at the administrative level, and tolerance is not there, the atrocities on women will continue to be committed whether on Roop Kanwar of Rajasthan, on a Naseema-bi or some other woman. I would like to thank the Prime Minister for this historic step of pursuing the idea of Hon'ble Speaker and for recommending the introduction and passing of the bill at the same time. I would also like to thank Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Infact we are preparing a list. When we will have full control over the administration, we will especially pay attention to those who are helping us. If we want to put an end to injustice and the atrocities committed on women ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHAR) : Whose names figure in your hit list ?

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : We are keeping a close watch. If injustice is to be put to an end, it is imperative to have reservation for women. Women face a hard time when contesting elections. So we do realise that reservation would lower our stature somewhat because we would like to come here after surmounting the hard challenges.

We were silenced and relegated to the background during these 50 years of Independence to which we can only say that "Band hothon ko tha sabab koi, waqt aaya hai hum bhi bolenge." You can not suppress our voice, push us to the background and impose your decisions upon us any longer.

Once again I would like to draw attention towards your intent. We have inherited a culture wherein women used to be worshipped. As Sushmaji had pointed out just now that the gods too had given all the key posts to women. I want to remind you that you are the nurturer of that very culture. You should do away with your biased attitude. We would like to join the Parliament and State Assemblies as your colleagues and not as your adversaries. Mr Speaker, Sir, I won't take much time, as today is truly a historic day ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : You ask the United Front Government to distribute three portfolios to the women. ... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : To all the ladies.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Certainly. I feel that Shrimati Kanti Singh should have some female colleagues. We feel sorry when we see her sitting alone ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Why the Coal Minister, Shrimati Kanti Singh should not be elevated to the Cabinet by taking into consideration the spirit of the House ?

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : I began my speech by quoting Gandhiji. I would like to have vocal support of our male colleagues in this matter. At the time of achieving salvation, Mahatma Buddha was told that he was fit to achieve salvation. At this, Buddha, like Asiginia asked whether all the living beings in this world are going to achieve salvation. When he got a negative reply he said that he too did not want salvation. You should also announce like Buddha that you are unable to bear this burden alone and that you want the co-operation of women. You wielded power in Parliament and State Assemblies and put the blame on us. Now this reservation won't remain restricted to just 33 per cent but would be 50 per cent in the coming time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been suppressed for too long but now the times have changed.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (ALLAHABAD) : Do you believe in all the teachings of Buddha.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Yes, I do.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Are you aware of the situation prevalent in 'Dharma Sangha' of Buddha ... (Interruptions)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Hinduism never went against Buddha. It was not said that there would have been women in Dharma Sangha. Lord Buddha accorded women their due place in religion.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Lord Buddha never made any discrimination. I had quoted Buddha from this point of view only. He had said that if salvation is not conferred on all the living being, he too would not accept it. All that you have to say is that so long as the participation of women is not ensured, you would not be a part of such administrative machinery. Even this much support would suffice. We have been suppressed for far too long and our voices can not be suppressed any longer. I also want to say that :

[English]

"We are not big banyan trees. We are lush green bushes. More you cut, more we grow."

[Translation]

So do not try to cut us down. Give us your co-operation. I have full faith that the spirit with which you passed the Panchayat and Nagarpalika Bill that expressed your good intention and showed that you are a nurturer of our great culture, would be displayed once again in the unanimous passage of this Bill. I thank you for introducing this Bill and for having given us the opportunity to speak on it.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

First of all, let me also thank the Speaker, the Leaders of all the political parties here and the Members. I hope all of them will remain here till voting.

On this historic day, I start with paying my respect to those men who have fought for women. We shall never forget Ram Mohan Roy who was the first person to raise his finger against burning of *Satis*. We shall never forget Vidyasagar who fought for widow re-marriage and also spreading education amongst women. How can we forget what Rabindranath Tagore said in Bengali :

"narike apan bhagya
jay karibar kena na
dile adhikar he bidhata"

"God, why did not give women the possibility of winning their own fate ?"

Can we forget Surya Sen who sent *kutlatabad* with this clean understanding that a woman must lay down her life because that is how women of the whole country will come to the freedom struggle ? Can we forget

Jyotiba Phule who, in Maharashtra, fought for women's rights forthrightly? Can we forget Subramanya Bharathi who, as a famous Tamil poet, fought for women's rights? Since the time is limited, I cannot take the name of all because in our country there have been plethora of people. The name of Mahatma Gandhi need not be mentioned because that is obvious.

Sir, since I am a Communist, please do not mind, I cannot but recall on this occasion that it is this theory which was applied by Lenin, that women must be relieved of double burden. The society must take some of their burden. They have to look after their children. The society must give them that possibility of creach, kindergarten etc., so that they can give the society sufficient strength to put it into practice. I am not saying only about Lenin because, as I said in the very beginning, we should remain really grateful to our forerunners among whom many were men and of course women were also there. I would say that unless you fight for your own right, it becomes ultimately difficult to implement it, even if good laws are passed.

Now Sir, a question has arisen that if one-third representation is given in the Parliament and the Legislative Assembly, will there be enough capable women? This argument is, of course, sometimes taken recourse to by those who want to keep others suppressed. This argument was used against our freedom struggle by the then British imperialists. We rejected that and today also we reject that not only out of theory but from the experience.

Let me tell you that when one-third reservation in Panchayats was being implemented in West Bengal—I am glad that ours was one of the first Governments which put this into practice—this question arose, whether there will be enough women for Panchayats. After all with one-third reservation for women, how many women will be there? Only 150. Remember that 25,000 women were found for Panchayats.

Let me also tell you that our experience shows that most of the women there are no less conscientious, sometimes more conscientious than their counterparts. Why? Because they are coming for the first time. It is a very big thing. All of us must understand this that they have come for the first time. From my experience, I must tell you that at one place, there were floods and some relief came, but the relief was not enough. There were many representatives, both men and women and at every place where I went, I found that the women Panchayat Representatives were the first to grab the relief items for their constituencies. This was a universal experience, believe me. That is why I am saying that ultimately this fear will be baseless.

I hope my brothers will also help us in this. Let me tell you that this measure will not only benefit women but it will also benefit all the political parties.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (VISAKHAPATNAM)
How?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Let me tell you how. You must have heard the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He is one of the best revolutionary poets of Bengal.

He said in Bengali:

"Konokale eka hoini keo joyi,
purusher tarobari prerona diyechhe,
shokti diyechhe vijoyolokhi nari.

Never did the swords of men alone become victorious; it is women who gave them inspiration and strength to them. This is true. It was written by Kazi Nazrul Islam long long back.

