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Monday, May 5, 1997

Vaishakha 15, 1919 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fourth Session (Part-IV)
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains No. 1 to 12)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CORRIGENDA TO LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Monday, May 5, 1997/Vaisakha 15, 1919 (Saka)

Col./line	For	Read
1/15	SHRI K.S.RAYADU	SHRI K.S.RAYUDU
16/3(from below)	SHRI DATTA MAGHE	SHRI DATTA MEGHE
17/34	no more a react	no more a secret
72/4 226/34	DR.SATYANARAYAN JATIYA	DR.SATYANARAYAN JATIA
100/12,13 234/8,9	SHRI SALEEM I.SHERVANI SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHARVANI	SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI
144/16	SHRI KUNWAR SARVARAJ SINGH	KUNWAR SARVARAJ SINGH
161/18	SHRI SIRBALLAV PANIGRAHI	SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
186/6	SHRI SATYAJIT SINGH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD	SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD
202/6(from below)	JUSTICE GUMAL LAL LODHA	JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA
203/9,10	(SHRI JENESHWAR MISHRA)	(SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA)
266/25,26 267/1	SHRI GEORGE FERNANDEZ	SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
285/6	SHRI P.R.DASMUNI	SHRI P.R.DASMUNSI
364/7	SHRI PUNNALAL MOHLE	SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHLE
336/2(from below)	(Gonda)	(Godda)

CONTENTS

[Eleventh Series, Vol. XIV, Fourth Session (Part-IV), 1997/1919 (Saka)]

May 3, Monday, May 5, 1997/ Vaisakha 15, 1919 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER	1
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
*Starred Question Nos. 401 to 404	1-24
TENTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
Starred Question Nos. 405 to 420	24-58
Unstarred Question Nos. 4468 to 4697	59-250
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	250-260
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS — <i>Laid</i>	
Forty-eight, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Reports	260
MOTION RE. TWELFTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	260-261
RE: SUBMISSIONS ON ADMISSIBILITY OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN RELATION TO BIHAR	261-283
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need for construction of an airport at Ajmer, Rajasthan	
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	283
(ii) Need for early clearance of the proposal for setting up a university in East Delhi	
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	284
(iii) Need to release adequate funds for solving acute drinking water scarcity in Howrah, West Bengal	
Shri P.R. Dasmunsi	285
(iv) Need to set up a high powered commission to determine and recommend the realistic ratio between the price of sugarcane and sugar	
Shri Harivansh Sahai	285-286

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

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(v) Need to look into the problems of telephone consumers in Jahanabad, Bihar	
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	286
(vi) Need to release special grant for around development of Shahabad, U.P.	
Shri Ilyas Azmi	287
(vii) Need to release more funds for over all development of Bareilly, counter magnet city under National Capital Territory	
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	287
GENERAL BUDGET 1997-98 — DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	
Ministry of Human Resource Development	288
Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan	289-296
CUT MOTIONS	
Shri P. Upendra	298
Shri Sukdeo Paswan	308
Shri Samik Lahiri	313
Shri Suresh Prabhu	318
Shri Ajay Chakraborty	329
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	335
Prof. P J. Kurien	342
Shri S K. Karvendhan	353
Shri Ilyas Azmi	357
Shri Ranen Barman	360
Shrimati Hedwig Machael Rego	361
Shri Punnu Lal Mohle	364
Shri Anadi Charan Sahu	365
Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat	367
Shri K.P. Singh Deo	369
Shri S R Sommai	373-388

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 5, 1997/Vaisakha 15, 1919 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : Sir, with your permission, may I introduce to you a familiar face, of course in the House, Shri S.R. Bommai, Minister of Human Resource Development ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.01 hrs

Hepatitis-B

[English]

+

*401 DR ARUN KUMAR SARMA :
SHRI K S RAYADU :

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

(a) the number of persons infected with Hepatitis-B in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons died of this disease during the last three years,

(c) the total allocation of funds made for control of this disease; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to prevent the disease ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha

Statement

(a) and (b) According to WHO estimates, India falls in the intermediate prevalence zone for Hepatitis-B among countries of the world. Countries have been classified into three prevalence zones viz. High, Intermediate and Low. In India, available data indicates that about 3-5% of the population are carriers of hepatitis-B infection. According

to provisional data compiled by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the number of persons infected and died due to Viral Hepatitis (all types) during the last three years is given below :-

Year	No. of persons infected	No of persons died
1994	98880	1183
1995	94780	701
1996	93258	550

(c) and (d) Central Government has not allocated funds specifically for the control of Hepatitis-B. However, expenditure is incurred on screening of blood for Hepatitis-B, preventive measures including Health Education and immunisation of Hospital workers. During the last meeting of the Central Council of Health & Family Welfare, held from 9-11th January, 1997, where all State Health Ministers are Members, it was interalia resolved as a part of the measures for infection control and waste management that hospital workers may be immunized especially against Hepatitis-B. The cost of immunizing 2.5 crore infants each year would exceed Rs. 500 crores and hence it has not been feasible to include vaccination against Hepatitis-B in the immunisation programme. The Government is however encouraging indigenous manufacture of cost effective Hepatitis-B vaccine to bring down costs. In addition, the following measures have been taken :-

1. It is mandatory to screen all blood donations for Hepatitis-B virus before transfusion
2. States and Union Territories have been advised to the preventive measures and immunize hospital workers
3. Efforts are being made to promote safe sex behaviour under the National AIDS Control Programme. The routes of transmission for both diseases are the same
4. Provision of separate syringe and separate needle for each vaccination under the Universal Immunisation Programme
5. It has been decided to immunize hospital workers of Central Government Hospitals against Hepatitis-B.
6. Guidelines have been issued for the use of a

separate sterile syringe and needle for each injection and aseptic surgical intervention.

7. Health Education.

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Hepatitis-B Virus which causes jaundice and liver cancer is deadlier than AIDS, prevalent in the world. The disease is not only transmitted through sexual contact and blood transmission as in the case of AIDS but it is also communicated by infected mosquitoes and by infected razors during shaving. The infants are also more susceptible to this infection because it is carried from the mother.

The number of such infections and the reported deaths are indicated in the reply given by the hon. Minister. It is 2434 during the last three years. It may not be correct because of the lack of proper diagnostic procedures followed in the entire health centres in the country. I want to know from the hon. Minister, precisely what diagnostic system is followed in diagnosis of this disease in different health centres of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : In hospitals, particularly in Central Government Hospitals, separate cells have been set up for the diagnosis of Hepatitis-B. Hon'ble members have said that this disease of liver spreads through mosquitoes. Report in this regard is yet to be received.

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : The transmission of this disease through mosquitoes has been quoted from a book; this is not a question of any report.

One more point, the hon. Minister has stated that three-five per cent of the population of India constitute a potential carrier of this Hepatitis-B Virus. We know that in the entire world 200 million such carriers are there and out of which 20 per cent are in the South-East Asian countries. Most of these South-East Asian countries like, Thailand, Japan and China have been taking preventive measures and massive vaccination programmes to control this disease because infants in these areas are more susceptible to this transmittable disease.

The hon. Minister has stated that the vaccination of 2.5 crore infants will require more than Rs. 500 crore and because of that they could not take up any vaccination programme. I want to know from the hon. Minister, in collaboration with these South-East Asian countries and the funding agencies like WHO and other organisations in the

world which are concerned with the health prevention programmes, whether some specific programmes have been initiated by the Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that many neighbouring countries of ours come in the category of Hepatitis and India is also one of them. Nearly Rs. two crores fifty lakhs are spent on the treatment of patients and particularly on the treatment of children. The medicines which are imported at concessional rates cost Rs. five hundred crores, if there is no concession then their cost comes to Rs. two thousand crores. Efforts are being made to manufacture these medicines in India so that they can be made available on concessional rates. For several diseases on which Central Govt. spent money on priority-basis World Bank or other agencies also provide financial assistance. At present, no help is being taken from anywhere in this regard.

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply indicates as to what extent, the Minister is serious about the prevention of Hepatitis-B. He himself has said that Union Government have not allocated any funds for the Control of Hepatitis-B whereas money is being spent on AIDS. The virus of Hepatitis-B is two hundred times dangerous than AIDS. If there are 14 million carriers of AIDS in the World then there are two thousand million carriers of Hepatitis-B in the world. For AIDS contamination of 0.1 Millilitre of blood is sufficient where as for Hepatitis contamination of only 0.0004 millilitre of blood is sufficient. We have read in the newspapers that in certain cases the entire village in Orissa is suffering from Hepatitis-B and people are dying due to infection of Hepatitis-B. When Minister says that no funds has been allotted for controlling this and measures are being taken simultaneously for both and Minister has replied just now that one injection for this disease costs rupees two thousand and on bulk purchase for the entire country nearly rupees five crores will have to be spent on this. I would like to say that Minister has received wrong information.

As per my information one injection of Hepatitis-B is available in Rs. 1400/-. If purchased in bulk it will be available at Rs. 25/- per injection. When it can be purchased at the rate of Rs. 25/- per injection then why should not we go in for bulk purchase and give injection to children. The attitude of Union Government is very casual. The Govt. have categorically stated that no funds have been allocated for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : It seems that you have whole of the answer with you.

PROF. RITA VERMA : I would like to say that Minister should allot funds for this purpose, so that arrangements for the injection to the people be made.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : The Medicine about which the hon'ble member have made a mention is available at a low cost but that is for the Hepatitis-A disease. Not for Hepatitis-B disease. I am talking of Rs. two thousand but if we add cess on it then its cost will be much more. That is the problem which we are feeling. I have accepted it honestly. I have told the people in the Ministry that as I have to reply therefor tell clearly that priority has not been given to it so that parliament and the country know about it. I know that hiding of facts will not solve the problem. The question is about this serious disease. It has nothing to do with the duration of the Government whether it contains for eight month or ten months. This disease has not been taken very seriously. I agree with hon'ble member that children . . . (Interruptions)

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Your reply is wrong. This disease has not been taken seriously.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : I am saying the same. The concern of the hon'ble member is appropriate that funds are not being spent on the health of the children in the country. We will try to ensure that the medicines are made available in the country. There are private companies in Bulandshahr and Hydrabad. The company located at Bulandshahr is making efforts that medicines can be invented soon. This will help in getting medicines on concessional rates. Thereby no problem will be there in treatment.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : As per the statement of the Minister, it is found that this disease is an important and dreaded disease. It is not less dreaded than AIDS. It is mainly blood-borne disease and infected through contaminated blood, particularly, during blood transfusion and also during accidental injection needle prick. Though it is a problem of the common people but professionals are very much vulnerable to the disease due to accidental needle prick.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to explain all this. If you have a question, you please ask.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : It is an important thing. We have some tragic experience in our professional life. That is why I am citing this example. So the first important thing to prevent this disease is definitely to take safety measures about blood down to the district sub-divisional blood bank level. . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Only one Member of a party can get a chance.

[English]

It is not ?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : But today, regarding prevention of blood borne diseases like Hepatitis-B or A, etc., the blood safety measures are not satisfactory at all. Thousands and lakhs of private blood banks are mushrooming in this country and nobody is there to supervise the safety measures. So what concrete steps have the Government taken to prevent the disease by ensuring blood safety measures down to the district sub-divisional blood bank level in the public and private sectors ? That is part one of my question

The second part of my question is regarding vaccination. An economic production of vaccine for Hepatitis-B is not being made. But my concrete question is, what measures have the Government taken to economise the production of vaccines, particularly indigenously where our pioneer research institute, the ICMR is there ? What are they doing in this regard ?

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Some cases Hepatitis-B have been reported in Sirsa in Haryana, Mehsana in Gujarat and Sri Ganganagar in Rajasthan. Union Government sent a team there. The team has submitted its report that these incidents have occurred due to a needle of some unregistered doctor. Many news have been received that several deaths have taken place there. Hon'ble members is true in saying that many doctors practising illegally are using such needles which transmits this disease. Secondly the Union Government have directed the hospitals that first of all the injection for immunization should be given to those employees who can transmit this disease. Union Health Minister have directed in the meeting of Health Ministers of State Governments. The Union Government have also directed that state Government should also make such arrangements in its hospitals.

DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir this is a very important question. A half-an-hour discussion should be allowed on this subject. It will not be sufficient.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir

neither any concrete reply has been given nor any solution has been found

[English]

DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Sir, this is a very important thing. A Half-an-hour discussion should be allowed on this subject.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Sir, please allow a Half-an-hour discussion. (Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : Sir, this is a question of national importance. Please allow a Half-an-hour discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know that it is important. In fact in the Business Advisory Committee, I proposed that the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should be taken up for discussion. We could not do it because the Minister concerned is attending a Conference of the WHO in Geneva. That is why we could not discuss it. We will try to find out some way because it is an important subject - not only this but Health as a whole. I also know it.

[Translation]

Performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas

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*402 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalayas have achieved the goals fixed for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints against the school managements about harassment of the students, and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the management of Navodaya Vidyalayas ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The idea underlying the Navodaya Vidyalayas scheme was to set up one school in each district to impart quality education to talented rural children.

This idea has been largely translated into practice. So far 389 Vidyalayas have been sanctioned. Current enrolment figures show that the bulk of the students are from rural areas and that enrolment of SC/ST students is well above the prescribed level. The academic results of students of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Class X and Class XII are higher than the CBSE national average.

(c) and (d) Complaints of isolated nature have been received. These have been promptly investigated and acted upon. The Samiti is also monitoring the activities of the Vidyalayas closely.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from hon'ble Minister as to how many districts are there in the country where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been set up. Whether there is any plan to open Navodaya Vidyalayas there ? In several Navodaya Vidyalayas the standard of education is very poor. That is why the purpose of setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas is not being fulfilled. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government for improving the standard of education.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, already 389 Navodaya schools have been sanctioned and out of these 374 have come into being. When the scheme was announced, there were 432 districts. We hope to start the other schools in a phased manner. Every year, normally, we start some schools. As and when the land is available and proposals come from the State Government, we will start the Navodaya schools. We hope to complete and cover all the districts within the next three-four years.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Hon'ble Minister, Sir, out of 389 only 374 have been sanctioned. What is being done about 444 districts and the time by which these schools will be set-up at the remaining places ?

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I said that in three-four years' time we will be covering all the districts.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Hon'ble Minister, Sir, in many of the Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country students are being provided substandard food in hostels. That is why students of Navodaya Vidyalayas are suffering due to malnutrition. What action is being taken by the Government against the officers found guilty of this mismanagement and the initiative likely to be taken by you

to improve this arrangement ?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH Sir, the idea of Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme was to set up a school in each district as envisaged by the former Prime Minister of India the late Rajiv Gandhi under the New Education Policy. The aim of Navodaya Vidyalaya is to impart quality education to talented rural children all over the country. Now the Navodaya schools are facing a serious crisis due to inefficient management and lack of teachers.

The Navodaya concept is to select talented students from poor families in rural areas in each district and give them proper education. But this aim has not been achieved so far. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will allocate more funds to Navodaya Schools to improve the quality of education in those schools and also provide adequate infrastructure in each school ?

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to increase the number of divisions as well as the students in each Navodaya School every year as the number of applications for admission is ever increasing.

SHRI S R BOMMAI Sir, as I have already stated, when the scheme was started there were 432 districts. Now each State has created more districts and there are more than 532 districts now. The Government will start these schools first in 432 districts. We have already sanctioned 389 schools and other schools would be started within three or four years.

The quality of education in these schools is much higher than that of the CBSE Schools which are supposed to be the standard ones. I will give the results. In 1994, in Navodaya Schools the result was 78.50 per cent whereas in CBSE Schools it was 73.98 per cent. In 1995 in class XII, the result in Navodaya Schools was 81.98 per cent and in CBSE Schools it was 70.50 per cent. This only indicates the high standard of education in Navodaya Schools which is maintained. If there are any specific cases where the schools are not properly functioning, I will look into them.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH There a number of schools like that.

SHRI S R BOMMAI So far as the results are concerned, the Navodaya Schools are much better than the CBSE Schools. The standard is very much higher. If there are any specific complaints, I will look into them. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER · Shri Chitthan, are you going to

demand for Navodaya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI N S V CHITTHAN Sir, I am going to ask that question.

It has been rightly said that Navodaya Vidyalayas are being set up to impart quality education to talented rural children. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been started in all the newly formed districts and also in some of the old districts. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take earnest steps to start Navodaya Vidyalayas in all the districts in the ensuing academic year ?

MR SPEAKER Very good. It is a very welcome question.

SHRI S R BOMMAI Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu is not interested. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER That is why I said that it is a welcome question.

DR K P RAMALINGAM Sir, he does not represent the whole of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N S V CHITTHAN Not the whole of Tamil Nadu, but we are interested. Some of the schools are functioning there. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S R BOMMAI Sir, the States of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are not willing to have Navodaya Schools. That is the problem. If they are willing we will start these schools. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER I know everybody would like to ask a question. In fact, I would also like to ask a question.

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has been speaking about starting more and more new schools. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the situation and the conditions prevalent in the existing schools. I would like to bring to his notice one example. In my constituency in Kodagu district where severe cold weather conditions are prevalent, recently one small girl student aged about 10 years, who was a student studying in the Navodaya School there, had committed suicide.

They do not provide hot water for bathing purposes. Even the quality of food that is being supplied is below nutrition standards. In many schools there are inadequate staff as well as teaching staff. Some of the schools suffer for want of a proper building and other accommodation facilities also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether due care will be taken to improve all these conditions before setting up more and more new schools.

SHRI S R BOMMAI Sir, so far as the teacher student ratio in Navodaya Schools is concerned it is 1:20 compared to the other ordinary schools where the ratio is 1:40 Adequate teachers are appointed every year

So far as the specific case of Kodagu District is concerned, I will get the matter enquired into

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK Sir, I am on the backward and tribal district of Orissa where as you know, some new districts have been created As a result of which, the students from newly created districts are being deprived of admissions in the Navodaya Schools which are situated in the so called old districts

I would like to know from the hon Minister whether there will be some agency to tackle this problem so that the students from the newly created districts could also get similar facilities If so, by what time will the hon Minister consider it or else would the Government consider setting up some more Navodaya Schools for those newly created districts ?

MR SPEAKER How many new districts are you referring to ?

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK Sir, I am referring to two districts One is Goudh and another is Sonpur

SHRI S R BOMMAI Sir, as I have already said, first the Government would start the schools in 444 districts which were in existence when the scheme was commenced Later on, we would consider the proposals about the new districts

MR SPEAKER I think we are discussing Ministry of Human Resource Development today where some of these points can be raised

Unprovoked Firing by Pak Troops

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*403 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
DR T SUBBARAMI REDDY

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Pak troops resorted to unprovoked firing recently in the Kargil district of Jammu & Kashmir,

(b) if so the loss of life and property as a result of it

(c) whether the matter had been taken up with the Pakistan Government particularly at the time when India-Pak talks were on, if so, Pakistan's reaction thereto, and

(d) effective measures taken to prevent such unprovoked firing and settle the displaced civilians ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of House

Statement

(a) to (d) While sporadic unprovoked small arms firings by Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir do take place in Kargil sector, during the period from 9 to 13 April, 1997, Pakistani troops resorted to heavy volume of small arms and artillery fire not only on the forward defended locations but also in depth areas, including on civilian population centres in and around Kargil town This resulted in the death of 2 civilians Some buildings were damaged in the firing. The Indian troops gave an appropriate but measured response to these firings The firing of heavy artillery by the Pakistani troops has stopped since 13 April 1997

As per the established mechanism, such matters are discussed between the Directors General of Military Operations of the two countries on telephone, with a view to diffuse the situation Whenever considered necessary, the matter is also taken up through diplomatic channels Accordingly, the issue was taken up by the Indian Director General of Military Operations with his counterpart during their scheduled telephonic talk on 15th April, 1997 as a result of which firing on civilian targets in the Kargil sector has not resumed since then

Most of the civilians were compelled to seek shelter at safer locations because of these firings Appropriate measures have been taken to restore confidence in the residents and almost all of them have since returned to their villages

[English]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL . Mr Speaker, Sir I have gone through the statement It is somewhat ironical that the Pakistani Army had chosen to target their guns at the peace loving Indian populace of Kargil at a time when the initiative was being taken by both the countries to improve bilateral relations in a bid to bring peace and tranquillity and complete harmony in this subcontinent

I would like to know from the Government what had accentuated the Pakistani Army to resort to firing which not only added to the miseries of the innocent people in severe winter conditions then prevailing in the high altitude terrain of the Jammu and Kashmir but had also come at a time when the local people in Kargil were preparing for the coming 'Id celebrations This is my first question

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV Mr Speaker Sir, as

far as the question of improving relations between India and Pakistan is concerned, India has tried its best that good relations be developed with each of the neighbouring country. Efforts are being made in this regard by India. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that the discussion, which was going on, could not be completed due to adverse circumstances. But just now the hon'ble Prime Minister has talked on phone, this has been published in newspapers and the efforts will be made to improve these relations further.

Secondly, as far as Pakistan's firing is concerned it is true that three wars have been fought between Pakistan and Hindustan till now and in these three wars Pakistan has been defeated. In the recent elections in Kashmir, Pakistan has been exposed before the whole world. Due to our efforts stability in Kashmir has been restored, situation become normal, democratic system has been restored but Pakistan has always tried this that some part or turmoil must be therein Kashmir so that Pakistan can present its view before the world and Pakistan has always tried that firing be continued there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you already know that our brave army has always replied properly. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : We have fought only two battles with Pakistan, not three . . . (Interruptions)
[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not your turn, it is his turn. He is yet to put his second Supplementary.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : I would like to know whether this matter has been brought to the notice of the Pakistani spokesman, who was in the Capital for participating in the Indo-Pak talks. If so, what was his reaction.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as talks are concerned, we had positive discussions but so far as the second round of talks are concerned, final decision is yet to be taken in this regard.

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that unprovoked firings have been taking place for the last three years. Perhaps, 8,667 incidents took place where our troops and civilians have suffered miserably and drastically.

Secondly, to my surprise, when a conference took place on 9th April between our External Affairs Minister and the Pakistani External Affairs Minister, intentionally the

Pakistani troops have created a sensation and tension on the border giving an impression as if they are not interested in it.

I am very happy to know that OSD, Mr. Sengupta had given an interview in today's *Indian Express* that in the middle of May, there is going to be a SAARC Conference between our Prime Minister and the Pakistani Prime Minister. I would like to know not only from the Defence Minister but also from the Prime Minister whether they are going to take it up effectively with Pakistan not only to find a permanent solution to the Jammu and Kashmir problem but also to bring to their notice about their harassing us every time. Why are they creating this tension every time and why are they doing it intentionally ? When we are trying to have peace talks with them, they create tensions. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan knows about it or not. I would like to know both from the hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister, why an impression is being given that the Pakistani troops are not interested in these peace talks and, therefore, they keep on provoking.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as unprovoked firing are concerned, it is not taking place for the last three years but much before that The intention of Pakistan behind firing is that India's attention can be diverted and in this process some infiltrators, militants can be sent to India. But I have just told, our forces are fully alert in their matter and they have replied properly and adequately.

As far as SAARC Conference is concerned, hon'ble Prime Minister is sitting here, whenever he will go to SAARC Conference he can suggest them. Only Prime Minister can tell the subjects likely to be discussed in the SAARC Conference.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is enough.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : I will not ask any question. I only want the hon. Prime Minister to give an assurance to the entire nation and to the House that he would take up the matter with the hon. Prime Minister of Pakistan and to see that such firings would stop.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : My hon. friend need not get excited about it. The fact is that we are trying to see that relations between our two nations improve. Naturally, it will be a process and not an event.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I have to react to what the

hon. Prime Minister has said in his gratuitous advice to my good friend that he should not get excited about it. The Prime Minister's response leaves me unconvinced.

[Translation]

I am saying so because demands of Ministry of Defence are not discussed here. Secondly we are not discussing Indo-Pak relations. In your reply you are saying that do not get excited . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : A am not saying, he is asking . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Why should we not get excited. You are not talking about firing . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : In my opinion . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The Prime Minister is interrupting. I am not yielding because this is not a dialogue between the Prime Minister and I. It is not a dialogue. I have not even asked the question.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : I am replying to you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I have not even asked the question.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Sir, the hon. Member is not asking a question. He is commenting on my way of replying to him. If you permit me, I will reply to him.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I do think that the Prime Minister is irresponsible in saying that on hon. Member . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Sir, the hon. Member has got no business to say this.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : You are telling is something. I may tell you . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. The Prime Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Is the hon. Member not irresponsible clearly ?

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Prime Minister has interrupted. I have not interrupted . . . (Interruptions) He has

interrupted against my will.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are some aspects to be concerned about First time firing continued for four five days. Hon'ble Defence Minister knows that this firing has not taken place on line of control. It is 30KM behind the line of control . . . (Interruptions). You are saying that do not be concerned about this.

Another cause of concern is that the firing incident did not take place at the line of control, it took place in the civilian area and it was a deliberate act.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to submit seriously that the firing took place in Kargil City and within 30 kilometers of this city and it took place for the first time since 1971-72. The incident took place after 25-26 years. Therefore calling it a incident of the line of control, in my view will be a simplification Therefore, I would like to urge the hon. Defence Minister that in view this aspect, if the Government have felt the need to raise this issue at the diplomatic level as he has told in his reply that it is raised at diplomatic level whenever there is a need for the same. So, keeping in view these aspects did the Government feel that this issued should be raised at the diplomatic level and that we should not feel satisfied merely by military operations and the routine calls of the directorate. Fourthly what classification has been given by the Pak military operations and whether he is satisfied with it and if so, whether the Government is satisfied by the reply that the firing stopped after 4 days and no incident of firing took place after 13th ?

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Speaker Sir, Jaswant Singh ji has called the hon. Prime Minister irresponsible. My submission is that it should be expunged the record . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot intervene. It is Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Speaker Sir, Jaswant Singh ji has called the hon. Prime Minister irresponsible. Therefore my submission is that it should be expunged from the record . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DATTA MAGHE : It is a very great issue.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : MR. Speaker Sir,

it is a fact that after 1971, the civilians have been attacked for the first time in Kargil and on this side of the line of control but hon. Speaker Sir, hon. Jaswant Singh ji had been in the army, he knows that our army has always taken care of humanity and has never overbooked the humanitarian aspect *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me first and then you can have your say. Therefore, they have attacked our civilians. We had said that we had given a befitting reply. The policy of our army as well as of our country continues to be the same till date. Unless they compell us we do not attack the civilians. It will not be proper to mention everything in the House but we have given a befitting reply at the positions from where we were attacked.

The second question he has raised is as to why we could not anticipate ? Shri Jaswant Singh ji had been in the army. When both the armies are standing across the border equipped with artillery then what can be done in five minutes ? Our intelligence can not have any such information. We were attacked suddenly and the House knows that we gave a befitting reply. As far as 13th is concerned, we are not taking the responsibility that we would not do it, we will do it. If they attack we would return the fire. We did not attack the civilians keeping in view the humanitarian aspect. Had we wanted, we could have done that but our army is renowned in the world. Our army has its own glory and honour. Our army have fought many wars in the world but at no point of time did they give up the humanitarian aspect. You know that one lakh persons surrendered and were arrested during the Bangladesh war but no atrocities were committed on them. You also know what other countries did to their prisoners of war ? What did Germany do ? What was done to the prisoners of war in the gas chamber is no more a react. Since Shri Jaswant Singh had been in the army, he knows that our army commands respect in the world. They are not ready to commit atrocity on the human beings *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr Speaker Sir, I want an important information . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Mr. Speaker Sir, I have a question related to it . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think that is enough.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right. You are a local Member of Parliament. Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, just wait a minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The local Member of Parliament should be given a chance. I agree with you.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Speaker Sir, there are two aspects of my question. The first aspect is that when the conference of foreign Ministers was likely to be commenced on 9th, Pakistan started firing on Kargil. The second aspect is that till 11th our forces did not return the fire and bombing. By then the Kargil town had been destroyed. The people there have the impression that our forces have to take permission to return the fire from Delhi. We feel that it is a fact. I would like to submit that in the name of humanity, we are inirting trouble, which should not be tolerated. We would like to know that when Pakistan started firing and bombing on 9th, why the fire was not returned on that very day and whether it is a fact that our forces have to take permission for that from Delhi ? It is also being said since there has always been infiltration in the Kashmir Valley Pakistan has tried so, so many times in Kargil sector, since the population there is hundred percent Muslims. The population there did not co-operate with the infiltrators and that is why, the population there have been attacked by Pakistan. I would like to know if it is a fact ? I want reply to both of my questions . . . *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Yes, human aspect is there. It is not like Germany. That is the fascist way of replying but. I would like to submit that that the apprehension of the hon Member is not well founded. The competent officers at the border do not need any order from Delhi. The competent officers are posted there and there is no need at all for them to take orders. But it does not mean, that we shall permit any sort of atrocity on the people of our country in the name of humanity. I do not want to clarify it further and there is no need as such to do so. We have faced them, we have repulsed their attack them at the strategic points and have paid them in the same coin . . . *(Interruptions)* It is true that the military had to work on both sides in Kargil to safeguard the citizens and to face the enemy. Both these works have been done *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : 25,000 people have been displaced. They do not know anything about the situation there *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You can not go like that. It is not a debate.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA The road remains closed totally for 8 months there One can not reach Kargil at all during that period (Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER This is not the way
(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Mr Minister you do not need reply to him You can only reply to Shri P Namgyal's question
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA After the war of 1971, we gave away the Chhamb area and as a result there our position in that sector has weakened since then (Interruptions) 25 000 people have been dislocated (Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER I cannot convert it into a debate

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA It is hard to understand the way he is giving reply lightly (Interruptions) Actually the situation is that we had captured the peaks of Kargil (Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER Nothing of what Shri Chaman Lal Gupta will go on record

(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER You cannot go on this using the Question Hour

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV Mr Speaker Sir our army did not keep mum till 9th It did what it had to do Therefore they did not muster the courage again (Interruptions)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI What did it do ?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV There is no need at all to tell what did it do

* Not Recorded

[English]

Indo-Bangladesh Water Accord

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*404 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV
SHRI P R DASMUNSI

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether officials of the two countries, India and Bangladesh are worried over the low flow of water in the river Ganga at Farakka

(b) whether the Indian officials have admitted that during the last week of March 1997 the water flow at Farakka was much less in comparison to the corresponding period during the last year

(c) if so whether the officials of India and Bangladesh have discussed this situation and other difficulties that have arisen due to execution of the agreement and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes Sir

(d) Noting the low flow arrival of less than 50 000 cusecs at Farakka on 22nd March 1997, the Government of India immediately initiated action for holding discussions with Bangladesh on the adjustments to be made in the sharing arrangements in compliance with Article II (iii) of the Treaty on sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka signed by India and Bangladesh on 12 12 1996 Discussions were held with Bangladesh officials in Delhi on 26th and 27th March, 1997, and at Dhaka on 6th and 7th April, 1997 but no decision could be taken Action is now being taken to establish a procedure to tackle such situations In the meantime the flows have since increased to more than 50 000 cusecs at Farakka from 5th April, 1997

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Mr Speaker Sir, one of the biggest achievements of the Deve Gowda Government and the then Foreign Minister was the Ganga Water Treaty signed with Bangladesh We welcomed it personally But we also criticised it on one score on the

floor of this House. We apprehended that the Treaty about the water that is coming and which has been assured, is not a fool-proof Treaty. We were assured on the floor of this House by the then Foreign Minister and the present Prime Minister that all care had been taken.

Now, on a particular day of 22nd March, 1997, the water level came down by 50,000 cusecs. Well, after that, it has improved. That is also a good news. But the written reply is very disturbing. It says, "Action is now being taken to establish a procedure to tackle such situations." When the Agreement was signed, apprehension was expressed by Shri Dasmunsi, Kumari Mamata Banerjee and others as to whether all possible care had been taken. Now today, in the answer, we see that "Action is now being taken." It means that it was not taken care of and the signatory of the Agreement was more than sure that at no point of time it would go down by 50,000 cusecs and less.

However, I do not want to go on that. I want to know what steps the Government of India is going to take to ensure that the promised water of 50,000 cusecs is supplied, if not supplied at any point of time what is the machinery you are thinking to involve to see that we are not deprived of the promised water ?

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Ganga Water Treaty signed with Bangladesh, I feel, is a pride for the nation.

The hon. Member has said that during the last 10 days of March and in the first four days of April water decreased below 50,000 cusecs and hence the crisis. It has not happened for the first time. When the Farakka Bairage was not constructed in 1953, water had decreased below 50,000 cusecs. It is a hydrological phenomenon. In 1993 water had gone down far below 50,000 cusecs. Many times the water level goes down. It is the wish of the God. Neither Government nor man can control it.

The agreement has been signed with a views to having cordial relations, maintaining peace and easing tension on the border. Problems crop up many times. We feel that sometimes in the face of an economic crisis even the family members feel the pinch. The problem came up for 10-15 days but due to heavy downpour in the tarai of Nepal during the intervening period this problem is no more there and 62-63 cusecs of water is available in Farakka. Sometimes when a big work is undertaken, the problems do occur but it should not become a cause for concern.

Secondly, the hon. Member has asked as to what action is being taken by the Government. It is written in subsections two of section three of that the treaty itself

that whenever water would be below 50 thousand cusecs in Farakka, both the countries would treat it as emergency and would sit together to resolve the matter so that neither side would have to bear the loss and the treaty itself also does not suffer.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : If I ask question it will be bad; if I do not ask a question it will be worse. It is a dangerous answer from the Minister. He himself admits that when the agreement was signed, it was accepted and it was expected that at certain points of time the water level will come below 50,000 cusecs. Today in the reply he said he is negotiating to work on this situation. This statement of his has gone to Bangladesh Embassy also and they know that is the stand of the Government of India. This is the main problem that we, the people of Assam who are contiguous to Bengal are facing. There are more experts in Delhi than in other parts of the country and they sell our interest like this. This is not the question of 50,000 cusecs or something like that. My point is about the international agreement. Small brother or big brother attitude in all right. But never do anything which harms the interest of the country. The interest of the country is first and then comes your small or big brother attitude. This attitude should be changed. Otherwise we will become sufferers day by day. I will request you that when you negotiate please take care of it. Or come to 45,000 cusecs. It is much better. Do not say something and not get it, thereby inspiring those who are against us. I am not against you. I am saying about those elements who are now coming into the streets with this. They will get inspired to do it and you will hear more questions in this House as you did just now. So, wait.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is written in the sub clause two of Section three of the treaty mentioned to above that whenever the water level falls below 50,000 cusecs, the Government of both the countries would declare emergency and sit together to distribute it. A joint committee from both sides would sit in the last week of March and in the first week of April for one day in Dhaka and for one day in Delhi for this purpose. We think that this procedure will continue. It will not give a wrong message. We do not want to benefit our neighbour by harming ourselves but when a crisis comes up, it can be resolved by holding talk.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did express our apprehension at the time of signing of the treaty

emphatically because I am deeply involved in knowing inside out the arrangements: how it could work and how it could not work. It is not that we have any less interest in having the best of relations with Bangladesh. It is we who shared their burden shoulder to shoulder during the course of their liberation movement. We also have played a part in the treaty with them . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting ? You have to catch the eyes of the Speaker, not the ears.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : We would like to see that the people of Bangladesh do not misconstrue anything out of this Treaty. We have no bad intentions right now and at that time also we did not have any.

The upper catchment area of this entire water flow lies with Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In the lean months, they need water for irrigation from the catchment in the major tanks. How would he ensure the total commitment in the package to Bangladesh without involving Bihar and Uttar Pradesh? I say this with all responsibility today.

He did not take the Calcutta Port Authority into confidence, he did not take Bihar into confidence; and he did not take Uttar Pradesh into confidence. It was only to satisfy Shrimati Sheikh Hasina's National Celebration Day Programme. As she was in a difficulty to sign the Treaty, he made hurry without taking anything else into consideration.

He has now said in his statement that action was now being taken to lay down a procedure to tackle such situations. What does it mean when he says, 'now being taken'? His statement would create a confusion. If the Government has signed a treaty, we should stick to it. I know, it is for that reason that Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee is telling that the State of West Bengal would be the martyr. The Chief Minister of West Bengal who helped so much would have no answer to face the people of the State with.