You just look at our own history. Please tell me, did any one struggle succeed where women did not come in a big way? Did the freedom struggle succeed without women's participation? No. You remember as to who banished the foreign clothes—it is women, who did it. Did the working class movement succeed without the mobilisation of the wives of workers? Did the kisan movement succeed without the mobilisation of the wives of kisans and *mazdoors*? That is what happened in Razakar movement, Telangana movement and all others. Therefore, let it be very clear that if we want to do something to our country, we should make half the population participate directly in that and unless we do that our strength will remain reduced to that extent. It is not without reason that we fight when atrocities are perpetrated on women because we feel that it will weaken not only women but also the country as a whole. Therefore, this particular reservation of one-third, I am sure, will strengthen the whole country, not only women but also the whole country. Now that this Bill is being passed and there is a long time to the next elections. What is the difficulty in finding women candidates? Please go and find out. Moreover, let me tell you that not only the political activists can be candidates but also there are eminent women in different fields, who also can be brought into this. You will get a new entry point. Let me tell you that today a large number of people have become somewhat disgusted about politics. I believe that this particular move will reverse the situation. Our whole new lot of people, who have not been forthcoming earlier, will enter now.

This is a historic Bill and today it will be passed. It will be history not only for our country but for the whole world, for which India will have the claim of the whole world and it will fight back in all our struggles, be it our struggle for sovereignty, be it our economic development or be it our social development.

I hope that all of us will support this Bill. I request all the Parties to ask their Members, wherever they may be, to come and be present here at the time of voting to fulfill the requisite numbers.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (PUDUKKOTTAI) : Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is, of course, a historic day and that I should suggest only one thing on this occasion.

The hon. Law Minister, while introducing this Bill, said that this Bill is not of a comprehensive nature because reservations have not been allotted to women in the Upper House. But I have got something else to say also. The hon. Member from the Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, while participating, said that it is a male dominated society.

But she has forgotten one thing that in spite of this House being a male dominated House, it is prepared to bring such a Bill to give due recognition and rights to the women. Of course, along with that, I should say that rights and freedom should not be given and taken, but it should be fought and got.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, our experienced colleague, has said that many things have not succeeded in the past without the help of women. I should make it more clear that nothing in this world would get succeed without the participation of women. Just because we accept that, we have come forward to introduce this Bill.

I would like to say that this has been for ages here in this nation as the hon. Minister of Law rightly pointed out that we worship Goddess; we call the river as mother river; we call this nation as mother India; and we call the language which we speak as mother tongue. So, we have given all the due respect and due regard which you deserve without any claim. Likewise, we have come forward to give proper reservations in the Parliament as well as in the Legislatures.

I would like to point out that we from Tamil Nadu have always hailed women. There is no discrimination or differentiation between men and women. We have always believed and followed this Policy in our State. As Bharathiar from our soil has said and I quote :

"ANNIRKU PENN INGU SARINIGAR SAMAM KAAAN."

It means the women are no way inferior to men.

In Tamil Nadu, our leader, Shri M. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, when he was the Chief Minister earlier in 1989 has enacted a law that women would have equal property rights in the ancestral properties also. Now, reservations have given to women in the local body elections. So, in all respects, we support this Bill. I am afraid that a time may come when you may give reservations to us. The manner in which some lady Members spoke here seemed as if they are thinking of

the age of conservatives. Those generations are over. A new era has arose which demotes nobody for any reason. We give all respects ; we give all regards; and we give all rights.

Here my humble submission to the hon. Minister of Law, through you, is that if the Bill is to be comprehensive in nature, reservations should be given to the backward community also. This is my firm insistence. But for that this would not be a comprehensive Bill. Even after the implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations, the backward communities are not given due regard in the Central Government jobs. So, if this Bill is to be comprehensive then backward classes should also be given reservations. You may give some assurance, but that assurance should not be an oral assurance as in the past like language policy which we have experienced. So, before the Bill is passed, I would like to suggest and insist that reservations for the backward community also should be given.

I welcome this Bill on behalf of my Party and on behalf of the male community with an assurance that we are always here to give you the rights which you deserve.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objective with which the Bill has been introduced here won't be fulfilled in its present form. In this Bill one-third posts have been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women out of the reserved seats. Please go through it and Hon'ble Minister should also clarify it ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. He'll clarify when he gives the reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you go through the Bill, you will come to know that the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Section 330 (2) are the same as given in the Section 330 (2) of that bill which have been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women. If such is the case, then it is apparent that the object of the Bill would not be achieved and in effect only six or two or three seats would be available ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. It is not so. When the Minister gives his reply, he will clarify it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (ASKA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, to start with I am rather surprised because the House has to have fifty per cent of the Members to be present here to pass this Bill. But I see that all the seats of the B.J.P. and the Congress are vacant ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : What about the ruling party?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS) : Your own side is empty.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : It includes my side.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : The Left Parties are present.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The Left Parties are there ... (Interruptions) Your party seats are vacant. What is the use of making speeches here? This will not go through at all. You do not have the requisite number of Members. How can you go through this? ... (Interruptions) Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, where are your Members?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : All of them are coming.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You have 160 Members. They should be here to get this passed ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Biju Patnaik, please address the Chair. You may kindly speak on the Bill.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : You are supporting the people. They are also supporting the people.

[Translation]

You have no leader... (Interruptions) where is your leader ... (Interruptions) The leader is sitting ahead and his followers are sitting behind ... (Interruptions)

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA) : Where is the leader of Janta Dal ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (CHANDIGARH) : The Leader of the Opposition is sitting here. But the Leader of the House is missing. The President of the supporting party is missing. All the Central Ministers are missing. Where are all those leaders? Where are they? ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I request the hon. Member Shri Patnaik not to provoke them? The number of Members present here is not the point. You may kindly confine yourself to the subject. Please address the Chair.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : It only shows that this Bill is not going to be passed today because we do not have the numbers. It is as simple as that. Do we have the 50 per cent present of total number of Members who are required to vote present here? They are not here.

Anyhow, since I have stood up to speak, I will speak a few words.

We started the reservation for women. When I was in the Government in Orissa in 1991, at the Panchayati Raj level, long before this Parliament passed this Bill, we

have had it established. There, we had given one-third proportion to the women. What I want to tell you is that,

[Translation]

Wherefrom you will get woman candidates, they will not come forward ... (Interruptions) You will not get woman leaders.

[English]

The moment reservation was made, there was a parade of women claiming to be there, right from the bottom level. There were 100 women contesting for one seat. That was my experience. When I called a Panchayati Raj conference in Bhubaneswar there came 27,000 women who were all elected representatives. There were representatives from Panchayats, Nagarpalikas and Members and Vice-Chairmen etc. All of them, some 27,000 women, came. So, there will not be any dearth of women representatives once we have the system as we are proposing to do in this Bill.