I am not singing any parochial tune. I am trying to say that if India-Bangladesh friendship is impaired, the entire body blow will come to Bengal and not to the rest of India. That is why, while signing the Treaty, he should have taken enough care. Please do it now – there is time –if there is a decision to review the Treaty and make a revised model. But do not create a situation where Bangladesh misunderstands India and the people of West Bengal.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker Sir, there

is no question of misunderstanding. It is written in the treaty that whenever the water level will go down, both the countries would sit together and hold talks. When the talks were held at official level and the formula was suggested, the officers from both the sides, especially, the officers of Bangladesh said that it could not be settled at our level. The talks would have to be held at political level. Whenever such a situation develops, it is written in the treaty that after two years if one side wants, it can be reviewed. Therefore, it can be reviewed as per the treaty.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Do you know that there is a big resentment in the country. What a miserable condition Bihar has been facing ever since this treaty was signed?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nitish Kumar, I have not permitted you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : The hon. Member has talked about Bihar, Bangladesh and Uttar Pradesh . . . *(Interruptions)* One portion of his question still remains unanswered. He has said that Uttar Pradesh Bihar, Bangladesh and Calcutta Port Authority was not taken into confidence. When a treaty is signed with a foreign country all the States are not taken into confidence. The hon. Member has been a Member of this House since long and he might be knowing about it . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What sort of reply is it ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, that is enough

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have only one minute left

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : He says that the people of Bihar would revolt. I had said last time also.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the national interests be compromised ? . . . *(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I can not hold back the clock. Time is up. Question Hour is over. Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Funds to States Under NLM

*405. SHRI N.J. RATHWA :
SHRI B L SHANKAR :

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

(a) the amount of assistance provided during the last three years till-date under National Literacy Mission, State-wise;

(b) the number of men/women made literate during the said period in the country specially in tribal, backward, rural and hilly areas of Gujarat and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes members out of them;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed/propose

to review the above scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S R. BOMMAI) : (a) Statement-I is enclosed.

(b) The number of men/women made literate in the country since the launching of the Total Literacy Campaigns is 603.39 Lakhs. Out of these, 22 percent learners belong to Scheduled Castes and 12 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes. In the State of Gujarat 58.45 lakh learners have become literate, of which 5.74 lakh learners are Scheduled Castes and 16.44 lakh are Scheduled Tribes.

(c) to (e) The Department of Education constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Arun Ghosh for making Status-cum-Impact Evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaigns. Highlights of the Group's Report are given in the attached Statement-II

Statement-I

Amount Released for Adult Education

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/U.T.	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1370.68	884.21	1081.06	
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	71.56	25.63	20.72	
3.	Assam	1159.04	361.09	194.29	
4.	Bihar	1628.87	1977.84	1062.52	
5.	Goa	11.59	5.95	3.32	
6.	Gujarat	884.50	262.98	458.78	
7.	Haryana	243.01	175.31	57.12	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109.15	26.43	49.18	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	190.40	132.70	50.47	
10.	Karnataka	1041.84	319.58	350.16	
11.	Kerala	57.32	7.00	537.97	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2821.52	977.67	548.58	
13.	Maharashtra	1024.55	1153.63	432.83	
14.	Manipur	72.67	17.62	20.63	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maghalaya	29.08	127.74	112.45	
16.	Mizoram	16.42	2.29	0.57	
17.	Nagaland	39.73	47.81	56.90	
18.	Orissa	606.36	801.36	310.13	
19.	Punjab	277.61	370.34	135.00	
20.	Rajasthan	1745.00	1681.76	1,304.62	
21.	Sikkim	11.22	—	11.22	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1594.58	1212.48	261.21	
23.	Tripura	6.77	0.10	4.73	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2505.58	889.01	943.27	
25.	West Bengal	1583.69	308.40	728.11	
26.	Chandigarh	25.62	20.12	41.37	
27.	Delhi	120.77	322.58	158.57	
28.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	
29.	Daman & Diu	0.56	0.56	—	
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	12.15	8.12	12.56	
31.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.83	—	—	
32.	Lakshdweep	7.41	1.62	4.32	
33.	All India Level Organisations	537.77	—	—	
34.	Central Government Level	843.41	—	—	
Total		20,951.26	12,121.93	8,952.66	42,025.85

Statement-II*Highlights of Expert Group's Report***Strengths**

- More of a movement than a Programme
- Overwhelming Impact on Women
- Positive Impact on Caste and Communal Relations
- Demand Generated for Primary Education
- Activated Concern for Developing a just and Humane Society
- Sensitization of Bureaucracy

— Literacy Placed on the National Agenda

Weaknesses

- Quality Suffered in some places Preoccupation with Literacy
- Bureaucratisation — in some cases
- Fragile Literacy — may lead to Relapse
- Some Campaigns Launched without Adequate Preparations
- Progress is Patchy and Doubtful in some States
- Poor Progress in Urban Areas

[English]

Reforms in Examination System

*406. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the newsitem captioned "C.B.S.E. exam: who is to blame?" appearing in daily 'Pioneer' dated April 5, 1997;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received complaints regarding loopholes in examination system adopted by Central Board of Secondary Examination, during the last few years;

(c) if so, whether the Government had constituted committees during the last few years to improve the examination system;

(d) if so, the dates when these committees were constituted and the improvements made so far on the basis of these committees; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reform the examination system or to replace it with an objective system of calliberation of education attainment ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) to (e) The Government is aware of the newsitem appeared in the 'Pioneer' dated April 5, 1997. Though there have been no loopholes in the system, during the last few years views have been expressed in various quarters about different aspects of the Examination System of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) including contents and level of difficulty of the Question papers, length of time required to answer the Question papers and other related matters. CBSE has an inbuilt mechanism to take stock of the examinations immediately after the declaration of results and prepares action plan for the next year. This is a continuous process. The NCERT/CBSE has been periodically organising seminars/workshops for the various functionaries connected with examination work such as reorientation programmes, improvement of quality of question papers and development of an objective approach in the scheme of marking.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses

*407. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI :
SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOY-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Union Government to construct cheap and durable houses for the most needy persons living below the poverty line in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of houses likely to be constructed under the said scheme, the total amount likely to be spent thereon and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented/completed; and

(d) the criteria under which these houses are proposed to be provided to the eligible persons ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : (a) to (d) The Government is implementing a Rural Housing Scheme viz., Indira Awaas Yojana since 1985 with an objective of providing houses free of cost to the people living below poverty line in rural areas. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and States in the ratio of 80:20. In the case of Union Territories. The entire resources under this scheme are provided by the Government of India.

Under Indira Awaas Yojana, the houses are provided to the rural poor living below poverty line. The guidelines further stipulate that minimum of 60% of beneficiaries should belong to Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes. Priority is given to freed-bonded labourers, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes households, displaced persons on account of developmental projects, nomadic, semi-nomadic and denotified tribals, families with disabled members and internal refugees, families/widows of personnel of Defence Services/para-military forces killed in action

So far under Indira Awaas Yojana since inception, more than 30 lakh houses have been constructed. During the current year, a provision of Rs. 1153 crores has been made in the Budget for the Scheme towards the Central Assistance

[English]

Foreign Assistance for National Highways

*408. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA . Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance have been sought from foreign financial institutions for construction of National Highways;

(b) if so, the names of those financial institutions and names of highways where the assistance will be utilised;

(c) the extent thereof and the dates on which the said assistance was received.

(d) the percentage of work completed so far, National Highway wise;

(e) whether the said work on some highways is running behind the schedule; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Loan assistances/grant-in-aid have been received from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan and Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Govt. of Japan for the improvement/widening of National Highway sections. Details of loan assistance/grant-in-aid and

corresponding highway works with physical progress are given in the attached statement.

(e) and (f) Some works are running behind schedule mainly because of following reasons :

(i) Delay In completion of pre-construction activities like land acquisition, removal of trees, shifting of utilities, detailed project preparation, etc.

(ii) Court litigation

(iii) Slow implementation of contractors

Following Corrective measures are being undertaken.

(i) Expediting completion of preconstruction activities

(ii) Pursuing court cases for early disposal

(iii) Ensuring strict supervision by employing international supervision consultant and close monitoring.

Statement

1. Name of International Financial Institution : World Bank

Loan No. 3470-IN/CR - 2365-IN

Total Amount of Loan - US\$ 306 million

Amount of Loan for National Highways - US\$ 294 million

Date of signing of Loan agreement - 18 th June, 1992

S No	State	NH. No.	Name of Project	Present Progress as on 03/97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	1	4-laning between Karnal & Ambala. (Km 132.88 to 212.16)	37%
2.	Punjab	1	4-laning between Sirhind and Punjab/Haryana border (Km. 212.16 to 252.25)	39%
3.	Orissa	5	4-laning of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur Section (Km. 0.0 to 27.8)	28%
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Construction of Indore bypass and 4-laning of Indore-Dewas Section (Km. 574.4 to 591.6)	Tenders under evaluation
5.	Maharashtra	8	4-laning between Bassein Creek and Manor (Km. 439 to 497)	Tenders under evaluation
6.	West Bengal	2	4-laning between Raniganj and West Bengal/Bihar Border (Km 438.6 to 474.0)	Tenders under evaluation

1	2	3	4	5
2. Name of International Financial Institution : Asian Development Bank				
(a) First Road Improvement Project (LN No.918-IND)				
Total Amount of loan		= US\$ 188.00 Million		
Amount of loan for National Highways		= US\$ 64.67 Million		
Date of signing of loan agreement		= December 1988		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	4-laning of Vijaywada to Visakhapatnam Section (Km. 358.0 to 395.875) and Visakhapatnam to Bhubneshwar Section (Km. 0.0 to 2.837)	95.92%
2.	Haryana	2	Four laning of Ballabgarh to Haryana/ UP Border Section (Km 37.30 to 93.83)	79.66%
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Four laning of Haryana/UP Border to Mathura Section Km 93.83 to 148.33)	79.70%
(b) Second Road Project (LN. No. 1041-IND)				
Total Amount of loan		= US\$ 250.00 Million		
Amount of loan for National Highways		= US\$ 61.339 Million		
Date of signing of loan agreement		= May, 1991		
1.	Karnataka	7	4-laning of Bangalore to Karnataka/Tamil Nadu Border Section (Km 8.0 to 33.0)	89.40%
2.	Kerala	47	For laning of Alwaye to Vytilla Section and Aroor to Sherthalai Section	54.32%
3.	Rajasthan	8	Four laning of Achrol to Kotputli Section (Km 162.50 to 231.00)	85.20%
(c) National Highway Project (LN. No.1274-IND)				
Total Amount of loan		= US\$ 245.00 Million		
Date of signing of loan agreement		= March, 1995		
1.	Haryana	8	4-laning of Gurgaon to Haryana/Rajasthan Border (Km. 36.33 to 107.18)	0.50%
2.	Rajasthan	8	4-laning of Haryana/Rajasthan Border to Kotputli Section (Km. 107.18 to 162.50)	0.50%
3.	West Bengal	2	4-laning of Raniganj to Panagarh Section (Km. 474.0 to 516.0)	Supreme Court Judgement received recently. Letter of Acceptance issued.
4.	Bihar	2	4-laning of Barwa Adda to Barakar Section (Km. 398.75 to 441.44)	Contractor's mobilisation completed

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Andhra Pradesh	9	Strengthening of existing two lane carriage way on Nandigama to Vijayawada Section (Km. 217.0 to 265.0 including 4-laning from Km. 252.0 to 265.0)	Contractor's mobilisation completed
6.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Strengthening of existing two lane carriage way of Vijayawada to Eluru (Km. 3.4 to 53.8 & Km. 69.2 to 75.0) including 4-laning from Km. 3.4 to 13 and a 17.88 Km. long bypass for Eluru town (Km. 63.80 to 69.20)	Award under litigation
3. Name of International Financial Institution : Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Japan				
Loan Agreement : ID P. 81 Loan Amount : Jap. Yen 4855 million Date of signing of Loan Agreement : Jan., 1992				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2	4-laning between Mathura to Agra Section	10%
Loan Agreement : ID P.91 Loan Amount : Jap. Yen 10037 million Date of signing of Loan Agreement : Jan., 1994				
2.	Uttar Pradesh	27	Construction of bridge over river Yamuna at Allahabad-Naini with approach roads.	Supplementary feasibility study completed. Detailed Engineering in progress.
Loan Agreement : ID P.92 Loan Amount : Jap. Yen 11360 million Date of signing of Loan Agreement : Jan., 1994				
3.	Andhra Pradesh	5	4-laning of Chilakaluripet to Vijayawada Section	Detailed Project Report Completed. Tender to be invited.
Loan Agreement : ID P.100 Loan Amount : Jap. Yen 5836 million Date of signing of Loan Agreement : Feb., 1995				
4.	Orissa	5	4-laning of Jagatpur-Chandikhol Section	Detailed Project Report Completed
Loan Agreement : ID P. 101 Loan Amount : Jap. Yen 4827 million Date of signing of Loan Agreement : Feb., 1995				
5.	Uttar Pradesh	24	4-laning of Ghaziabad-Hapur Section including construction of Hapur bypass	Detailed Project Report Completed
4. Grant-in-aid from Japanese International Cooperation Agency Grant Amount : Jap. Yen 2830 million Date of signing Loan Agreement : Sep., 1995				
1.	Delhi	24	Second Nizamuddin Bridge	50% (approx.)

Creche Programme

*409. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have implemented creche programme through Central Social Advisory Board,

(b) if so, the funds allotted under the programme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have stopped allocation of funds to some non-Government organisations; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the statewise allocation of funds to CSWB during the last three years is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise allocation of funds during the last three year through CSWB.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184.25	177.78	177.78
2.	Assam	14.60	14.60	14.60
3.	Bihar	9.24	9.24	8.32
4.	Gujarat	135.08	135.46	134.90
5.	Haryana	25.32	23.95	19.22
6.	Himachal Pradesh	68.56	68.56	67.64
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.44	8.50	9.79
8.	Karnataka	74.65	72.81	69.86
9.	Kerala	100.59	100.90	98.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	184.10	179.36	159.11
11.	Maharashtra	189.44	184.62	177.22
12.	Manipur	41.42	40.10	40.10

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	32.71	31.05	30.68
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	63.57	62.83	55.81
16.	Punjab	31.14	30.86	22.18
17.	Rajasthan	68.56	70.04	64.68
18.	Sikkim	21.25	21.25	21.25
19.	Tamil Nadu	154.12	152.67	152.09
20.	Tripura	26.02	25.31	25.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	129.55	133.24	130.10
22.	West Bengal	92.02	90.74	90.74
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.18	5.54	5.54
24.	Delhi	23.47	22.73	22.73
25.	Goa	6.18	6.28	6.28
26.	Mizoram	25.50	25.50	25.50
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	14.04	14.05	14.04
28.	Chandigarh	4.80	4.80	4.07
29.	Lakshadweep	0.55	0.55	-
30.	Pondicherry	16.08	16.08	15.89

Promotion of Sports

*410. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the policy measures taken for promoting sports in the country;

(b) the funds allotted there for during last one year, State-wise;

(c) the criteria followed in the allocation of funds; and

(d) the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The National Sports Policy which was laid in both the Houses of Parliament on 21st August, 1984 lays emphasis on the following measures with a view to promoting sports in the country;

- (i) Infrastructure in villages and towns should be provided in a phased manner so as to cover the entire country in course of time to fulfil the basic objective of mass participation in sports and physical education activities.
- (ii) Efforts should be made to ensure, if necessary by suitable Legislation, that existing playfields and stadia in rural and urban areas are preserved for sports purposes.
- (iii) Improving the level of nutrition of sportspersons.
- (iv) Identification of sports talent.
- (v) Introduction of sports and physical education as a compulsory subject in educational institutions.
- (vi) Establishment of sports institutions.
- (vii) Provision of adequate incentives to those sports persons who excel in sports
- (viii) Special consideration for employment.
- (ix) Involvement of voluntary institutions in promotion of sports
- (x) Regular holding of International sports competitions
- (xi) While encouraging competitive sports, priority should be accorded to :
- (1) Sports disciplines recognised for Olympics, the Asian Games and the Common wealth Games; and
- (2) Those Internationally recognised games for which a world federation exists and which, like Chess, are widely played in India.
- (xii) The Policy further envisages that every effort should be made to promote the sports goods industry in the country so that it is able to produce and make available equipment of internationally accepted standards at a reasonable cost for use in sports.
- (xiii) The mass media should be effectively employed in spreading and sustaining sports consciousness in the country.

(b) and (c) The Government provides grant directly to the States/UTs only under the scheme of "Grants for creation of sports infrastructure". The details of the funds allotted under this is given in the attached Statement. In

addition, a sum of Rs. 8 crores was provided to Karnataka for the National games. The criteria followed in the allocation is that of a matching grant at the rate of 50:50 (if the project is located in plane area) and 75:25 (if the project is located in hilly/tribal area). Grant is given to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Registered Voluntary Bodies for creation of sports infrastructure such a playfields, Indoor/Outdoor Stadia, Swimming Pool, Shooting Range, Cycle Velodrome and Sports Complexes.

(d) Due to limited availability of funds it has not been possible to implement all the policy measures satisfactorily. However, under the scheme of "grant for creation of sports infrastructure", 667 projects/schools were assisted during 1992 to 1996 and a sum of Rs. 34.40 crores had been released to States upto March 1996. During 1996-97 a sum of Rs. 6.84 crores was released and 78 projects/schools were assisted.

Statement

Assistance Sanctioned for Creation of Sports Infrastructure and to Rural Schools

S.No.	State/UT	1996-97
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25,31,173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	8,00,000
4.	Bihar	Nil
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Gujarat	3,15,959
7.	Haryana	99,33,400
8.	Himachal Pradesh	90,10,400
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,53,455
10.	Karnataka	38,94,558
11.	Kerala	31,26,132
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	18,00,000
14.	Manipur	43,84,949
15.	Meghalaya	Nil
16.	Mizoram	86,19,600
17.	Nagaland	Nil

1	2	3
18.	Orissa	97,57,409
19.	Punjab	3,50,000
20.	Rajasthan	13,30,000
21.	Sikkim	9,08,454
22.	Tamil Nadu	35,15,575
23.	Tripura	15,23,175
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10,93,709
25.	West Bengal	35,00,000
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,54,498
2.	Chandigarh	1,75,500
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
4.	Daman & Diu	Nil
5.	Delhi	12,50,000
6.	Pondicherry	96,086
7.	Lakshadweep	Nil
Total		6,83,88,032

[Translation]

Population Control

*411. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in "The Observer" dated April 9, 1997 under the caption "India Flounders on Population Control";

(b) if so, whether the World Bank and experts have opined recently that India is going to become the most populous country of the world in future;

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

(d) whether the Government have assessed the rate of increase in the population in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the date on which

the said assessment has been made; and

(f) the year to which this assessment pertains ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per population Projections made by World Bank in 1994-95, India will be the most Populous country around 2050 A.D. with a population of 1623 million.

(c) The Government has been giving a very high priority to the Population Programme. The implementation of the National Family Welfare Programme has helped in the reduction of Birth Rate from 41.7 in 1951-61 to 28.3 in 1995. The programme has also averted about 200 million births during 1951 to 1996.

(d) to (f) The natural increase of population in the country is estimated to be 1.93% as per latest Registration System for the year 1995. Population projections have been made by the Planning Commission.

Child Mortality Rate

*412. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that even though the child mortality rate in India continues to fall, the mortality rates among girls are actually increasing as compared to boys of the same age;

(b) if so, whether the Government have assessed this phenomena to trace the causes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) No, Sir. As per information available through the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India, the overall decline in child (0-4 years) mortality rate during the period 1990-94 has been 13.3 per cent among girls while the decline in child (0-4 years) mortality for boys during the same period was 4.8 per cent.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Institution for Tribal Languages

*413. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to establish any institution on the pattern of CIIL (Central Institute of Indian Languages) for Tribal Languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anomalies in Pay & Allowances of Civilian and Defence Employees

*414. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are anomalies in the pay and allowance of civilian and army staff of Defence performing same nature of duties in border areas; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor and corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTERS OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Family Planning Programmes at Village Level

*415. DR. RAMVILAS VEDANTI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Family Planning Programmes started at village level for creating awareness in rural people in regard to family planning during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for the implementation of these Programmes during the said period and the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for

promoting the Family Planning Programmes during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether some organisations are protesting against the Family Welfare Programmes in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Immunization of infants, provision of mother and child health care, postpartum services, training of medical and para-medical staff, services for family planning methods and information, education and communication are the main schemes of Department of Family Welfare.

(b) The Total allocation for these programmes during the last three years is :

		(Rs. in crores)
1994-95	—	1550.03
1995-96	—	1525.31
1996-97	—	1562.00

Within the States/UT-wise expenditure is given in the attached statement

(c) During the Ninth Five year Plan, steps are being taken to provide interventions like provision of drugs, equipments, improvement of infrastructure, training strengthening of IEC activities, and quality upgradation in delivery of Family Welfare Services to the rural people. Efforts will be to expand and strengthen the family welfare facilities and services during the IX Plan.

(d) It is not in the knowledge of Government.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

Grants-in-Aid Released to the States/UT's during 1994-95 to 1996-97

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr.No.	States/UT	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total for 94-95 to 96-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11062.37	13118.67	17179.66	41360.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	178.93	250.54	180.68	610.13
3.	Assam	3488.38	3711.88	3057.75	10258.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	10949.98	11900.20	8358.55	31208 73
5.	Goa	166.67	169.22	195.05	530.94
6.	Gujrat	7525 79	5536.01	5365.16	18426.96
7.	Haryana	2541.11	3085.18	2299 14	7925.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2174.74	1963.77	1908.80	6047.31
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3027.19	1499.42	1131.49	5658.10
10.	Karnataka	9307.19	7557.81	9384.68	26250.29
11.	Kerala	6517.04	3465.82	3192.32	13175.18
12.	Maharashtra	9994.27	12717.93	11734.71	34446.91
13.	Manipur	557.96	754.01	475.33	1787.3
14.	Meghalaya	343.77	355 56	387.47	1086.80
15.	Mizoram	194 08	241.89	243.42	679.39
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10385.16	10126.12	9755.89	30267.17
17.	Nagaland	400 67	336.87	259.25	996.80
18.	Orissa	6312.40	5365.77	4109.53	15787.70
19.	Punjab	3760.93	2989.72	2734.32	9484.97
20.	Rajasthan	10991.90	9413.13	10179 17	30584 20
21.	Sikkim	222 05	451.95	259 96	933 96
22.	Tamil Nadu	9728.14	11534 63	8714 41	29977 38
23.	Tripura	772 36	721.26	1099.46	2593 08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23783.52	21119.46	19158.64	64061.62
25.	West Bengal	6447 51	8189.78	8955.90	23693.19
Total					
1.	Pondicherry	92.88	139.32	127.27	359.47
2.	Delhi	1592.11	1972.55	1863.39	5428 05
3.	A & N Island	83.88	100.12	106.32	290.32
4.	D & N Haveli	38.72	32.80	35.49	107.01
5.	Chandigarh	162.86	150.56	119.62	433 04
6.	Lakshdweep	14.28	17.68	14.52	46.48
7.	Daman & Diu	25.23	34.36	38.80	98.80
Total					

[Translation]

Quantity of Water in Rivers

*416. SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sufficient water is available in rivers in the country for various uses, if so, the details thereof riverwise ?

(b) whether the Government have estimated the annual average quantity of water available in the rivers in the country;

(c) if so, the quantity of such water and the average quantity of water that flows annually through the rivers in the country; and

(d) the steps taken for the judicious and optimal use of water in these rivers ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The average annual

availability of water in the river basins of India is assessed as 1869 billion cubic metres (BCM). Taking into consideration the population of the country (as per 1991 census) the average per capita availability of water is estimated as 2200 cubic metres. Any situation of water availability of less than 1000 cubic metres per capita is considered as scarcity condition. Based on this criteria, 6 River Basins, namely (i) Cauvery (ii) Pennar (iii) Sabarmati (iv) East flowing rivers between Mahanadi & Godavari (v) East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari and (vi) West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni fall in Water scarce category. The relevant details of basin-wise availability of water resources is in the attached statement.

Keeping in view the future needs of water, the Government has taken various policy and programme initiatives. These include adoption of National Water Policy (1987), preparation of National Perspectives for transfer of water from surplus basins of water deficit areas, promotion of efficient and economic use of water for various purposes and conservation and launching of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme since 1996-97 for expeditious completion of on-going major and medium irrigation and multipurpose projects.

Statement

River Basin-Wise Average Annual Availability of Water Resources Potential in the Country

Sl. No.	River Basin	Average Annual Water Resources availability (Billion Cubic Metres)	Per Capita Water Resources availability (Cubic metre)
1	2	3	4
1.	Indus	73.31	1749
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna		
	(a) Ganga	525.02	1471
	(b) Brahmaputra & Barak	585.60	16589
3.	Godavari	110.54	2048
4.	Krishna	78.12	1285
5.	Cauvery	21.36	728
6.	Subernrekha	12.37	1307
7.	Brahmani-Baitami	28.48	2915
8.	Mahanadi	66.88	2513
9.	Pennar	6.32	651

1	2	3	4
10.	Mahi	11.02	1052
11.	Sabarmati	3.81	360
12.	Narmada	45.64	3109
13.	Tapi	14.88	1007
14.	West Flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri	87.41	3383
15.	West Flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	113.53	3480
16.	East Flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Godavari	22.52	953
17.	East Flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.46	366
18.	West Flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	15.10	683
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan	Negligible	-
20.	Minor rivers draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar	31.00	14623
		1869 37 (say 1869)	

[English]

Overhaul of Shipping Policy

*417. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a high powered panel to overhaul the shipping policy;

(b) if so, the reasons for making changes in the shipping policy;

(c) by when the committee/Panel is likely to submit its report to the Government; and

(d) the extent to which the shipping industry in the country will be streamlined ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In order to consider the issues raised by the shipping industry from time to time to time to formulate a National Shipping Policy, a committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Shipping has been formed which will submit its report by the end of June, 1997.

Clearance of Private Sector Projects in Port Sector

*418. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have cleared any private sector projects in the port Section during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to involve private sector in any projects of the port sector, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) A list of the approved private sector participation projects in port facilities is enclosed as Statement-I. The terms and conditions are laid down in the tender documents. In case of captive facilities the allotment is done in terms of guidelines on the subject.

(c) A list of port projects which are planned to be offered in the next couple of years for private sector participation is enclosed as Statement-II

Statement-I

List of Approved Private Sector Participation Projects

Leasing of Existing Berths/Assets of the Port

1. Leasing of berth No.6 at Kandla Port of M/s. Geepee

Corporation Limited, Bangkok for handling bulk and break bulk cargoes.

2. Madras Port Trust has entered into a long term berth reservation agreement with M/s. Bengal Tiger Lines.
3. Leasing of Berths at Haldia Dock Complex to Steel Authority of India Limited and TISCO.
4. Bombay Port Trust entered into an agreement with M/s. American President Lines for use of berth No.1 Indra Dock Complex.
5. Leasing of NS Dry Docks 1 and 2 with adjacent lands and wet berths etc. to M/s. Chowkhani Shipyard (Bengal) Limited for ship repair facilities at Calcutta Port.
6. Leasing of JD-1 berth at Madras Port.
7. Leasing of JD-5 berth at Madras Port.

Creation of Storage Facilities/Warehouses

8. Leasing of land to M/s. SPIC for storage and despatch of LPG in Tuticorin Port.
9. Leasing of land to M/s. Suraj Agro Private Limited at Madras Port for creation of storage facilities for non-hazardous liquid bulk cargo.
10. Leasing of land to M/s. Ganesh Banzoplast Limited for creation of storage facilities for Class "B" & "C" liquid chemicals at Jawaharlal Nehru Port.
11. Leasing of land to M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited for creation of storage facilities for Class "B" and "C" Liquid Chemicals of Jawaharlal Nehru Port.
12. Land has been leased to various parties at various major ports for creation of new storage facilities/warehouses.
13. Leasing of Transit Shed at Visakhapatnam Port to M/s. Tinnu Oils & Chemicals Limited, Bombay for setting up mechanical cargo handling facilities, etc.

Creation of Dry Dock, Ship Repair Facilities & Ship Breaking

14. Setting up a floating dry dock and ship repair facilities at Mormugao Port by M/s. Western India Shipyard Limited.
15. Setting up of ship repair facilities at Madras Port by M/s. Chowkhani International Limited.
16. Land allotted to M/s. Western India Maritime Division

for setting up of Ship Breaking Yard at Mormugao Port.

Leasing of Equipment by Port from Private Sector

17. Container Handling equipment taken on lease by Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust.
18. Container handling equipment at Bombay Port.
19. Hiring of Tugs at Visakhapatnam Port.

Capital Dredging from Funds Provided by Oil Companies

20. Capital Dredging at New Mangalore Port Trust funded by M/s. MRPL.

Creation of Fresh Berths

21. Creation of crude handling and POL product facilities for M/s. MRPL's Refinery at New Mangalore Port. Funding of project arranged by M/s. MRPL through SCICI.
22. Virtual jetty by IOC at Kandla.
23. Virtual jetty by HPCL at Kandla.
24. Approval to M/s. Reliance for construction of Asia Bulk Terminal off Goa Coast.
25. Liquid Jetty at Kandla through IFFCO.
26. Creation of LPG facility at New Mangalore Port through HPCL.
27. Creation of off shore stackyard & berth (OSB) off Mormugao Coast.
28. Captive Jetty for M/s. SPIC Electric Power Corporation at Tuticorin.
29. Captive jetty for Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals at New Mangalore.
30. Container Terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port.

Statement-II

Port Projects which would be on offer in the Next Couple of Years for Private Sector Participation

S.No.	Name of Project
1	2

Jawaharlal Nehru Port

1. Marine Chemical terminal at JNPT
2. Six berth terminal in Nhava Creek, JNPT

1	2
Kandla Port Trust	
3. Container Freight Station at Kandla Port.	
New Mangalore Port Trust	
4. Port facilities for expansion of refinery at New Mangalore Port.	
Tuticorin Port Trust	
5. Construction of new outer harbour at Tuticorin Port (including modern Container terminal)	
Madras Port Trust	
6. Construction of new outer harbour at Madras Port.	
Visakhapatnam Port Trust	
7. Construction of outer to outer harbour at Visakhapatnam Port (Part through Private Sector)	
8. Construction of Multipurpose/General Cargo berths at Visakhapatnam Port.	
Cochin Port Trust	
9. Construction of modern container terminal at Cochin Port.	
10. Construction of LPG and LNG terminal at Puthuvyppeen Cochin Port.	
Calcutta Port Trust	
11. Cargo Handling facilities at Container Terminal at Budge Budge, Calcutta Dock System.	
12. Second Dock Arm at Haldia.	
Mormugao Port Trust	
13. Construction of outer harbour at Mormugao.	
14. Construction of FRH Master Plan berths at Mormugao.	
15. Construction of berths west of breakwater at Mormugao.	
Paradip Port Trust	
16. Dry dock ship repair facilities at Paradip.	
17. Upgradation of facilities for container berth at Paradip.	
18. Fertilizers captive handling system at Paradip.	

Expansion/Development of National Highways

*419. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether any target was fixed for the expansion of National Highways in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the factual position regarding the achievements of the target;

(c) whether the Government had also assessed the road traffic in the country during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the estimated funds required for the expansion of National Highways to meet the traffic requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The allocation of funds during 8th Plan being hardly sufficient for ongoing works, no targets were fixed for expansion of National Highways. However a length of 609 km was added to the network on account of persistent demands from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

(c) and (d) The traffic counts on, NHs are being conducted twice a year on a regular basis. However, the overall availability of funds being too scarce to meet the deficiencies in the existing network, the proposals including the fund requirements for expansion of the network have not been made.

Flood Control Scheme

*420. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated flood prone areas in the country.

(b) whether any comprehensive scheme has been drawn up to harness the flood water and divert it for the irrigation purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented;

(d) the financial and technical assistance made available to States including Uttar Pradesh by the Government during the last three years and till date; and

(e) the details of achievements as on date, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1980) had estimated the flood prone area of the country as 40 million hectare which included 10 million hectare area protected from floods at that time (till 1978).

(b) and (c) The Central Water Commission has estimated the average annual flow in the river system of India as 1869 cubic km. of which more than 80% occurs during the monsoon period leading to floods. The utilisable surface flow through structures like dams has been assessed as about 690 cubic km. which includes flood flows in the monsoon period. Storage dams with total live storage of about 193.2 cubic Km. have been constructed, besides 77 cubic km. of live storage under construction and 130 cubic km. under consideration. An irrigation potential of about 44 20 million hectare (through major, medium and minor surface irrigation schemes) has been created upto the end of March 1995. The ultimate surface water irrigation potential of 73 5 million hectare is expected to be achieved by 2025 AD. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) is also carrying out studies on transferring water, including flood water from surplus to deficit basins by constructing reservoirs and interlinking rivers. It is estimated that another 220 cubic km. of water would be available for use through inter basin transfer.

(d) Flood Control schemes are planned and implemented by the State Governments as per priorities fixed by them. The Central Government has primarily an advisory role and renders technical advice to States when sought by them. Schemes costing more than Rs. 3.5 crore (Rs 1 crore in the case of schemes in Ganga Basin) are examined in the Ministry of Water Resources for techno-economic viability. The schemes are funded from State

Plan funds which are provided as block loans and grants by the Centre. However, Central Government provides funds to the State Government for identified programme taken up under central sector such as flood proofing programme. The details of central assistance provided to States (both under plan & non-plan) during the last 3 years and upto end of April is given as below :

S. State No.	Amount (in Rs. crore)			
	1994-95	95-96	96-97	April 97
1. Bihar	-	11.00	2.36	-
2. Assam	25.0	25.60	10.09	-
3. Punjab	1.5	1.9	20.00*	-
4. West Bengal	-	0.50	-	-

*Note : Includes an amount of Rs. 18 crore released to Punjab by Ministry of Home Affairs during 96-97 for construction of flood control works on rivers Ravi & Sutlej

(e) Various flood management measures such as embankments, drainage channels, town protection works, raising of villages and anti erosion schemes have been formulated and implemented by the State Government in the successive five year plans. As per available records, 16199 km. of embankments, 32003 km. of drainage channels, 906 town protection works and 4721 village raising works have been implemented providing reasonable degree of protection to an area of 14.374 million ha. out of a flood prone area of 40 0 million hectares. Statewise breakup is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Progress of Physical Works under flood management programme completed upto 1993.

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Length of Embankment (km)	Length of drainage channels (km)	Towns/Village protection works (nos)	Village raised/ protected (nos)	Area benefited in million hac.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	572	13569	52	21	1 0123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	4566	957	89	16	1.7269
4.	Bihar	2788	365	47	-	1.8890
5.	Goa	10	12	4	6	0.0001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Gujarat	952	271	229	30	0 4410
7.	Haryana	662	3922	180	90	1 7300
8.	Himachal Pradesh	58	11	—	—	0 0120
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80	14	12	5	0.1834
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	0.0570
11.	Kerala	113	28	4	6	0 0518
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21	—	37	—	0 0040
13.	Maharashtra	26	—	26	—	0.0010
14.	Manipur	300	76	1	1	0 0900
15.	Meghalaya	112	—	8	2	0 0896
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	1068	131	14	29	0 4800
19.	Punjab	1370	6622	3	—	2 6750
20.	Rajasthan	145	197	25	—	0 0816
21.	Sikkim	—	—	6	—	0 0002
22.	Tamil Nadu	87	19	46	4	0 1220
23.	Tripura	128	94	11	—	0 0308
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1811	3593	64	4511	1 5320
25.	West Bengal	1184	1648	48	—	2.0770
26.	Andman Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	83	453	—	—	0.0780
31.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	61	21	—	—	0.0093
Total for India		16199	32003	906	4721	14 3740

Misuse of Monuments

4468. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of reports that historical monuments in the country are being misused by militants and those who want to commit unlawful activities and suicides;

(b) if so, whether proper arrangements do not exist to safeguard, protect & maintain these monuments;

(c) the number of persons who have committed suicide from the Qutab Minar, Delhi during the last 5 years;

(d) whether any enquiry has ever been conducted to find out how such case of suicides recur from Qutab Minar despite the restrictions and security measures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to plug the loopholes in the present security system;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of instances when people have committed suicide in centrally protected historical monuments. To prevent such activities, entry to the towers of the Qutab Minar in Delhi and Charminar in Hyderabad has been closed to the public.

(c) No person has committed suicide from the Qutab Minar during the last five years.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Bridges and NHs in Gujarat

4469. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the bridges and the national highways constructed in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the work undertaken on these bridges and national highways is behind the scheduled time;

(c) if so, the scheduled time thereof and the extent of delay caused in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have ascertained the reasons for delay and looked into it; and

(e) the corrective measures taken thereon and punitive action taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (e) During the 8th Five Year Plan, 9 number of bridge works and 86 road works measuring a length of about 362 km costing Rs. 111.41 crores have been sanctioned in the State of Gujarat. However, some of the works are running slow on account of (i) paucity of funds, (ii) contractual complications and legal disputes etc. The corrective measures taken comprise defending the cases in courts, re-inviting tenders where the contractors failed, periodical reviews and providing funds to the extent possible.

[English]

Nomination of MLAs on Cantonment Board

4470. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted proposals to the Union Government for considering the nomination of local Members of Legislative Assembly on the Cantonment Board, Secunderabad for redressal of people's problems/grievances;

(b) if so, whether the request of the State Government has been considered by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Chief Minister of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for considering the nomination of local members of Legislative Assembly on the Cantonment Board.

(b) Yes, Sir, but it has not been found feasible to agree to the proposal, as under the existing frame-work of the Cantonments Act, 1924, there is no provision for nominating MLAs to the Cantonment Boards.

(c) The decision has been intimated to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Irrigation Projects in A.P.

4471. SHRI L. RAMANA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the externally aided irrigation projects under construction in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) the present position of the projects; and

(c) the time by which the projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) In Andhra Pradesh, there are following three ongoing externally assisted projects in water sector :

(i) Andhra Pradesh, Tubewells Project (APWELL),

(ii) Hydrology Project;

(iii) Kurnool Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project

In addition, Andhra Pradesh III project has been negotiated with World Bank

(b) and (c) Details of the on-going projects are as follows :

(Donor Currency in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Assisting Agency	Date of Agreement	Terminal Date of Disbursement	Amount of Loan/grant	Utilisation Disbursement as on 31.3.97
1.	Andhra Pradesh Tubewells Projects	The Netherlands	14-11-94	14-11-2000	Df1 39 008	Df1 2 180
2.	Hydrology Project	The World Bank	22-09-95	31-03-2002	US\$ 142 00	US\$* 5 612
3.	Kurnool Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project	OECD, Japan	25-01-96	26-03-2003	16049 Yen	0000 Yen

* Figures are for multistate project as a whole including Andhra Pradesh

Management of Sainik Schools

4472. SHRI A. SAMPATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Government in the management of Sainik Schools;

(b) whether the Government have given certain privileges/priority to the N.C.C. cadets for admission in the O.T.A. and I.M.A.; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing entry to NCC cadets in NDA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) The Sainik Schools are managed by the Sainik Schools Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The overall administration, supervision and control and this Society vests with the Board of Governors headed by the Raksha Rajya Mantri.

(b) At IMA, Direct Entry Course, 32 vacancies are reserved for NCC 'C' Certificate holders who have passed the Combined Defence Services Examination conducted by the UPSC and interview by Service Selection Board.

NCC 'C' Certificate holders of the Army Wing, with 'B' Grade, who are graduates with 50% marks and in the age group of 19-25 years, are exempted from appearing in the written examination for Short Service Course at OTA. The candidates are required to qualify in SSB interview. 50 vacancies are reserved for NCC Cadets who fulfil the criteria

(c) NDA entry is at 10+2 level. The NCC training imparted at school level is of a very basic nature and is not deemed fit for reservation of seats. In addition, NDA entry has always been fully subscribed, hence, no requirement has been felt to deviate from the existing selection procedure or for reserving seats for NCC Cadets.

[Translation]

Employment Guarantee Scheme

4473 SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state .

(a) the number of districts of Rajasthan in which Employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented;

(b) the number of districts likely to be included in the scheme during 1997-98; and

(c) the amount of grant made available for this purpose during 1996-97.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) There is no centrally sponsored scheme known as Employment Guarantee Scheme. However, Employment Assurance Scheme is being implemented in all the 31 districts of Rajasthan.

(c) Rs. 103.90 crores was released as Central share to Rajasthan during 1996-97 under EAS.

[English]

Unauthorised Constructions in Cantonment Areas

4474. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2357 on March 10, 1997 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the order of the *Status-quo* granted by the Civil Judges court large scale constructions have been undertaken by the purported lessee;

(b) whether the Cantonment Executive Officer there or any other concerned authority has not been taking steps to prevent such illegal constructions;

(c) whether the Government are disinclined to adhere to court orders and instruct the Cantonment Executive Officer to prevent illegal constructions; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) No, Sir. Only the boundary wall has been constructed as per sanction accorded by Cantonment Board, Kanpur and after vacation of the *status-quo* ordered by the Court.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

CGHS Facility

4475. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that CGHS dispensary are located at very long distance and a number of Government employees/pensioners residing at Sansad Vihar and other surrounding areas are at great disadvantage in availing CGHS facility; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Sansad Vihar and other Surrounding areas are covered by CGHS dispensary at Shakurbasti which is fairly centrally located. It is possible that beneficiaries staying in the outskirts of the demarcated areas covered under the dispensary may have to travel some distance to reach the dispensary, as these are scattered private colonies under the said dispensary where a mixed population of Govt. employees (retired & serving) and others are staying.

Depending on the feasibility, requirements, availability of resources etc. and subject to the fulfilment of CGHS norms, the CGHS network is being expanded gradually. However, it is not possible to open a dispensary for each cluster of CGHS beneficiaries

[Translation]

Extension Work on National Highways

4476. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways passing through Bihar on which repairs and extension work has been started since February, 1997 and by when such work on the remaining highways passing through Bihar is likely to be started; and

(b) the estimated expenditure and the actual expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Bihar State is served by 11 National Highways namely 2, 6, 19, 23, 28, 28A, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 57, (newly declared NH). The development and repairs of National Highways is a continuous process. Repairs are attended as and when damages occur and the development works are taken up in phased manner as per plan provision. During 1996-97, a sum of Rs. 15.83 crores (excluding externally aided projects under ADB III which is being executed through National Highways Authority of India) and Rs. 21.94 crores were allocated for development and maintenance works, respectively, for all the National Highways in Bihar.

Apprenticeship in various Defence Institutes

4477. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of trades in which apprenticeship

facilities are available in various Defence Institutes of the country;

(b) the amount spent thereon every year;

(c) the number of the trainees who pass out from such institutes every year;

(d) the number of the trained apprentices who have been provided employment in the Defence institutes every year; and

(e) The Government's plan to provide employment to all the trainees who have passed the trade apprenticeship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (e) The trades in which apprenticeship facilities are available in the various institutes of the Army and Navy are given below. Training Institutes of Air Force do not offer any trade apprenticeship facilities.

Army

Vehicle Mechanic (AFV), Vehicle Mechanic (MV), Engineering Equipment Mechanic, Telecom Mechanic, Inst Mechanic, Electrician (AFV), Electrician (MV), Fitter, Armourer, Machinist, Millwright, Grinder Precision, Turner, Tool Maker, Tin & Copper Smith and Welder.

Navy

Crane Operator, Electrician, Fitter, Electronic Mechanic, Instrument Mechanic, Mechanic Diesel, Millwright Mechanic, Machinist, Pipe Fitter, Painter, Rigger, Ref A/C Mechanic, Ship-wright Steel, Ship-wright Wood, Turner, Welder, Millwright, Moulder, Plumber.

The expenditure and the number of trainees who have passed out from the institutes under the control of Army during the last four years is given in the table below :

S.No.	Year	Amount (Rs)	No. of Trainees
1.	1992-93	2431635	344
2.	1993-94	3116202	374
3.	1994-95	2595672	296
4.	1995-96	2717042	372

Approximately 375 trainees pass out every year from the institutes under the control of the Navy.

As per information obtained, recruitment in Group 'C' and 'D' was not done in Army due to ban on recruitment.

In Navy in non-designated trades, apprentices are recruited based on specific needs of service as can be absorbed. In designated trades the numbers absorbed depend on the number of vacancies.

Military Training Institutions

4478 SHRI R B RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of National Defence Academies and other allied Military Training Institutions in the country;

(b) the number of seats in all those Institutions; and

(c) the procedures for getting admission in those Institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) The location and approximate strength at National Defence Academy and other pre-commission officers training institutions are as under :-

Institution	Approximate strength
(i) National Defence Academy (NDA), Khadakwasla, Pune.	1800
(ii) Indian Military Academy (IMA), Dehradun.	1655
(iii) Officers Training Academy (OTA), Chennai.	500
(iv) Naval Academy (NAVAC), Goa.	300 annually
(v) Air Force Academy, Hyderabad	Depends upon the actual deficiencies and forecast requirements for each branch and vary from year to year.
(vi) Air Force Technical College, Bangalore.	
(vii) Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore.	

(c) The selection for entry into NDA, IMA and OTA is through a written all-India Examination conducted by UPSC followed by Services Selection Board Interview and medical test of shortlisted candidates. The Technical Graduates are not required to appear in a written examination and are selected by the Services Selection Board as per short list prepared by Recruiting Directorate of the Army. For entry into Army Cadet College, serving

soldiers satisfying the laid down criteria for admission are shortlisted after screening by the Army Command channels and then put through Services Selection Board Interview.

Naval Academy : For recruitment of direct entry permanent and short Service Commission (SSC) officers advertisements are issued in leading national dailies and regional newspapers. Candidates are shortlisted based on their academic performance and thereafter sent for Service Selection Board (SSB) interview and medical examination.

Candidates with 10+2 (Science) qualification can apply for Naval Academy. They are required to qualify a written examination conducted by UPSC followed by Services Selection Board interview and medical examination.

Air Force Training Institutes : For induction of officers in Indian Air Force, advertisements are issued in the leading newspapers of the country. The selection process comprises of written examination, interview at Services Selection Board and medical examination. The merit list is prepared based on the performance of the candidates in the written examination and interview.

Telugu-Ganga Irrigation Project

4479 SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telugu-Ganga Irrigation Project has been cleared by the Central Water Commission; and

(b) if so, the investment to be made by Andhra Pradesh Government for this project and year-wise plan assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Training to Soldiers about Bomb Blast

4480. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of centres to provide training to the soldiers about bomb blasts in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the pilferage of shells of bombs in these centres;

(c) whether the Government have suffered losses worth crores of rupees due to these incidents of pilferage

in these centres and the number of people who have lost their lives in those incidents, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check these incidents of pilferage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) It is presumed that the question pertains to firing of shells by artillery guns and tanks of Armoured Corps units at field firing ranges. There are about 92 field firing ranges spread over various parts of India. However, training on improvised explosive devices and ammunition technology is given to Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks in Army Ordnance Corps at College of Material Management, Jabalpur.

(b) No, Sir. There are no pilferages.

(c) No Losses suffered.

(d) The existing security system is well organised and no additional check are required to be instituted to check the incidents of pilferage.

[English]

Funds to A.P. under C.R.F.

4481. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1996-97 a sum of Rs. 202.86 crore were provided to Andhra Pradesh under Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, whether the same amount has also been allotted to the State Government during 1997-98;

(c) the works undertaken by the State Government during 1996-97;

(d) the quantum of funds utilised by the State Government so far and the amount still lying unutilised.

(e) whether all the remaining proposals have been cleared by the Union Government for development of roads in A.P.; and

(f) if not, whether the remaining proposals of the State Government will be cleared during 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir. A sum of Rs. 177 lakhs was allocated under Central Road Fund (CRF) to the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1996-97.

(b) It is too early to indicate the allocation for the

year 1997-98.

(c) and (d) The schemes undertaken were those approved by the Central Government and funds were allocated based on the likely accruals to the State for being utilised on the approved schemes.

(e) and (f) Andhra Pradesh has already been sanctioned substantial schemes under CRF based on future accruals. Thus there is no scope of sanctioning further schemes at present.

Family Planning in J&K

4482. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that women in Jammu & Kashmir State are willing to get them sterilized but due to militants dictate doctors in the State are reluctant to conduct such a minor operation;

(b) whether Government have taken any measure in this matter; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) According to Government of Jammu & Kashmir certain underground organisations are opposed to terminal methods of population control in the Valley. However, this has not deterred the general population from adopting these methods and a large number of females have undergone sterilisation in and outside the Valley.

Discovery of Peculiar Mound

4483. CHAUDHARY RAMCHANDRA BENDA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale erosion of land caused by the unprecedented floods in Mewar area of Haryana recently has led to a discovery of peculiar mound at a place called Mohammed Nagar in Ferozepur Jhirka sub-division giving positive signals of a pre-historic village buried underneath it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government are planning for a proper archaeological excavation to unravel the mystery and shed light on the region's ancient culture ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) The exploration

conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India at the site has revealed archaeological evidence of the Kushan period. However, the exploration did not reveal any signs of pre-historic remains.

(c) Yes, Sir, depending on the results of trial excavations.

[Translation]

Naulakha Dam

4484. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to restart construction of "Naulakha Dam" in Nawadih Panchayat of Rajdhanbad block in Giridih District in Bihar;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) There is no such major/medium irrigation project in Bihar.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Education Officers in KVS

4485. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3363 on March 17, 1997 and state :

(a) the details of total marks prescribed for written examination and interview separately for the recruitment of educational officers from the open market;

(b) whether the total marks secured by the candidates are added while fixing their seniority in the merit list of selection as per directives issued by the Supreme Court, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) Equal weightage is given for written examination and the interview for recruitment of Education Officers on direct recruitment basis. Short-listing of candidates is done on the basis of written test and the final list is prepared on the basis of the combined merit of written test and interview.

[Translation]

Funds to Rajasthan for Vocational Education

4486. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money made available by the Central Government to the Government of Rajasthan for the computers, television and two-in-one, environment and science education during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the amount of money allocated during the year 1996-97;

(b) the amount spent out of it purpose-wise;

(c) whether the entire allocated funds could not be utilised; and

(d) if so, the manner and the time by which these funds would be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)', 'Educational Technology (ET)', 'Environmental Orientation' and 'Science Education' the amount released to the State Government of Rajasthan during the Eighth Plan and amount allocated during 1996-97 is given below :

	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Amount released during VIIIth Plan	Amount allocated during 1996-97
Class	445 67	59 37
ET	457 00	-
ENV	37.56	-
Science	412 17	-

(b) The amount spent by the State Government Scheme-wise is shown below :

(i) Computers	- Nil
(ii) Television and two-in-one	- 2.00 lakhs
(iii) Environment	- 10.00 lakhs
(iv) Science Education	- Nil

(c) In most of the Schemes the entire allocated money could not be utilised by the State Government.

(d) As per State Government of Rajasthan the unspent amount is being utilised expeditiously

Irrigation Capacity of Rivers in MP

4487. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) The river-wise water irrigation capacity of rivers in Madhya Pradesh and the extent to which this capacity was utilised till March, 1997; and

(b) the details of the working plan formulated with a view to make optimum utilisation of the river water and to link rivers with one another in the country giving estimated expenditure thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) River-wise details of irrigation capacity created and utilised are not maintained. However, as against the Ultimate Irrigation potential of 6.0 million hectares through Major & Medium river Valley projects, Irrigation capacity created in Madhya Pradesh through such projects and its utilisation at the end of VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) are estimated to be 2.3 million hectares and 1.6 million hectares respectively.

(b) To promote scientific development for optimum utilisation of water resources in the country and for preparing feasibility reports for inter-basin transfer of water from surplus to deficit areas as envisaged in the National Perspective Plan proposals for water resources development, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) is carrying out the studies on the two components, namely, Peninsular Rivers Development Component and Himalayan Rivers Development component. Peninsular Rivers Development Component consists of (i) interlinking of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Cauvery and building storages at potential sites in these basins, (ii) interlinking of the west flowing rivers North of Bombay and South of Tapi, (iii) interlinking of the Keri with Chambal and (iv) diversion of the West flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka to the East. Himalayan Rivers Development Component consists of construction of storage reservoirs on the main Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their principal tributaries in India & Nepal alongwith interlinking canal systems to transfer surplus flows of the Eastern tributaries of the Ganga to the West, besides linking of the main Brahmaputra with the Ganga and the Mahanadi. Very approximate cost of inter-linking of the various Peninsular Rivers and Himalayan Rivers as worked out by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) may be around Rs. 2,30,000 crores including Power Component

[English]

Right to Life Includes Right to Health

4488. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Right of life includes right to health' as appearing in the Times of India dated January 28, 1997;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Konark Temple in Orissa

4489 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some construction illegal or otherwise have taken place within the prohibitory and regulatory areas surrounding the world-famous Konark Temple in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details and nature of such structures;

(c) whether Government have identified the officials/ persons responsible for such constructions;

(d) if so, the action taken/to be taken against them; and

(e) the time by which such structures are likely to be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Notified Area Council, Konark constructed a marketing complex, toilet block and Department of Tourism, Government of Orissa an open air auditorium in the prohibited and regulated area of the Konark temple.

(c) The constructions were taken up by the Department of Tourism, Government of Orissa and Notified Area Council, Konark.

(d) and (e) The Archaeological Survey of India has

approached the Government of Orissa for removal of the unauthorised constructions and the matter is with the State Government.

[Translation]

Restrictions on the use of Roads in Cantonment Areas

4490. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy formulated for restricting the use of various roads for general traffic in Cantonment Boards/ areas; and

(b) the number of roads of Bareilly Cantonment Board restricted during the last three years and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) There is no policy to ban the roads in Cantonment area for public transport. Closure/opening of streets/roads in the Cantonment area is governed under Section 192 of the Cantonments Act 1924. Relevant Extracts of the Cantonments Act are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Use of no road has been banned for public transport in Bareilly Cantonment by the Cantonment Board. There are, however, two roads in Bareilly Cantonment area over which certain restrictions on movement of traffic have been imposed on the ground of security as these roads pass through Military areas. One of these roads passes through Jat Regimental Centre. This is an internal road on A-1 land primarily used by the personnel and vehicles of Jat Regimental Centre. A civil suit has been filed by members of public in this case. The matter is sub-judice.

The other road passes through Army Services Corps, Animal Transport Battalion area. Movement of heavy vehicles is restricted on this road due to frequent movement for training and exercise of the animals.

On both these roads pedestrian and cyclist traffic is allowed and heavy vehicles are not allowed.

Statement

192. Closing and Opening of Streets :

(1) (Board) shall not permanently close any street or open any new street without the previous sanction of the (Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command or the Director).

(2) (The Executive Officer) may, be public notice,

temporarily close any street or any part of a street for repair or for the purpose of carrying out any work connected with drainage, water supply or lighting or any other work which it is by or under this Act required or permitted to carry out.

Provided that where, owing to any works or repairs or from any other cause, the condition of any street or of any water-works, drain, culvert or premises vested in the (Board), is such as to be likely to cause danger to the public, the (Board) shall :

- (a) take all reasonable means for the protection of the adjacent buildings and land and provide reasonable means of access thereto;
- (b) cause sufficient barriers or fences to be erected for the security of life and property, and cause such barriers or fences to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise

Comments

- (1) Street-order prohibiting heavy vehicles to ply on portion of road – Public notice issued prior to prohibition inviting objections – order issued for security of people for maintenance of peace and property-Held – Municipality had jurisdiction of issue and implement order
- (2) Public Road – It includes road side land.

[English]

Wasteland Development

4491.SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.341 on March 19, 1997 and state :

(a) whether the Department of Wasteland Development gathers information through its own sources for preparing projects for the development of wasteland or it depends on the proposals received from the various States;

(b) whether Kutch District in Gujarat is having more wasteland in comparison with Jamnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot and Gandhinagar;

(c) if so, the reasons for not clearing the projects proposed for the Kutch District under the Integrated Wasteland Development Scheme during 1998-99;

(d) whether the Government propose to develop wasteland in Kutch District under the IWD Scheme,

(e) if so, the area of land proposed to be developed

including other details in this regard, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) the Department of Wastelands Development sanctions the projects duly prepared and submitted by the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads for development of wastelands on watershed basis.

(b) As per information available in this Department submitted by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad so far, the Kutch district has not been mapped yet. However, the extent of wasteland in the districts of Jamnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot and Gandhinagar is 2,88,358 ha., 61,887 ha., 1,99,646 ha. and 2,689 ha. respectively.

(c) to (f) The Department of Wastelands Development have already sanctioned two projects for the Kutch district under the Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme. The details are given as under :

1. IWDP in Kutch District (Project-I)

This project has sanctioned during 1992-93 for a period of four years from 1992-93 to 1995-96 at a total cost of Rs. 396.55 lakhs for the treatment of 5220 ha. of wastelands. A sum of Rs. 338.30 lakhs have been released till date for the implementation of this project by the Department of Wastelands Development to DRDA, Kutch District.

2. IWDP In Kutch District (Project-II)

This project was sanctioned during 1993-94 for a period of 5 years from 1993-94 to 1997-98 at a total cost of Rs.389.66 lakhs for the treatment of 5500 ha. of waste lands. A sum of Rs. 162.00 lakhs have been released till date for the implementation of this project by the Department of Wastelands Development to DRDA, Kutch District

These two projects are still continuing As replied in part (a) of the Question, the Department sanctions the projects to the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads on receipt of complete proposal from them as per norms of the guidelines for watershed development. At present, no new project proposal from Kutch district is pending in the Department for consideration.

[Translation]

Introduction of Service Charges

4492.SHRI KANWAR SARVARAJ SINGH :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI :
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

be pleased to state .

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "AIIMS ke doctor Rogiyon ke jarye aay badhane ke taiyari main" as appearing in the Dainik Jagran dated April 3, 1997;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Sub-Committee constituted by the Institute Body of AIIMS to study the issue of exodus of faculty members from the Institute, besides various recommendations, had proposed an incentive scheme for doctors & other para medical staff. However no final decision has yet been taken by the Institute in this regard.

Non Functioning of Equipment

4493. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of equipment, such as CT Scan, Ultra Sound, X-Ray Machines, Pathological equipment that are available in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, hospital -wise;

(b) the number out of those not functioning and need repair/replacement and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the repair/ replacement of the faulty/defective equipments during 1996-97 and the number of equipments still using out of order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers

4494. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

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

(a) whether a proposal to increase the honorarium given to Anganwadi workers is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The Department of Women and Child Development has recommended increase in the honorarium and the proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance. A decision will be taken very soon in this regard.

[English]

Flood Havocs and Water Inundation

4495. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for lack of embankment on the side of rivers flowing in the Sunderban areas, 24 Parganas North and South, West Bengal have been creating flood havocs very frequently;

(b) whether the Central Government has not taken any effective measures to control the recurrence of flood and water inundation in the far flung areas of the villages situated in the areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The main reasons for flooding in these areas are the frequent breaches that occur in the existing embankments which are very old and are not designed as per sound engineering guidelines/ practices

(b) and (c) The State Government executes flood management schemes from plan funds allotted to them by the Planning Commission. At present, they are executing a scheme entitled "Urgent Development Works in Sunderbans" costing Rs. 1796 lakh, approved by the Planning Commission. The scheme envisages to prevent deterioration of the existing flood protection works from flood.

Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

4496. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the details of historical monuments and places in Madhya Pradesh maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the development and maintenance of these historic places during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The centrally protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh comprise temples, forts, statues, mounds (Tekries), palaces, gates (Toranas), caves with paintings, mosques, tombs, sarais, dargahs, chattries, victory towers, baolies, Buddhist stupas, monastires, ancient sites, rock shelters, pillars, inscriptions on stone, tanks and pavilions.

(b) The expenditure incurred by Archaeological Survey of India on these monuments during the last three years is as follows :-

1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	(Expenditure in Rs.)
82,59,157/-	87,43,932/-	1,31,91,750/-	

Development of National Highways in Rajasthan

4497. SHRI SHYAM LAL BANSHIWAL :
SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for the development of National Highways have been submitted by the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh separately during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of proposals approved out of them by the Union Government and the amount sanctioned therefor; and

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) The construction/development of National Highways in the country is a continuous process keeping in view various factors, inter-alia, the availability of funds for the purpose. The details of road/bridge works sanctioned in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh at the instance of respective State Governments are as under .

Year	Name of Project sanctioned		Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
1994-95	28	39	2418.57	4117.44
1995-96	26	22	1589.92	1681.84
1996-97	09	29	1087.58	1669.37

Further proposals would be considered depending on the availability of funds.

Recruitment Policy of Army

4498. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recruitment policy in the army vis-a-vis policy prevailing in this regard at the time of independence;

(b) the changes effected therein during the last few years;

(c) the percentage of presence of each State in the army at present; and

(d) the reasons for effecting these changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N SOMU) : (a) to (d) The Recruitment policy at the time of Independence

(i) **Martial Races** – Only martial races such as Rajputs, Jats, Sikhs etc used to be enrolled into the Army.

(ii) **Educational Qualification** – No educational qualification was required.

(iii) **Physical Standard** – Had been laid down castewise

Present Recruitment Policy

(i) **RMP** – To give representation to all caste & tribes that too in proportion to the population of respective States, the concept of martial races was dispensed with and RMP (Recruitable Male Population) system was introduced which is 10% of the total male population of respective States.

(ii) **Educational Qualification** – Minimum educational qualification for enrolment into Army for Soldier (GD) is Matric and for Tradesmen entry

non-Matric Also dispensation has been laid down for candidates hailing from backward/tribal areas

- (iii) **Physical Standard** – Instead of Caste-based, these have been laid down regionwise. The whole country has been divided into 'Six' regions and different standards laid down for each region

2 In order to make the system more transparent & candidate friendly some changes have been effected in the recruitment policy such as :

- (i) **Application System** has been introduced since 1988
- (ii) **Common Entrance Examination (CEE)** has been introduced since 1989 to get best material for the Indian Army
- (iii) Independent members are being co-opted at the time of recruitment to rule out any possibility of corruption

3 As statewide record of personal in Army is not maintained the percentage of presence of each state in the army is not available

4 The Changes have been affected due to following reasons

- (i) To achieve national integration to give representation in the Army from all states
- (ii) To Cater for the need of the modern army which has to handle sophisticated weapons
- (iii) To make the system transparent and public friendly

Hospitals Modernised and Expanded in States

4499 SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of hospitals modernised and expanded in various states particularly in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan,

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the State Governments in this regard

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether new hospitals/dispensaries have been set up in the States with the assistance of World Bank and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI)

(a) to (c) As 'Health' is a State subject under the Constitution, the responsibility of modernising and expanding hospitals in the States, is the responsibility of the individual States. Proposals for availing of external assistance for inter alia upgrading the health infrastructure have been received from several state Govts from time to time

(d) and (e) Government has availed of assistance from the World Bank in promoting upgradation of health facilities including district health hospitals in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Punjab as part of the States Health Systems Development Project. The Project does not envisage the setting up new hospitals and dispensaries but only in renovating and extending the existing hospitals and other health facilities

Strength of Coast Guard

4500 SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Vice Admiral of Navy has submitted a detailed report about the strength of force of Coast Guards to the Government,

(b) if so, the details of the proposals submitted by the Vice Admiral,

(c) whether the Government has considered these proposals and

(d) if so the action Government proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N V N SOMU) (a) and (b) No. Sir The Vice Admiral of Navy has not submitted any specific report about the Force strength of Coast Guard. However, Coast Guard Headquarters have prepared a five year Coast Guard Development Plan (1997-2002) which inter alia includes strengthening of Force level and corresponding manpower increase

(c) and (d) The proposal is under scrutiny of the Government

Policy on Water Resources Management

4501 SHRI N DENNIS
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ
SHRI NITISH KUMAR

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

- (a) whether there are proposals to formulate a long term policy on water resources management in the country,
- (b) if so the details thereof, and
- (c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (c) The Union Government has set up a National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development Plan in September, 1996 which will inter alia consider all issues relating to water resources management in the country including formulation of long term policy measures in this regard

Concrete Roads

4502 DR M JAGANNATH
DR T SUBBARAMI REDDY

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

- (a) whether concrete roads can save 20 per cent fuel as experimented by the Central Road Research Institute National Highway Authority of India etc in Palwal recently and
- (b) if so the plans envisaged for concretisation of all national highways to save fuel ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T G VENKATRAMAN) (a) It is not possible to make a general statement regarding saving in fuel on the basis of limited experiments. Government has not sponsored any exhaustive study on this aspect

- (b) As initial investment on concrete roads are much higher compared to bituminous roads, concrete pavements have been taken up only on selective basis

[Translation]

Vocational Education

4503 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDAY
SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state

- (a) the targets fixed for imparting of vocational education setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas Promotion of Literacy mission and eradication of illitracy during the Eighth Five Year Plan
- (b) the percentage of success achieved in each area in the regard, and
- (c) the reasons for failure in achieving the said targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) (a) to (c) Vocational Education

The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 as revised in 1992 set the target of achieving diversion of 10% of the students at +2 level to the Vocational Education by 1995 and 25% by 2000 AD. By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan a capacity for diversion of about 9 lakh students which is 11% of the enrolment at the +2 stage has been created

Navodaya Vidyalayas

It was proposed to open 150 new Navodaya Vidyalayas during Eighth Plan period. 108 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned during Eighth Plan period achieving 72% of the fixed targets. The target for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas could not be achieved mainly due to non-receipt of suitable proposals from State Governments as per norms of Samiti

Promotion of Literacy Mission

For promotion of literacy mission and eradication of illitracy a target of covering 100 million persons in the age group of 9-35 years functionally literate covering 345 districts by the end of 8th Five Year Plan was fixed. This target of making 100 million persons functionally literate was revised under the Common Minimum Programme to the year 1998-99

Recruitment for Armed Forces In Uttar Pradesh

4504 DR BALIRAM
SHRI SOHANBEER
SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

- (a) the detail of recruitment made for the three wings of defence forces from Uttar Pradesh during the last three years year-wise

(b) whether the total number of persons recruited from Uttar Pradesh is less than the other States,

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) the number of recruitment centres in Uttar Pradesh as on date and the places where these are located,

(e) the procedure of recruitment of soldiers in these centres,

(f) whether any irregularities are being committed by these recruitment centres, and

(g) if so, the steps taken to check such irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N V N SOMU) (a) to (g) The Indian Army

Recruiting Directorate carries out recruitment for the Army There are nine Branch Recruiting Offices (BROs) in Uttar Pradesh and these are located as under

- (a) Agra
- (b) Almora
- (c) Bareilly
- (d) Amethi
- (e) Lansdowne
- (f) Lucknow
- (g) Meerut
- (h) Pithoragarh
- (j) Varanasi

A candidate desirous of enrolment in the Army can apply to the nearest Branch Recruiting Office Application forms are also available free of cost with all HQ Recruiting Zone/Branch Recruiting Offices, Deputy Collectors office, Employment Exchange and Zila Sainik Board The candidates selected are issued call letters for screening medical and physical fitness test written test and final selection at a given date and venue The total number of persons recruited from UP is not less than from the other States

There is a detailed standing operation procedure for checking of irregular enrolment Instructions are also issued to all the Recruiting organisations/Recruiting Centres from

time to time to be extra vigilant to avoid irregularity in enrolment

The Indian Air Force

Recruitment of airmen in the Indian Air Forces from the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is given below

1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1121	1043	1185

The recruitment of airmen is done on All India basis The total number of persons recruited from UP is not less than the other States

Recruitment of airmen is a centralised system on All India basis in which Central Airmen Selection Board does the recruitment centrally with the help of 13 Airmen Selection Centres spread across the country out of which one is located in UP at Kanpur The applications of eligible candidates are invited through advertisement in National newspapers Employment News and Rozgar Samachar The eligible candidates are then tested at their choice of Airman Selection Centre

A close watch is kept by Air Force authorities on the selection process to ensure that no irregularities are committed by the Selection Centre

Indian Navy

The number of personnel recruited in the Navy from UP during the last three years is as follows

1994	—	502
1995	—	503
1996	—	401

The total number of persons recruited from UP is not less than the other States

There is only one Recruitment Centre for Navy in Uttar Pradesh which is located at Kanpur

Recruitment in Navy is carried twice a year The advertisement is given in Employment News, leading National and Regional dailies Eligible candidates are called for written test, Physical fitness and medical tests Depending upon the Number of vacancies an All India merit list is prepared and candidates are enrolled strictly in accordance with their position in the All India merit list

A close watch is kept by Naval authorities to ensure

that no irregularities are committed by the Recruiting Centre

Exodus of Doctors

4505. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

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

(a) the number of Doctors trained in the country, each year;

(b) the amount spent by the Government on the training of a doctor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the exodus of doctors is taking place on large scale each year as a result of which the amount spent thereon is going waste.

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken any concrete steps to check this trend; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Total admission in 163 medical colleges functioning in the country is approximately 17,000.

(b) As per a study commissioned by the Medical Council of India, the cost of medical education per student ranges from Rs 74,000/- to Rs 1.78 lakhs per annum at the Under-graduate level and Rs 71,000/- to Rs 1.46 lakhs per annum at Post-graduate level in Government medical colleges. The fees being charged from the students are nominal.

(c) to (e) According to the statistics given in the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence Publication 1994, of a total of 5989 doctors who were trained and registered abroad, 2863 returned to India. For going to USA applicants need a No Objection Certificate which is only given for their pursuing studies in scarce specialities for which facilities do not exist or are deficient in the country.

Supply of Expired Medicines

4506. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that in

Government hospitals and dispensaries such medicines are being provided to the patients whose date has expired,

(b) if so, the number of such cases which came to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the number of persons who have been punished,

(c) whether inconvenience of some of the higher officers those people could not be punished; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Expired medicines are not issued to the patients by Central Government hospitals/dispensaries and hospitals run by Government of NCT of Delhi.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Construction of Airstrip in Mantalai

4507. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Private Airstrip had been constructed for an Ashram in Mantalai in Jammu against objections by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the Airstrip is still functioning; and

(c) the present status with regard to the control of the airstrip which is in a strategic area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) A private airstrip was constructed in 1997 by Aparna Ashram at Mantalai. Ministry of Civil Aviation have informed that no request has been made for a licence for the said airfield. Ministry of Civil Aviation is also not aware of its control and functioning. However, since the airstrip lies in close proximity to Jammu and Udhampur airfields, the Airports Authority of India have been informed that there should be necessary local coordination to ensure adequate flight safety. Certain preconditions for such operation have also been suggested by IAF.

AIDS

4508. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Foreign companies are coming to the Indian market for HIV testing as the disease is taking epidemic form; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) The present indigenous Production of HIV test kits in India is not adequate to meet the country's requirement. Almost all the HIV kits available in Indian market are therefore imported. These kits are imported after obtaining the licence from Drugs Controller General of India.

**Loan from International Institutions
for Rajasthan**

4509. SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some International financial institutions

are providing loan assistance for the construction of bridges and roads in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the roads/bridges proposed to be covered and their length;

(c) the names of the financial institutions and the amount of assistance being provided by them, and

(d) the time schedule for construction of these roads and bridges ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Details of road and bridge works in Rajasthan, under construction with loan assistance from International Financial Institutions, are given below :

S. No.	Name of Roads/ Bridges and length	International Financial Institution	Amount of Assistance	Target date of completion
1.	Widening of 4 lanes of Kotputli to Achrol Section (Km. 162.5 to 231.0) of NH-8 (80.50 Km)	Asian Development Bank	Approx US \$ 25 million	June, 1997
2.	Widening to 4 lanes between Haryana/ Rajasthan Border to Kotputli Section (Km. 107.18 to 162.50) of NH-8. (55.32 Km)	Asian Development Bank	Approx US \$ 37 million	March, 2000

Standard of Primary Education

4510. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

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

(a) whether private schools are playing an important role in the sector of primary education in the country during the last few years;

(b) if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is a difference between the level of education of primary schools run by private sector and Government sector;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Union Government have decided to include good education system under the 'education for all' in the country;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) if so, the steps taken so far to bring improvement in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such evaluation has been made by this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) National Policy on Education, 1986, as revised in 1992, provides that it shall be our endeavour to provide education of a satisfactory quality to all children up to 14 years before we enter the twenty first century.

(g) the steps taken by this Ministry to improve standards of primary education include the following

(i) implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Operation Black Board, Strengthening of Teacher Education and National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education

(commonly known as Mid-day Meals Programme)

- (ii) Introduction of Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) to improve learning competencies of children at primary level
- (iii) Thrust of internationally assisted projects for improvement of the quality of primary education

It is expected that these measures would result in an improvement in standards

All Weather Roads

4511 SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

- (a) the number of villages not connected with the nearest all weather roads in the country
- (b) whether the Government have formulated any time bound scheme to connect the villages with the nearest all weather road and
- (c) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) (a) The number of villages with population of 1000 and above not connected with all weather roads was estimated to be 18532 as on 31 3 1996

(b) and (c) No new Scheme has been formulated so far

[Translation]

Cases against Civilians by Danapur Cantonment Council

4512 SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

- (a) the number of cases registered against the civilians by the Danapur Cantonment Council,
- (b) the number of cases which were not in favour of the Cantonment Council and
- (c) the amount spent by the Government on these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N V N SOMU) (a) 95 cases have been

filed by the Cantonment Board in different courts

(b) During the last 3 years none of the cases were decided against the Cantonment Board

(c) the Board has spent following amount on the court cases during the last three years

1994-95	Rs 38,072/-
1995-96	Rs 42 457/-
1996-97	Rs 42,083/-

Family Welfare Schemes in Maharashtra

4513 SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

- (a) the details of the Family Welfare Schemes being implemented in Maharashtra at present
- (b) the efforts made by the Government for the effective implementation of these Scheme and
- (c) the achievements made in this regard during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) (a) and (b) Under the National Family Welfare Programme, the important schemes being implemented in Maharashtra are the maintenance of rural and urban family welfare infrastructure, child Survival and Safe Motherhood, maintenance of training institutions, sterilization and other methods of contraception including supply of contraceptives, information, education and communication, and support to NGOs

A Family Health Support Project with German assistance is also being implemented in 4 districts of Maharashtra viz i) Raigarh ii) Ratnagiri iii) Sindhudurh and iv) Pune for a period of 5 years with effect from 22nd May 1996 at a total outlay of Rs 47 40 crore

(c) The achievements can be seen from the reduction in the Crude Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate shown below

	Maharashtra		
	1991	1992	1995
Crude Birth Rate	26 2	25 3	24 5
Infant Mortality Rate	60	59	55

[English]

National Grievances Cell

4514. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his Ministry has set up a National Grievances Cell;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning, and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (d) A Grievance Redressal Cell (Health Sector) has been established in the Directorate of General of Health Services on 25th March, 1997 to deal with complaints relating to medical treatment.

The complaints received by the Cell are followed-up with the concerned authorities for investigation and appropriate action.

Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries

4515. SHRI V. PRADEEP DEV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received representations including from the Members of Parliament for removal of area restrictions in respect of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani C.G.H.S dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi serving the Central Government employees in order to popularise these systems of medicines and also to remove the difficulties being faced by the employees as these are very few and scattered at distant places;
- (b) the reaction of the Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken thereon; and
- (c) the number of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic dispensaries under CGHS in Delhi/New Delhi which are either served by male or female Doctors only resulting into hardships being faced by the patients of either sex who cannot avail such treatment from these dispensaries and cannot go in other dispensaries due to area restrictions etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The area demarcation of Ayurvedic/Homeopathic and Unani dispensaries/units

has been done to enable larger section of CGHS beneficiaries to avail of the facilities under the Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani system of medicines.

(c) Physicians of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems are sponsored by the Union Public Commission without any specific reservation quotas for male/female candidates and postings of these physicians in CGHS are made as per administrative requirements.

[Translation]

Maternity Benefit Scheme

4516. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware that difficulties are being experienced in reaching the benefits of centrally sponsored Maternity Benefit Scheme to the intended beneficiaries and that in the event of being given of A/c Payee Cheque, the beneficiary has to open an account in the bank for which an amount of Rs. 500 has to be spent and a common illiterate beneficiary is incapable to fulfil this procedure;
- (b) if so, whether the Government propose to simplify this scheme; and
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per Guidelines for National Social Assistance Programme, the benefit payments are to be normally made through Bank Accounts in Commercial Bank/Post Office Saving Bank or through Postal Money Order. However, under the National Maternity Benefit Scheme, the State/UT Governments have been directed to make benefit payments through Postal Money Order only. This has been done to ensure that the pregnant women for whom this Scheme is meant do not suffer undue hardship.

[English]

Health for All

4517. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :
KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWARD :
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Government are formulating a new health policy to achieve the goal of health for all by 2000 AD;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds required for the implementation of this policy with a view to achieve the said goal in totality;

(d) the amount to be raised/allocated from internal resources;

(e) whether any assistance from the international organisations would also be sought for the purpose;

(f) if so, the complete details thereof; and

(g) the estimated requirement of sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres in the country to attain the goal of health for all by the year 2000 AD ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (g) The present Health Policy was adopted in 1983. An exercise has commenced which seeks to review past achievements and address current priorities in health sector.

The realisation of physical targets varies from State to State depending on endemicity of diseases, implementation of health programmes and socio-economic indices in general. Each State therefore calculates its own requirement of funds depending on intense. Priorities and the overall availability of funds. During the first year of the 9th Plan, the Central Health Sector has been allocated Rs. 920.20 crore of which Rs. 400 crore is expected to come from external aid.

The National health Policy, 1983 has not indicated any specific targets of rural health infrastructure. However, the requirements of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres as per 1991 population is as under :

Sub-Centres	1,34,108
Primary Health Centres	22,349
Community Health Centres	5,587

The targets for Rural Health infrastructure during 9th Plan have not yet been finalised.

Tuberculosis

4518. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tuberculosis Department of Bihar Sharif District Hospital, run under WHO and Central Government has not been functioning since last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and whether the Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Bihar Sharif District Hospital is solely under the administrative control of the State Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

National Youth Policy

4519. SHRI DINSHA PATEL :
SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD .

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any National Youth Policy;

(b) If so, the details and the salient features thereof.

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the role of youth in nation building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The initiative to formulate a National Youth Policy started in 1985, the International year of Youth. After wide ranging consultations with all concerned, a comprehensive National Youth Policy was evolved and placed before the Parliament in 1988. The Youth Policy provides the youth with maximum access to education which, in addition to developing their overall personality, provides for appropriate professional and vocational training with a view to enabling them to avail employment opportunities. The policy also endeavour to develop the qualities of self-reliance, fair play and discipline among youth and to

promote awareness of our Constitution and historical and cultural heritage.

(c) The total funds allocated for various Youth Welfare Schemes are as under :

1995-96 - Rs. 6095.00 lakhs (Actual expenditure)

1996-97 - Rs. 6080.00 lakhs (Revised estimates)

1997-98 - Rs. 7054.00 lakhs (Budget estimates)

(d) In order to enhance the role of Youth in Nation Building and to channelise their abundant energy into constructive work, this Deptt. is implementing several programmes involving the youth in socio-economic developmental process besides developing their own personality. Through these programmes, the values of secularism and National Integration are also inculcated in them and specific programme are taken up for training and upgradation of their skills to open up economic opportunities and to develop leadership quality in them.

[Translation]

Extension of N.H.S.

4520. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any rules for declaring several roads and highways as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any action Plan for extending the National Highways;

(d) whether the Government have fixed any target regarding extension of National Highways upto 2001; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The criteria laid down for the declaration of State Roads into National Highways is as under :

(i) Roads which run through the length and breadth of the country;

(ii) Roads connecting adjacent countries.

(iii) Road connecting State Capitals.

(iv) Roads connecting major ports and important industrial or tourist centres.

(v) Roads meeting very important strategic requirements.

(vi) Roads carrying high density of traffic over an adequate length; and

(vii) Roads which will enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achievement of substantial economies thereby.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Regional Offices of KVS

4521. SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to open some more regional offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indore-Devas By-Pass

4522. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Indore-Devas By-pass road;

(b) whether Government have conducted an inquiry regarding the reasons for delay in its construction;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (d) Tenders for Indore-Devas bypass road have been received and are being processed for award of work. The delay has been mainly due to delay in completion of pre-construction activities like project preparation, design review, land acquisition and shifting of services, etc.

[English]

Renovation of Monuments

4523. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether any expenditure has been incurred during the last three years on the maintenance and renovation of the historical monuments like Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutab Minar, Pandav Qila etc. in the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof year-wise and monument-wise,

(c) whether the Government have formulated or propose to formulate any scheme for the renovation of the said historical monuments situated in capital region of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when it is likely to be given final shape ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred during the last three years for maintenance and preservation of Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutab Minar and Pandav Qila are as follows :

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	94-95	95-96	96-97
Ref Fort	29.17	34.37	38.18
Jama Masjid	20.88	18.32	NIL
Qutab Minar	10.29	15.22	12.50
Pandav Qila	10.27	7.00	6.00

(c) to (e) The Archaeological Survey of India carries out structural repairs, chemical conservation and environmental development at centrally protected monuments including those in Delhi, specially the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutab Minar, Pandav Qila according to actual requirements based on archaeological norms.

[Translation]

Primary Health Centres in Maharashtra

4524. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres being run in Maharashtra with the central assistance;

(b) the total amount of assistance sanctioned by the Central Government under the Primary Health Scheme during the current financial year;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has sought additional financial assistance under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI) : (a) As on 30.6.96, 1695 Primary Health Centres have been established in the State of Maharashtra with the Central assistance.

(b) total plan size for the State of Maharashtra has been agreed for an outlay of Rs. 8325 crores for the current year. However, Central Assistance under the Primary Health Scheme has not yet been finalized.

(c) and (d) Outlay Under Basic Minimum Services additional Central Assistance for the State of Maharashtra in 1996-97 has been Rs. 9678 lakhs out of which Rs. 842 lakhs are for Health.

[English]

4-Lane Express Highways in Karnataka

4525. SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of National Highways State-wise in the country;

(b) the length of 4-lane Express Highways State-wise,

(c) whether the Government have received proposals from State Government of Karnataka to convert National Highways No.4 and 13 from Bangalore to Chitradurga into express ways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with present status of these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Nil.

(c) No such proposal has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Length of National Highways State-wise

S. No.	Name of States	Total Length (Km.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,888
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330
3.	Assam	2,296
4.	Bihar	2,547
5.	Chandigarh	24
6.	Delhi	72
7.	Goa	229
8.	Gujarat	1631
9.	Haryana	698
10.	Himachal Pradesh	854
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	648
12.	Karnataka	1,996
13.	Kerala	940
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,946
15.	Maharashtra	2,918
16.	Manipur	431
17.	Meghalaya	472
18.	Mizoram	551
19.	Nagaland	113
20.	Orissa	1,649
21.	Pondicherry	23
22.	Punjab	892
23.	Rajasthan	2,931
24.	Sikkim	62
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,896
26.	Tripura	200
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,733
28.	West Bengal	1,638
Total :		34,608

Video Tapes of Historical Caves

4526. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has recently shown video tapes of the various centres of Buddhism, the Buddhist caves, pillars and monasteries, to a Japan team visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Japan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c) A Japanese team recently visited Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat distributed brochures prepared on Buddhist places in Gujarat to the Japanese team who showed keen interest in the subject.

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

4527. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether ex-servicemen are entitled to get their wards admitted in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide admission to the wards of ex-servicemen in Kendriya Vidyalayas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The children of ex-servicemen can be admitted subject to the availability of vacancies as per guidelines for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[Translation]

Development of National Highways in U.P.

4528. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the development and repair works on national highways taken up in Uttar Pradesh during 1994-96; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Details of Road and Bridge

works on National Highways taken up in Uttar Pradesh during 1994-96 are as under :

Year	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	31	14227.08
1995-96	24	11154.08

Maintenance of National Highways and Bridges is a continuous process. Flood Damage Repair/Special Repair estimates approved are as under :

Year	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	29	182.08
1995-96	28	288.16

(b) Funds are allotted to the State as a whole and not project-wise. The following funds were allocated for development and maintenance are repairs of National Highways :

Year	Development works	Maintenance & Repairs
	Rs. in lakhs	
1994-95	6264 00	2065.00
1995-96	7670 00	2529 94

[English]

Sports Institutions

4529. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sports institutions set up in the country State-wise;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding irregularities, shortage of trained staff and lack of funds;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard,

(d) whether Government propose to set up more sports institutions in the country to encourage sports activities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN) : (a) The Government of India has set up only one Sports Institution known as Netaji Subash National Institute of Sports at Patiala in Punjab

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sainik Schools in U.P.

4530. SHRI SOHANBEER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the district in Uttar Pradesh from which the soldiers serving the country is the maximum;

(b) whether Government have any special scheme to open Sainik Schools in the district to facilitate the students of that district; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Sainik School is likely to be opened there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) In Uttar Pradesh, as far as Indian Air Force is concerned, the maximum number of Airmen are from the District of Kanpur. Indian Army is not maintaining district-wise records. In respect of Navy, the maximum number of Sailors are from Gazipur District.

(b) Under the Sainik School Scheme, opening of a new Sainik School is considered on receipt of a proposal from a State Government together with the undertaking by the State Government that it will provide land and all the other infrastructure as prescribed, under the scheme. The Sainik School Society under the Ministry of Defence has not received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening a new Sainik School in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Facility

4531. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the major hospitals working under Delhi Governments, a number of patients are called for again and again for change of valve, ultrasound test, CT scanning etc. and they are given further data to visit again resulting in Deterioration of ailments due to which sometimes patients die while undergoing treatment,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to remedy the situation;

(c) whether the maximum number of such patients are from Bihar because no good Heart hospitals exist there and most of them are poor people who can't afford coming to Delhi frequently for treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Government of NCT of Delhi have informed that only for some special investigation like ultrasound, CT Scan etc. the dates are given for OPD patients and on those dates, investigations are done and dates are seldom repeated.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

World Infrastructure Forum Conference

4532. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Infrastructure Forum Conference was organised by his Ministry in October, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations/observations of the said conference,

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon,

(e) the expenditure incurred on the said Conference; and

(f) the benefits likely to accrue to the country therefrom in relation to development of infrastructure ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) World Infrastructure Forum-Asia 1996 was organised by M/s. Development Forum Administrator Pvt. Ltd., Singapore Government of India

through Ministry of Surface Transport was the host for this event

(b) The idea to convene the World Infrastructure Form Asia-1996 back to back with UN-ESCAP Ministerial Conference was endorsed by the UN-ESCAP in its 51st Annual Session held at Bangkok in April, 1995 In the said session, the offer given by Indian delegation to host both these Conferences at New Delhi was accepted by the Commission. One of the major advantages of convening both these meetings together was that Ministers could respond to questions which reflected the policy concern of the private sector, thereby creating a more friendly environment for the private sector to participate actively in infrastructure development. After attending the 51st Session, Ministry of Commerce proposed this Ministry to host both these events at New Delhi. The WIF segment was hold on 30-31, October, 1996 The overall objectives of the WIF-Asia 1996 was to provide a forum in which public and private sectors can be brought together and discussed the issues that affected the pace of private investment in infrastructure development in the Asia and the Pacific region. It was attended by various Governments, Multi-national Companies, Multilateral Agencies (including UN-ESCAP) and Consultants covering the area of infrastructure. The invitation to various dignitaries throughout the world to attend the WIF segment was extended by UN-ESCAP and Government of India.

(c) The report on WIF Asia-1996 is yet to be received from Development Forum Administrator, Singapore through UN-ESCAP.

(d) Government of India would be able to react on the said report only after examining it.

(e) For WIF-Asia 1996 no separate funds were earmarked. Prior to this event, Senior officers' Meeting and also the meeting of Ministers of ESCAP member countries responsible for infrastructure sector were held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 23-29, October, 1996. For all these three events a total budget provision of Rs. 3.00 crores was made in the last financial year in consultation with UN-ESCAP and Embassy of India, Bangkok.

(f) Infrastructure is a basic need for development of a country. WIF-Asia 1996 attempted to identify practical solutions which can lessen the differences between the public and private sector to ensure an acceleration of private investment in infrastructure. In this meeting various infrastructure ministries presented their privatisation policy,

the general liberalised scenario in the country and specific area/projects available for foreign investment Indian corporate sectors may also tie-up with these foreign companies for technical know-how, collaboration, joint venture, etc

Emergency Landing of IAF Aircraft

4533 SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA . Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Air Craft of the Indian Air Force carrying the Jammu Kashmir Chief Minister had to make an emergency landing on April 3, 1997, near Ludhiana in Punjab,

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the causes of Emergency landing and

(c) if so the report of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N V N SOMU) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Technical investigations have revealed that a spurious fire warning light had come on during the flight, due to traces of moisture on connectors of two fire detection elements

Capart

4534 SHRI P V RAJESHWAR RAO Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether CAPART is providing assistance to the voluntary organisations of Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so the details of those organisations

(c) whether CAPART has received any proposals from voluntary organisations of Andhra Pradesh, and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Since its inception and upto 31 3 1997, CAPART has sanctioned about 1,800 projects to about 700 voluntary organisations in Andhra Pradesh The amount sanctioned by CAPART for these projects is Rs 49 crores (approx)

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) In addition to the projects which have already been sanctioned, CAPART has received about 1400 project proposals from voluntary organisations in Andhra Pradesh for sanctioning financial assistance These project proposals are at various stages of processing

Shortage of Drinking Water

4535 SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the tribal hamlets in Nizamabad and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh are facing acute shortage of drinking water, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to carry out repairs of defunct borewells and other water sources in those areas, particularly for supply of adequate drinking water to the tribal people of the area and to other tribal areas of the country in general ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) (a) No report has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard

(b) Does not arise

Mysterious Aircraft at Mandai in Tripura

4536 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a mysterious aircraft was located at mandai in Tripura during the night of April 19 1997

(b) if so, the details of the origin of the aircraft, and

(c) the causes of failure to intercept the said aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N V N SOMU) (a) to (c) The Army Unit at Mandai visually sighted as unidentified aircraft over Mandai in Tripura in the night of 19th April and again in the morning of 20th April, 1997 While it has not been possible to identify the origin of the aircraft, subsequent investigations have revealed that probably, the aircraft was of medium size and of grey colour and had no markings

While suitable vigilance is kept in border areas to detect and deal with such incidents, there are inherent limitations in the detection of low flying aircraft in this sector, because of hilly terrain and thick vegetation.

District Cancer Control Programme

4537. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provide assistance for the programme for prevention and early detection of Cancer under the project "District Cancer Control Programme" to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the names and details of cancer Institutes/ Hospitals given assistance by the Union Government during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the criteria followed for the grant of assistance to various Cancer Institutes in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. This programme is implemented through the District and sub-district level hospitals. In accordance with the existing scheme, State/ UT Govt. identifies the districts and communicate the same to Govt. of India with specific recommendations. The district Projects recommended are required to be linked up with Regional Cancer Centres/Govt. Medical Colleges having reasonably good infrastructure for treatment of cancer.

The list of districts which were provided assistance by the Union Govt. during the last 3 years may please be seen in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Grant-In-Aid for District Project under National Cancer Control Programme.

Year 1994-95

1. West Tripura & North Distt., Tripura.
2. Etawa & Azamgarh Distt. Uttar Pradesh.
3. Kottayam & Pathnamthitta Distt., Kerala.
4. Cuttack Distt, Orissa.

Year 1995-96

1. Tirunalveli District, Tamil Nadu.

2. Raigad District, Maharashtra.
3. Mahaboob Nagar Distt., Andhra Pradesh.
4. West Godawari Distt., Andhra Pradesh.
5. Mainpuri District, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Varanasi District, Uttar Pradesh.

Year 1996-97

1. District Project in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Bharuch Kheda, Panchmahal & Banaskantha District; Gujarat.
3. Jagatsingh Pur & Khurda Distt., Orissa.
4. Jagatsingh Pur & Khurda Distt., Orissa.

Awarding of Contracts

4538. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hardoi) :
SHRI JANG BAHADUAR SINGH PATEL :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 838 dated February 26, 1997 regarding "employment to labourers" and state :

(a) the number of cases that have come to light of the Central Government where contract were awarded under JRY & IRDP by the States and Union Territories during last three years;

(b) the action taken in the matter by the Government; and

(c) the number of persons benefited under JRY and IRDP in the matter of employment during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) No case has come to the notice of this Ministry where works were given on contract under JRY and IRDP by the States and Union Territories during last three years.

(c) The details of the number of persons benefited for wage employment and self employment under JRY and IRDP during the last three years, year-wise and state-wise are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Employment Generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Mandays Generated		Mandays to be Generated (Target)	
		1994-95*	1995-96*	1996-97**	1997-98***
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	812.25	701.57	184.85	417.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.58	8.24	1.76	4.94
3.	Assam	263.29	179.08	67.58	110.36
4.	Bihar	986.88	1197.03	354.71	546.64
5.	Goa	6.45	8.38	4.95	3.32
6.	Gujarat	258.48	209.42	87.68	121.95
7.	Haryana	33.96	33.50	10.58	17.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.87	21.45	8.38	8.52
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	88.04	48.23	23.20	52.81
10.	Karnataka	499.67	524.89	178.74	285.74
11.	Kerala	101.01	127.75	37.92	66.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1075.25	759.46	217.21	497.18
13.	Maharashtra	1100.73	1014.47	300.39	524.38
14.	Manipur	7.16	9.34	3.01	3.15
15.	Meghalaya	8.50	4.86	5.06	4.87
16.	Mizoram	5.72	5.20	1.89	2.56
17.	Nagaland	8.47	5.76	4.18	7.30
18.	Orissa	604.51	678.31	258.84	359.02
19.	Punjab	24.36	6.44	1.89	17.45
20.	Rajasthan	545.58	361.72	125.66	182.03
21.	Sikkim	7.03	9.27	2.57	1.66
22.	Tamil Nadu	1027.66	1069.75	352.64	454.64
23.	Tripura	29.02	18.43	14.85	7.09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1395.94	1532.46	550.82	561.71
25.	West Bengal	580.82	414.75	144.29	247.89
26.	A&N Islands	2.59	2.59	0.50	1.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	D&N Haveli	2 07	0 64	0 67	0 73
28	Daman & Diu	0 55	1 11	0 44	0 96
29	Lakhadweep	1 91	1 05	0 57	0 90
30	Pondicherry	4 72	3 10	2 20	1 95
Total		9517 07	8958 25	2948 03	4512 97

* Includes Intensified JRY

** Upto February, 1997

*** Tentative

Statement-II

State-wise Beneficiaries Assisted Under IRDP Since 1994-95 (Numbers)

State/UT	1994-95 Achieve- ment	1995-96 Achieve- ment	1996-97* Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	159908	122863	107539
Arunachal Pradesh	18764	14381	3776
Assam	62584	59030	18322
Bihar	224736	265525	161016
Goa	2192	1486	902
Gujarat	72418	55686	38121
Haryana	28285	29771	13566
Himachal Pradesh	7355	6606	5938
Jammu and Kashmir	13545	13189	7020
Karnataka	125810	119685	70188
Kerala	46294	43357	35498
Madhya Pradesh	210629	210692	86444
Maharashtra	196677	181597	103414
Manipur	7658	6077	3684
Meghalaya	6020	4534	3844
Mizoram	3345	5085	1360
Nagaland	2251	2531	2915

1	2	3	4
Orissa	139837	120669	51655
Punjab	22701	11786	5005
Rajasthan	107799	92818	41231
Sikkim	1281	2843	1106
Tamil Nadu	201221	183895	74597
Tripura	21818	14657	2953
Uttar Pradesh	369725	355916	281950
West Bengal	159722	161724	76291
A & N Islands	1126	832	189
D & N Haveli	302	274	28
Daman & Diu	97	310	178
Lakhadweep	100	18	27
Pondicherry	1221	1563	866
All India	2215421	2089400	1199613

* - Upto Jan, 1997

Coaching Classes by Universities

4539 KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether University Grants Commission has identified some Universities for coordinating and organising coaching classes to prepare students belonging to backward minorities to enable them to appear in competitive examinations,

(b) if so, the name of such Universities, and

(c) the number of candidates who have availed the facility, University-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A list of Universities implementing the UGC Scheme of Coaching Classes for Minorities is attached as Statement.

(c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Universities Under the Scheme of Coaching Classes for Minorities

- 1 Dr B R Ambedkar University, Agra-282004 (UP)
- 2 Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202001 (UP)
- 3 Allahabad University, Allahabad-211001 (UP)
- 4 Bangalore University, Bangalore-560056 (Karnataka)
- 5 Barkatullah University, Bhopal (MP)
- 6 Calicut University, Calicut-673635 (Kerala)
- 7 Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore-452001 (MP).
- 8 Gauhati University, Gauhati-781614 (Assam)
- 9 Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (UP)
- 10 Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi-110025
- 11 Jammu University, Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir).
- 12 Kakatiya University, Warangal-560009 (AP).
- 13 Kashmir University, Srinagar (J&K)-190006.
- 14 L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga (Bihar).
- 15 Lucknow University, Lucknow-226007 (UP).
- 16 Nagpur University, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
- 17 Osmania University, Hyderabad-570007 (.P)
- 18 Patna University, Patna-800003 (Bihar).
- 19 South Gujarat University, Surat-395007 (Gujarat).
- 20 M.D. University, Rohtak (Haryana)-124001
- 21 University of Bombay, Mumbai-400032.
- 22 Chaudhry Charan Singh University, Meerut (UP).

Distance Education Programme

4540. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed performance of distance education programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of the intents and targets achieved, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives to widen the scope and contents of distant education during 1997-98;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided for the projects, State-wise,

(e) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (f) There is no Distance Education Programme. 'Distance Education' connotes a technique and method of imparting education especially higher education, which does not involve regular Class Room Teaching. Central Government

has at the national level set up the Indra Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). While seven States have set up their Open Universities, IGNOU has also been entrusted the responsibility for promotion of Open Universities and Distance Education System in the country at the tertiary level and for the coordination and determination of standards in the system. This mandate is discharged through a Distance Education Council (DEC). The following State Open Universities including one located in Maharashtra have been assisted by the Central Government through IGNOU during the last three years :

- (i) Yaswantrao Chavan, : Rs. 120.45 lacs
Maharashtra Open University,
Nasik, Maharashtra
- (ii) Kota Open University, Kota, : Rs. 138.38 lacs
Rajasthan
- (iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open : Rs. 123 00 lacs
University, Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh

IGNOU is continuing to expand its activities by designing and developing quality academic programmes and networking of all Open Universities in the country. Since development of Open University and distance education at tertiary level is in its formative stage, it may be too early to critically review the impact of the introduction of the distance education programme.

[Translation]

National Social Security Programme

4541. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States where the National Social Security Programme has been launched;

(b) the amount released so far to Uttar Pradesh and especially for the districts of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar till date during last three years;

(c) whether the officials of the above-mentioned districts have withdrawn the money;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the withdrawal of money under fictitious names during the above period;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any enquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The National Social Assistance Programme comprising three Schemes, namely National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), was launched in all the States/Union Territories with effect from 15th August, 1995.

(b) The funds released to the State as well as two districts of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar are as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Funds Released during		
	1995-96	1996-97	Total
State : Uttar Pradesh			
1. NOAPS	5727.83	9019.54	14747.37
2. NFBS	3147.28	2221.30	5368.58
3. NMBS	1777.92	2416.16	4194.08
	<u>10653.03</u>	<u>13657.00</u>	<u>24310.03</u>
Distt. : Ghaziabad			
1. NOAPS	111.37	187.54	298.91
2. NFBS	56.33	37.18	93.51
3. NMBS	34.85	56.16	91.01
	<u>202.55</u>	<u>280.88</u>	<u>483.43</u>
Distt. : Bulandshahar			
1. NOAPS	117.36	198.12	315.48
2. NFBS	56.33	74.27	130.60
3. NMBS	36.36	29.53	65.89
	<u>210.05</u>	<u>301.92</u>	<u>511.97</u>

(c) Out of funds released so far, the expenditure reported by two Districts are indicated below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No. District	During 1995-96		During 1996-97	
	Release	Exp. Reported	Release	Exp. Reported
1. Ghaziabad	202.55	124.39	280.88	142.83
2. Bulandshahar	210.05	124.53	301.92	188.81

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Since no case of diversion of NSAP funds has come to the notice of the Department, it has not been felt necessary to conduct any enquiry so far in this regard.

[English]

Compilation of Schemes in Book Form

4542. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has compiled the various schemes in any book form;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to compile the schemes under the Department of Education in book form for the benefit of NGOs and others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) Out of the four constituent Departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, Department of Culture and Department of Women & Child Development, have brought out compilation in book form of their main schemes, which are implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations.

The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports is under taking a review of some of their Schemes. A view for bringing out any compilation will be taken on completion of that review.

[Translation]

Defence Land on Lease

4543. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of Defence land leased out in the country and the number of persons who have been given this land;

(b) the criteria prescribed for lease and the profit being earned by the Ministry thereby; and

(c) the number of persons who have violated the rules of lease and the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Information is being

collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Depending on availability of land, leases are granted for agricultural building, educational purposes etc., in accordance with the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 and the instructions issued by the Government from time to time. Rent and premium, as laid down, are charged for the leases. Details of revenue earned are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

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

[English]

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

4544. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women organisations in the country being helped by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh in the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the funds granted to these organisations in each of the last three years, organisation-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered during each year ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds Under Women and Child Welfare Programmes

4545. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Government of Andhra Pradesh for various Women & Child Welfare Programmes during each of the last two years;

(b) whether any unspent funds are available with the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the manner in which the Government are monitoring the implementation of welfare programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) The information relating to funds allocated to Government of Andhra Pradesh for various women and child development schemes of the Department of Women & Child Development during each of the last two years is given in the statement attached.

(c) The implementation of welfare programmes is monitored through personal visits, monitoring of and analysis

of periodic reports, MIS coordination cells in the States statements of expenditure and review meetings/missions

Statement

Name of the Scheme	Year	Funds allocated	Unspent Funds (Rs in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)	1995-96	85 40	Nil	
	1996-97	—		
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	1995-96	2858 76	Nil	
	1996-97	2950 58	432 11	
Anganwadi Training Programme	1995-96	40 00	—	Unspent balance not intimated by State Govt
	1996-97	116 86	—	do-
World Bank Assisted ICDS	1995-96	2300 00	—	
	1996-97	3107 00	621 00	Unspent balance as on 31 3 1997

[Translation]

Widening of National Highway No 31

4546 SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the widening work for National Highway No 31 which passes through Begusarai district head quarter has not yet commenced despite the fact that estimates have been approved for the purpose, and

(b) by what time the road between Balia-Sahebpur Kamal of National Highway No 31 which has been damaged, is likely to be repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T G VENKATRAMAN) (a) and (b) The work of widening NH 31 passing through Begusarai district headquarter is at the tender stage Repair work in section Balia-Sahebpur Kamal of NH 31 in Bihar was delayed due to non-availability of bitumen but now is in progress

[English]

Defence Land for Non-Defence Purposes

4547 SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that land under the control of his Ministry are being unauthorisedly used for non-Defence purposes by Army units in the country,

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to check such misuse of Defence land and to let all such land vacated

(c) whether the Government are aware of the encroachments on the Defence land in the country and

(d) if so, how many cases have come to light and the action taken by the Government to clear the encroached land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N V N SOMU) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Some instances where defence land was unauthorisedly used by the Army have been brought to the notice of the Government Army Headquarters have been asked to take remedial/corrective action

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir Out of the total 21 52 lakh acres of defence lands, 6,903 acres are under encroachment All defence land is placed under the management and custodial responsibility and protection of specific authorities as laid down in the Cantonment Land Administration Rules.

1937 and Rules for the Acquisition, Custody and Relinquishment of Military lands in India (ACR Rules) 1944. Detailed instructions have been issued to all the authorities for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments as well as removal of existing encroachments under the provisions of Cantonments Act, 1924 and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

[Translation]

Hospitals and Dispensaries

4548. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of hospitals and dispensaries set up in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the expenditure incurred on the establishment of these hospitals and dispensaries;
- (c) whether hospitals and dispensaries have also been set up in the State with the assistance of the World Bank also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No hospital or dispensary has been set up in Uttar Pradesh with World Bank assistance under the State Health Systems Development Project.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Armed Forces Court Martial Tribunal

4549. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Armed Forces Court Martial Tribunal and Administrative Tribunal;
- (b) if so, the main objective thereof; and
- (c) the date from which these Tribunals are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) The

Government have approved in principle, setting up of an Armed Forces Administrative and Court Martial Tribunal in respect of members of Armed Forces. Administrative and Court Martial Tribunal is intended to exercise jurisdiction, power and authority as may be vested in it by law. It would, however, be under constitutional and statutory jurisdiction of a High Court and the Supreme Court of India. No time frame has been set by the Government to set up the Tribunal.

[Translation]

Widening of N.H. From Bareilly to Jabalpur

4550. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Jabalpur-Jaipur National Highway section from Abedullaganj to Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) is in dilapidated condition;
- (b) whether vehicles get struck during rain due to single lane between Bareilly and Jabalpur;
- (c) the total amount sanctioned by the Government for widening of this highway;
- (d) the time by which this work is likely to be completed; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) No Sir, National Highway, including NH 12, are maintained in traffic worthy condition by carrying out periodic maintenance within available resources.

(c) to (e) During 8th Plan period a sum of Rs. 6.69 crores has been sanctioned for four works of widening on NH 12. Out of these four works, two works are targetted by 3/98 and the rest by 3/99 subject to availability of funds

[English]

Review of Performance of Dams

4551. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of fresh policy initiatives taken/under consideration of the Government during 1996-97 about construction of dams;
- (b) whether the World Bank's Operations Evaluations Department (OED) have reviewed performance of 50 large dams and submitted its report to the Government;

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

(d) the details of major proposals from Maharashtra pending consideration and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) During 1996-97, no fresh policy initiatives have been taken or under consideration about construction of dams.

(b) and (c) The World Bank's Operations Evaluations Department (OED) have reviewed performance of 50 large dams and prepared report in September, 1996. It was a Desk review to evaluate Bank's role in assisting large dams as a whole, taken up in various countries including India. As it was for World Bank's internal consumption, its copies were not submitted to Government. The review, however, shows that the large dams have contributed generally in controlling the floods, providing water for urban population and for industrial development and substantially increasing cropping intensity and yield of major food crops. In most cases benefits outweigh costs, including the costs of adequate resettlement programmes, environmental safeguards, and other mitigatory measures.

(d) As regards proposals from Maharashtra, there have been 12 irrigation projects which have already been examined by Central Water Commission for technical clearance and the State government has been informed with the observations.

Sardar Sarovar Project

4552. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent wide-spread all-party demonstrations and agitations in connection with Sardar Sarovar Dam;

(b) if so, their precise demands, and the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the nation lost over Rs.2 crore every day by way of interest on over Rs. 5,000 crore investment in the Sardar Sarovar Project, while work on it continues at a stand-still; and

(d) if so, the cumulative loss of interest on the investment on this project and other losses by way of water and power supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been demands for early resumption of further construction of spillway portion of Sardar Sarovar Dam above its present effective height of 81.5 metres. However, the matter is sub-judice.

(c) and (d) No such estimate has been made.

World Bank Project in Karnataka

4553. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had submitted a Rs. 900 crores project to develop and improve roads in Karnataka and sought World Bank assistance therefor;

(b) if so, whether the above project has been submitted to the World Bank for assistance;

(c) the latest position thereof, and

(d) the districts to be covered under the proposed project ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Strategic option studies by the State Government are underway

Port Facilities at Ports in Maharashtra

4554. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have finalised plans for development, strengthening and upgradation of information facilities at Ports in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof, project-wise.

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on upgradation and strengthening of infrastructure facilities at Ports in Maharashtra during the last three years and results achieved upto March 31, 1997 in terms of target set;

(d) the details of projects awaiting approval from the Union Government and steps taken for their early clearance; and

(e) the details of outlay proposed for projects in Maharashtra during 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following Port Facilities at the Major Ports of Mumbai and Jawaharlal

Nehru are proposed to be developed in Maharashtra

Mumbai Port

- (i) Replacement of Submarine Pipelines and Modernisation of Jetties 1, 2 and 3 at Jawahar Dweep, Mumbai
- (ii) Construction of Second Liquid Chemical/ Specialised Grade of POL berth off new Pir Pau Pier

Jawaharlal Nehru Port

- (i) Construction of a new two berth container terminal
- (ii) Liquid cargo berth
- (iii) Marine Chemical terminal
- (c) The details of Plan expenditure incurred by Major Ports in Maharashtra is as follows

Name of Port	Expenditure incurred (Rs in crores)		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(i) Mumbai	46 57	42 53	89 95
(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru	25 12	40 19	49 88

In 8th Plan two major projects viz replacement of Pir Pau Oil Pier at Mumbai Port and Approach Bridge to service berth at Jawaharlal Nehru Port have been commissioned

(d) The major project awaiting Government approval is Modernisation of Jetties 1, 2 and 3 at Jawahar Dweep Mumbai. The project has recently been cleared by Public Investment Board

(e) The outlays provided in Annual Plans 1997-98 for Mumbai and Jawaharlal Nehru are Rs 156.24 crores & Rs 94.86 crores respectively

Bridges in Goa

4555 SHRI CHURCHIL ALEMAO Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

- (a) when were the Shiroda and Mandovi bridges built in Goa
- (b) the amount allocated for the construction of these bridges by the Union Government, separately,
- (c) the amount paid back by the State Government

in respect of each of these bridges,

(d) when the toll tax collection on these bridges had since been stopped, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and how the Government propose to recover the amount outstanding against the State Government on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T G VENKATRAMAN) (a) Siridao Bridge was opened to traffic in June, 1989. On Mandovi river there are two bridges, i.e. New Mandovi and Old Mandovi bridge which were opened to traffic in July, 1992 and April, 1993 respectively

(b) Completion cost for Siridao Bridge is Rs 66.63 lakhs, New Mandovi Bridge is Rs 18.18 crores and old Mandovi Bridge is Rs 11.75 crores

(c) No Toll was collected on Siridao Bridge. A sum of Rs 78,15,500/- was collected on both the Mandovi bridges starting from 3/95 to 12/95. The balance amount is yet to be recovered

(d) and (e) Toll collection was temporarily stopped for New & Old Mandovi bridges from January, 1996, as per the instructions of the State Government of Goa. The State Government has since been advised to resume the collection of toll in accordance with the provisions of National Highway Act, 1956

Upgradation of Ladakh Scouts

4556 SHRI P NAMGYAL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there were demands for upgradation of the Ladakh Scouts to the status of full-fledged Regiment

(b) if so whether the Government propose to consider the request of the people of Ladakh for upgradation of the unit keeping in view of the services rendered by the unit for defending the country's border during 1947-48, 1962, 1965 and 1971-72 and

(c) if so, by when and if not reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N V N SOMU) (a) to (c) Since independence, it has been the Government policy not to raise any new Regiment on the basis of a particular class, creed, community, religion, region or state. In view of the policy of the Government, the upgradation of Ladakh Scouts to a full fledged regiment is not feasible

[Translation]

Exploitation of Students of Navyug Schools

4557. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government/Chairman, NDMC in regard to exploitation of students by Vice-Principals in NDMC Navyug Schools in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) New Delhi Municipal Council has intimated that a complaint regarding detaining of some students in 9th Class by the Head Mistress of Navyug School, Laxmi Bai Nagar was received by them. On enquiry it has been found that the allegations made out in the complaint are without any substance

[English]

Hike in Fees by Naval Public School

4558. SHRI R. DEVADASS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of exorbitant hike in the fee-structure made by public schools particularly by Naval Public School, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether this school has been allowed to revise/increase their fee structure arbitrarily, if so, the percentage thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Naval Public School, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi run by Navy, gets any aid from Government/ Navy/Naval Staff;

(d) if so, the amount thereof and whether such aided schools is also allowed to increase its fee structure arbitrarily in the same proportion as is being done by other non-aided public schools;

(e) if so, the norms prescribed therefor;

(f) whether any action is being taken by the Government to put a check on public schools, particularly Naval Public School, Chanakyapuri, so as to restrain it from hiking school fee exorbitantly;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (h) The Naval Public School has increased its fees structure to meet increasing salaries and allowances payable to the staff and other costs of maintaining the school.