The other thing is that it is true that only a few ladies are getting elected here on their own strength.

By and large, ladies are not being encouraged by men. They talk of male chauvinism or whatever you call it, it is there. Unless there is reservation for them, they will never come up. Since there is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they have come up. There are hundreds of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament, in the Legislatures, in the Cabinet and everywhere. Therefore, they must have an opportunity to come to Parliament, to the Rajya Sabha. There are difficulties as to how you will elect Members to Rajya Sabha ... (Interruptions)

So, I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, if we have the requisite numbers, let us pass the Bill today. I think the Chair should give a call to everyone to be present here. Then only you can pass this Bill. Otherwise, you cannot pass this Bill. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (KHAJURAHO) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Tomorrow, when the people all over the world will come to know through media about passing this Bill in the Indian Parliament, the people of Indian origin settled abroad will feel pride because the foreign countries consider India as a backward, conservative and orthodox country. But when for the first time we will set an ideal example before this world that we want women participation in power and for that we have brought a Bill then the entire world will welcome it and we will feel pride in saying that we are Indians.

The history of the circumstances responsible for bringing this particular Bill in this House is very old. There have been two types of waves in the society of our

country. On one hand, women have been given extreme regard in our religion and culture and on the other hand, there have been some anomalies in our history due to certain social practices and different ideologies. For example, on one hand, Lanka war had taken place for the sake of maintaining the dignity of Sita but on the other hand, when a Washerman blamed her, she had to face exile whereas Shri Ram knew that she was pious and guileless. Dropadi was given respect in the society whereas she had five husbands. But with the purpose of insulting Pandavas, Dropadi was insulted openly. There have been different sorts of anomalies in our society and even today, we can see them. During 'Navartras', she is worshipped by making a statue of clay. Even today, all God-Goddesses are worshipped on their own days. Ramnavami and Janmashtmi occur once a year, Shivaratri falls twice a year and Navartras also occur twice a year and that too for nine days every time i.e. there is a special provision for women having 18 days for worship in a year. But on the other hand, we read in the newspapers daily that here a woman was paraded naked and a girl was molested. The main evil in our society is that on one hand, we worship the Durga made of soil but on the other hand, enjoy in insulting them by parading the women naked.

I will not name anybody because we should not give an example of such a person who does not get an opportunity to give a clarification in the House. Two-three days back supporting the 'Miss World Beauty Contest' a Chief Minister of our country have said that Dropadi was also paraded naked and what is wrong if a woman will parade in the Beauty contest in incomplete dress? It means that the perverted thinking of parading women naked, which was prevailing five thousand years ago, is still there in our society. This Bill will definitely play an important role in removing the anomalies which are as old as our history itself is.

I am not able to stand for a long time but today I have stood up here for making a special submission. Many of the persons of our country sitting here may have an experience that in our country a girl is not provided ghee and milk. A foreign team visited India and they medically examined the women of our country. They told that the women of India lack adequate vitamins, iron and blood as compared to the women of other countries. They asked me reasons for that and I told them that to be vegetarian is not the only reason for that. Another reason is that in villages, ghee and milk of her share is given to her brother. When she becomes young, her share is taken by her husband and when she becomes old, her share is eaten by her son. It is a general concept in our society that girls are wedded away and there is no need to give them milk and ghee to eat, they can live only with air and water. They are provided old and dirty clothes. They get up early in the morning and go to their

bed at night after all the members of family have slept. I have seen in my own family that my sister-in-law (Bhabhi) works at home till noon and after that she goes to the fields to work with my brother and come back at night. Today, she might have returned from fields in the evening whereas I am sitting here in Parliament. Now, my brother might be sitting at the 'Chopal' and my sister-in-law might be preparing meal. She will take vegetable if left out otherwise she can eat chapati even with salt. She will take milk if it is spared otherwise she will satisfy herself by thinking that she can live only with air and water. This has been the position of women in our country. They have to get rid of such a situation for which this Bill has been brought in this House. I had raised this point in the morning also and people also said to me that you are a monk wearing ochrous clothes and propagating Hindutva, then why you have raised the issue of giving reservation to the women of backward classes. There is no doubt that I definitely have faith in Hindutva and consider it as a vitality of the nation. I am considered a fanatic Hindu and not only this, I am generally considered anti-muslim. Such is my image in the society.

I worked very hard during Ramjanam Bhumi Agitation. I was ready to sacrifice my life also. But I am of the view that Ramrajya could not have been established had Ram not killed Ravana. Ravana could not have been killed had Ram not eaten Sabary's used plums who belonged to backward caste and if Kewat had not helped Ram in taking him across the river in his boat and ascetics, Advasis, bears, monkeys, Angad and Hanuman would not have helped him. Because soldiers were not sent with Lord Ram from Ayodhya to win Lanka and his father-in-law Janak also did not send soldiers to help Ram to win over Ravana. He did not get any help from his father's position. Ram got help from the poor, ascetics, and backward castes to win over Ravana and I am of the view that if we want to make the Hindutva a success, we will have to make all sections of society prosperous. We will have to provide them social respect and participation in the Government. We will have to provide them all these rights altogether.

Participation in the Government will help the women in getting them proper place in the society. They will be economically uplifted and get social respect also. It can be ensured by this Bill but I would like to raise that issue today also which I had raised earlier.

In our country the women have to suffer the most. The way the backward castes and dalits are suffering, same is the case with the upper castes. But the Dalit women have to suffer both ways because of their being backward and dalit. When a women belonging to dalit or backward caste steps out of her house she has to face the insult of being a women and that too a dalit women.

Therefore, the dalit women and the Backward class women have to suffer double and if we have to save her from these sufferings then there is only one solution i.e. to bring a Bill. After all, what are the aims and objectives of this Bill and what prompted to bring this Bill here?

I am not giving sermons. My leg is paining and I am not able to stand for a long time. I am speaking from the core of my heart. We have introduced this Bill because women comprise the weaker section of the society and we have to strengthen that section and in this regard, we shall have to consider it properly.

19.00 hrs.

What should be the position of our reservation pattern? I, therefore, request, through you, the M.Ps of all political parties present here to come forward in making provision of reservation for the women belonging to backward castes, particularly when we are bringing a special Bill in this House. If it is not done then it means that we are not sincere towards the progress of the women.

People say that when there will be allocation of seats then women of the backward castes will also have their share. Even if there is reservation for dalits and adivasi women, how many seats will be left for them? I heartily welcome reservation for women belonging to backward castes. The experience of all the political parties inspires me to fight for the rights of the backward castes. I am ready to fight and die for it. As I fought for construction of Ram Janma Bhoomi, so shall I fight for the construction of the hut of the dalit. I, therefore request the M.Ps. that if they want to bring the poor and dalit women as well as women of other classes in the mainstream of the country and to strengthen India and the 'Hindutva', then they should try to strengthen all the classes of people. This is an important Bill and I am ready to fight and die for bringing this provision in it. Therefore, we should also consider its all other aspects and should not leave any loophole so that someone could obtain a stay order against it from the court. If this Bill is passed in a hurry then there may be some problem in legal framing and in the event of a stay from the Court. This Bill may not become effective. So, due consideration should be given to this Bill in the Standing Committee. After that, this Bill can be passed by calling a special session. If you wish, you can get this Bill passed by calling a special session after 15 or 20 days so that the women of the backward castes could also get reservation. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I congratulate the Government for bringing this Eighty-first Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Today morning we, the women

Members, with the help of male Members insisted upon the Government to bring this Bill today in this House. I am really grateful to all the hon. Members of this House and the hon. Speaker for helping us in this regard. First of all, I want to ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, those who want to go out, could go and talk there. Such a serious matter is being discussed here.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : First of all, I want to congratulate all the male Members of this House because without their support it is not possible to pass this Bill. I think we should not consider ourselves only as chauvinist, we should consider ourselves as human beings. That is why I want to tell this House that there should not be any discrimination between male and female because whatever development work has been done in this country has been done by the brothers and sisters of this country. We cannot do anything alone. We could together do things better.

Sir, the female Members will, of course, plead for this Bill. But the male Members have also pleaded for this and we are grateful to all of them. That is why I must thank them before starting my speech.

Sir, once a journalist asked Indiraji, 'do you consider yourself a woman Member?' Indiraji replied that I consider myself a woman.

She said that she considers herself as a human being. Today, when the Bill giving 33 per cent reservation to women is coming, I must say that it does not mean that there should be any discrimination between men and women. This is a very important point. There is an apprehension that the male Members may lose their seats because of this 33 per cent reservation. I must tell you honestly that they should not be deprived. Women Members should get the priority, they should get the reservation because they are the weaker section of the society. What we are getting today is not an undue advantage. It is our democratic right, it is our fundamental right and it is our constitutional right. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose once said : "Nobody will give you the right, you have to snatch it." Since it is our fundamental right, we have to snatch this right.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (AHMEDABAD) : They are giving it to you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I congratulated him first. There are only 39 female Members in this House. Sushmaji put the figures at 36; it is not 36, but 39. There are only 39 women Members from all the parties and they cannot pass this Bill without the support of our brothers—our elders and our youngsters. That is why, they deserve our congratulations.

Sir, this is not a comprehensive Bill. There are some lacunae in this Bill. We should have discussed this earlier before bringing forward this Bill in this House. There are some reservations on this among some Members. They are very genuine and I think they are very valid also. We could not discuss these things before bringing forward this Bill. We have not yet got the opportunity to discuss this. There are some lacunae in this Bill and that is one thing.

I am not going to say what the Geeta said, what the Koran said or what the Bible said. I want to tell you about the practical things. Yes, today, the value based politics are deteriorating day-by-day. To restore the value based politics, I think this is the proper time when men and women should work together and women should get the priority from grass-roots to decision making levels so that we can curb corruption, at least, to the extent of (*Interruptions*) one-third. He said it correctly that we can curb corruption to the extent of one-third and save the country.

If we divide the Indian History, in ancient history, we have seen the role played by Sita, Sati Savitri and Damayanti. (*Interruptions*) Please allow me to speak. Geetaji has said something and I have to say some other new thing. If you see the medieval history, the Moghuls have played a very important role. For example, Noorjehan, Jahanara, Roshanara, and Razia Sultana had played a very good role. If you divide the modern history into two parts, one part refers to the pre-Independence period. Then, you will see the role of Basanti Devi, wife of Deshbandu Chittaranjan Das ; you will see the role played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. When he set up his Cabinet, there was one lady member in it. He was the first man who included Laxmi Swaminathan in his Cabinet, if I am not wrong. In our modern history, prior to Independence, we have the role played by Sarojini Naidu, Kastur Ba Gandhi, Annie Besant, Matangir Hazra from Bengal, Sister Nivedita and so many other women. They have all played a very good role. (*Interruptions*) Why do you disturb me ? I am a student of history.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you not come to this side ?

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Is it your ruling that the lady is not protected ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The hon. Member is protecting me. I am grateful to you. But this running commentary should be stopped.

Prior to independence, of course, if you see the history from 1757 to 1857, you will see the role of Rani Lakshmbai, Jhansi Ki Rani.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not make running commentaries. Let us hear whatever she wants to say.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : After independence also, you know how Indira Gandhi played a role in her political life.

In our independence movement, many women took part for the freedom of this country (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this ? what are the senior Members doing ? If the hon. Member wants to go out, he can go out.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You are asking everybody to go.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I do not know whether everybody is taking this Bill seriously or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am appealing to the House. It is a very serious debate.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I do not disturb anybody. They should allow me to speak first. All are speaking from a political angle. I am speaking from our angle and from the point of view that we deserve congratulations today.

Even after independence also, Indira Gandhi played an important role as a woman Prime Minister in this country. Not only as a Prime Minister of this country Indira Gandhi played a role, but she was also brutally murdered. Not only that. She was the leader who led the NAM movement and who had asked for the freedom of countries like Cuba and Korea. She gave support to PLO and for SWAPO and for South African Movement and to Bangladesh and this is the 25th year of the Bangla Desh Freedom Movement. We should remember these historical facts also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. There is lot of noise in the House.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The dream of Shri Rajiv Gandhi was very clear. After Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the man who was very fond of women and children specially and, under his leadership, 33 per cent reservation among the panchayats and municipalities started.

Though it is delayed, better late than never. I congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill. But there are some lacunae which I want to point out. Number one is the Law Minister is missing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, you please see that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is there who is taking notes. You please carry on.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Who is there to take notes on behalf of the Government, the contributions made by a lady Member ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dasmunsi, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I request the Government to take seriously the contribution made by the distinguished lady Member ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He is not ridiculing. Nobody is ridiculing ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kumari Mamata Banerjee, please carry on.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I expect that the Government should take it seriously and not take it very casually ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dasmunsi, may I request you to kindly resume your seat?