2. The Naval Public School, New Delhi, functions under the aegis of Navy Education Society, which is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Administration of the school is vested with a Managing Committee comprising of senior Naval officers, staff members and representatives of the Parent-Teachers' Association. The Government do not give any grant to the school and do not exercise any administrative or financial control over its management. The Navy, however, gives some financial assistance from its Non-Public Funds to meet costs of infrastructural needs and new facilities. During 1996, a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was given by the Navy from its Non-Public Funds.

Medium and Minor Irrigation Project in Orissa

4559. SHRI ANCHAL DAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposal(s) and are contemplating to set up more medium and minor irrigation projects in rural areas of the country;

(b) the number of such schemes sanctioned for Orissa during the last two years (district-wise) and proposed to be sanctioned in the near future; and

(c) the details of proposals/demand received in respect of such projects in Jajpur District and details of action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two new Medium Irrigation Projects namely, Bagh Barrage benefitting Phulwani district and Baghalat benefitting Ganjam district have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission in the last two years. Four new Medium Irrigation Projects namely, Manjore, Telengir, Rukura and Dhauragoth are at various stages of appraisal.

(c) No Medium Irrigation Project benefitting Jajpur district has been received from the State Government for appraisal. However, a major project namely, Jokadia Irrigation Project benefitting Jajpur district was received in 8/89 and was sent back to the State Government in

12/89 as the command of this project was common with Rengali Irrigation Project.

Computer Education in Kerala

4560. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Kerala for the Computer Education in Schools;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of funds, sanctioned so far for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) yes, Sir. A proposal was received from the State Government during 1995-96, seeking release of funds for computer education in schools under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools" (CLASS). A sum of Rs. 49.60 lakhs for coverage of 62 schools was released. The following amounts have also been released to the State Government, suo moto, under the said scheme

	No. of Schools	Amount
1. Pre-revised	95	304.00 lakhs
2. Revised	20	61.15 lakhs

Increase in NCC Cadet Strength

4561 SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has urged Union Government to increase the Cadet strength by 30,000 to utilise the N.C.C. on a larger scale in building up of the State;

(b) if so, whether many developmental programmes are being implemented in the State and the services of School, College and University students are being utilised in the programmes of Janmabhoomi and Shramadanam;

(c) if so, whether the N.C.C. in Andhra Pradesh have played a major role in making the above programmes highly successful;

(d) if so, whether the request of the State Government for increasing the strength of N.C.C. has been

agreed upon;

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (f) In a letter to the Raksha Mantri, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has mentioned the role of the NCC in the 'Janmabhoomi' and 'Shramadanam' programmes, and the idea for increasing the cadet strength has been mooted. However, a formal proposal from the State Government conveying inter-alia its concurrence for meeting its share of expenditure is yet to be received.

Pariyaran Medical College

4562. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pariyaran Medical College in Kerala has been taken over by the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that a large amount is being collected from students under N.R.I. quota by way of capitation fee; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Governments to do away with this illegal practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (d) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sainik Schools

4563. SHRI A. SAMPATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools working in the country and the number of students and teachers in those schools;

(b) the details of fees levied from a cadet per year and whether there is any proposal to raise the fees;

(c) if so, the financial commitment of his Ministry in the management of the Sainik Schools; and

(d) the responsibilities of the State Governments in running of the Sainik Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Under the Sainik School Scheme of the Ministry of Defence there are 18 Sainik Schools in the country. The number of students and teachers in these schools is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The tuition fee levied per cadet is Rs. 11,000/- per annum with effect from academic session 1992-93. This has been increased to Rs. 14,000/- per annum from academic session 1997-98.

(c) To manage and administer the Sainik Schools, the Ministry of Defence provides Service personnel, scholarships to wards of serving/ex-Servicemen and also shares a part of the scholarships granted by the State Government to its domicile students, who are mostly from rural areas

(d) The State Government is required to provide land and maintain and provide buildings with all facilities for a residential school, transport and equipment. It also grants scholarships to cadets from weaker sections and provides grants-in-aid to meet special requirements.

Statement

Number of Students and Teachers in Sainik Schools

Sl. No.	Name of Sainik School	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
1	2	3	4
1.	Amaravathinagar	624	35
2.	Balachadi	608	30
3.	Bhubaneshwar	648	33
4.	Bijapur	632	32
5.	Chittorgarh	531	28
6.	Ghorakhal	488	30
7.	Goalpara	711	36
8.	Imphal	504	28
9.	Kapurthala	644	36
10.	Kazhakootam	620	37
11.	Korukonda	570	36
12.	Kunjipura	596	35
13.	Nagrota	474	25

1	2	3	4
14.	Purulia	544	26
15.	Rewa	493	30
16.	Satara	622	38
17.	Sujanpur Tira	481	23
18.	Tilaiya	907	47
Total		10697	585

Air Defence Training Centre in Orissa

4564. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Army's Air Defence Training Centre in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to establish a military hospital in the State to start smooth functioning of the Training centre; and

(d) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to set up Air Defence Guided Missile School and Air Defence Guided Missile Centre at Gopalpur in Orissa.

(c) and (d) Sanction has been accorded for establishment of a 75-bed military hospital at Gopalpur and the building for this purpose has been constructed.

Bridges on National Highway-5

4565 DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state .

(a) whether an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Surface Transport and M/s P.V. Raj Industries Hyderabad for construction of 5 major bridges on National Highway-5 on BOT basis.

(b) if so, the cost of these bridges;

(c) whether Bridges are to be built on rivers of Manneru, Paleru, Musi, Mudigonda-and Gundlakamma and minor bridge in the Madras-Vijayawada section of the national highway; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) An agreement has recently been signed between Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh, M/s P.V. Raj & Co. and P.V.R. Industries Ltd. for the construction of six bridges on National Highway No.5 in Andhra Pradesh on BOT basis.

(b) The cost of these bridges is likely to be about Rs. 50 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These are likely to be completed by the year 2002.

[Translation]

Rural Cleanliness Programme

4566. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals submitted by the Bihar Government for Rural Cleanliness Programme;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned out of these during 1996-97, and

(c) the details of proposals being implemented in Bihar with regard to Rural Cleanliness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) . (a) No proposal has been submitted by the Bihar Government for Rural Cleanliness Programme

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pension Fund to CPT Employees

4567. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust (CPT) has urged the Union Government to create a pension fund for port employees to relieve the major port trusts of the huge burden of pension payments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MOU by Myanmar

4568 SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Myanmar have signed a MOU to build an economic road linking their territories to develop trade and cooperation between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total length of the road and time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) to what extent it is likely to help increasing the trade relations between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. An MOU has been signed between the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Myanmar on 19.3.97. It will involve construction of a total length of 160 525 kms of the road i.e. Tamu-Kalimyo-Kalewa. The work is scheduled to be completed within 3 1/2 years from the date of commencement. Development of the roads in Myanmar along the Myanmar-India border would promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

Hospitals in Rural Areas

4569. SHRI R.B. RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are provisions for setting up hospitals in rural areas directly with the financial help of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) The private voluntary organisations are eligible to get financial assistance upto Rs. 12 lakhs (Rs. 8.00 lakhs for construction and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for purchase of equipments) for setting up new hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas under the Special Health Scheme for Rural areas.

(b) The main conditions of eligibility under this scheme are :

(i) The voluntary Organisation should be registered under the Societies Registration Act = 1860 or any other statute.

(ii) It should be non-profit body.

(iii) It should have personnel, resources, experience

and managerial ability to carry out the purpose for which the grant of financial sanction has been asked for.

- (iv) Its financial position and work should be reported as satisfactory by the State Government while forwarding the application.
- (v) It should agree to reserve a minimum of 1/3rd bed as free beds

[Translation]

Celebration of Victory Day

4570. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether 'Victory Day' was celebrated on December 16, 1996;
- (b) the reasons for not celebrating it earlier;
- (c) whether the Government now propose to celebrate 16th December as 'Victory Day' every year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (d) Some of the formations of the Army had been celebrating achievements of their units in Bangladesh operation on different dates and with different titles at local level. Vijay Diwas was first celebrated by the Armed Forces at Delhi in 1995 on a very modest scale. However, 1996 being the 25th year of Bangladesh Operation. Vijay Diwas was celebrated as a Tri-Service function at the National level on 16th December.

It is proposed to celebrate 'Vijay Diwas' on 16th December every year as a Tri-Service Function.

[English]

Bachawat Award

4571. SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have violated the provisions of Bachawat Award;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Pending Projects

4572. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some rural development projects of National Capital Territory of Delhi are pending with the Government for clearance, as on date;
- (b) if so, the project-wise details thereof; as on date and since when these projects are lying pending/under consideration of the Government;
- (c) the estimated cost of these project;
- (d) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared; and
- (e) the reasons for delay in according clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir,

- (b) to (e) Not applicable.

[English]

National Water Policy

4573. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a proposal to frame a National Water Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and at what stage the proposal stands at present; and
- (c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) A National Water Policy formulated by the Government of India has already been adopted in September, 1987.

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

[Translation]

Ordnance Factory at Baridih

4574. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware that a survey has been conducted to set up an ordnance factory at Baridih More in Markachho block of Kodarma district in Bihar and this place has been found suitable for this

purpose.

(b) whether the Government propose to set up ordnance factory there during this year, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) There was a proposal few years ago for setting up a new ordnance factory to manufacture propellants for which Markachho in Hazaribagh district in Bihar was one of the proposed alternative sites. On detailed examination, it was concluded that no new factory for manufacture of propellants needed to be set up since the requirement could be met from the existing ordnance factories and the civil sector. The proposal to set up a new factory was accordingly dropped altogether.

Literacy Mission Projects in Gujarat

4575 SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total literacy mission projects cleared by the National Literacy Mission in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas for non-Governmental organisation;

(b) whether the performance of these organisations have been reviewed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action had been taken or proposed to be taken against those non-Governmental organisations whose work was not found satisfactory;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) The details of the Central grant-in-aid sanctioned to the N G Os. in Gujarat State under the Total Literacy Mission during the last three financial years is given below :

District	Years		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Ahmedabad	1	2	2
Mehsana	1	1	1
Rajkot	-	1	-
Surat	1	-	-
	3	4	3

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Sharing of Narmada Water

4576.DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of rivers flowing through Madhya Pradesh on which arrangements have been made for irrigation after spending more than 10 crores of rupees and the details of irrigation capacity made available from these rivers; and

(b) the areas where the water received from sharing of Narmada water is being utilized and the time time by which the water will be fully utilized and the areas to be irrigated by this water ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Classical Dance and Music

4577.DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dance and music forms in India declared as 'classical' so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal for declaring Satrya style of Dance and Music of Assam as Classical Dance and Music by the Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which the declaration is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c) The Dance forms of India which are popularly known as classical are Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kathak, Manipuri, Kuchipudi and Odissi. Mohiniattam is also lately gaining popularity and being referred to as classical. As regards music, two broad streams of musical forms are popularly known as classical are Hindustani classical music which refers to some of the important musical forms of North India and Karnatic Music which refers to the major musical forms of South India

Sangeet Natak Akademi, the National Akademi of Music, Dance and Drama set up by the Government of India for furtherance of these art forms does not any more follow the policy of formally declaring any art as classical

or otherwise. The use of the adjective 'classical' for some of the forms of music and dance is increasingly being questioned by learned scholars. Reference to some of the major forms of dance and music as classical is perhaps misleading. In fact, the so-called 'Folk', 'Traditional' and 'classical' forms are actually part of the same continuum of artistic expression and not mutually exclusive categories. Broadly, they should all be known as 'Traditional'.

The Satriya dance and music forms associated with the Saltras of Assam, constitute an important segment of performing arts heritage of India. Akademi has taken due note of their importance and has provided various measures of support through grants, extensive documentation, Akademi Awards etc.

The recognition of any form as classical is a matter for the creative and scholarly community to provide and the Government neither has the practice nor any artistic authority in this matter.

[Translation]

Central Universities

4578. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of universities which have been given the status of Central University;

(b) whether it is under consideration to give the status of Central University to the Sagar University (Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) At present, there are 14 Central Universities in the country as indicated below :

1. Aligarh Muslim University.
2. Banaras Hindu University.
3. University of Delhi.
4. University of Hyderabad.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru University.
6. North-Eastern Hill University.
7. Pondicherry University.
8. Visva Bharati.

9. Jamia Millia Islamia.

10. Indira Gandhi National Open University.

11. Assam University.

12. Tezpur University.

13. Nagaland University.

14. Babasaheb Bhimmarao Ambedkar University.

(b) and (d) There is no such proposal of the Central Government to give the status of Central University to the Sagar University (Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University), nor does the Central Government propose to take over any University, open or otherwise, in the State. Given the resource constraints and the need to consolidate existing institutions, Government is generally disinclined to establish new Universities.

Curriculum in Schools

4579. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether public fora are emphasising the need to reduce the school child's burden of heavy bag,

(b) if so, the efforts made during the last three years in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken to achieve the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) The National Advisory Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yesh Pal made a number of recommendations regarding the reduction of the academic burden on school children. In the 50th meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Education held on 2.3.94, State/Governments expressed their broad agreement with the recommendations of the Yashpal Committee. Since the role of the Central Government is recommendatory in nature, the State Governments have to adopt and adapt the recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

Health Centres

4580 SHRI ILIYAS AZMI :
SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more health centres in the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the arrangements made by the Government to provide adequate medical facilities and medicines to the rural people in villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) Government is considering opening more health centres in the rural areas as per population norms of rural Health infrastructure.

(b) Being State Subject, Centre has been advising the States to see that adequate funds are allocated for drugs and maintenance of adequate medical facilities. As on 30.6.1996 132730 sub-centres, 21854 PHCs and 2424 CHSs have already been established in the country.

Export of Foodgrains

4581. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foodgrains exported through Indian ports during 1996-97;

(b) whether there is delay on the part of port authorities in the export of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring timely export of foodgrains from these ports ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) A quantity of approximate 3 Million tonnes of foodgrains was exported through Indian Sea Ports during the financial year 1996-97.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Land in Possession of Defence Ministry

4582. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land in possession of Defence

Ministry for military camp in Igatpuri Tehsil in Nasik district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any demand has been received for distribution of excess land to the adivasi villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) 17,725 acres of land is owned by Ministry of Defence in Igatpuri Tehsil of Nasik District of Maharashtra

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

[Translation]

Disparity between Fee charged by Kendriya Vidyalayas

4583. SHRI KUNWAR SARVRAJ SINGH :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI :

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

(a) whether there is disparity between the monthly fees charged for primary schools (1 to 5) and from sixth to twelfth standard in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether different amounts of school fees are charged in the same class from 9th to 12th standards;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to remove such disparity in the school fees;

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

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) In Kendriya Vidyalayas no tuition fee is charged from any student of class I to VIII or form SC/ST/girl students of higher classes. There is differential rate in tuition fees charged for the boy students of class IX to XII depending on the income of the parents and the stream of studies opted. The income from the fees go to generate internal resources of the Vidyalayas.

(e) to (g) The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has authorised the Chairman KVS to take decision regarding fee revision taking all aspects into consideration.

[English]

Research Work by UGC

4584. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research scholars from Gujarat who have been granted scholarship for their research work by the University Grants Commission during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(b) the number of research scholars out of them belonging to the SC/ST; and

(c) the number of research scholars recommended for scholarship for 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

[Translation]

Reservoir Project in Bihar

4585. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed reservoir project in Barachatti division in the district of Bihar has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated cost of this project and the amount spent thereon so far;

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

(d) the total area of land likely to be irrigated after the completion of this project; and

(e) the reasons for not starting work on this project so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) One of the two Dams of Mohane Reservoir Project is proposed near Bhaluachatti in Bihar. The project estimated to cost Rs. 127 crores in 1982 is likely to provide irrigation to 76249 Ha. of land

in addition to stabilise irrigation in an area of 32703 Ha. of the existing command of Udersthan weir across river Phalgu. The modified report of the project is yet to be submitted by the State for clearance.

Utilisation of Rain Water

4586. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made assessment of the quantum of water received through rains in the country;

(b) if so, the average annual quantum of water available through rains during the last three years;

(c) whether additional capacity has been created for utilisation of such water in the country;

(d) if so, the quantum thereof till December 1996; and

(e) the target fixed by the Government to increase the capacity thereof in future ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the latest assessment made by Central Water Commission (1993), the Country receives annual precipitation of 4000 billion cubic metres including snow-fall. Of this, the contribution from rainfall is of the order of 3000 billion cubic metres. The average annual flow available in rivers is around 1869 billion cubic metres. The utilisable water resources both surface and ground water are assessed as 1142 billion cubic metres due to evaporation and vegetative (transpiration) losses and due to allowing certain amount of water to flow in the river for maintaining the river regime.

(c) to (e) The total live storage capacity of the Country at present is about 193.2 billion cubic metres. Dams to create additional live storage capacity of 77 billion cubic metres are under various stages of construction. In addition, about 130 billion cubic metres storage is likely to be added through major and medium schemes under consideration. The National Water Development Agency is carrying out studies on the National Perspective Plan for water resources development which, inter-alia, envisages transferring water from surplus of water-short basins by inter-linking of rivers and constructing reservoirs at potential sites. It is estimated that another 220 billion cubic metres of water will be available under National Perspective Plan for use through inter-basin transfers.

[English]

Education as infrastructure of Development

4587. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government consider education as the basic infrastructure of development;

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken to harness the vast pool of intelligent students for professional education making education an infrastructure for industry;

(c) whether any proposal has been made to the industry for organising this stream; and

(d) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The Programme of Action 1992 based on National Policy on Education, 1986 recognises Professional Education as one of the most crucial components of Human Resource Development with great potential for adding value to products and services and for improving the quality of life of the people. Specific guidelines were, therefore, laid down in the Policy for qualitative and quantitative development of Professional Education and establishment of linkages amongst the concerned agencies. Due to the efforts made in pursuance of the Policy, the country has now the capacity to produce 1.15 lakhs Engineers and 1.80 lakhs Technicians per annum to meet adequately the needs of the Industry. Steps have also been taken to launch industry-institute interaction programmes and to rope in the industrial organisations in all aspects of development of technical education including curriculum development, training in industry, consultancy and research projects etc.

Supply of Life Saving Drugs

4588. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to constitute a Committee to ensure the adequate availability and uninterrupted supply of life saving drugs in hospitals and CGHS dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) An Expert Committee to examine the procedure for the purchase of drugs, medicines etc. through Medical Stores Organisation and to suggest measures for streamlining the procedure has already been set up. All possible efforts are made by the Central Government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries to ensure the availability of life saving drugs.

[Translation]

Flouride Menace

4589. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent any schemes pertaining to Mandla district affected by excessive Flouride for approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of villages to which the scheme is related and the likely cost thereof alongwith the amount provided in this regard;

(c) whether some amount is still to be provided;

(d) if so, the time by which it would be provided;

(e) whether the State Governments have sent any schemes for setting up of laboratories under Technology Mission;

(f) if so, the time by which it would be approved;

(g) whether the various State Governments have sent Ground Water Conservation Schemes pertaining to six districts namely Dhaar, Shahjahanpur, Murana (Karnal), Rajnandgaon, Raigarh and Mandla for approval; and

(h) if so, the time by which these schemes are likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project proposal to provide drinking water to the 186 fluoride affected villages of Mandla district was received by this Ministry from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The project proposal has been approved by this Ministry at total estimated cost of Rs. 868.45 lakh of which the Government of India share is Rs. 651.33 lakhs (i.e., 75%) of the cost of the project) and balance of Rs. 217.12

lakh will be borne by the State Government.

(c) and (d) Government of India has released the 1st instalment of Rs. 325.67 lakh i.e., 50% of the GOI share. The remaining 50% of the GOI share i.e. 325.67 lakhs (2nd instalment) shall be released after the utilisation certificate of the 1st instalment of the Central and State share is furnished to this Ministry by the State Government.

(e) and (f) During the last decade this Ministry has approved 293 schemes for setting up water testing laboratories in 25 States and 7 UTs, out of which in Madhya Pradesh 48 water testing laboratories were approved. As per the information received from the State Government only 26 laboratories have been established (out of 48 sanctioned) in the State so far.

(g) and (h) 6 water recharging/conservation project costing Rs. 2604.06 lakh have been received from the State of MP. The Project proposals were examined. The State Government was advised to prepare pilot projects with the aim of integrating sectors like irrigation, soil conservation, forest, state Ground Water Department etc. The pilot project if successful shall be replicated in other areas. An amount of Rs. 25 lakh has been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to prepare such a pilot project for Rajgarh district. Copy of the project proposals were also sent to the Central Ground Water Board for their examination and comments. CGWB had examined the project proposals and suggested certain modifications to be made in the project proposal. Modified/revised projects are yet to be received from the State Government.

Amount for Ninth Plan

4590. SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the newsitem published in daily "Pioneer" dated April 8, 1997 captioned "Ninth Plan Highway needs put Rs. 22.150 crores";

(b) if so, whether the Government have sanctioned the proposal worth Rs. 22,150 crores for transport development during Ninth Five Year Plan;

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

(d) the details of the projects for which these funds

will be spent ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The 9th Plan has not yet been finalised. Details of projects would be finalised and sanctioned in due course of time after finalisation of the Plan and availability of funds.

[English]

Protection of Monuments

4591. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the authorities of the Archaeological Survey of India have expressed concern over the poor standard of protection of monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the problems faced by the authorities in conserving the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to chalk out any new schemes to protect the monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (d) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible to the conservation and protection of over 3574 centrally protected monuments. Within the available resources of funds and staff, it has been able to ensure the maintenance and conservation of monuments on the basis of sound archaeological principles.

Three-Year Diploma Courses

4592. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to sanction the three-year diploma courses status equivalent to the degree courses of the same duration and to allow the diploma holders to appear for higher studies like Master degrees;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to allow the three-year diploma holders to appear for the civil service exams and for other Central and State services exams;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) No Such proposal is under consideration of the Government. There does not appear to be any justification for such a demand when adequate facilities exist for obtaining higher education in colleges an through Open Universities.

[Translation]

Development of Colleges in Uttar Pradesh

4593.DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has received any request regarding aid/grants for the development of colleges in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pace Maker Bank

4594.SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :

SHRI L RAMANA :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up pace maker bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The Government has no Proposal to establish any Pace Maker Bank. The Pace Makers are freely available and are also being manufactured in the country.

[English]

Breast Cancer

4595.DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether breast cancer is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to control the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) No reliable nation wide date on occurrence of Breast Cancer is available. However, time bound analysis of data in the population based Cancer Registries under ICMR at Mumbai, Bangalore and Madras have indicated a slight increase in incidence rate of breast cancer. The reason for this increase is not known.

(c) Govt. has, under National Cancer Control Programme, which is for detection, treatment & prevention of all cancers including breast cancer, set up twelve (12) Regional Cancer Centres. Under this Programme assistance is provided for procurement of Cobalt Therapy Unit, development of oncology wings in medical colleges and for District based projects for early detection & screening. Assistance is also provided to voluntary organisations for creation of awareness and early detection of cancer.

Community Health Guides

4596.SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the responsibilities entrusted with the Community Health Guides and the benefit achieved by the public therefrom;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the remuneration of Community Health Guides;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide medical kits to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) As per the guidelines for the Villages Health Guide Scheme, main responsibilities of the health guide include health education, environmental sanitation and personal hygiene of villagers, registration of pregnant

women for ante-natal care, advising mothers for infant and child care, immunisation, educating couples about the need for small family norms etc

Most of the State Governments are of the view that the Community Health Guide Scheme is serving no useful purpose for health or for family welfare.

(b) to (e) The scheme is presently under review.

[Translation]

Dues outstanding against House Owners in Danapur Cantonment

4597. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount outstanding against the house owners and contractors in Danapur Cantonment,

(b) the efforts made by the Government to recover the outstanding amount;

(c) whether the Cantonment authorities have not taken any action in this regard so far; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) The amount outstanding against the house owners and the Cantonment in Danapur Cantonment is Rs. 7,52,579/- and Rs. 5,78,469/- respectively.

(b) The Cantonment Board had issued notices under provisions of the Cantonment Act, 1924 for recovery of dues from the house owners. The Board also resorted to disconnection of water supply in some cases. As regards dues from Contractors, the Cantonment Board has filed cases in the competent Court for recovery.

(c) Cantonment Board has taken appropriate action under existing provisions of the Cantonments Act for recovery of the dues.

(d) In view of the above, question does not arise

[English]

Dengue Fever

4598. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to concerned hospitals/CGHS to take preventive measures against Dengue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of Dengue have been reported from any part of Delhi or from the neighbouring States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Detailed Guidelines have been issued to Central Government Hospitals and CGHS highlighting measures for prevention of Dengue as also for proper management of all the cases

(c) and (d) During 1997, so far no confirmed Dengue case has been reported from Delhi or neighbouring States

Recovery of Artifacts

4599. SHRI V. PRADEEP DEV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of artifacts have been recovered during recent digging at a site near Siri Fort complex in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the findings made and the period to which they belong;

(c) whether any artifacts have been recovered in other parts to the country during 1996-97, and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Artifacts belonging to the Sultanate and Mughal period have been found at the site. These include ceramics and fragments of terracotta animal figurines. A few sherds of the Gupta period were also found.

(c) and (d) Artifacts recovered by the Archaeological Survey of India from different sites in other parts of the country during 1996-97 are as per the details in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of site	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	Kuchcha	Dholavira	The excavation has revealed a well and a water cistern in the citadel and a rock-cut tank at places lined with stone-bricks, in addition to a variety of artifacts which include both plain and painted ceramics, seals and sealings with or without Harappan pictographs, copper objects, a stone statue model animal figurines, semi-precious stone beads and other belonging from beginning of third millennium B.C to about the mid second millennium B.C.
2.	Orissa	(i) Cuttack	Barabati Fort	The excavation has laid bare the remains of a fortified palace of 16th century built on heavy foundation columns. The important finds excavate ware sculptures, architectural fragments copper coins, Chinese porcelain, terracotta objects, etc.
		(ii) Puri	Khalkatapatna	Among the important finds recovered from the site were Chinese coins and porcelain of medieval period.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) West Nimar	Nawalakheri	The work at the site has revealed structural evidences and antiques of the Chalcolithic period which mainly include copper objects and variety of beads.
		(ii) East Nimar	Mandhata	The excavation at the site has revealed architectural fragments, flag-stones, sculptures of Hindu deities, dancing apsara and others of medieval period
		(iii) Morena	Kotwal (Kotwar)	The excavation has brought to light stone chips, bone-pendant, terracotta figurines, bangles and beads and pottery from early historical to the medieval periods.
		(iv) Raisen	Sanchi	The excavation revealed stupa complex with hammer dressed stones, pre-Mughal copper coins, plain and painted red wares.
		(v) Raisen	Satdhara	The work exposed details of stupa together with an inscribed cross-bar belonging to harmika (railing on top of stupa). The excavation on the east of the apsidal temple unearthed pottery belonging to 2nd-1st Century B.C.
4.	Tamilnadu	V.R.P.	Brahmadesam	The work exposed the basement with inscriptions, ruins, subshrines of the temple complex datable to the early Chola period.
5.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Agra	Mehtab Bagh	The site has revealed layout of the Mughel period garden-complex and contemporary ceramics, architectural members, capitals of pilasters, brackets, pillar fragment, etc.

1	2	3	4	5
		(ii) Allahabad	Bhita	The site has revealed a variety of artifacts which include terracotta animal figurines, beads, bangles and other of the Mauryan and later periods. Northern Black Polished Wares, red ware were among other finds.
		(iii) Farrukhabad	Sankisa	The site has revealed a number of artifacts which comprise terracotta discs, terracotta figurines, wheels, beads, bangles, balls, gamesman, bone objects, copper and iron objects, an stone beads, belonging from the 9th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D.
		(iv) Basti	Siswania	The excavation at the site yielded some structural evidences and a variety of artifacts which include potsherds of both plain and painted types, copper objects, semi-precious stone beads, glass bangles, bone objects, copper and iron objects, and others falling within approximate date bracket from 4th century B.C. to 2nd Century A D.
6. Karnataka		(i) Bellary	Hampir	In the palace complex of Vir Harihara (1336-1357 AD), a large quantity of medieval ceramics, Chinese porcelain sherds with various floral motifs have been found. Besides, a few copper coins, cowrie shells, Shiva Linga on soap-stone, etc. have also been recovered.
		(ii) Uttara Kannada	Banavasi	Items excavated include beads of semi-precious stones and chocolate Brown ware of Chutu Period, terracotta human figurines and ceramics of Satvahana period, micro and macro glass beads, iron objects and ceramics of Kadamba period and a few coins of Mysore Wodeyars and Tipu Sultan of post Kadamba period. Chronologically these periods are datable from C 1st century B.C. to C 18th Century A D
		(iii) Gulbarga	Kanganhalli	The excavation has yielded artifacts of c 1st century B.C. – 3rd century A.D. which include lead coins of the Satvahana period, polished ware and large number of decorated lime stone panels, and few sculptures depicting Buddha.

[Translation]

Stop Dam in Madhya Pradesh

4600. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are gross irregularities in Muster roll, poor quality construction and use of poor quality raw material etc., in the Stop Dam under construction near Mohgaon (M.P.);

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any

inquiry in the matter;

(c) if so, the findings/outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Ministry of Water Resources is not aware of any gross irregularity in muster-roll, poor quality construction and use of poor quality raw-material etc. in the Stop Dam under construction near Mohgaon (MP).

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

CGHS Dispensary in Bihar

4601. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan/ programme to start CGHS Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathy Dispensary at Bihar Sharif, in Nalanda District of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have initiated any action in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (d) According to the present norms of the CGHS, the CGHS facilities can be attended only to cities with a population of 7500 or more Central Government employees/pensioners subject to availability of resources. State capitals are to be taken up in the first instance.

There is no plan for opening of a CGHS dispensary at Bihar Sharif at present.

[Translation]

Thalassaemia Patients

4602. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Thalassaemia patients is rising constantly;

(b) if so, the step being taken by the Government to control the disease;

(c) whether the Government are taking any action to provide relief to the patients through thalassaemia control technology developed by the Government of Italy;

(d) the number of places in the country where bonemarrow transplantation facility is available for the patients; and

(e) whether the Government are considering the possibility of settling up a bone marrow bank on the lines of blood bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) There is no Central Registry for

Thalassaemia patients. A limited study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research on a group of selected children indicates the prevalence of Thalassaemia trait at an average of about 3% in the study population. This was extrapolated Statistically to estimate that about 6000 to 8000 children are borne every year with Thalassaemia major in India if both the spouses are carriers of Thalassaemia trait.

(b) Control of the disease compares of two aspects; treatment and prevention. The mainstay of treatment being repeated blood transfusion consequent excess of iron produced in the body is removed by chelation therapy. Regarding the drugs used in the treatment of the disease, Govt. have exempted some of the drugs from Customs duty/Central Excise Duty.

The curative treatment is bone marrow transplant, and this facility is currently available at Christian Medical College, Vellore, where a Centre for advanced Research is being funded by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Prevention of the disease by genetic counselling/pre-natal diagnosis are available in limited centres in the country.

(c) Some countries, including Italy have controlled this disease through genetic counselling and Pre-natal diagnosis of affected foetus during pregnancy and terminating the same. In India such facilities are available at limited centres such as the ICMR's Institute of Immunohaematology (Mumbai) Deptt. of Genetics, AIIMS (N. Delhi), Wadia Childrens Hospital (Mumbai). Some more centres are in the process of being established.

(d) Bone marrow transplantation (BMT) facilities for Thalassaemia major are available at Christian Medical College, Vellore.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt. at Present.

Research undertaken by AIIMS

4603. SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :

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

(a) the extent of progress made in the research work undertaken by All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the field of reproduction control in the country;

(b) the amount of assistance provided in this regard by the United States of America to All India Institute of

Medical Sciences; and

(c) the time by which the results of the research would be made public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Valuable basic information about the use of an antiprogesterin (RU 486) in prevention of pregnancy in monkeys has been provided by the project related to reproduction control entitled "Cellular and molecular basis of blastocyst implantation in the primate."

(b) A sum of Rs. 67,66,880/- was received from U.S.A. for the above research project.

(c) the recent research work has been published in more than 15 papers in reputed journals during the last 5 years.

[English]

Medical Practitioners

4604. SHRI SIRBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no legislation under which the interests of the medical practitioners numbering about fifty thousand and spread over throughout the country and qualified under the Integrated Ancient and Modern system of medicine, are governed, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which a Central legislation by way of amending the existing laws or a new legislation is likely to be enacted for safeguarding the interests of medical practitioners holding Integrated degrees/diplomas awarded by the Central/States Governments under Integrated Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) As per Section 17(2) of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act 1970, the rights of persons possessing qualification included in second, third and fourth schedules are enumerated. Under rule 2(ee) (iii) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1954, a State Government is empowered to notify persons registered in a medical register (other than a register for the registration of Homoeopathic practitioners) as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the purpose of the Drugs & cosmetics Act 1940.

However, in the Supreme Court of India under civil

appeal No. 835/87, WP(C) 5/87, 1082/88, 359/91, SLP No. 8421, 8422/95, Dr. Mukhriar Chand & Ors Vs the State of Punjab, the matter is under judicial examination, before a three Bench. As such the matter is subjudice.

Citizen's Charter Mark Scheme

4605. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to check pollution in nursing homes and private hospitals;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a citizens' charter mark scheme in Private and Government hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details of guidelines proposed to be issued to check pollution level in nursing homes and private hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The draft Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1995 notified on 24.4.1995 inter alia provide that every hospital, nursing home, clinic having more than 30 beds or catering to more than one thousand patients per month should install an incinerator in its premises for bio-medical waste disposal in an environmentally sound manner. The Central Pollution Control Board have circulated draft standards guidelines for hospital waste disposal. Local laws also provide for regulation of nursing homes and private hospital

The charter for improvement in hospitals services is at various stages of formulation and implementation. No decision relating to a separate logo mark for hospitals has been taken.

[Translation]

Indira Awas Yojana

4606. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of housing units sanctioned under Indira Awas Yojana in Bihar during 1994-96, and 1996-97, till date;

(b) whether any funds have been released to the Government of Bihar for construction of houses for the flood affected people during 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) if so, the funds released, so far; and

(d) the number of housing units constructed under IAY and the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The targets fixed for construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana in Bihar during 1994-96 and 1996-97 were 302541 and 151453 respectively.

(b) and (c) During 1995-96 an amount of Rs. 18.5 crores was released (Central share of funds) for construction of houses for the flood affected people in Bihar. However, during 1996-97, no funds have been released to the State of Bihar for construction of houses for the flood affected people under Indira Awaas Yojana.

(d) Since inception of Indira Awaas Yojana in 1985 as per last available information, around 5 lakh houses have been constructed in the State of Bihar.

Universities in Rajasthan

4607. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of universities functioning in Rajasthan, locationwise,

(b) the amount of grant-in-aid provided to these universities separately with purposes thereof during the last three years;

(c) the names of the projects and proposals under consideration of the Government for approval;

(d) whether the Government are aware that certain universities in Rajasthan are facing financial crunch;

(e) if so, the schemes contemplated by the Government to make these universities more viable and self-reliant;

(f) whether the Government propose to establish a Central University and a Sanskrit University in Rajasthan; and

(g) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds for Irrigation Projects

4608. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had allocated Rs. 28391.79 crores for expenditure on the construction of irrigation projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether this amount had been spent during the above mentioned period;

(c) if not, the total amount released by the Government for expenditure till March, 1997; and

(d) the various irrigation projects under execution, which have been affected due to less allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Eighth Five Year Plan provision for major, medium and minor irrigation projects was Rs. 28391.79 crores. The anticipated expenditure during Eighth Plan on major, medium and minor irrigation projects is Rs. 27,313.73 crores.

(d) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments from their own resources. The Central assistance is released in the form of en-block loans and grants to the State Government, not tied to any sector of development and project.

[English]

Funds for NHs/Ports

4609. SHRI L. RAMANA :
SHRI SURESH KALMADI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Highway, Ports need \$ 50 billion' appearing in the Times of India dated March 25, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirement for road infrastructure is of the order of US \$ 30 billion and that for adding the necessary capacity and upgrading the port infrastructure facilities is of the order of US \$ 20 billion.

(c) The Government is desirous to attract private sector investments for the infrastructure projects relating to roads & ports.

World Bank and Asian Development Bank for National Highways

4610. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to approach the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for getting financial assistance for developing National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) The Government seeks financial assistance from External Funding Agencies like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc. for developing National Highways. The process involves a number of steps like feasibility studies, appraisal of project cost, etc. and is being undertaken through the Plans on a continuous basis.

Translation]

Difficulties experienced by Soldiers in Siachin Glacier

4611. CHAUDHARY RAMCHANDRA BENDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Siachin Glacier is situated on a very high altitude and is covered by ice mountains and our army personnel on duty there have to face a lot of hardships;

(b) whether Indian Soldiers had to suffer the loss in terms of life and property in Siachin Glacier during Indo-Pak war and also during peace time;

(c) if so, the number of army officers and soldiers who have lost their lives so far there; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to mitigate their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There was no fighting in Siachin Sector during Indo-Pak wars. Since the time of deployment of our troops in Siachin Sector, there has been 517 deaths, the majority of which occurred due to extreme adverse climatic conditions.

(d) The measures adopted to mitigate their hardships include speedy rotation of troops, provision of special extreme cold clothing items, provision of appropriate shelters, and a high calorie special diet. Besides this a special allowance and some other benefits are also admissible to troops posted there.

[English]

Cantonment at Baderwah

4612. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to establish a Cantonment at Baderwah in Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and steps taken to set up Cantonment at Baderwah and amount spent thereon, so far; and

(c) when the task is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to notify Baderwah in Kashmir as a Cantonment under Section 3 of the Cantonment Act, 1924. However, there is a proposal to set up a Military Station at Baderwah in District Doda of Jammu & Kashmir. For this purpose 7137 Kanals and 19 Marlas of land has been acquired. A sum of Rs 17,36,49,563/- as per award declared by the Collector has been released as land compensation

(c) No firm date for completion of the Project can be set at this stage. However, action such as preparation of detailed project report has already begun.

Financial Assistance for Cancer Control Programme

4613. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to which Union Government

provided assistance for Cancer Control Programme during the last three years;

(b) whether some NGOs which are not at all connected with the Cancer Control Programmes have been receiving assistance for the same under the project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the requests of several NGOs from Maharashtra for financial assistance for the same are either pending or have not been acceded to; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) As per schemes under National Programme for Control of Cancer Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) connected with Cancer are only provided assistance.

(d) and (e) Some proposals from Maharashtra received after October 1996 are under examination.

Statement

Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government Organisations under National Cancer Control Programme for the Last 3 Years

1. Scheme for Assistance to NGO for Increasing Awareness and Early Detection

1. P. Perichi Gounder Memorial Charitable Trust, Coimbatore.
2. Indore Cancer Foundation, Indore.
3. Indian Cancer Society, Delhi.
4. FJFM Hospital & Community Health Unit, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
5. Dharmshila Cancer Foundation & Research Centre, New Delhi.
6. Cancer Society of Madhya Pradesh, M.G.M. Medical College, M.P.
7. Pravera Rural Hospital Loni, Maharashtra.
8. Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Thakuroukur (West Bengal).

9. Indian Cancer Society, Sola Pur, Maharashtra.

10. Barasat Cancer Research & Welfare Centre, Barasat, West Bengal.

11. Cancer Care Trust & Research Centre, Indore, M.P.

12. Amala Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Indore, M.P.

13. Shri Prannath Mission, Jan Kalyan Ashram, Raipur, M.P.

14. Malabar Cancer Care Society Kannur, Kerala.

15. Poona Medical Foundation, Puna.

16. Meenakshi Mission Hospital & Research Centre, Madurai, Tamilnadu.

17. Lokmanya Medical Foundation, Puna.

18. Sadhu Vaswani Medical Complex, Puna.

2. Regional Cancer Centres

1. RCCRTS, Cuttack.
2. Cancer Institute, Madras.
3. GCRI, Ahmedabad.
4. MNJ Institute, Hyderabad
5. KMNH, Allahabad.
6. CHRI, Gwalior.
3. Scheme for providing Cobalt Therapy Units
 1. Poona Medical Foundation, Pune.
 2. Sanjeevan Medical Foundation, Miraj.
 3. Sadhu Vaswani Medical Complex, Puna
 4. Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Science, Sevagram, Wardha.
 5. Lions Distt 324 C-1 Cancer Treatment & Research Centre, Vishakapatnam.

Area Intensive programme for Modernisation of Madrasa Education

4614.KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :

SHRI E. AHAMED :

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

(a) the basic objectives of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities and for modernisation of Madrasa Education;

(b) the number of Schools benefitted during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the manner in which the implementation of these programmes is being monitored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a)

(i) The scheme of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities is to provide basic educational infrastructure and facilities in

areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities which do not have adequate provision for elementary and secondary education.

(ii) The scheme of Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Madrasa Education is to encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum.

(b) The details of proposals sanctioned under these schemes are at Statement-I and II.

(c) These programmes are being monitored by State Governments.

Statement-I

Statement showing Proposals Approved under the Scheme of the Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities during 1994-95 to 1996-97 state-wise.

Name of State	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Construction of hostel for 25 Girls at the Indraba Girls' Hr. Sec. School Bhuj. Total Rs. 10.93 lakhs.	-	-
Karnataka	Opening 12 New Primary Schools (4 each in - Bidar, Gulbarga & Bijapur) Total estimated cost of Rs. 30.96 lakhs.	-	-
Kerala	24 Lower Primary schools 12 Upper Primary schools & 6 Residential Higher Secondary Schools for girls with total estimated cost of Rs. 210.96 lakhs.	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	i) Construction of five room building with boundary wall for Government Secondary schools at Phool Mahal-I & II, Central Jail and Barassia @ Rs. 6 lakh per building.	-	-
	ii) Construction of 14 additional classrooms in Government Secondary schools at Babeali (3 rooms), Barkherai (3 rooms) Nishatpura (2 rooms) T.T. Nagar (4 rooms) and Gobindpura (2 rooms) @ Rs. 90,000/- per room. Total estimated cost of Rs. 30.60 lakhs.	-	-

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	(i) Provision of 28 additional class-rooms	(i) Construction of (a) 170 additional class rooms in existing Primary schools (b) 195 additional class rooms in existing Upper Primary schools (c) 45 additional class rooms in newly upgraded Upper Primary schools @ Rs. 1.30 lakhs per class room.	Funds provided under Area Intensive Programme 88 40 101.40
	(ii) Provision of teaching learning material for 40 Primary schools not covered by OB	(ii) Construction of Headmasters rooms in 69 Primary schools @ Rs. 60,000/- per room.	16.56
	(iii) Provision of teaching learning material for 76 Primary schools covered by OB	(iii) Supply of teaching learning materials in (a) 202 Primary schools @ Rs. 0.02 lakhs (b) 91 Upper Primary schools @ Rs. 0.50 lakhs	4 04 45 50
	(iv) Provision of teaching learning material for 23 Upper Primary schools. Total estimated cost Rs. 25.42 lakhs.	The approved projects are for the blocks of Jaisalmer and Pokran in Jaisalmer district, Shiv and Chotan in Barmer district, Fatehpur in Sikar district, Tijara and Ramagarh in Alwar district, Kama and Nagr in Bharatpur district.	279.30
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad Basti, Gonda, Deoria, Bijnor, Meerut Muzaffarnagar Rampur Pilibhit Ghaziabad Beraich Barabanki Moradabad, Basti, Gonda, Bijnor, Beraich, Meerut, Rampur, Barabanki, Muzaffarnagar	4 Lower Primary schools and 2 Upper Primary in each of the 11 districts and 2 Upper Primary schools only in the district of Ghaziabad. Total estimated cost of the proposal is Rs. 91.40 Lakhs (i) Construction of building for 35 Primary schools @ Rs. 90,000/- per building (two rooms @ Rs. 45,000/- per room).	Opening of 93 Primary schools and 26 Upper Primary schools in the following blocks : District Block Number of schools to be opened Estimated cost Primary Upper Primary (Rs. in lakhs) Bareilly Bareilly 10 3 17.80 10.29 Baheri 11 3 19.58 10.29 Navabganj 8 2 14.24 6.86 Awala 8 2 14.24 6.86 Lucknow Malihabad 8 2 14.24 6.86 Lucknow 8 2 14.24 6.86 Badaun Badaun 8 2 14.24 6.86 Buland-shahar Sikandrabad 6 2 10.68 6.86 Shah-jahanpur Shahjahanpur 10 3 17.80 10.29 Azamgarh Mohammedabad 10 3 17.80 10.29
		93 26 165.54 89.18	
			(Total Rs. 254.72 Lakhs)

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh		(ii) Provision of teaching, learning material for 35 Primary schools @ Rs. 10,000/- per school.	
		(iii) Construction of building for Upper Primary schools at @ Rs. 1,80,000/- per schools (four rooms @ Rs. 45,000/- per room).	
		(iv) Teaching learning material Science kits, Library Books for 21 Upper Primary schools @ Rs 17,000/- per school. Total cost is Rs 76,475 lakhs.	
West Bengal	Malda Nadia South 24- Pargana Cooch Behar	(i) Constructin of 24 Primary schools buildings (six in each of the blocks of Chambal-3 Calignaj, Moorahat-1 and Shitalkuchia) @ Rs. 75,000/- per building	
		(ii) Cosntruction of four Upper Primary school buildings with furniture (one in each of the above blocks) @ Rs. 2 00 lakh per building Total estimated cost of Rs. 26.00 lakhs.	

Statement-II

Modernisation of Madrasa Education

S. No.	Name of the State	Years				(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Amount released	No. of Madrasas	Amount released	No. of Madrasas	Amount released	No. of Madrasas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	11.70	40	34.88	120	91.61	313
2.	Madhya Pradesh	5.77	19	11.09	39	Nil	-
3.	Haryana	1.52	5	1.32	5	7.40	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Kerala	-	-	12.77	42	Nil	-
5.	Tripura	-	-	7.30	24	37.65	127
6.	West Bengal	-	-	24.32	80	24.77	92
7.	Assam	-	-	19.46	64	8.37	49
8.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	0.30	1	Nil	-
9.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.07	For establishment of book banks.	11.26	Book banks for 186 Madrasas
10.	Sikkim	-	-	0.30	1	0.26	1
11.	Delhi	-	-	1.52	5	Nil	-
12.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	10.95	36
13.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	44.38	146
14.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	0.30	1
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	1.82	6
16.	Karnataka	-	-	2.74	9	2.38	9
Total		18.99	64	1,20.07	390	2,41.15	805

Development of Ports

4615. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have initiated steps to prepare a National perspective Plan for developing infrastructure in the wake of globalisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action initiated during 1996-97 and proposed for 1997-98;

(c) the details of major policy initiatives/decisions taken for development of ports;

(d) the details of structural changes under consideration, if any; and

(e) the details of major ongoing projects, particularly for western coast and private sector projects recently cleared with estimates of investment during the 9th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A study has been entrusted to M/s RITES in April, 1997 for preparation of "Perspective Plan for Indian Port Sector Vision-2020".

(c) With a view to meet the growing needs of import/

export traffic, it is proposed to modernise/augment port capacities at various major ports not only through Central Sector but also by attracting private sector capital participation. Detailed guidelines for private sector participation have been issued.

(d) More financial and administrative powers have been delegated to the ports. An independent Tariff Authority for Major Ports has been set up to fix and revise port tariffs.

(e) The major ongoing projects on West Coast are construction of 3rd Oil Jetty and 8th Cargo Berth at Kandla, Replacement of submarine pipelines at Mumbai Port and POL handling facilities at New Mangalore. The major private sector project recently cleared is construction of a new Two Berth Container Terminal at Jawaharalal Nehru Port at an estimated cost of around Rs. 700 crores.

Pension to Cantonment Board Employees

4616. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of Cantonment Board employees who retired after May 1, 1976, the date on which pension-cum-gratuity

scheme was introduced, has not been given their pension in full, under rules and most of them are even now drawing provisional pension:

(b) if so, the action the Government have taken or propose to take to expedite the payment of full pension due to them under the rules;

(c) whether the pensioners who have shifted to other place of residence, are entitled to draw their pension through the Scheduled Bank at place near to their residence and whether it has not been done in case of these employees; and

(d) the action being taken in the matter to minimise their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Directions have been issued to the Director General, Defence Estates to draw up a time bound programme and fix a deadline for finalisation of all pending cases.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Such of those pensioners who have opted to draw their pension through the Scheduled Banks and have shifted to other place of residence are entitled to draw their pension from the Scheduled Banks at the place of their residence. However, only a few pensioners who shifted to other places are receiving private by Money Order or Demand Draft/Cheque at places of their residence.

Private Jetties in Gujarat

4617. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of captive private jetties in Gujarat with locations;

(b) the number of new jetties cleared by now for Gujarat coast, and

(c) the general conditions which are to be fulfilled by such captive private jetties ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) The Government have permitted Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., (HPCL) to construct their captive virtual jetties at Kandla to handle POL products. Both the virtual jetties have been constructed and commissioned. The Government have also permitted M/s. Indian Farmers' Fertilisers Co-operative Limited (IFFCO) for

construction of RGC Liquid Jetty at Kandla for handling Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and other Liquid Products. The general conditions for captive port facilities in terms of the guidelines dated 26.10.96 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Check List

Captive Facilities Requirement in Major Ports

1. Whether the concerned Administrative Ministry of the Port based industry are fully satisfied with the need for captive jetty.
2. Whether the Administrative Ministry concerned is satisfied that there is adequate justification for the case not being processed through tender route.
3. Whether the applicant company is technically and financially sound and has the track record/company profile for executing the project & captive jetty for which application has been made, and whether they are in a position to tie up adequate resources for the main project plus captive jetty.
4. The applicant company must be a port specific industry and not a trading house/trading PSU. The definition of "industry" would mean and include, inter-alia, that raw material/ inputs must be converted by value addition to different products.
5. The Port should examine whether economies of scale have been taken care of in the proposal and whether the proposed captive berth/jetty would handle cargo not less than cargo handled on an equivalent berth of the Port.
6. In case of Joint Ventures, whether the major shareholders satisfy the conditions of technical and financial capabilities, capabilities to raise adequate resources, experience & track record etc.
7. The percentage utilisation of the berth of the captive cargo, as calculated by number of days in a year the berth is used for captive purposes. On any day, for some reason, if the entrepreneur is unable to use the berth for his own captive cargo, it may be used by the Port or other users in terms of conditions in the NOU with Port Trust Board.
8. Whether feasibility report has been made/proposed to be made by the entrepreneur for captive facility. If already made, whether this feasibility report has been seen/scrutinised by the Port to see whether it meets the Port's approval.

9. Whether there is any conflict between the proposed captive facilities and the Master Plan of the Port.
10. Whether Port has calculated maximum realisation taking into account all relevant factors.
11. The applicant Company should accept all the contractual conditions and provide the performance guarantees that would be applicable in BOT agreements.
12. In addition whether the case meets the requirement of the guidelines dated 26.10.1996 on private sector participation.

Lung Ailments

4618. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA . Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a study conducted by Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute it has been found that most of the traffic police personnel are suffering from lung ailments;

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

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any programme to provide adequate treatment to the patients suffering from lung ailments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) According to the observations made so far during an ongoing study undertaken by Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute (VPCI), Delhi to evaluate the effects of air pollution on traffic policemen in Delhi, 9 out of 56 subjects studied exhibited varying types of respiratory symptoms, apparently transient in nature. The significance of the finding will come clear only after

these subjects are followed up for the next few years regularly.

(c) and (d) Facilities for treatment of various lung ailments exist in Government hospitals.

Compulsory Rural Service for Doctors

4619. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make compulsory rural service for doctors in the country;

(b) whether Central Government have sought information from the States regarding the vacancies of doctors in the rural areas, particularly in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) The Fifth Conference of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held on 8-10 January, 1997 adopted resolution that States may consider introducing regional de-centralised recruitment policy for filling up vacancies of doctors in rural areas and introducing 2-3 years or compulsory rural service.

(b) and (c) As per information available, as on 30.6.96 the position of doctors in Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in the country and State of Maharashtra is at Statement I and II.

Being a State Subject, recruitment and posting of the doctors in these Centres is done by the State Governments. State Governments are advised from time to time to fill up the vacancies of doctors even on contract basis, if necessary.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Position of Doctors at Different Levels

	Required	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
At Primary Health Centres					
Medical Officers	21854	32074	26930	5150	2378

1	2	3	4	5	6
At Community Health Centres					
Surgeons	2424	1366	738	628	1686
Obstetrician & Gynaecologists	2424	1150	588	562	1836
Physicians	2424	1131	645	486	1883
Paediatricians	2424	858	526	332	1898

Statement-II

Statement showing position of Doctors at Different Levels in Maharashtra

	Required	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Shortfall
At Primary Health Centres					
Medical Officers	1695	2887	2286	601	
At Community Health Centre					
Surgeon	295	135	81	54	214
Obstetrician & Gynaecologist	295	76	67	9	228
Physician	295	47	41	6	254
Paediatrician	295	55	55	-	240

Funds for Rural Development

4620 SHRI R SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have agreed to provide more Central funds for rural development to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Andhra Pradesh have fully utilised the funds allotted earlier;

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to finance, the Chief Minister, Chandrababu Naidu's 'Janambhoomi Scheme' for the unemployed youth;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Government have implemented the Central Schemes by spending all the amount allocated to them, and

(f) if so, the names of schemes on which the amount has been utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOY-

MENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) (a) to (f) Under Major Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes, the funds are allocated to all the States including the State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of poverty ratio as determined by the Planning Commission. The requests for additional funds from the States are considered as per laid down procedures and State compliance with the same.

The position of utilisation of funds under various programmes during 1996-97 is as under :-

Programme	% of funds utilised
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	69.20 (upto Feb. 1997)
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	42.08 (upto Nov. 1996)
Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	28.42 (upto Nov. 1996)
Million Wells Scheme (MWS)	73.77 (upto Jan. 1997)
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	49.58 (upto Jan. 1997)

No Proposal for financing the 'Janambhoomi Scheme' has been received by the Ministry.

Development of Water Resources for Irrigation

4621. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that because of the irregularities in ensuring timely supply of water to the farmers through the canals and the tube wells remaining out of order, thousands of acres of cultivable land remain unirrigated;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much cultivable land remained unirrigated in the country for want of proper water resources in the last three years; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to ensure that adequate quantity of irrigation water is made available to the farmers when needed most to improve the cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Assured and timely supply of water to the farmers in any year depends upon the surface and replenishable Ground water availability in that year as well as the number of mechanised ground water pumping units in working condition.

(b) According to the latest Land Use Statistics (1993-94) being maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture, the area actually irrigated for the preceding three years vis-a-vis cultivable area are as below :

	(Million hectares)	
	Total Cultivable area	Net irrigated area
1991-92	184.99	49.87
1992-93	184.88	50.30
1993-94	184.26	51.45

(c) For extending irrigation facilities to farmers, a number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects are under implementation in the country.

Evaluation of Medical Applications of Lasers

4622. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT) of the Department of Atomic Energy has recognised

the All India Institute of Medical Sciences as one of the Centres for evaluation of medical applications of LASER (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation);

(b) if so, whether Government have given such recognition to other Institute of Medical Sciences in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT) of the Department of Atomic Energy has not granted recognition to any institute for evaluation of medical application of lasers. But CAT has provided funds to the following five medical institutes to carry out research in medical application of lasers :

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Sree Chitra Thirumal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvanthapuram.
3. Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai.
4. Choitram Hospital & Research Centre, Indore.
5. Vivekananda Institute of Medical Sciences, Calcutta.

The feedback from them has helped CAT to improve the design of lasers.

[Translation]

IRDP

4623. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks make un-necessary delay in providing loan to the selected beneficiaries under I.R.D.P.;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to ensure that loan would be provided to the poor in a fixed time-limit;

(c) the number of persons provided employment under Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries of this programme whose status have been raised above the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Despite existing guidelines and instructions from the Reserve Bank of India for timely

disbursement of credit, complaints continued to be received from the States about delay in sanction and disbursement of loans by the Banks. The issue was discussed threadbare in the last joint meeting of the Central Level Coordination Committee and High Level Committee on Credit for IRDP represented by Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Secretaries incharge of Rural Development and senior executives of commercial banks. It was decided that all loan proposals sponsored by the blocks/DRDAs will be sanctioned by the banks within 30 days of the receipt of proposals. Similarly in case of all sanctioned proposals disbursement will be made within 60 days from the date of sanction. Reasons for rejections if any, will be communicated to the sponsoring agencies at once. Suitable instructions in this regard have already been issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Since inception, 502.86 lakhs families have been assisted upto February, 1997 under IRDP.

(d) As per Concurrent Evaluation Report of IRDP for the period of September, 1992 to February, 1993, 14.81% of the old beneficiaries could cross the revised poverty line of Rs. 11,000/- and 50.4% of families were able to cross the old poverty line of Rs. 6,400/-.

New Policy for Development of Ports

4624. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finalised New Policy for development of Major Ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with policy initiatives proposed for development/upgradation/modernisation/expansion of ports and creation of additional capacity;

(c) the tentative details of total investment likely to be available during the next five years; and

(d) the details of major proposals cleared during 1996-97 for projects in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the new policy, it is proposed to create additional cargo handling capacity at major ports to meet the projected demands during 9th Plan not only by investment through Central Sector, but also by involving Private Sector Capital Participation.

(c) In 9th Plan 1997-02 an outlay of Rs. 8800 crores has been proposed in Central Sector while an amount of Rs. 6554 crores is likely to be invested by Private Sector

in Port development projects.

(d) In Maharashtra, a major project viz. a new Two-Berth Container Terminal at JL Nehru Port has been cleared during 1996-97.

Accidents of Airforce Planes

4625. SHRI SATYAJITSINGH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of Air Staff at a meeting with Senior officers of IAF, on April 7, 1997 has observed that majority of accidents involving Airforce planes were attributable to technical failures/inadequacies and seventy percent of these aircraft were built by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert air-accidents involving IAF planes in the light of these facts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Addressing the IAF Commanders Conference on the 7th of April 1997, CAS said that as a result of concerted efforts, the Indian Air Force recorded the lowest ever accident rate during the last financial year. He also observed that majority of the accidents were due to technical failures/inadequacies. No reference was made by him that 70% of these aircraft were built by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

(b) A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri has been constituted for an indepth study of the accidents.

Misappropriation of Funds under Operation Black Board Scheme

4626. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been large scale irregularities and misappropriation of funds by Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka under Operation Black Board Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Government have asked the Karnataka Government to order an enquiry into the irregularities;

(c) the amount released to Zilla Panchayats during 1995-96 and 1996-97 in Karnataka under the Scheme; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent irregularities and misappropriation under the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Government of Karnataka has informed that there was a complaint in regard to irregularities committed by Zilla Panchayat Chitradurga in the supply of teaching learning materials under the extended phase of Operation Blackboard.

(b) On the basis of an enquiry by the State Government and orders issued by the High Court in this regard the tender rates have been reduced through negotiations.

(c) the amount released to Zilla Panchayats under Operation Blackboard scheme are as follows :-

1995-96	Rs. 1381.10 lakhs
1996-97	Rs. 2567.76 lakhs

(d) Government of Karnataka has informed that they have constituted District Level Committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat to make purchases. Detailed guidelines regarding steps to be followed in making purchases have also been issued

Vacancies In Defence Forces

4627. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the position regarding vacancies at various levels in three wings of defence forces and requirement of additional manpower during 1997-98;

(b) if so, the details of the exercise carried out and manpower requirement by broad categories for 1997-98 and plans worked out for selection of Jawans or other military personnel;

(c) the details of other measures taken to meet the shortage of personnel in various categories in defence services and strategies worked out; and

(d) the details of restructuring of selection/recruitment and framing process proposed-including Revamp of NCC organisation an training input to integrate with the emerging defence recruitment, upgradation, expansion of training facilities particularly in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (d) Out of a total authorisation of 44703 Officers in Army there is a deficiency of 12972.

The present establishment of officers and other ranks (including civilians) in the Indian Air Force is 175910 posts. Against this, present strength is 166899 resulting in a shortfall of 9011 posts.

At present there are 2691 posts (officers 624 and sailors 2067) lying vacant in the Navy.

Various measures to step up intake of personnel in the Services such as improvement in pay and service condition of the Service officers, a vigorous drive for recruitment projection of positive aspects of Defence Service as a career, enhanced recruitment of Permanent Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned officers, introduction of University Entry Scheme, induction of women as officers, re-employment of retired officers are being taken by the Government.

Incentives are provided to NCC 'C' certificate holders for commission into the three services. Incentives are also provided to NCC 'A', 'B' and 'C' Certificate holders for joining ranks of the Defence Forces. From May, 1997, for the Short Service Commission (Non-Tech) course at OTA, Chennai, Government has exempted NCC 'C' certificate holders of Army Wing from appearing in the written examination. These cadets need to be between 19-25 years of age and should have obtained 'B' grading in 'C' certificate examination and at least 50% aggregate marks in graduation. There is no proposal to change the content of NCC training in the country.

The existing training facilities are considered adequate for the immediate training requirements of the armed forces.

Allowances to BRO Personnel

4628. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Road Organisation's (BRO) personnel working at very high altitude and extreme cold climatic locations such as Zojila, Khardong-La, Taklang-La, Baralacha-La and Rohtang pass etc. are paid very meagre allowances as compared with personnel of the same ranks working at lower locations in similar high altitude areas.

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to enhance the allowance of the personnel of BRO working at very high altitude locations as stated above, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) The details of scales of allowances, clothings, rations and other facilities of various categories of personnels of the BRO at various locations being given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (c) Personnel of BRO posted at very high altitude and extreme cold locations are paid higher allowances as compared with personnel working in lower locations. They are also entitled to rations, clothings, and other facilities as per the provisions of sections four to six of the Border Roads Regulations.

The revision of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of all Central Government employees having a financial bearing were referred to the Fifth Central Pay Commission and Commission's report is yet to be accepted by the Government.

[Translation]

Special Dispensation Admission in KVS

4629. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to discontinue the provisions of admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas on compassionate grounds;

(b) if so, whether this has been done in the wake of the decision taken by the Prime Minister in July 1996 under the comprehensive policy decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the discontinuation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) Special Dispensation admissions have been stopped in the Kendriya Vidyalayas as per directive given by the High Court of Delhi. In accordance with the directives of the Prime Minister it has been decided that rules will be formulated for administering out-of-turn admissions in these Vidyalayas.

Homoeopathy System of Medicine

4630. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the hospital where the O.D.D. of Homoeopathy system of medicine has been started in Delhi;

(b) the number of places, where the doctors of Homoeopathy have been appointed alongwith the number of posts lying vacant and the pay scales of these posts;

(c) whether the four years diploma in Homoeopathy,

D.H.M.S. (passed/complete before 1980) have been recognised by the Government as equivalent to B.H.M.S.; and

(d) the details of the number of posts of Homeopathy doctors lying vacant alongwith the names of places and the procedure to be followed to fill these vacancies and by when the appointments are likely to be made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Calicut Manjeswaram National Highway in Kerala

4631. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the work on the National Highway from Calicut to Manjeswaram is moving at a snails pace;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have allocated any funds to Kerala recently for National Highway Development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Works for development of National Highway between Calicut and Manjeswaram are being done in phased manner and are at different stages of progress. More length for improvement can be covered in subsequent plans as and when land is taken possession of.

(c) and (d) a sum of Rs. 69.00 Crore is likely to be allotted for the year 1997-98 for the development of National Highways in Kerala which includes Rs. 36.00 Crore at externally aided projects

Irrigation Projects in A.P.

4632. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had decided to utilise the Rs.400 crores irrigation and rural development funds for construction of minor irrigation schemes and pending irrigation projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has agreed to give top priority for the development of the schemes in Telangana area;

(c) if so, whether Rs.20 crores AIBB funds were being spent for expediting the Jurala irrigation project which was pending for a long time; and

(d) the other irrigation projects that are being considered and the number of projects out of those which are likely to be completed during the year 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Minor Irrigation Projects are planned, sanctioned executed and funded by the State Government themselves. These do not require investment clearance from the Planning Commission.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh did not propose Jurala Project for AIBP Funds during 1996-97.

(d) In addition to Sriramsagar Project Stage-I and Cheyyru Project, State Government has proposed three more projects for AIBP funding. No project is likely to be completed during 1997-98

National Highway 44

4633. SHRI DWARAKANATH DAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of national highways in Assam is comparatively less particularly in Southern Assam;

(b) whether National Highway No. 44 connecting Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura is in bad shape at several places in Karimganj district, and one by-pass is yet to be taken up (Karimganj district) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or propose to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) The length of the National Highway per lakh population in case of Assam works out to be 10.4 km against National average of 4.09 km. Similarly, length of National Highway per thousands square kilometre works to 29.24 km against National average of 10.53 km.

(b) and (c) NH 44 connecting Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura in Karimganj district is being maintained in a traffic worthy condition within the available funds. Karimganj by-pass has been sanctioned for Rs. 14.68 crore in Dec. '96 including two rail over bridges. Work is likely to commence soon after acquisition of land.

National Highways in West Bengal

4634. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the

Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the West Bengal Government during the current Budget for the improvement of the various National Highways passing through that State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to four lane National Highway in that State; and

(c) if so, its broad features and the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Rs. 82.00 crores which includes Rs. 30.00 crores for Externally Aided Project has been earmarked for development of National Highway to the Government of West Bengal during the current financial year.

(b) There is no proposal for four laning of National Highway in the Annual Plan of 1997-98.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Medical College in Sikkim

4635. SHRI R.B. RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a Medical College in Sikkim States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBA SHERVANI) : (a) to (b) A proposal for setting up of a medical college at Gangtok under Sikkim-Manipal University of Medical, Health and Technological Sciences has been received and is under consideration of the Government

[Translation]

Physical Training Colleges

4636. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of Physical training college functioning in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether the "Vananchal Shantik Prashiksha College" of Giridih district of Bihar is lying closed

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to open new Physical Training Colleges; and

(e) if so, the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN) : (a) The Government of India have not conducted any survey regarding the number of Physical Training Colleges functioning in the country, state-wise, and as such the data is not available.

(b) The Govt. of India have no information regarding the vananchal Sharirik Prashikshan college.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Million Wells Scheme

4637 SHRI N J RATHWA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made under the Million Wells Scheme in Gujarat, Particularly in tribal and rural regions during the last three years and till date;

(b) whether the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard are not being strictly followed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is being implemented in all the districts in tribal and rural regions of Gujarat except Gandhinagar district, Year-wise details of Wells constructed and expenditure incurred under MWS in Gujarat during the last three years are as under.

Year	Wells Constructed (Nos)	Expenditure (Rs./lakhs)
1994-95	6407	2755.38
1995-96	4107	1494.06
1996-97	2425	1023.51
(upto-2/97)		

(b) The target group for Million Wells Scheme comprises of poor small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. From 1993-94

onwards, this scheme has been extended to non-SC/ST poor and marginal farmers also, with the stipulation that the funds under the scheme for non-SC/ST beneficiaries should not exceed one third of the total allocation for the programme. The State Government of Gujarat has followed these guidelines.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

By-Pass on National Highway 52

4638. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for construction of a By-pass at North Lakhimpur on National Highway No. 52 was received;

(b) if so, the funds allocated therefor for 1997-98, be and proposed to be allocated during the 9th Plan; and

(c) the targets fixed for completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Due to paucity of funds, this proposal could not be considered. Since the Ninth Plan is yet to be finalised, it is too early to indicate the position.

Exodus from DRDO

4639. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Government are aware that every year a large number of young scientists are leaving the Defence Research and Development Organisation and joining the private sector.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for their leaving the Defence Research and Development Organisation;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to contain skilled manpower attrition,

(e) whether the progress of the defence projects have been affected adversely due to exodus of scientists from DRDO; and

(f) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 3% of total strength of scientists/engineers resigned from Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during last three years. The yearwise details are given below :

Year	No. of Scientists/Engineers Resigned
1994	131
1995	173
1996	144

(c) While scientists/engineers in DRDO have challenging tasks, certain percentage of them have joined multinational companies for better compensation (attractive salary and perks).

(d) Suggestions have been made to Fifth Central Pay Commission and Empowered Committee of Secretaries for increase in the entry level pay and allowances for young scientists/engineers. In addition, improvements are being made in the provision of residential/hostel accommodation, medical facilities, posting in station of choice to the extent possible and enhanced training opportunities abroad.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds

4640 SHRI ILIYAS AZMI :

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :

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

(a) the various systems of medicine under which people are being treated and the amount allocated in the budget under the various heads for these systems of medicine;

(b) whether less amount has been allocated in the budget for the Indian System of Medicine, namely Ayurveda; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy including drugless therapies like Yoga and Naturopathy, &

Allopathy are the recognised systems of medicine in India under which people are being treated. The amount allocated in the Budget 1997-98 under the various heads for these systems of medicine is as under :

1. Ayurved & Siddha	Rs. 30.54 Cr.
2. Unani	Rs. 8.05 Cr.
3. Homoeopathy	Rs. 8.34 Cr.
4. Yoga & Naturopathy	Rs. 2.62 Cr.
5. Allopathy	Rs. 1941.00 Cr.

(b) and (c) Out of overall allocation of Rs. 56.80 Crores for the Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy (which include an amount of Rs. 2.57 Cr. for setting up of Department of Indian System of Medicine & Rs. 4.68 Crores for schemes common to all above cited Indian System for their promotion and development) the allocation for Ayurveda System is Rs. 30.54 Crores.

The Deptt. has proposed for a substantial increase in the Outlay for the 9th Five year Plan.

Kandla Port

4641. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for the development of Kandla Port in private sector;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether similar proposal have been received by the Government in regard to other ports in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) A proposal for development of container handling facilities for handling containers at Kandla Port through private sector participation has been received. The estimated cost of the project is around Rs. 65 crores and the project period is 18 months. The proposed facilities will enable the port to handle the container from ship to stockyard. In addition, KPT have given advertisement for construction of 9th & 10th General Cargo Berth in the private sector and the necessary process have started.

(d) to (e) The other ports in Gujarat being minor ports, the responsibility for their development is with the State Government.

National Aids Control Programme

4642. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA :

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether the Government have allotted the funds for implementation of programme under National AIDS Control Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether funds allotted therefor have remain unutilised and diverted by various other State Governments and NGOs for other purposes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to see that funds allotted to the state are fully utilised by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The utilisation of funds was slow in the early years as difficulties were encountered in the implementation of the project relating to change of human behaviour. The funds allotted for the implementation of the scheme to the States/UTs are non-divertible as these are allocated on the basis of approved "Action Plans" of the States/UTs.

(e) The position of Utilisation of funds has improved in 1995-96 and 1996-97 in most of the States/UT administration. However there are a few states where the programme has not picked up requisite momentum.

Statement

National Aids Control Programme Release of Funds States and UT-Wise

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1994-95 Grants Released	1995-96 Grants Released	1996-97 Grants Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257.73	432.00	425.00

	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.19	65.81	80.00	
3.	Assam	50.37	92.70	100.00	
4.	Bihar	87.00	0.00	25.00	
5.	Goa	41.82	0.00	25.00	
6.	Gujarat	129.29	131.26	300.00	
7.	Haryana	62.27	0.00	130.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.27	156.75	115.00	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.35	0.00	25.00	
10.	Karnataka	138.33	120.00	350.00	
11.	Kerala	100.88	172.62	225.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.79	137.00	425.00	
13.	Maharashtra	292.60	300.00	900.00	
14.	Manipur	52.50	113.58	200.00	
15.	Meghalaya	40.29	18.00	35.00	
16.	Mizoram	56.40	74.00	150.00	
17.	Nagaland	67.33	107.00	190.00	
18.	Orissa	126.10	0.00	50.00	
19.	Punjab	64.50	80.00	225.00	
20.	Rajasthan	123.84	90.00	375.00	
21.	Sikkim	17.82	25.00	50.00	
22.	Tamil Nadu	277.44	650.00	1700.00	
23.	Tripura	3.00	38.00	50.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	121.00	0.00	450.00	
25.	West Bengal	185.64	288.82	600.00	
26.	Pondicherry	10.18	55.04	400.00	
27.	A&N Islands	31.27	50.59	7.00	
28.	Chandigarh	28.65	51.70	45.91	
29.	D&N Haveli	25.15	42.00	46.92	
30.	Daman & Diu	26.15	43.05	17.00	
31.	Delhi	97.73	164.00	19.00	
32.	Lakshadweep	27.52	53.54	16.71	
	Total	2872.40	3552.46	7752.55	

[Translation]

National Highways in U.P./Bihar

4643. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highways in the country, specially in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are in dilapidated condition;

(b) the amount spent by the Government on the maintenance of these Highways in these two States, separately during last two years and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during the current year;

(c) whether any irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir. These are being maintained in traffic worthy condition within the available resources

(b) The funds allotted for maintenance and repairs of National Highways in the States during the last two years are as under :

Year	U.P. Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Bihar Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1995-96	2529.94	2194.00
1996-97	3377.40	1764.00

Allocation for Maintenance and Repairs during current year have not been finalised so far. However, Rs. 6.34 crore for U.P. and Rs. 4.12 crore to Bihar, have been released on the basis of 'on account payment' during 1997-98

(c) and (d) No case of irregularity for National Highways has been reported by Governments of U.P. and Bihar.