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I think the Law Minister should have been more serious to listen to the debate or he should have deputed somebody before he left the House. It is said that somebody is taking notes. Is it not a casual manner ? Previously, he was listening very seriously to all the distinguished Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dasmunsi, you are a senior Member. When a Minister goes out, he is represented by the other Ministers. He is taking notes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I know that, Shri Jena is a good friend of ours. He is a very sincere Minister. But possibly, we are taken aback that the Law Minister is not there ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The point precisely is this. Even without taking notes, this is ingrained in our brains ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am sorry. It is a most unfortunate comment made by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee. When I have complimented all of you, you should not comment like this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am complimenting you ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kumari Mamata Banerjee, you proceed now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are listening to her very seriously. It is a very good speech ... (Interruptions) Why are you laughing ? Your own party Members are laughing. What can I do ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you kindly listen to her ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I want to point one very important aspect. The proposed insertion of Article

330A is for reservation of seats for women in the House of the People. Clause (1) of Article 330A says that seats shall be reserved for women in the House of the people. In clause (3), they have mentioned as : "... allotted by rotation to different constituencies in that State or Union Territory." I am very much against this provision. If you give seats to women rotation-wise, what will happen? Suppose for five years, a particular seat is allotted to one candidate and in the next five years, another particular seat is allotted to the same candidate. In that event, where will be the credibility of that lady to work ? Why I am saying this is because every Member is responsible to give reply to the people of his/her constituency as to what work he/she has done ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you get your chance, you can speak. Do not make comments like this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have to make one point here. Will the Government accept my proposal that, one time, for six months, Shri Deve Gowda can continue as the Prime Minister but during the next six months, one lady Member from their side will continue as the Prime Minister rotation-wise ? I would like to know whether they will accept my point ... (Interruptions) Supposing I am contesting from a constituency I am liable to answer to my people. After five years, they will ask me what work I had done for the constituency. But if I change my constituency rotation-wise, from one constituency to the other constituency, then the responsibility, the credibility, the loyalty to the people will be very weak and there will be no responsibility at all. That is why, I strongly urge upon the Government that it must reconsider the aspect of rotation of seats. Otherwise, the credibility will be lost.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : What is your suggestion ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : My suggestion is that if you are going to reserve the seat, you reserve it for ten years or fifteen years. At least, that would have some impact.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, as far as I have been able to understand, our Constitution, after the amendment, will not say that every five years it has to be rotated. That has to be done by the rules that would be framed, the law that would be framed. It will be done by the Delimitation Commission as and when it is necessary as to which seat will be made a reserved seat for women like the seats of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Every time it is not changing. Therefore, there is no such apprehension. But it is a very good point that she has made. I am sure, the Government will take note of it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I appreciate what Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said. At the same time, I would like to request the Government not to leave this rotation programme to the State Governments or the ruling party Members. You entrust this responsibility to the Election Commission and the Election Commission can impartially work out some way.

I also say that the SCs and the STs have got reservation. But we have got the OBCs and minorities. They do not have reservation. These types of people are deprived of reservation. I can tell you that in my State there is a reservation of 53 per cent for Other Backward Class people. If you go to Bihar or U.P. or Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh, you will see that the number of backward class people and minorities is more. But they do not get the opportunity. May I suggest you one thing? Why do you not consider giving this reservation to the OBCs who have already been identified including this 33 per cent? But there is a lacuna. The Mandal Commission recommended 177 cases under the OBC category. But in my State, only 29 cases are recognised by the Commission. The question is, until and unless the process is complete for other backward classes as to how many castes are recognized in each State by the Mandal Commission, it will not be over. I think, right now, the Government should give an assurance to this House that they would set up a parliamentary committee or a high-powered committee to look into this matter very seriously. Of course, you can tell me that I am pleading for the minorities for the purpose of catching the vote. It is not that. How many minorities are we having in the whole House? The number is very few because they are deprived. That is why, my appeal to the Government is to set up a committee for the OBCs and minorities. You should assure the House that they would get the justice also. They should get their due share from the decision-making level to the grassroots level. Today we always speak hi-fi politics. Of course, we want to learn the Western culture. At the same time, we should not forget the Indian culture. By giving 33 per cent reservation, it does not mean that they are not competent, they do not know anything. Please do not think that only those having some degrees and coming from foreign countries can contest the election and come to Parliament. We want an able leadership. We want able women. We want that the women should be trained from the grassroots level. So that women who know the problems of the people, who are associated with the people, who know the problems of the grassroots level workers, such women should get the opportunity. We have seen at the panchayat level 33 per cent reservation for women. All women are not that trained. But training has started. I must say they are trained like anything.

Earlier, when we started this process, sometimes their husbands guided them. Now also, there are some

husbands who guide their wives. But I can tell you, 50 per cent women are sincere, they have started taking training and working.

Sir, I do not want to say that just to get the advantage of this Bill, only some fashion parade women, who have no relation with the politics, who have no relation with social work, who have no relation with the common people and who have no touch with the people, should come out and capture this Parliament, only to show the beauty of fashion parade. I want to alert you on this point. We want to see this Parliament to create history; our women should create a good history.

Therefore, I believe that our Parliament will be able to create that history.

With these words, I must congratulate the Government...

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Mamataji, are you going to support the stand taken by Kumari Uma Bharati?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, I was also about to mention this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, what I have very correctly said is that this Bill is not a comprehensive one ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I could not follow exactly what she said.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Yes, I am clarifying.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But you may kindly address the Chair.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : As Umaji has said. I have also very categorically stated that this Bill is not a comprehensive one. There are some lacunae. If we could have discussed it earlier, we would have given this type of suggestion to you. I wanted to give notice in this regard during Zero Hour but there was no Zero Hour because of this Bill.

What I am telling is this. Regarding other backward classes and minorities, a parliamentary committee or a high powered committee should be set up by the Government ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is seeking a clarification, whether you are inclined to sent this Bill to the Select Committee or not.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I would like to urge upon you kindly to pass this Bill today itself. And, for reservation to other backward classes and the minorities, you set up a parliamentary or some high powered committee and within a framework of minimum time, say three or four months, the decision should be

taken. You kindly assure this House that you will give priority to the minorities and the other backward classes also. This is my humble request to you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (ROHTAK) : Sir, at least, 50 per cent reservation should be there for rural women.

[Translation]

After all 80 per cent people live in our villages.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mamataji, you please conclude now.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, they are taking my time, what to do ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : But you are also inviting troubles sometimes.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I think, this point should be considered carefully by the Government.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Reservation should not be on the basis of religion ... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Should I speak in Hindi ? Will you understand when I speak in Hindi only? If Shri Rawat wishes, I shall speak in Hindi ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, No, you may speak in English.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The point is very clear. There is no political point. My submission is that this Bill should be passed but there is no provision in it for reservation in Rajya Sabha, Legislative Councils as well as also for backward classes and Minorities. For this purpose, the Government will have to bring a comprehensive Bill soon.

[English]

So that the people should not feel that they are deprived.

Also, when you are giving 33 per cent reservation for women, please give priority to the grass-root level women, the rural women who are the heart of this country and the women belong to weaker sections.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude now.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : With these words, Sir, I want to quote only one *sher*.