Strike by Truck Transporters

4644. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH :
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI VIJAY GOEL :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the country-wise strike resorted to by the truck transporters under the banner of All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) in the month of April, 1997;

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof and the details of the demands made by the AIMTC;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached to call off the strike; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action initiated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Operators protested against the proposals for imposition of 5% Service Tax on Goods Transport Operators and hike in Insurance Premium. However, the loss cannot be quantified.

(c) and (d) With a view to calling off the strike several rounds of discussions were held between the Ministry of Finance and the Representatives of All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) and it was agreed as under:

(a) While working out the modalities for the collection of Service Tax rendered for the transport of goods by road, Government is willing to change mode of collection in such a manner that the tax would not be collected from road transport operators.

(b) To ask the Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) to invite fresh objections/suggestions from the Motor Operators and hold consultations with them de-novo and other pending issues impartially. The TAC shall conclude these consultations expeditiously and will notify the revised premia thereafter. Pending the consultations and subsequent decisions, the recently notified premia rates are being kept in abeyance. The revised tariff shall be applicable prospectively Insurance premium collected so far at the new revised rate shall be refunded immediately.

[English]

Diagnostic Kits

4645. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standard of research and HIV testing

has been brought to the adequate level of height to tackle the AIDS epidemic and particularly, to monitor and study the natural history of HIV infections and their progress in a statistically significant number of people in the country;

(b) if so, whether a diagnostic kit, to pick up the Indian sub-type, has been evolved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to improve the quality of the existing kits or to replace the same with new equipment of adequate standard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An attempt has been made by the premier Research Centre, Indian Council of Medical Research, Govt. of India, to detect different sub-types of HIV-I virus. The kits has already been evolved but the technology has not been transferred to manufacturing industry yet. As such the HIV kits for use under the Programme are of imported kits.

Research in relation to study the natural history of HIV infection and their progress is being done by Indian Council of Medical Research at National AIDS Research Institute, Pune and Regional Research Centre of ICMR at Manipur. The results of the study are yet to be analysed.

Drug Control

4646. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the responsibilities entrusted to Drug Control of India; and

(b) the total number of foreign tours performed by the D.C.I. during 1996-97 and the amount involved on each tour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement.

(b) During 1996-97, the Drug Controller India performed three foreign tours. The approximate expenditure involved on the above tours is as under :

1. 11th-12th April, 1996 Geneva (Rs. 87500/-)
2. 14th-19th September, 1996 Portugal (The expenditure was borne by W.H.O.)
3. 20th-23rd, January, 1997 Seychelles Rs. 33145/

Part (a) : The responsibilities of the Drugs Controller

(India) are as under :

1. Head of The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation.
2. Authority to approve new drugs.
3. Banning of irrational, ineffective and harmful drugs.
4. Monitoring of adverse drug reaction.
5. Responsibility for quality of imported drugs.
6. Issuing of import licences, test licence and personal licences.
7. Co-ordination with State Drug Controllers.
8. Amendment of Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules thereunder and Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act.
9. Laying down standards for various drugs. (Secretary, Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee).
10. Rendering technical advice on matters concerning quality of drugs.
11. Functions as Member-Secretary, Drugs Technical Advisory Board, a statutory body, to advise Government on matters arising out of administration of Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
12. Chairman, Drugs Consultative Committee - a statutory body comprising of Drugs Controllers of States/Union Territories.
13. Chairman, Cosmetics Division Committee of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).
14. Central Licensing and approving authority for : Blood Bank, Blood and Blood Products, Large Volume Parenteral, Sera and Vaccines.

[Translation]

Indira Gandhi Project

4647. SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :
JUSTICE GUMAN LAL LODHA :
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Canal Project was to be completed in two phases;

(b) if so, by when the two phases had to commence and by when these were to be completed as per the original scheme and the total expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the work on the first phase has since been completed; and

(d) if so, when the work was completed and the total irrigation capacity generated in various States as a result of it ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JENESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) As per the original scheme, the Indira Gandhi Canal Project was to be implemented as a whole for an estimated cost of Rs. 66.46 crores as approved in 1957. As envisaged in the original scheme, work on the project had to commence in 1958 and was scheduled to be completed in 1968-69. After 1960, the scope of the project was revised and its implementation was taken up in two stages. State I of the project was completed in March 1992, with an expenditure of Rs. 277 crores.

The stage-II of the project commenced in 1975-76 with an approved estimated cost of Rs. 88.12 crores (1972). State-II was originally scheduled to be completed by 1980-81.

Yes, Sir.

(d) The work of Stage-I was completed in the year 1992. Irrigation potential created by it upto March 1997 is 5.35 lakh ha in Rajasthan.

[English]

Tuberculosis Cases

4648. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT ;
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE ;
SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

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

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in tuberculosis cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Tuberculosis Control programme launched by the Government in 1962 has failed to achieve its objectives;

(d) whether the Government have decided to adopt revised strategy to control T.B. in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether that strategy is being implemented during the current financial year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (g) The mortality rate due to Tuberculosis has decreased from 80/lakh population in 1970 to 53/lakh population in 1993, but there has been no significant change in the overall disease load of the country. The National Tuberculosis Control Programme reviewed in 1992 pointed out certain deficiencies in the Programme which led to the adoption of Revised Implementation Strategy. This revised Strategy, which entails improved diagnosis and directly observed treatment, was pilot tested in 17 sites over the last 2 years. In the current financial year this revised strategy will be extended to 39 districts, including 17 pilot project sites in the country.

Eye Donation

4649. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that only fourteen out of the twenty seven States and one out of five Union Territories have reported cases of eye donation in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to launch a campaign for encouraging people towards donating eyes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Generation of awareness among the people for donation of eyes is a continuing process. Since 1986 a National Eye Donation Fortnight is also being observed every year from 25th August to 8th September in collaboration with Government and Voluntary Organisations throughout the country to carry the message of Blindness Control and donation of eyes after death to someone who may be gifted with eyesight. During this fortnight intensified publicity through all available media is given to step up eye donation campaign and persuade people to pledge eyes for donation after death. State

Governments have been issued guidelines to utilise all available resources for intensifying the eye donation campaign during this fortnight. In addition to it Health Education activities of National Programme for Control of Blindness, radio and television media network is being utilised for motivating masses for pledging their eyes after death.

NCEAR Study for Waterways

4650 SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to develop three new waterways on the Godavari, Goa rivers and the international steamer route in Sunderbañs during the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made by NCEAR for using the waterways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) The Godavari, Goa rivers and international steamer route in Sunderbans are identified for declaration and development as National Waterways during the 9th Plan subject to availability of resources.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The National Council for Applied & Economic Research has carried out a study for assessing the feasibility of operating IWT along the total stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system between Haldia and Allahabad and to review the development programme for the IWT services. The study has brought out the advantage of IWT in terms of vehicle operating cost and total transport cost in comparison with the road transport. The study has also recommended a phased development of the waterway with respect of navigable depth, terminal etc.

(e) The findings of the study have been taken as major input in preparation of detailed proposals for the development of IWT during the 9th Five Year Plan.

Revolving Fund

4651. SHRI V. PRADEEP DEV : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revolving fund has been created,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since it has been decided to levy toll in perpetuity on the improved National Highway Sections, the proposal for creation of a separate revolving fund has not been pursued.

[Translation]

H.L.A. Laboratory for Thalassaemia

4652. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up an H.L.A. laboratory to encourage the research on thalassaemia antibodies in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences,

(b) if so, whether the said laboratory is being run in full capacity;

(c) if not, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to run the H.L.A. laboratory in full strength ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Laboratory is engaged in hospital service, research and teaching. Increase in load for hospital service has necessitated the augmentation of the services of the Lab. The Institute has drawn up a plan for the establishment of a National level Centre in association with Department of Biotechnology Government of India. This will act as a referral centre for H.L.A. services in the country and help in the establishment of several satellite laboratories across the country.

Report of Abid Hussain Committee

4653 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Abid Hussain Committee on job-oriented education has submitted its report;

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

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The Committee in question is an internal Committee of Delhi University which is yet to finalise its recommendations. It would be for University of Delhi to carry out necessary changes in its academic programmes in the light of the recommendations made.

Underground Water for Irrigation

4654. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored underground water resources especially in dry farming areas in the country and utilised the water so available for irrigation;

(b) if so, the extent of underground water resources utilised so far for irrigation purposes, State-wise; and

(c) the details of facilities like pump sets provided to the medium and small scale farmers to utilise underground water resources in the country particularly in the State of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board has explored underground water resources of the country including those of dry farming areas.

(b) the extent of ground water utilised for irrigation in various States in the country is given in a Statement.

(c) the information is being collected.

Statement

Position of Utilisation of Irrigation Potential upto end of VIIIth Plan

(Figures in 000' ha.)
(Provisional)

S.No.	Name of the State	Cumulative No.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	142

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	3906
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	1707
7.	Haryana	1498
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
10.	Karnataka	772
11.	Kerala	127
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1496
13.	Maharashtra	1594
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	9
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Nagaland	1
18.	Orissa	571
19.	Punjab	3324
20.	Rajasthan	2015
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1312
23.	Tripura	21
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20358
25.	West Bengal	1408
26.	U Ts	62
Total		41993

[Translation]

Wastelands Development

4655. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched any project for the development of wasteland in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any project has been formulated for the development of alkaline and forest land in hilly areas in the State;

(c) if so, the districts selected for the said projects, project-wise;

(d) the total land, in hectares under these projects; and

(e) the number of persons benefited from these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Wastelands Development is implementing following schemes for implementation in the country including Bihar State for the sustainable development of various categories of non-forest wasteland :

1. Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme;
2. Grants-in-aid.
3. Technology Development, Extension & Training.
4. Investment Promotional Scheme;
5. Wastelands Development Task Force.

(c) and (d) The project-wise details of the districts selected for the projects, project period, area to be covered and outlay under Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme is given in the attached Statement.

(e) There are 8 projects which are being implemented in Bihar State under IWDP Scheme. The persons who are covered under the projected area under these districts will be benefitted.

Statement

Name of the Project	Project Period	Physical Target (in ha.)	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar			
1. Chatra	93-94 to 96-97	1445	138.45
2. Lohardaga	93-94 to 96-97	2670	248.66
3. Garhwa	93-94 to 96-97	1295	114.21
4. Gaya	93-94 to 96-97	5470	433.37
5. Nawada	93-94 to 96-97	3620	288.37
6. Vaishali	95-96 to 98-99	1000	40.00
7. Deoghar	94-95 to 97-98	4400	331.60
8. Palamau	93-94 to 96-97	2705	233.97
Total		22605	1828.63

Gurukul and Ashrams

4656. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts for promoting the Gurukul and ashram educational system imbued with Indian culture in the country;

(b) if so, the approximate number of Gurukuls and Ashrams provided with grants by the Government, State-wise;

(c) the amount of grant being provided by the Government to these Gurukuls and Ashrams at present;

(d) the standard of education being provided by these Gurukuls and Ashrams;

(e) whether the Government propose to promote these gurukuls imbued with Indian traditions and culture in future; and

(f) if so, the action plan prepared in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry, gives financial assistance to Gurukuls and Ashrams. Details of assistance are given in the attached Statement.

(d) Since these Gurukuls and Ashrams are not run by this Ministry, the standard of education there is not known.

(e) and (f) At present there is no such proposal.

Statement

1996-97			
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Gurukul and Ashrams Assisted	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	2	4,01,400/-
2.	Haryana	15	10,04,400/-
3.	Kerala	1	28,800/-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	40,500/-
5.	Maharashtra	1	10,800/-

1	2	3	4
6.	Orissa	2	48,600/-
7.	Rajasthan	1	1,45,800/-
8.	Uttar Pradesh	17	11,14,700/-
9.	West Bengal	4	60,750/-
Total		44	28,55,750/-

[English]

Joining of Rivers in Karnataka

4657. SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for joining Bedathi with Vardha river and Netravati river with Hemavati river in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and at which stage the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) National Water Development Agency, an Organisation of the Ministry of Water Resources have prepared pre-feasibility reports on Bedathi-Vardha link and Netravati-Hemavati link. The Pre-feasibility Report of Bedathi-varidha link has been circulated to the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and that of Netravati-Hemavati link has been circulated to the States of Kerala, Karnataka and

Year	Small farmers	Marginal farmers	% age of small farmers of the total beneficiaries	% age of marginal farmers of the total beneficiaries
1993-94	320988	853202	12.65	33.61
1994-95	287005	790535	12.96	35.70
1995-96	285948	762398	13.69	36.49

According to the Concurrent Evaluation Survey of IRDP, Fourth Round (September 1992 - August 1993), the percentage of assisted families who have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6,400 are found to be 54.5%. Similarly, the percentage of families who crossed the poverty line of Rs. 11,000/- was 16%.

[English]

Doctors on Tour

4659. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of

Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

Marginal and Medium Farmers

4658 SHRI L. RAMANA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to improve the condition of marginal and medium farmers;

(b) if so, the action plan formulated in this regard;

(c) whether in spite of Government efforts the condition of marginal farmers has not improved; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has been implementing several poverty alleviation programmes targetting small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans etc. living below the poverty line. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, a major self employment programme assistance is provided to families living below the poverty line by providing them with productive assists. The target group under IRDP also consists of, among others, small and marginal farmers and not medium farmers.

(c) and (d) The coverage of small and marginal farmers under IRDP during the last three years was as under :

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Government doctors and officials accepting hospitality from private multinational firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check Government doctors and officials from going abroad for international. Conferences sponsored by multi-national companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) Although some general complaints have been voiced, no specific case has come to notice.

The Institutions/Hospitals under the Central Government have been advised to discourage the practice of recommending doctors from attending International Seminars/Workshops/Conferences etc., where foreign hospital-ity, especially from private pharmaceutical companies, is involved. Approval is required to be taken from the controlling authority and also under the FCR Act. 1976, before availing such a facility. Failure to comply with these requirements will invite appropriate disciplinary proceedings.

[Translation]

Indian Soldiers to America

4660. CHAUDHARY RAMCHANDRA BENDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations is taking a decision to send the Indian soldiers to a Latin American country Sieria Leone as peace keeping force;

(b) if so, the number of soldiers likely to be sent and on what conditions and the duration thereof; and

(c) the details of the duty and other jobs being performed by the Indian soldiers proceeding on peace missions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) Any UN peacekeeping mission is sanctioned by the Security Council who also decide specific mandate for the mission. No UN Peacekeeping Mission has been approved by the Security Council for Sieria Leone so far.

(c) The duties performed by the troops on a UN peacekeeping mission depend on the mandate of the mission.

Agreements with Foreign Shipping Companies

4661. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India has signed certain agreements with foreign shipping companies to strengthen container services between Indian subcontinent and Northern Europe during the last three years and as on date;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements company-

wise/year-wise and the achievements made thereby.

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Shipping Corporation of India year-wise during the corresponding period;

(d) the name of countries for which shipping services are operated from Indian ports and also the countries from which shipping services are offered to India as on date and the details thereof;

(e) whether these services are being utilized satisfactorily; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) has signed an agreement with Zim Israel Navigation Company Limited in July, 96. This agreement provides for swapping of slots on each other's ships in proportion to the container capacity/dead weight capacity contributed by each partner. With the induction of one container vessel by Zim, Israel, under this agreement in addition to 3 cellular container ships by SCI, SCI can now offer better frequency of service on India UK continent (UKC) sector.

Now, SCI also covers one more port of call viz. Barcelona enabling it to cater to West Mediterranean and South American trade also.

SCI and ZIM signed a MOU with Ceylon Shipping Corporation (CSC) of Sri Lanka in September 96, This agreement provides for swapping of certain slots between SCI-ZIM and CSC enabling SCI to move any container directly from Mumbai to UKC and vice versa.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned by the Shipping Corporation of India during the last three years is given below :

Year	Foreign Exchange earned/ saved (including deemed) (Rs. in Crores)
1993-94	1487.96
1994-95	1744.87
1995-96	2126.56

(d) to (f) In addition to the container services operated by SCI on India UKC sector and India - USA/EC Canada Sector, it operates 26 ships on break bulk liner services on the following routes :

- India-UKC sector,
- India-Japan/Far East sector,
- India/Mediterranean sector,
- India/Maurities sector,
- India/Black Sea sector,

SCI also operates common feeder services between Mumbai/West Asia Gulf, Chennai, Colombo/Chennai, Mumbai/Colombo/Port Kelang/Singapore sector, and Jawaharlal Nehru Port/Mumbai Sector.

These services are being utilised satisfactorily.

Proposals for Development of National Highways In UP

4662. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the proposals submitted to the Union Government by the Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of National Highways during the last three years;
- (b) the number of proposals out of them pertaining to Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar districts of the State;
- (c) the details of the sanctioned/rejected and pending schemes out of them and the amount allocated therefor;
- (d) the reasons for not according sanction to the remaining proposals;
- (e) whether construction of any sanctioned project is being delayed; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (d) The details of proposals pertaining to roads/bridge works received from State Government of U.P. are indicated as under :

Year	No. of proposal received	Sanct ioned	Amount (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
94-95	38	37	143.35	One case returned to PWD for compliance.
95-96	26	25	8.88	-do-
96-97	18	14	6.55	Remaining 4 cases are under scrutiny.

Out of above, 4 nos. of proposals pertains to Ghaziabad. No National Highway passes through Bulandshahar District in the State of U.P.

(e) and (f) There have been delays on some projects mainly on account of the following reasons :

- (i) Delay in completion of pre-construction activities like land acquisition, removal of trees, shifting of services and project preparation.
- (ii) Court litigations.
- (iii) Slow progress by contractor.

[English]

Utilisation of Water of Major Irrigation Projects

4663. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

- (a) the number of cooperatives organised in the various States to improve water utilisation of major irrigation projects, State-wise;
- (b) the total acreage under such utilisation by this method, State-wise; and
- (c) the long term plan for expansion of such efficient system in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Statewise details as per the information received from the States, are attached as statement.

(c) Water being a State subject the role of Union Ministry of Water Resources is that of facilitator whereas the organisation of Water Users' Associations including cooperative societies has to be done by the State Governments. National Water Policy 1987 recommended that farmers should be progressively involved in the management of irrigation system. Under centrally sponsored Command Area Development programme, necessary guidelines have been issued to participating States to involve farmers at minor (canal) level through formation of Water Users' Associations. Management subsidy is provided to these Associations under the Programme. A series of Conference on Participatory Irrigation Management have been held at National State and Project levels to create mass awareness among officials and farmers. Training courses on participatory process are being conducted for officers and farmers. States have been advised to form High Level Working Groups to consider policy issues and guidelines on participatory irrigation

management. Action has been taken by the Ministry of Water Resources to prepare manuals on Participatory Irrigation Management in four regional languages. Work of preparing drafts of model amendments to Irrigation Acts in order to give legal status to farmers' organisations, is in progress. The Ministry of Water Resources has been vigorously disseminating information about Participatory Irrigation Management in various States and other countries to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Cooperatives	Area in acres
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	20,275
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	-
3.	Assam	Nil	-
4.	Bihar	Nil	-
5.	Goa	20	5,000
6.	Gujarat	29	31,325
7.	Haryana	Nil	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	-
10.	Karnataka	196	3,25,855
11.	Kerala	Nil	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	-
13.	Maharashtra	112	1,16,170
14.	Manipur	Nil	-
15.	Mizoram	Nil	-
16.	Meghalaya	Nil	-
17.	Nagaland	Nil	-
18.	Orissa	Nil	-
19.	Punjab	Nil	-
20.	Rajasthan	32	32,000
21.	Sikkim	Nil	-

1	2	3	4
22.	Tamilnadu	Nil	-
23.	Tripura	Nil	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	625
25.	West Bengal	Nil	-

Jantar Mantar

4664. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Visitors want better services at Jantar Mantar" appearing in the "Times of India" dated March 7, 1997;

(b) if so, whether the said historical monument has become a place of dharnas and protests;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to ban dharnas and protests to be staged on such historical monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No dharnas and protests are organised in the monument premises.

(d) Question does not arise.

National Culture Fund

4665. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :
SHRI B.L. SHANKAR :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "National Culture Fund will boost private participation" appeared in the "Times of India" dated March 30, 1997;

(b) if so, whether the Government have allowed the private sector participation in the cultural sector of the country;

(c) if so, aims and objectives alongwith the amount earmarked in this regard;

(d) the impact of participation of private sector on the cultural aspects; and

(e) the steps taken to check the dilution of the Indian culture by privatization ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The Government of India have set up a National Culture Fund (NCF) in terms of a Notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 28.11.96. Copies of the Notification are already available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) Notification mentioned also details a scheme for the administration of the NCF, which provides that the NCF may also accept contributions from statutory bodies created under the Acts of Parliament or of the State Legislatures, United Nations and its associated bodies other international organisations, private and public sectors, trusts, societies and individuals, besides contributions from the Central and State Governments. The NCF is to get its initial impetus through a contribution by the Government of India, Department of Culture of Rs. 19.5 crores of which Rs. 2 crore has been made available during the financial year 1996-97. The moneys of the NCF will be applied to such objects as listed in the Notification.

(d) The NCF constitutes an important initiative for enabling institutions and public at large to contribute to culture-related endeavours, for forging meaningful inter-institution partnerships, for mobilising extra budgetary resources for culture, and for heightening awareness that culture indeed constitutes a crucial input to the overall process of development. It accepts institutions and individuals as equal partners of the Government in the management of the cultural scenario in the country and it will help overcoming the resource crunch in relation to culture-related endeavours.

(e) The NCF envisages people's participation through their contributions to culture-related endeavours, and it is no attempt to privatise culture.

Long Term Finance for Infrastructure Sector

4666: SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Infrastructure Development Finance Company with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5,000 crores has been set up by the Government to boost long-term finance for the infrastructure sector;

(b) whether Ministry of Surface Transport was in the

process of commissioning a study, "Port Vision 2020" to identify the possibilities of creating new parts depending on the dispersal of industries and other infrastructural connections like road/rail and inland water transport; and

(c) If so, whether any concrete steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, a study has been entrusted to M/s RITES for the preparation of a "perspective plan for Indian Port Sector-Vision-2020"

Miserable Condition of Safdarjung Hospital

4667: SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the condition of cleanliness, beds, laboratories, OPD and Emergency in Safdarjung Hospital is in worse condition and stinking odour is coming out from there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action Government propose to take to make the safdarjung Hospital look like a hospital and not a butcher house and by when the entire building of the hospital is likely to be whitewashed from inside and outside properly and painted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The condition of cleanliness, beds, laboratories, OPD & Emergency in Safdarjung Hospital is maintained at fairly satisfactory level of setting up of Sanitation squad under the supervision of senior doctor. The bed sheets are regularly sent to the laundry for washing, the beds are also cleaned regularly. Hygienic conditions are maintained in laboratories. Regular repair and maintenance is done of the buildings. The whitewashing of the buildings is taken up as per the schedule.

New Education Policy

4668: SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring a new education policy in the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 was reviewed and up-dated in 1992 and the Revised Policy Formulation was placed before the House on 7th May, 1992. Currently the thrust is on toning up implementation and stepping up resources for education so that there is a better linkage of access, retention and quality at all stages of education throughout the country.

Training of Health Workers

4669. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as many as 1.5 lakh health workers and 25,000 medical officers in the country are going to be trained this year with a view to initiating and operationalising the concept of 'health for all';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure followed while selecting the health workers, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The Department of Family Welfare have formulated guidelines for in-service training of health workers and medical officers and the same have been issued to all States and Union Territories.

Henceforth, planning and implementation of training of all health functionaries for the Family Welfare Programmes has been decentralised to the district level. The districts are now required to prepare their annual District Training Plans based on the needs assessment of different categories of staff and implement the training programmes at district level. Training on all health issues included in the District Training Plans is to be integrated, focus on the job functions of various categories of functionaries and take into account the identified gaps in their clinical, managerial and communication skills

Selection of health workers for training will be made by district based on needs assessment made at the district level. The provisional training load expected to be covered in phases starting in 1997-98 and to be completed over a period of 5 years is given below :

Category of Personnel	Number to be Trained
Specialist Doctors	2621
Doctors at Primary Health Centres	26583
Block Extension Educators	5616
Health Assistant (Male)	15879
Health Worker (Male)	61607
Health Assistant (Female)	19019
Health Worker (Female)	133452
Pharmacists	19225
Lab. Technicians	10163
Nurse Mid-Wife	12080
Radiographer	1274

[Translation]

Poverty Line

4670. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of the persons living below the poverty line in rural areas of the country;

(b) the programmes being run by the Government for the upliftment of such people; and

(c) the number of such poor people uplifted through these programmes from 1991 to March, 1997 ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of Poverty both in rural and urban areas of different states in the country by utilising quinquennial National Sample Survey (NSS) data on consumer expenditure. The latest estimates of poverty is available for the year 1993-94 following the recently adopted official methodology which is based on the report of Expert Group is given in the attached Statement.

The major programmes being run by the Government for upliftment of poor people including Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Million Wells Scheme (MWS).

Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP 4th round conducted

during September, 1992 to August, 1993 has revealed that about 16% of the beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 11,000/- and 54.4% crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States-1993-94 (Modified Expert Group)

Sl. No.	State	Rural	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.42	15.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01
3.	Assam	94.33	45.01
4.	Bihar	450.86	58.21
5.	Goa	0.38	5.34
6.	Gujarat	62.16	22.18
7.	Haryana	34.56	28.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.05	30.34
10.	Karnataka	95.99	29.88
11.	Kerala	55.95	25.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	210.10	40.64
13.	Maharashtra	193.33	37.23
14.	Manipur	6.33	45.01
15.	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01
16.	Mizoram	1.64	45.01
17.	Nagaland	4.85	45.01
18.	Orissa	140.90	49.72
19.	Punjab	17.70	11.95
20.	Rajasthan	94.66	26.46
21.	Sikkim	1.81	45.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48
23.	Tripura	11.41	43.01

1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28
25.	West Bengal	209.90	40.80
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.73	32.46
27.	Chandigarh	0.07	11.35
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95
29.	Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34
30.	Delhi	0.19	1.20
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76
32.	Pondicherry	0.93	32.46
All India		2440.31	37.27

- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A&N Island.
- Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
- Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
- Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir for 1993-94.

[English]

Drug Addiction

4671. SHRI SATYAJITSINGH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :
SHRI SURESH PRABHU :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Drug addiction on the

rise in India" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated March 3, 1997;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item appeared in Hindustan Times dated 24.3.1997 and not on 3.3.1997, as stated;

(b) The news item mentions about the growing menace of Drug addiction in the country especially in Metropolitan cities and North Eastern States. The various factors responsible for the spread of the problem including trafficking, smuggling, illegal production, consumption of various Narcotic drugs by different strata of society have also been highlighted. The inadequacy of measures taken to control the menace has also been reported.

(c) In order to combat the problem, concerted efforts made by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government both in terms of demand reduction and control of supply. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken up various measures to provide preventive health education, treatment after care services through a network of 61 Drug De-addiction Centres throughout the country. Special attention is being given to North Eastern States where the problem is a matter of serious concern. Other initiatives include community based programmes, awareness creation and innovative treatment approaches.

The Ministry of Welfare have developed strategies for education and awareness building. It also provides motivation, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation services through 357 Drug Addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres run by Voluntary Organizations

Regarding enforcement aspects, Narcotics Control Bureau has stepped up efforts in this regard. This includes bilateral agreements with some neighbouring countries, utmost vigil on the international land and coastal borders, inter-disciplinary coordination of various enforcement agencies, training of personnel etc.

World Bank Aided Reproductive & Child Health Project

4672. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to implement

the World Bank aided Reproductive and Child Health Project in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total cost of the above project;

(c) the amount proposed to be released or already released by the World Bank; and

(d) the places in Karnataka where the proposed project is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to implement Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme is under process of finalisation. The Programme will be funded by World Bank, European Commission, UNICEF, UNFPA and Government of India and proposed to be implemented in a phased manner in all the districts of the country from 1997-98.

(b) The total cost of Reproductive and Child Health Programme in the 9th Plan period is estimated to Rs. 511.53 crores.

(c) World Bank has agreed to provide IDA assistance of US\$ 480 million in two phases. For the first phase of RCH Programme, World Bank has already committed US \$ 248.3 million. The second phase will start after implementation of 2 years of first phase and satisfactory performance of 2 years of first phase.

(d) The Programme will be taken up in all the districts of Karnataka. However, as part of the National Reproductive and Child Health Project assisted by the World Bank, a district project is proposed to be taken up in Bellary District of Karnataka.

[Translation]

Narmada River Water Sharing Award

4673. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATHYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of water received by Madhya Pradesh in Narmada River Water Sharing Award;

(b) the State-wise details of water quantity received and the effective steps taken by the State for utilising the same;

(c) the State-wise details of expenditure incurred and Central assistance sanctioned and actual expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of action plan and its implementation

for carrying Narmada water to Malvanchal area of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) As per the Award of Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDI), the quantum of available flow in river Narmada at Sardar Sarovar Dam site is assessed as 28 million acre feet (MAF) on the basis of 75% dependability, Out of which 18.25 million acre feet (MAF) of water is allocated to Madhya Pradesh. The shares allocated to other States are as under :

Gujarat	9.00 million acre feet (MAF)
Maharashtra	0.25 million acre feet (MAF)
Rajasthan	0.50 million acre feet (MAF)

The respective State Governments have planned many major, medium and minor irrigation projects to utilise their shares of Narmada Water.

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

(d) No such proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh has been received by the Centre.

Posts of Commerce PGT in KVs

4674. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts of Commerce PGTs have been reduced by 50 per cent in this Session in those Kendriya Vidyalayas where those were having one or two posts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan the posts of PGT (Commerce) are sanctioned depending upon the period requirement of commerce in a Kendriya Vidyalaya. Two posts of PGT (Commerce) have been sanctioned in 8 Kendriya Vidyalaya having more than 02 sections of commerce in class-XI and XII put together. In other Kendriya Vidyalayas having Commerce stream one PGT (Commerce) has been sanctioned.

[English]

Privatisation of Hindustan Latex Limited

4675. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have planning for privatisation of Hindustan Latex Ltd. one of the public undertaking in Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any representation to reconsider the decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Latex Limited has been listed for consideration by the Disinvestment Commission.

(c) and (d) The All India Democratic Women's Association, New Delhi, the Hindustan Latex Employee's progressive Union, Trivandrum and Action Council of Hindustan Latex Regd. & Corporate Office Employees have represented that disinvestment of Hill will affect the availability of low priced condoms and will also lead to "compulsory retirements" of labourers

Funds for Highway Projects

4676. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Government may offer grants to draw pvt. funds into highway projects" appearing in "Business Standard" dated April 24, 1997;

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

(c) the details regarding private investment proposals cleared so far on BOT basis - and progress of the actual implementation - project-wise; and

(d) the details of present status of the projects cleared/under consideration for Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Highways Authority of India has been permitted to provide financial support/loans on suitable terms for BOT projects to enhance their viability depending upon the merits of case.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

S.No.	Project	Length/No.	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Present Status (Physical progress in percentage)	State
1.	Thane Bhiwandi Bypass	24 Km	17.00	70	Maharashtra
2.	Udaipur Bypass	11 Km	24.00	25	Rajasthan
3.	Chalthan Road Over Bridge	1	10.00	10	Gujarat
4.	Bridges on N.H. 5	6	50.00	Agreement signed on 9.4.97 and the work is likely to be completed by the year 2002.	Andhra Pradesh
			101 00		

Kaveri National Waterway

4677. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties, technical and others, which lie in the way of Union Government in not declaring the portion of the Ganga passing through Sunderbans of national waterway since the Kaveri river has already been declared as National Waterway, despite the request made by the West Bengal Government, as this would provide some employment to the local populace, there being no other avenues of employment in the region;

(b) whether Government will reconsider this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) The Kaveri river has not been declared as National Waterway. The proposal for declaration of the steamer route in Sunderbans from Rangafala channel to Beharighal-Raimangal river confluence as National Waterway has been formulated and is under process. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan studies have been completed. The clearance from concerned authorities of West Bengal is being obtained.

Employees in Civil General Transport

4678. SHRI R.B. RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that thousands of employees working in the Civil General Transport under the ASC are agitating against the discriminatory

service rules; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to solve the problems of these employees who are entitled to rights as provided by civil rules but are to discharge their duties under the discipline of Army Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) No such agitation has come to notice of the Government, Sir.

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

Translation]

Funds for JRY

4679. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocate under centrally sponsored Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last three years, State-wise,

(b) whether the funds have been fully utilised and whether the entire funds were spent through Panchayati Raj System; and

(c) the number of unemployed persons provided employment under the Scheme and the target fixed for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The State-wise funds allocated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the last three years is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Against the total available funds, 78.78% funds were utilised during 1994-95, 77.12% during 1995-96 and

54.18% during 1996-97 (upto February, 1997). The total funds available with the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) were utilised by the DRDAs/ZPs and Village level Panchayats in the ratio of 80:20. However, during 1996-97, it was decided to spend 15% of the JRY funds through Intermediate Level Panchayats and 65% of the funds through Village Panchayats. The remaining 20% funds were utilised by the DRDAs/ZPs.

(c) Under JRY employment generation is monitored in terms of number of man days generated. 67911.97 lakh man-days were generated under the Scheme since its inception (upto February, 1997). During the current year, a target of 4512.97 lakh man-days has been fixed tentatively

Statement

State-wise Allocation (Centre+State) Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1994-95*	1995-96*	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33343.71	37232.40	17372.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	322.51	329.58	178.30
3.	Assam	8921.21	10820.18	5718.18
4.	Bihar	70386.81	78598.18	34075.58
5.	Goa	348.46	356.09	192.65
6.	Gujarat	13835.36	14754.11	6376.25
7.	Haryana	2389.61	3398.28	1531.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1107.26	1149.09	612.16
9.	J & K	3103.75	3381.00	1243.93
10.	Karnataka	22911.44	24422.41	11665.34
11.	Kerala	6620.11	8029.34	4244.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49583.34	51119.46	22014.51
13.	Maharashtra	39760.18	41658.79	18937.55
14.	Manipur	413.36	425.45	228.53
15.	Madhyalaya	483.68	496.31	267.40
1	Mizoram	203.75	208.04	112.65

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	518.46	526.28	286.64
18.	Orissa	29128.18	30642.94	14093.11
19.	Punjab	1699.26	1969.93	1089.39
20.	Rajasthan	18835.61	20825.10	9146.40
21.	Sikkim	188.76	341.93	104.36
22.	Tamil Nadu	27752.94	32634.06	15704.96
23.	Tripura	536.90	558.65	296.83
24.	Uttar Pradesh	74376.76	87188.55	42334.91
25.	West Bengal	30410.53	33287.71	15569.34
26.	A & N Island	152.70	154.18	84.41
27.	D & N Haveli	82.89	83.92	45.81
28.	Daman & Diu	48.83	49.28	26.99
29.	Lakshadweep	76.55	76.70	42.32
30.	Pondicherry	149.47	151.86	82.64
Total		437692.38	484869.80	223679.48

* Includes Intensified JRY

[English]

Surface Transport System in Gujarat

4680. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condition of surface transport system in Gujarat particularly in tribal and backward areas is bad due to want of adequate assistance from the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide more financial assistance to Gujarat to evolve it to provide transportation infrastructure in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) The Government of India are primarily concerned with the roads declared as National Highways which are duly serving the areas/ regions forming parts of tribal/backward areas in the States including Gujarat. However, the National Highways in the Gujarat State are generally in traffic worthy condition and funds are provided to the States keeping in view various factors including inter-alia intensity of traffic and availability

of funds on Five/Annual Plans basis. During 1997-98, allocation is proposed to be enhance to the tune of Rs. 35.00 crores corresponding to Rs. 28.00 crores in 1996-97 in order to meet the traffic requirements in State effectively.

Fee in Public Schools

4681. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
 SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :
 SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL :
 SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE :
 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
 DR. ARVIND SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the managements of the public schools in the country especially in Delhi have increased the tuition fees and other charges for students studying therein;

(b) if so, whether the Government have been considering any contrivance to regulate and rationalise the fee-structure of these schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports about the steep increase in tuition fees and other charges made by various private unaided schools from this academic year. All public schools/privately managed schools come under the jurisdiction of respective State Education Acts as well as Affiliation Bye-Laws of the respective Boards to which the schools are affiliated. The regulation and rationalisation of the fee structure of such schools does not come under the purview of the Central Government.

[Translation]

Miserable Condition of Ambulances

4682. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ambulances of Government hospi-

tals of Delhi lack basic facilities, they are in bad shape and these are also being misused;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to provide basic facilities in the ambulances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHARVANI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Most of the ambulances attached to Government hospitals in Delhi are equipped with basic facilities. The details of ambulances available in Government Hospitals in Delhi is given in a Statement attached. Additional 5 fully equipped ambulances are being added at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. 288 police PCR vans also carry accident victims to hospitals.

Statement

Name of the Hospitals	Total No of Ambulances
Dr. R.M.L. Hospitals	6
Safdarjang Hospital	14
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	9
Smt. S.K. Hospital	2
Hospitals under Municipal Corporation of Delhi	15
Hospital under the control of Government of NCT of Delhi.	38
Central Accident and Trauma Services	27

Exhibition on India International Civil & Defence Equipment and System

4683. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an exhibition named 'India International Civil and Defence Equipment and System' was organised in Delhi in April, 1997.