[Translation]

Swami Vivekanand said, "Unless and Until there is awakening among the women of Hindu Society, our country will not develop."

When the Mother of the great poet Iqbal died, he wrote a couplet :

"Umra Bhar teri mohabbat meri Khidmatgar rahi,
Jab main teri khidmat kame ke kabil hua, tu chal basi."

This shows how much he loved his mother.

[English]

Everybody loves his motherland. That is why I want to tell you not to underestimate the women. I request all the party leaders to see that all their Members are present in the House to pass this Bill. I have an apprehension that it may not be passed. This Bill will give the brightest life to women in the future. I quote Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore before I conclude :

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high"

I want that my country's flag should fly with the woman and the man together.

With these words I congratulate all the Members and I thank the Government for bringing forward this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is now 7.30 p.m. still fourteen Members are before me in the list. Some more Members also want to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not allow anybody to speak in this House. Let me tell you that either Members will have to be brief, so that we can finish it today, or we may have to continue this tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request all the speakers to be very brief.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : Let us know at what time the voting will take place because this is a Constitution Amendment Bill. We are all facing a lot of inconvenience. A lot of important work was postponed yesterday because the House went on and carried forward our yesterday's work for today. But today also we are going in an indefinite manner. Let us have some idea as to when you are going to put it to vote. Otherwise we will be accused of not being present in the House and all those things. We are in a very sad situation. Important delegations come to meet us and we are not in a position to meet them. All these problems are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If all the Members are ready to forego their chance of speaking, we can immediately put it to vote. It is not the Chair which has to decide.

19.34 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA) : Two hours have been allotted for the discussion on this Bill. At the end of two hours we should put it to vote. Every political

party is supporting this Bill. All the leaders have met in your Chamber, Mr. Speaker, and said that all of them will support it. Therefore, what is the need of this extended discussion? Two hours have been allotted by the hon. Speaker and the decision should stand ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATNA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important Bill and all the hon. Members want to express their views on it. There are certain short comings in this bill and the hon. Members want to give their suggestions by highlighting them. Every member has got the right to speech. It is not proper to deprive them of their rights and in this way their right to speech can also not be withdrawn. Therefore, my request is that until the hon'ble Member completes their points, this Bill should not be passed. We all want to speak on this Bill ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please Professor, you cannot monopolise everything.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : We have heard what Shri Banatwalla has said. This is a Bill which every side of the House is supporting, but for reasons beyond our control the requisite number of Members are not present. So, voting can be taken up tomorrow. We can have only the voting tomorrow, immediately after the Question Hour. This is a Bill on which no risk should be taken. This is my submission. Let the discussion continue today. We can go on till .. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have one information to share with the House. The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition have a very, very important meeting to attend today, which could not be avoided. Both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition were in my Chamber just about five minutes ago. They are going for a meeting which they could not avoid. They tried to avoid that meeting but it was not possible. I do not want to go into the details. So, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition will not be able to be here before 8.30 p.m. Therefore, I think that we would conclude the debate today and the reply of the Minister would be at twelve o'clock tomorrow to be followed by voting straightaway.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (MUMBAI NORTH-WEST) : Sir, would you please listen to me for a moment? The only problem is since nine o'clock there were meetings. In the morning, all of a sudden, this Bill has

come up. It has now come up for discussion. Yesterday, the Finance Bill was discussed and when the discussion ended at 9.30 p.m. in the night only three MPs were present in the House. Is it the way of functioning of Parliament? I am looking at it from this particular angle. We also have other programmes. No MP knows whether this House would continue for another three hours or four hours. This is not the way. This is not the proper method ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you for saying something which I should have been saying.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the House has been extended for two hours. Let us complete this and then the House can adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. We will conclude at eight o'clock.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, I have a suggestion. If the House agrees, now itself voting can take place. From our party, Members have already participated. Or, you can fix the discussion to be concluded at eight o'clock and voting to take place tomorrow. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI SANDHYA BAURI (VISHNUPUR) : Mr. Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this historic Bill which seeks to reserve 33% seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures. It is a matter of regret that even after 50 years of independence women have not yet got their rightful share in our social and political set up. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Order please, order.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI SANDHYA BAURI : This is quite obvious from the scenario in Parliament where out of total number of 545 Members only 39 lady Members have been able to enter this August House. The small number of ladies in the House even after 50 years of independence compel us to lose faith in the existing system. Undoubtedly women have been neglected since ages. The neglect from society and home has compelled women to be habituated to confine themselves in kitchen and in the four walls of the house. Their way of life did not provide any exposure to outside world and were forced to remain in background doing the thankless job of looking after the family. After a long struggle now they are able to get certain rights as important member of the society.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

(SHRI CHITTA BASU *in the Chair*)

19.40 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Hon'ble Members are requested to see that order is restored in the House.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI SANDHYA BAURI : I am proud to say that in my State of West Bengal women have been deeply involved in political activities since long. It is a matter of pride that two women members were nominated to Panchayat by the Government as early as 1978 when there was no provision for women to participate in such forums. Women in West Bengal have fought for their rights through the West Bengal Democratic Women Organisations also. After endless struggle and agitation today at the fag end of 20th century we have become successful to get 33% reservation.

The elections in Panchayat in my State have displayed the percentage-wise increase in the number of women candidates. In the last 4th election of Panchayat, the number of women participants has considerably increased because 33% reservation for women in Panchayat has been implemented by West Bengal Government. I am proud to say that these elected members are functioning very well. Of course at the outset they had to face certain difficulty in their work in the Panchayat due to inexperience and lack of exposure to outside world. But gradually they were able to understand their duties and are now working in a wonderful way. Our United Front Government in West Bengal deserves thanks for this revolutionary step.

It is a matter of shame that when we are going to step into 21st century, women have been facing discrimination every where. Parents do not hesitate to spend large amount of money for the education of their son. But the case is different as far as girl child is concerned. The parents with limited income will always stop the schooling of the girl though she may be very bright and continue to spend more and more money for the education of their son. This discrimination and exploitation of women is reflected in the insignificant number of women members in the highest forum of our country that is Parliament. Here we have only 39 women Members out of 545 Members. It is indeed a negligible number. When this Constitution Amendment Bill providing 33% reservation for women is passed we will have more representations of women in the House. They can highlight their own problems and various other problems of society. I have no hesitation in saying that women are more sensitive to certain issues and realisation for certain problems and thus they can highlight these issues better than their male counterparts.

I want to cite again the example of West Bengal where the women Ministers are discharging their duties very well. Women have been involved actively in our struggle for independence and various other agitations like post independence Food agitation in West Bengal. Their deep involvement and participation in Social, Cultural Political movement can never be ignored or minimised. I would also like to remind my respected male colleagues about the role played by their respective mother. It is the important role being played by their mother that they have been able to reach this height and come here, discuss various important issues and help in the legislature work. We know this reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies will definitely enhance the activities of these August Forums and the elected lady Members will contribute immensely for upliftment of society. They will play an important role in nation building and legislative work. We should also remember the women from the oppressed, the neglected, and the weaker sections of society. They should also get scope for political consciousness so that they can also come forward and become Members to highlight their problems, limitations, and plight before this August House.

I again thank the United Front Government to bring this historic Bill and humbly submit to pass it tomorrow.

I thank you Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR) : Sir, several lady Members have expressed their views on this Bill. I think that other male Members should also speak on it. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. It is good that the entire ruling front have unanimous view in this regard and is supporting this Bill. It is not so that they are supporting this Bill only in the House but also they have included this item in their Manifesto and they are acting accordingly. I would like to thank leaders of all these parties.

In our country women have always been kept in high esteem. This has been proved by the fact that in this country there had been a women Prime Minister whose name has been written in golden letters in the history. This could be possible only with the help of the people of the country. Shri Nirmal Kanti sitting with me was saying that in South Asia some countries have lady Prime Ministers. Prime Minister of India had been a lady. The Prime Minister and the President of Sri Lanka are ladies. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is also a lady. The Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition of Bangladesh are also ladies. It is an important matter that so much importance has been given to women in South Asia. Had an elected government been formed in

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Myanmar then obviously a lady would have also been the Prime Minister of that country. I think that the atmosphere and the way of living of this country is such that women have been given importance.

At this time, I also remember Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We know very well that many good suggestions had come during his tenure. Right to franchise was given to youth of 18 years instead of 21 years. It was also suggested to enact a law about giving reservation to women, which is at present under consideration and an Amendment Bill was also introduced. Unfortunately this Bill could not be passed in the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, after introducing this Bill and though it was not passed in Rajya Sabha, such a law was enacted in Municipal Council and district council. It was also enacted in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and many other states. But it is notable here that the women should have 30 per cent reservation in all these bodies. It was mentioned in the Amendment Bill. In that case also when a discussion was held in the House, all the male Members supported this Bill. At that time also it was told that today they are making this provision for Municipal council and District council but in future a demand would also come for reservation in Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha. Then also people said let it come, we shall implement it. It is a matter of happiness that utterances made at that time are being implemented now. Some people are saying it openly but there is whisper in air whether the work will be done smoothly if the women come? Even outside the House people are saying the same thing. When we got independence that time also a question was raised whether India can run this democracy? To whom these illiterate people will vote? We know very well that after independence in fifty years we might have committed some mistakes but we have run our democracy in a way better than certain other countries.

It means if the women participate in running the government then the work will go on smoothly. At one point of time I used to see, from the Chair, how Members of this House were talking. I used to say that female Members of this House very well get their work done from their male counterparts. There is no doubt that when 30 per cent women get entry into the Parliament then their performance will be the same. If we see the results of various universities as I saw in the convocation of the university at Goa, there also out of first ten 5-7 awards went to the women. I had said in that very convocation that if we give thirty per cent reservation to women in the Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies then they will work very well. At that time my friends told me not to praise them too much. But this is proved that women are getting more awards and gold Medals in schools, colleges and universities in comparison to their male counterparts. These are received by our daughters and sisters. This can prove that they can do anything

very well. How the women work is clear from the work of the lady Prime Ministers of U.K., Sri Lanka, India and that of other countries. All the Prime Ministers have proved that they speak less and when speak then they speak to the point and also implement it with determination, whatever be the situation. So we say it would be better to give work in the hands of women. Some people say from where shall they bring such capable women. I say that there is no scarcity of women. They are atleast 50 per cent of the total population. In some states they may be 55 per cent. I think the women who occupies first, second or third position in the list of universities etc. can come and do the work very well.

The Government has introduced a very good bill. I thank Mr. Khalap for his effort. It would have been better if more discussions had held on it. We have to discuss and study it deeply. We should see that this Bill is passed without any obstacle. It would not be better for the House and for us if any shortcoming is left there in passing this Bill. I think keeping this in view it has been decided that this Bill should be passed tomorrow. In my view no party has issued whip for this. If we get time we can issue whip and direct the Members to be present at the time of voting and get this Bill passed. I think no body is going to oppose this Bill. It will be passed definitely. But we should see that there should not be any technical and legal shortcomings. This question was raised here. We had passed Delhi Rent Control Act and a day or two after its passing we said that we would amend it. This is also not good. We also passed Anti Defection Bill in which there was such a provision that it would be beyond the jurisdiction of judiciary. But it was to be ratified which could not be done. Then it was decided to withdraw the Bill. I think our Law Minister, our Law Department have studied it very carefully and there would not be any shortcoming. If even then there is any shortcoming we would not face any problem in making any amendment, if necessary. Anyway, this Bill should be passed at any cost in this House and the other House also without any opposition.

[English]

SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY (BANGALORE NORTH) : Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this historic Bill and I compliment the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is very short. As you have all heard, hon. Speaker has requested you all to complete the discussion by 8 P.M. But I feel that the discussion should continue as there are a large number of Members to speak. Therefore, I would request that every Member may take not more than five minutes to speak. Only then, we will be able to accommodate as many Members as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, only five minutes are left to Eight and you are saying that discussion is to be completed upto eight o'clock.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be continued.

SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY : Respected Sir, I compliment the Government for this historic Bill that is being supported by all sections of this august House without any reservation. We have had reservations in the local bodies, both urban and rural. Karnataka had provided for 25 per cent of reservation for women in zila parishads and mandal panchayats during 1987 and 1992. Similarly, there has been instances of reservation for women in local bodies in different States. Under Constitution (73rd Amendment), there is a provision for compulsory reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women in these local bodies throughout the country. There is an enabling provision in 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments for reservation of people belonging to backward communities in different States. Though there is such a provision enabling the States to provide for reservation for Backward Classes in the local bodies, only very few States have come forward to provide for reservation for Backward Classes in the respective State Legislatures. I am happy to inform this august House that in Karnataka, a new provision relating to reservation for Backward Classes has been introduced wherein one-third of the seats in gram panchayats, taluk panchayats and zila panchayats has been reserved for Backward Classes and the list contains different communities coming under the Backward Classes. And within the Backward Classes, one-third of the seats have been reserved for women. I fondly and earnestly hope that in view of the opinion expressed by hon. Members in this august House, Government will initiate action to amend the Constitution before long to provide reservation for Backward Classes of various categories and alongwith that, not less than one-third of the seats coming within the Backward Classes be reserved for women under the respective categories.

There are other suggestions forthcoming during this debate relating to opportunities being given to women. Here, I have to express my views while welcoming the historic measure and provision for reservation in the local bodies. What we see around us in different States is that, while we have given reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women, we have not given sufficient powers of administrative control to the local bodies in various States.

20.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is 8 o'clock now. The hon. Speaker has suggested that we should continue the debate for some time more so that all the speeches are over today. The Minister shall reply to the debate tomorrow and hence voting will take place tomorrow only. Does the House agree with the proposal ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir. We should complete all the speeches.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall complete all the speeches today.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (BARAMATI) : We were supposed to finish it by 8 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But there are a large number of Members who have expressed their desire to speak and the Speaker has asked us to continue the debate for some time more. The problem is, apart from Private Member's business, certain other important business is to be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : But there is no problem if it is taken up before the Private Members' Business starts.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The problem is, it has to be passed here in this House and then go to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha also has to pass it in a similar way ... (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : We are continuously being asked to adjust our programmes. This is not fair to the Members ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the view of the Government ?

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : Sir, the fact remains that after this House passes this Bill, it has to go to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha also has to pass it. Tomorrow is the last day of the Session. Therefore, time is a big constraint. I understand that a large number of Members desires to speak on this. It is also true that a number of Members were not aware that this Bill will be taken into consideration today itself because the notice given was only for its introduction. Considering this, if some *via media* can be found out, we will be very happy. The Government and I, personally, shall be happy if the debate is over today. If it is not possible, the House can complete the discussion tomorrow.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : You should continue the debate tomorrow and we should be given an opportunity to speak.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Let there be no Zero Hour tomorrow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Such things are happening every day ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the sense of the House is to continue the debate for some time more.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then I shall have to take the vote.

Do you agree to extend the House by another one hour ?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : We can start the discussion tomorrow at 1200 noon.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the hon. Members have understood the difficulty of the Government. This Bill has to be passed tomorrow as early as possible. It has also to go to Rajya Sabha.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Yesterday also we were told the same thing about the Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If for the Railway Budget you could sit for the whole night, why can't you sit late for this Bill also ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Tomorrow is a Private Members' day.

The view of the House was that this Constitution (Amendment) Bill be passed today. Therefore, with this constraint of time, I think we should continue for some more time so that some more hon. Members can finish their speeches.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : It was decided in the meeting of party leaders in Rajya Sabha that they would not be discussing the Bill in Rajya Sabha and that they would pass it. There will not be any time constraint even if we start tomorrow at 12 o'clock. You can give opportunity to speak to the Members. We can finish it in two hours and then it can go to Rajya Sabha.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (RATNAGIRI) : Zero Hour and lunch Hour can be done away with tomorrow ... *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You can suspend the Question hour tomorrow ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, the House cannot be continued without your cooperation.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAP : Only two hours' time was allotted for discussion on this Bill. The House has to be adjourned now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The sitting of the House can be extended provided the House agrees.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : There is no consent on that. We can continue with it tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There can be a compromise formula. Let Shri Narayana Swamy conclude his speech today. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH BHARADWAJ (JAMSHEDPUR) : Sir, let him do it provided you give us a guarantee that all Members will be allowed to speak tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member complete his speech today.

SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House.

The Panchayati Raj Institution where we have reservation for the weaker sections including women is the leadership training ground in the country. We are not going to have reservation for women in the State Assemblies and Lok Sabha till the present term is over. I have been witnessing in many States in the country that even the representatives who have been elected to the local bodies in both rural and urban areas have not been properly trained to shoulder the responsibilities that are entrusted to them. The Constitution says that these local bodies should be given sufficient authority and powers to function as self governing-institutions. Unfortunately in many States where legislations have been passed in this regard, the elected representatives of these local bodies belonging to various sections have not been given the powers required to be given to them under the Constitution.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that by the time the elections are held under the new provisions of the Constitution *i.e.*, reserving seats for women in the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha, sufficient training is given to women representatives engaged in the local bodies. If it is done I am sure that many of the representatives who are already working in the local bodies will come forward through different political parties to contest elections to the Assemblies and to the Lok Sabha in the next elections whenever they are held.

Keeping this in mind, I would urge upon the Central Government to give priority for training in the local bodies. All members who have already been elected from among the reservation categories including women are here. I find that this aspect has not been given much importance by the Centre or the States.

Secondly, I do not wish to go into the other aspects suggested by our hon. Members regarding the rotation system that is incorporated in the Bill. Because I would only wish to inform the august House that under the

Constitution Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth representation is given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and women in the Panchayats and also urban local bodies. There is also a constitutional mandate that these elections be held on a rotation basis. It is a sensitive issue. I understand. Those of us who have been elected from different constituencies would not like to see our constituencies being reserved for other sections. So we feel that our leadership would not be lost. But at the same time we should not lose sight of the people or the leaders in those constituencies who have been waiting for decades together for the opportunity to contest the elections to represent those constituencies in different fora. So I would urge upon the esteemed hon. Members in this august House to see that the Bill, as it is introduced, is supported and agreed to with the new proposals being made by the hon. Members being considered by an Expert Committee to be set up at the instance of the Government. This Bill may be passed as it is now. For future, when these issues are going to be considered regarding reservation for backward classes and while working out other formalities for the implementation of the provisions, it may be dealt with separately without taking up with the present Bill and the passage of the Bill.

With this, I would like to mention here that when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, the Sixty-fourth (Amendment) Bill was introduced in this august House regarding the Panchayati Raj. At that time Janata Dal was headed by the former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, had constituted a Committee to go into the provisions of the Sixty-fourth (Amendment) Bill. That Committee was headed by Shri S.R. Bommai, who is now the Minister for Human Resource and was at that time, the Chief Minister of Karnataka. The Committee had experts. I was greatly surprised to go through the recommendations of that Committee at that time. Though it is a political

appointment, it *inter alia*, had suggested a recommendation for women in the Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha. At that time when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister and at the instance of Shri V.P. Singh that report was forthcoming. That was the first, as far as I know, recommendation of a Committee to provide reservation for women through a Constitution amendment.

With this, I would not wish to take further time. But there are also other issues relating to reservation. Apart from the political reservation, we also have the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government where there is a reference to reservation for women in Government service also.

Certain States, including Karnataka, have initiated steps for giving reservation to women. In Karnataka 30 per cent posts in Government service is reserved for women. Similarly, in Karnataka, 50 per cent of posts of teachers is reserved from women. It depends upon their fitness also.

So, the Government, while initiating measures for giving justice to the weaker sections, may also think in terms of bringing in similar measures in Government service also.

With this suggestion, I thank the hon. Chairman and also my esteemed colleagues for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

20.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 13, 1996/Bhadra 22, 1918 (Saka)