(b) whether this exhibition was organised by the Government or non-government organisations, the names of such organisations.

(c) whether the representatives of foreign intelli-

gence agencies had participated in the exhibition if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the benefits accrued from this exhibition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) The exhibition was organised by a private company M/s SAT CONSULTANT Private Limited, New Delhi. Vendors and exhibitors from Russia UK, U.S.A. Europe, South Africa, etc. participate in the exhibition and displayed their manufactures. The exhibition served no disseminate information on technologies and products.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

WHO Report

4684 SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE
SHRI SURESH PRABHU
SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI

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

(a) whether the Union Government have studied the report of the World Health Organisation in which it has been mentioned that no country in the world is safe from the threat of infectious diseases;

(b) if so, whether in the report it has also been stressed that there is a need to control these diseases effectively to prevent the same to take epidemic form;

(c) the details of other main issues mentioned in the WHO report, and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The World Health Report 1996 has been examined. The main theme of the Report was on fighting infectious diseases. The report also gave a comprehensive view of the global situation in respect of infectious diseases, WHO's contribution to World Health and priorities for action.

(d) A number of National programmes focussing on specific infectious diseases like Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., AIDS are already under implementation. Preventive measures are also being promoted to build to health

awareness in the community.

[Translation]

Water in Haldia/Calcutta Ports

4685. SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "U.F. crisis dries up water talks" appearing in the 'Pioneer', dated April 3, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the works on Calcutta and Haldia Ports are being affected due to non availability of water if adequate quantity and it is resulting in financial losses.

(d) if so, the estimated amount of losses in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for decline in the availability of water?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) An article has appeared in the Press on the captioned subject. The news-item refers to the postponement of the Joint river Commission Meeting regarding Water Sharing Treaty and the effects on Calcutta and Haldia Ports.

(c) and (d) It is difficult to assess at this stage.

(e) The uneven distribution of flow during monsoon and non-monsoon periods of the year, constraints in storage developments are diversion of water for irrigation and other purposes during dry season not supported by storage facility cause uneven availability of water.

[English]

Cauvery Water Discussions

4686. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the State of Kerala has made any formal protest to the Union Government regarding the stand taken by the Union Government in not involving the State of Kerala in the Cauvery water discussions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to involve the State of Kerala in Cauvery water discussions in future.

(d) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to solve the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) The Union Government has not taken any such stand

(b) to (d) Does not arise

(e) The Union Government has constituted the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal on 2nd June 1990 to adjudicate the Cauvery Water Dispute amongst the Cauvery basin States, namely Karnataka Tamil Nadu Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry

So far the Tribunal has conducted 110 hearings upto 30 4 1997

Population Growth

4687 SHRI N DENNIS .
SHRI SOHANBEER

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

(a) the present rate of population growth State-wise and Union Territory-wise in the country.

(b) the details of incentives being provided to promote the small family norms and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to control increase in the population of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) (a) A Statement showing the present rate of population growth as per latest Sample Registration System for the year 1995 is given in the attached Statement

(b) (i) Cash compensation for wages lost to the acceptors of sterilisation

(ii) Special increment and rebate in interest rate on house building advance to government employees with 3 or less children, who undergo sterilisation

(c) The Government is giving a very high priority to

the Population Programme The implementation of the National Family Welfare programme has led to reduction in Birth Rate from 41.7 in 1951-61 to 28.3 in 1995 The Programme has also averted about 197 million births as on March, 1996

Statement

S No	State/Union Territory	1995 (Provisional)
1	2	3
Major States		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1 57
2	Assam	1 97
3	Bihar	2 16
4	Gujarat	1 91
5	Haryana	2 20
6	Karnataka	1 66
7	Kerala	1 17
8	Madhya Pradesh	2 19
9.	Maharashtra	1 71
10	Orissa	1 69
10	Punjab	1 74
12	Rajasthan	2 41
13	Tamil Nadu	1 23
14	Uttar Pradesh	2 43
15	West Bengal	1 59
Other States		
16	Arunachal Pradesh	1 78
17	Goa	7 00
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1 66
19	Jammu and Kashmir	N A
20	Manipur	1 36
21	Meghalaya	2 00
22	Nagaland	N A
23	Sikkim	1 56
24	Tripura	1 11

1	2	3
Union Territories		
25.	A & N Island	1.30
26.	Chandigarh	1.34
27.	D & N Haveli	2.15
28.	Daman & Diu	1.38
29.	Delhi	1.67
30.	Lakshadweep	1.78
31.	Pondicherry	1.25

N A. : Not Available

Source : Sample Registration System

National Monuments

4688. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI S D N.R. WADIYAR :

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

(a) the number of monuments/sites/temples declared as National Monuments so far by the ASI in each State;

(b) the amount of funds utilized for maintenance and repair of these National Monuments during the last three years, and during the current years, state-wise;

(c) the number of monuments which are under consideration for declaration as National Monuments;

(d) whether excavation has been carried out at these places; and

(e) if so, the details of valuable archaeological finds reported in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) A list is appended as Statement-I.

(b) The Statement of expenditure for the last three years is appended as Statement-II . Since the financial year 1997-98 has only just begun, the allocation of funds is appended as Statement-III.

(c) Thirty seven monuments have been identified for protection.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise number of monuments/Sites/Temples Declared as National Monuments (Including Union Territory) by the Archaeological Survey of India

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Monuments/Sites/Temples
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134
2.	Assam	49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4.	Bihar	78
5.	Delhi	166
6.	Daman & Diu (U.T)	10
7.	Goa	25
8.	Gujarat	199
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	64
12.	Karnataka	505
13.	Kerala	28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	325
15.	Maharashtra	284
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	8
18.	Nagaland	4
19.	Orissa	75
20.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	8
21.	Punjab	24
22.	Rajasthan	151
23.	Sikkim	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	405
25.	Tripura	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	797
27.	West Bengal	114
Total		3593

Statement-II

The Expenditure Incurred during the Last three years (for structural Repairs)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1994-95 Rs.	1995-96 Rs.	1996-97 Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,39,650	48,89,100	58,38,700
2.	Assam	3,86,630	11,98,021	26,52,137
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,80,507	5,34,762	72,344
4.	Bihar	28,28,997	37,07,754	87,00,000
5.	Delhi	1,76,61,869	2,76,99,978	2,64,00,000
6.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	8,62,014	13,75,976	Included in Gujarat
7.	Goa (U.T.)	14,46,405	15,95,433	23,02,918
8.	Gujarat	39,63,864	41,20,584	57,60,175
9.	Haryana	42,04,439	50,96,722	80,84,601
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26,64,753	57,92,220	62,55,924
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	43,29,269	60,57,086	64,00,000
12.	Karnataka	70,00,099	70,93,841	1,00,00,000
13.	Kerala	15,31,524	13,08,345	Included in Tamilnadu
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76,52,412	78,53,646	1,22,42,312
15.	Maharashtra	30,88,379	30,59,219	57,00,000
16.	Manipur	Included in Assam	66,371	Included in Assam
17.	Meghalaya	26,000	30,000	1,260
18.	Nagaland	Included in Assam	23,500	2,09,619
19.	Orissa	51,52,503	66,39,978	93,84,269
20.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	2,60,989	2,67,399	Included in Tamilnadu
21.	Punjab	18,49,160	23,04,646	51,59,075
22.	Rajasthan	53,50,817	57,98,210	70,00,000
23.	Sikkim	1,25,000	1,20,000	3,38,000
24.	Tamil Nadu	56,19,570	59,47,527	80,00,000
25.	Tripura	2,01,839	3,30,243	5,00,537
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64,86,377	83,72,403	87,48,345
27.	West Bengal	42,66,000	47,58,000	61,31,000

Statement-III

Allocation of Funds Provided for the Maintenance and Structural Repairs of Monuments during the current year:-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1997-98 Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78,00,000
2.	Assam	50,00,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Included in Assam
4.	Bihar	83,00,000
5.	Delhi	1,50,00,000
6.	Daman & Diu (U T)	Included in Gujarat
7.	Goa	32,00,000
8.	Gujarat	81,00,000
9.	Haryana	1,05,00,000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Included in Haryana
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	69,00,000
12.	Karnataka	1,59,00,000
13.	Kerala	41,00,000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	80,00,000
15.	Maharashtra	85,00,000
16.	Manipur	Included in Assam
17.	Meghalaya	Included in Assam
18.	Nagaland	Included in Assam
19.	Orissa	80,00,000
20.	Pondicherry (U T.)	Included in Tamilnadu
21.	Punjab	Included in Haryana
22.	Rajasthan	80,00,000
23.	Sikkim	Included in West Bengal
24.	Tamil Nadu	95,00,000
25.	Tripura	Included in Assam
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,90,00,000
27.	West Bengal	77,00,00

[Translation]

Recognition of Electropathy

4689. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are reconsidering to recognise the Electropathy and Electro-Homoeopathy system of medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken to close such medical collages run by the supporters of these system of medicine;

(d) whether the State Governments have recommended to give recognition to this system of Medicine; and

(e) if so, the name of State Government which have recommended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Public notices have been issued by the Government from time to time to warn the public that Electropathy/Electro-homoeopathy is not recognised.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Revenue Earned by Government Hospitals

4690 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to share the revenue earned by the hospitals and to improve the efficiency of Central Government hospitals and stop the exodus of the brightest and best doctors, technicians and the nurses to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) While a number of measures to improve facilities for clinical care and research have been introduced, these do not cover the emoluments of the faculty and staff.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land Near Cantonment Area

4691. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to acquire the land near the cantonment areas which is important from the defence point and also because local people face many difficulties due to the security arrangements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to acquire land near Cantonments on account of the difficulties faced by the local people due to security arrangements. Land is not acquired unless its possession is considered to be of vital importance to meet defence requirement.

Prostitution

4692. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the report under the caption "Bharat Ke Vibhinna Vaishyalayon Main Do Lakh Se Jyada Nepali Ladkiyan" recently submitted by Asian Human Rights Monitoring Organisation;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any check up and survey in regard to the girls involved in flesh trading in Indian brothels;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against the criminal elements working as pimps who are responsible for bringing these Nepali girls to brothels;

(d) whether Tibetan girls are also falling prey to such vicious flesh trading;

(e) whether the Government have any scheme to do away with social stigma and improve the condition of women; and

(f) if so, the efforts so far made by the Government to close down the brothels and make women self-reliant and the reasons for not achieving the desired result ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has noted the contents of the news item published in the Rajasthan Patrika issue of 9.4.97.

(b) No, Sir. There are no reliable statistics about the number of girls in prostitution in India.

(c) Two raids were conducted in red light areas in Mumbai and Pune in 1996 and 220 Nepali minor girls were remanded to protective state under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The matter was taken up with the Royal Nepalese Embassy and through our embassy in Kathmandu. The Central Bureau of Investigation is also taking necessary action for identifying the gangs which are involved in the trafficking and sale of child victims of sexual exploitation. One such case of Goa was investigated by CBI in 1996 which resulted in conviction.

(d) There are no reliable statistics about Tibetan girls involved in prostitution in India.

(e) and (f) The Government has set up a Central Advisory Committee on eradication of child prostitution for ongoing review and recommendations of both legal and non-legal approaches to the rescue and rehabilitation of children in prostitution. State Governments have also set up State Advisory Committees and are taking action to notify special police officers, set up advisory Boards of social workers and NGOs in red light areas, conduct regular raids and take measures for protection and rehabilitation of rescued persons. In addition, the Government is attempting to bring about an overall improvement in the status of children specially girl children through better education, health care and empowerment of women. Apart from stricter enforcement of the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code; The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, the Government has referred to Law Commission certain amendments in the major criminal laws to tackle sexual abuse of children, as recommended by the National Commission for Women.

[English]

Demands of National K.V. Association

4693. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :

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

(a) the year-wise details of memoranda/requests received by the Government from the National Kendriya Vidyalaya Association and Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees Association regarding their demands during the last three

years and till date;

(b) the action taken/to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether these associations have decided to state 'dharnas' and demonstration from 1st April, 1997 for not accepting their demands; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the effective steps taken/to be taken to solve this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that, there is no association by the name of National Kendriya Vidyalaya Association in the Sangathan. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees Association is not an association recognised by the Sangathan. No memorandum/request has been received from this association by the Sangathan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is not aware of the decision for staging dharna and demonstration by these associations.

(d) Does not arise.

Indigenous Defence Production

4694.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will emerge self-sufficient in indigenous defence production by the turn of the 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government have evolved a 10 year Defence system self-reliance programme in 1995;

(c) if so, the progress has been achieved by now in this regard; and

(d) the fields in which the Government has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in defence production and the total amount earmarked for those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (d) Indigenisation of defence production is an on-going process to ensure self-sufficiency; however, it is undertaken as per the requirements of the armed forces. A major strength of the defence production is the very high degree of self-reliance it has achieved during the recent years in the design, development and production of a very large number of sophisticated equipment systems and components.

2 With the successful design and development of MBT ARJUN, various missiles under Integrated Guided Missiles Development Programme (IGMDP), Electronic Warfare (EW) system and Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), the country is hopeful to become generally self-reliant in defence systems by the year 2005.

3. A ten year plan for self-reliance in Defence Systems has been evolved with an aim to increase the ratio of expenditure on indigenously produced systems to the total expenditure on acquisitions in a year from the present level of 0.3 to 0.7 by the year 2005. The thrust towards self reliance will be made along three lines (i) sustaining existing systems through indigenisation of spares, (ii) upgrading viable existing systems and stretching their life and capability and (iii) inducting indigenised systems progressively and minimising import of major systems. A Self-reliance Implementation Council (SRIC) has been formed with two sub-groups, namely Joint Planning Group and the Joint Action Group. The sub-groups have identified and prioritised the strategic systems.

The major systems like MBT Arjun, various missiles under IGMDP, LCA after extensive flight trial type certification (FOC) and Electronics warfare systems, etc. are planned to be inducted progressively from Ninth Plan onwards. In 1997-98, a budget of Rs. 1678 crores has been proposed against allocation of Rs. 1458 crores in 1996-97.

Facility of Van in CGHS Dispensary

4695.DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a van in each C.G.H.S. Dispensary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and the steps taken by the Government to provide conveyance to the patient at the time of emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL JHERVANI) : (a) to (c) A suggestion for making ambulance service available for CGHS beneficiaries has been received. A decision on this would depend on the overall availability of resources and priorities determined to be completed within the funds available.

Road Accidents

4696.SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'India tops the world in road accidents' appearing in the Times of India dated March 17, 1997.

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

(c) the concrete measures taken or proposed to be taken to decrease the road accidents in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The report mentioned in the newsitem is based on a study by the Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI), New Delhi in connection with a road traffic safety training programmes for Traffic Police Personnel of 23 Cities conducted during 1994 and 1995. The report inter-alia mentions that 23 cities accounted for 15 percent of the total road fatalities in the country. This was mainly attributed to the phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles in the cities without proportionate increase in the capacity of roads.

The Government is very much concerned about the increasing trend of road accidents in the country and is taking a number of measures to inculcate road safety consciousness among the people through various publicity measures. Different types of road safety equipments have been supplied to the State Governments to reduce road accidents and a National Highway Patrolling Scheme has been introduced to provide emergency medical assistance to accident victims and to remove damaged vehicles from the National Highways. Besides, Periodical instructions/guidelines are issued to the State Governments for taking effective measures to reduce road accidents and for strict implementation of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act. The primary responsibility to take measures to reduce road accidents lies with the State Governments who are vested with necessary enforcement powers.

Bond for NDA/IMA Candidates

4697 SHRI L. RAMANA . Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the parents/guardians of candidates who are selected for training at NDA/IMA are required to sign a bond that Government would have no liability in case the cadets are disabled or even die during the training,

(b) if so, whether there is no such provision in other democratic countries of the world,

(c) if so whether the Government propose to drop

the said provision, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU). (a) The parents of all cadets joining NDA/IMA are required to sign a certificate indemnifying the Government of India and the Armed Forces for any injuries, infirmity/death the cadets may suffer during the course of training.

(b) Ministry of Defence have no information on existence of such a provision in other democratic countries.

(c) and (d) Notwithstanding the certificate signed by the parents of the cadets of IMA/NDA, the cadets who suffer disablement/death while undergoing training are granted ex-gratia award as per orders issued in April, 1996. These orders have been made applicable since 1-1-1986. Hence there is no proposal to drop the signing of the certificate.

12 01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the National Water Development Agency for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 alongwith Review by the Government on its working

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) I beg to lay on the table

(1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95 alongwith Audited Accounts

[Placed in Library See No LT-1801/97]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts

(b) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Water Development Agency New Delhi, for the year 1994-95 and 1995-96

[Placed In Library See No LT-1802/97]

[Shri Janeshwar Mishra]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

Annual Report on the working of the Industrial and Commercial undertaking of the Central Government for the year 1995-96

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T. G. VENKATRAMAN) : On behalf of Shri Murasoli Maran, I beg to lay on the Table :

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1995-96 (Volumes I to III)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1803/97]

Annual Report and Review of the Working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna for the year 1994-95 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1994-95, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1994-95.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1804/97]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1805/97]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1806/97]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1994-95.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1807/97]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1808/97]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1809/97]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1810/97]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1994-95.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1811/97]

Annual Report and Review of the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd., Calcutta, for the year 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : 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) Review by the Government of the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, 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-1812/97]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of Surface Transport for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1813/97]

- (4) A copy of Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Shipping Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Surface Transport for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1814/97]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96 together with the Audit Report thereon, etc.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : On behalf of Shri Iqbal Shervani I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi for the year 1995-96,

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

[Shri Janeshwar Mishra]

versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1815/97]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Shimla, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Shimla, for the year 1995-96.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1816/97]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1817/97]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1818/97]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1995-96.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1819/97]

Annual Report and Review of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi for 1994-95

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : On behalf of Shri Chandradeo Prasad Varma, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1820/97]

Annual Report and Review of the working of the Tamil Nadu State Mission for All (District Primary Education Programme) for the year 1995-96. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All (District Primary Education Programme) for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All (District Primary Education Programme) for the year 1995-96.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1821/97]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Central Institute of Hindi), Agra, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Central Institute of Hindi), Agra for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Central Institute of Hindi), Agra, for the year 1993-94.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1822/97]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1823/97]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Prathamik Shiksha Mission, Bhopal, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Prathamik Shiksha Mission, Bhopal, for the year 1995-96.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1824/97]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1995-96.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1825/97]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Central Institute of Hindi), Agra, for the year 1994-95.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Central Institute of Hindi), Agra for the year 1994-95, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

[Shri Muhi Ram Saikia]

versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Central Institute of Hindi), Agra, for the year 1994-95.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1826/97]

- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1827/97]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1995-96.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1828/97]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1829/97]

Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Papers and statement regarding rejection of Award in Compulsory Arbitration Reference No.1 of 1991 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 10(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1996, extending the validity of the Scheme of appointment of women as officers in the Indian Army, issued under section 12 of the Army Act, 1950.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/97]

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of Award in Compulsory Arbitration Reference No.1 and 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1831/97]

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Reports

[Translation]

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I beg to lay the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests on the Demands for Grants (1997-98) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Departments of Electronics & Space, respectively.

12.02½ hrs.

MOTION RE: TWELFTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1997."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1997."

The Motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs

RE: SUBMISSIONS ON ADMISSIBILITY OF
ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN
RELATION TO BIHAR

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising to point out to you that along with some other colleagues of mine, I have submitted, for your consideration, an adjournment motion; and I can do no better than to quickly read out the text of the adjournment motion, before I plead why you should grant us permission to move this adjournment motion.

My notice states that :

"It is a definite matter of urgent importance, namely total break down of law and order in the State of Bihar as evidenced by the gherao of Patna High court and intimidation of Counsels of the Central Investigative Agencies, attacks on political party offices of the Opposition, deliberately engineered murderous attack on a fellow-Parliamentarian who is a colleague of mine and another Legislator of the Opposition, near total connivance of the official machinery in this State sponsored violence and intemperate challenges being posed to the Central Government by high authorities in the State."

It is my submission that what Bihar is witnessing today is not simply a total break down of law and order. It is a Constitutional impasse of the most unprecedented dimension. It is an impasse created by the authorities of the State itself wherein the authorities of the State are publicly pronouncing that if Delhi does not behave in a particular manner, then they shall demolish Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): There have been incidents of vandalism in the entire Bihar . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will deal with it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Something would have to be done to maintain law and order within the State. This is not the way to have of agitation . . . (Interruptions) They have made use of antisocial elements.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not complicate the matter. Let us hear him. He has given a notice. I will give you a chance. As he has given the notice, I will have to hear him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how many times the Bihar issue will be raised.

[English]

This is not Bihar Assembly. You can raise it in the Bihar Assembly.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : I think that is a valid point that this is not Bihar Assembly. His point is valid and because this is not Bihar Assembly . . . (Interruptions) After all, I must highlight as to why there is a constitutional breakdown there . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him make his submission. It is for me to allow or not to allow. I am just hearing him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I think some of the points raised by my friend on the opposite section are actually and precisely the points that I am raising. They are saying that there has been a murderous attack . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI A.C. JOS (Idukki) : Sir, I am on a point of order. Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure says :

"The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :

(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter

[Shri A.C. Jos]

of recent occurrence involving the responsibility of the Government of India."

The law and order situation of a State is not a subject matter involving Government of India. So, my submission is that this Adjournment Motion cannot even be moved in this House. Permitting or not is different thing.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not yet move it.

SHRI A.C. JOS : Sir, it is not possible even to raise it . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : There is a total Constitution breakdown.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting now ? Is it necessary for you to do so ?

Shri Jos, thank you for your guidance.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The hon. Member has stated the rule.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir, I would like to make a point.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Shri Ahamed, unless you are on a point of order, you cannot.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I am only supporting my colleague saying that there was already a decision taken by this House that no matter relating to the law and order situation in a State shall be discussed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have also read that rule.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am mindful of this observation and I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Jos to have raised this point that we cannot discuss law and order situation here. After all, what are the criteria ?

It should be a matter of recent occurrence. In this case, it is a matter of recent occurrence. Secondly, it should be a matter that concerns the House. Here also, it is a matter that concerns the House. Thirdly, it should not transgress on the authority of the State because of the delicate federal arrangement of the republic. Indeed, it must not be so. But if the State authorities themselves and if the highest functionaries in that State were to announce publicly on platforms which are not private platforms and through all the media that if the Central Government or Delhi were to take course 'A' or course 'B', then they shall finish them and if the hon. Members were to say . . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : How can you say so . . . (Interruptions) It is not possible.

[English]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : How can you say like that ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I find it very difficult to say . . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : The people of the Bhartiya Janta Party have announced to attack the Janta Dal people . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : How many times a particular issue would be raised in the House. Whether the Bihar Assembly is meant for it or not ? . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister will reply.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, a point was made . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is making his submission. I will take a decision. You leave the decision to me.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : It is not the question of the House. It is not proper to create such an atmosphere against a particular leader in the country. Let them do anything to a personality, the leader is not going to be finished that way . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has not taken any name.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will deal with it. Do not worry.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : Sir, we will not let them speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not complicate the matter, Prof.

Rita Verma. Shri Jaswant Singh is good enough to deal with it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it to me. I will see to it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Discussion has not begin as yet. This is just the submission.

(Interruptions)

English]

MR. SPEAKER : In two minutes, he will complete it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : We should not be privy to discuss to law and order situation in a particular State. I think, that is a very valid point. And I am entirely mindful of that. But what happens if there is a near total breakdown of constitutional machinery in any State ? . . .
(Interruptions)

I am not referring to any one particular individual or anything. There are three particular examples that I have to cite . . .
(Interruptions) If the High Court of a State is surrounded, if Counsels of Central investigative agencies are prevented from access to records, then, what is it ? Is it a simple law and order situation or are we heading towards the breakdown of constitutional machinery ?
(Interruptions)

Secondly, a Member of Parliament, not simply because he is a Member of my party, but he, as a Member of Parliament in discharge of his political functions has difficulties
(Interruptions) If it is in protest of a particular party, that they should agree with it it is not at all necessary. But they certainly do not have a right to fire on a Member of Parliament not once but seventeen times. If that Member survives, it is to his good fortune, Where should such a Member go ? To which court should such a Member appeal ? Is that a simple case of law and order ?

Thirdly, if the highest functionaries of the State themselves, if organs of police and civil administration become agents of a political party, extensions of the purposes of a political party is it a simple law and order question or is it a breakdown of constitutional machinery? We believe and I have submitted here that what we are witnessing in the State of Bihar today is not simply a breakdown of law and order but it is a breakdown of

constitutional machinery. Therefore, this House has not only a right but it has also a duty to discuss it. We can discuss it only through an Adjournment Motion. Why should there be an Adjournment Motion ? . . .
(Interruptions)

This Government is captive to the Government of Bihar. This is in name only a Central Government. It has become a subsidiary to the Government of Bihar ! They are being held to ransom. The Central Government is being held to ransom at the whims and fancies of one particular individual in the State of Bihar

If the Central Government becomes a ransomed, a captive commodity of a State Government, then we are facing a situation in the Republic which only this House can discuss and that is why, I submit, Sir, that this is not a simple law and order situation. The House has a right and we do have to censure this Government. Therefore, we move this Motion. We seek your permission to move this Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, give us an opportunity also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance Shri Fernandez has given notice.

Shri Fernandez, please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDEZ (Nalanda) . Mr. Speaker, Sir, rules are being discussed here and I have also given a notice for the adjournment motion. I would like to quote Article 257 which makes an interesting reading.

[English]

"The Executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the Executive power of the Union and the Executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

The first part of it is

"as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the Executive power of the Union"

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Courts, High courts and the central

[Shri Georze Fernandez]

agencies come within the ambit of the Executive power of the Union. I want to draw your attention towards the seventh schedule. You please refer to item No. 8 of list (1) and further you please refer to item No. 78 which says:

[English]

"Constitution and organisation of the High Courts except provisions as to officers and servants of the High Courts, persons entitled to practise before the High Courts."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notice which we have given, includes both these points. I do not want to go into other details because that may lead to arguments and counter arguments. I, therefore, seek your indulgence only on these two points. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Government and Hon'ble Home Minister who is sitting here that whether there is any head to provide security to the investigating Joint Director named Dr. Biswas by the central security agencies. Whether this is not a fact that the C.I.S.F. has been protecting him in its own manner by providing security not only from today but since the time when the inquiry was initiated against him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this Parliament is not going to ponder over this question, who else is going to decide the field of responsibility as to where Parliament is responsible and where State is responsible and when the investigating agencies are asked to function Directly under the High Court and when security is not given to them and their lives are threatened by direct threat, and when threatening is given through many people, where should they go for their safety ? If the matter pertaining to breakdown constitutional machinery does not come within the ambit of Article 257, then under which article it comes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Slogans are being shouted against the C.B.I. that C.B.I. should mind their business. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a threat to the C.B.I. but this this is a challenge to the authority of the centre and the centre means this House and this Parliament. Since your Government is sitting at the centre your Government is there. Had your Government been not at the Centre your Government would not have been there. Therefore the responsibility to protect the C.B.I. rests upon that Government. When slogans are when slogans are shouted day and night on the roads of Patna that C.B.I. should come to senses and people are threatened, and when the very people involved in the investigation process are threatened. Mr. Speaker, Sir, where these people would go for justice. If we can't

have discussion on this subject, through an adjournment motion, Mr. Speaker, Sir where we could have discussion ? The Hon'ble members who are sitting beside us, on our left, they raised questions under the rules but constitution is above the rules. The constitution makes ceteagonically makes amply clear this point that what breakdown really means ? I want to read Article 257 again here.

[English]

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union".

[Translation]

Today the power is being impeded before the High Court:

I may be excused for the thing which I want to read here. It is mentioned in list (1) at item 8 [English] that power is being impeded.

[Translation]

These are not ordinary words but their lines have been threatened. When we call that a case of the constitutional breakdown, if you see Articles 356 and 365, this aspect would be clear. Article 365 provides that :

[English]

"Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

[Translation]

Such a situation has arisen in Bihar today. We discuss about Article 356 but Article 365 is not related to Article 356. That is a separate Article. We and you have referred to that Article several times have ours is a federal constitution and the States have got their own rights. We and you are rotary to those rights. Therefore when Article 356 is taken in such a context, where some more things are done or not done on behalf of the Government at State level but discussions are going on under Article 356 have that it is impeded and has defied the authority of the Union Government. The Union Government took certain reasonable steps through the Supreme Court and the High Court. These were impeded and the lives of the investigating officers have been endangered. Does this not constitute

the breakdown of the constitution ? I will not go into Article 202, 203, 204 and 205 here about which the Union Government must ponder over. I will not say that the funds allotted by the Parliament were misused there but I will certainly plead on the basis of the activities going on there today, that our motion of adjournment should be heard and we should be given an opportunity to ventilate our feelings here.

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY (Bunar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir we have given notice for adjournment . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No notice is there. A notice has been received after 10.00 O'clock. I have gone through everything thoroughly. There are only two notices which have been received in time, that is one from Shri Jaswant Singh and the other from Shri Fernandes. Rest of the notices were received after 10.00 O'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you listen to the other people beyond the notice, listen to us also . . . (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, which notice they have given ? They have given to cancel the adjournment motion or to move it . . . (Interruptions) If they have given notice, when was it given and what for it was given ? . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these people are doing away with citizenship in Bihar . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these people will not allow Nitishji to become chief Minister . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. Nitishji has really put me in difficulty. If I go strictly by the procedure, then I have heard the two hon. Members who have given the notice. I do not have full facts of the case with me at the moment. The notices were received at 10 O'clock today. Under the rules, I can only seek clarifications from the Home Minister, that is, the Minister concerned. If you agree, I can ask the Home Minister to react and then I can give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you want to drag the issue?

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker,

Sir when he has put forth his point in a wrong manner, let us give a chance to put our point of view in a right manner. After all this matter pertains to Bihar.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have levelled allegations against the Bihar Government.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Had they spoken on the adjournment motion, it was all right but they have spoken on the entire law and order

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, what is the issue . . . (Interruptions) I draw your attention that in various states in the past Central authorities like Income Tax people were thwarted. . . (Interruptions) In Gujarat some of them were assaulted. All these things happened before . . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret that rules are not being observed here also and therefore this rule is being not followed here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you complicating it ? Will you allow me to deal with the situation ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Can that be a subject matter ? I am just trying to understand this. The hon. Member has suggested adjournment on an issue that the executive authority of the Centre is being thwarted in the States. Sir, I know, and they all know, that Income Tax authorities belong to the Centre and their efforts have been thwarted in the past in Gujarat, in Maharashtra, in Kashmir. Some Income Tax officials have even been killed. Why did this question of adjournment not arise before ?

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : In Bengal also the State Government sponsored a *Bandh*, stopped the Central Government officers. If you strictly pass a ruling in this nature, it will apply to Bengal also. . . (Interruptions) This thing will apply to Bengal also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : The Party in question demanded a CBI inquiry against . . . (Interruptions) This is the reverse side of the picture . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : This is being practised in Bengal also . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so we should be allowed. You will have to listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Not required.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : It is required that it been a matter of law and order, they should have moved adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Adjournment motion is not being moved now.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : We should be allowed to defend us and do justice with us.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : He has not done anything of that sort

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : If we are not given a chance, we shall tomorrow.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I know it and I am doing justice.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : We want justice Sir
.. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR They want justice here and they deny justice in Bihar (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is happening in Bihar . . . (Interruptions) Why your view point is no being listened to ? What is happening in Bihar, they are doing the same thing here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

*Not Recorded

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. Cameras may be put off.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : All the cameras are off. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Home Minister would like to say something.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Did you allow the Home Minister to speak ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

12.31 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi came and stood on the floor near the Table.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Shri Fatmi, you are a very senior Member. You may please go back to your seat. . . (Interruptions)

12.32 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi went back to his seat.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you call the Home Minister, I would like to say something. I do not want to go into all the points that Shri Jaswant Singh has made before this House. But I feel that I should refer to firing on Shri Rudy I do not know his name I know him as Shri Rudy. So, I may be excused.

AN HON. MEMBER : His name is Shri Rajiv.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : All right. This is a very serious matter. I think the whole House will feel concerned about it. I have not only got the reports from the Press but also even from the local people there in Chapra. It is something very shocking. So, I shall request the Home Minister, through you, Sir, that he should use his own intelligence agencies, get the report from the Bihar Government, and come out with some statement about the situation there. It is because there is a Government. There is no point in making this type of allegations here. I cannot speak in the term that you are speaking. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister should take care that this matter

*Not Recorded

is investigated. It is a very serious matter that seventeen rounds were fired upon the hon. Member. I know Shri Ruddy from his childhood days. He is a sober, intelligent and a very promising young man. I think if this type of incident happens to Shri Rudy, it can happen to anybody. I hope that all other friends on that side will also agree that this matter should be investigated.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : There is no doubt on this. The House is unanimous.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Fatmi, please listen to me. At this point of time I am only to decide whether I should give consent to Shri Jaswant Singh to move his Motion under Rule 56 or not. Therefore, it is a very limited question. There is no debate on that. I have to decide whether his Notice will justify the consent of the Speaker to move his Adjournment Motion. That is a limited point. So, I have heard two hon. Members, Before I come to the conclusion I would just like to know whether the Home Minister has anything to say on this. It is because he is the Minister concerned.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir he may confuse the whole thing !

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, at this point of time there is no debate. Please understand the situation. If you want a debate you can go on. If I give a ruling now, then the matter ends there. I am going to give my ruling after hearing all of you.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir I sought time only because the point put forth not only by Jaswant Singhji but also by Georze Saheb, they did not restrict themselves upto the adjournment motion only but they talked about the C.B.I. . . .(Interruptions). They said that they were being attacked . . .(Interruptions) We also want to express our view that how criminals were used these . . .(Interruptions). How the office of the Janta Dal was attacked . . .(Interruptions). What sort of henu is there between the B.J.P. and how the C.B.I. there. They are all bent upon to finish a particular leader ? Don't have I any right to express my views ? . . .(Interruptions). How the C.B.I. inquiry report landed in the hands of the Samta Party and the B.J.P. before hand. . .(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Enough is enough, please.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked the hon. Home Minister to say something.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Sir, when you are listening to Shri Fatmi then you please listen to us also . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : I have not yet spoken . . .(Interruptions). Do you only have a right to speak, Don't we have any right to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let us listen to the hon. Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, Do these people have a right to speak. You have given them a chance to speak, so please give us also a chance to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do like that.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Sir, as you have very rightly pointed out, the sole point which is before you for consideration at this moment is, the Adjournment motion for which a notice is sought to be given or has been given perhaps by Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri George Fernandes whether you should give your consent or not. I humbly beg to plead with you that no ground has been made out whatsoever under which your consent can be given. In spite of all the arguments which were adduced here, a case in my opinion, has not been made out about the breakdown of law and order. There may have been disturbances of law and order. I do not deny it because there are clashes taking place, there are group clashes taking place and some people have been assaulted. This is an incident to which Shri Chandra Shekhar referred, about this firing incident, in which an hon. Member of this House was fired on. I do not know; he must have received some injuries when seventeen rounds have been fired. But in any case . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Sir, I will explain it to you . . .(Interruptions). I may be given an

[Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy]

opportunity to explain the incident. I have been sitting quietly, I will explain it to you how it was fired on . . .(Interruptions). It cannot go on like this. . .(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to deal with this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : The hon. Home Minister has passed sarcastic remarks. . .(Interruptions). I can tell you how it was fired . . .(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I will deal with that issue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, I will explain it to you. . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : This has happened Several times. When 17 rounds have been fired then inquiry should have been caused, What does this mean ? . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the hon. Home Minister has understood it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : MR. Speaker, Sir, I have visited Bihar. I was in Bihar recently for a few days . . .(Interruptions). The Statement of the Home Minister is Objectible, He should express regret . . .(Interruptions) He must Express regret . . .(Interruptions) You shall have to express regret. This is wrong . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You please let me speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Home Minister complete.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to deal with that .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Home Minister complete.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister is speaking, Let us listen to him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are going on speaking . . .(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : No, this is not the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, it is . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : You are on your feet and you are continuously speaking. First, you listen to the Home Minister. Then, you speak . . .(Interruptions) We will not allow you to speak at any cost . . .(Interruptions) First listen to him then speak . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You go on speaking . . .(Interruptions) You don't know what the matter is . . .(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It can't be expected from the Home Minister. . .(Interruptions) It Can't be expected from him to express surprise over escape of the concerned member of the House . . .(Interruptions) it is a matter of great astonishment. He should express regret over such remarks . . .(Interruptions) A bullet had been fired on an hon. Member . . .(Interruptions) but if the Home Minister express his surprise over escape of the said member, I would humbly like to say that it is unbecoming of him to say so . . .(Interruptions) It is unbecoming of him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I didn't say anything like that. He has not listened to me completely . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, It would have been better had you listened to the concerned member before the Home Minister could speak then this situation may not have arisen. . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You have not heard him properly . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The hon. Home Minister has not said so. You have not heard him properly . . .(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIKANT JENA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Home Minister complete his sentence . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know that. I am going to give him a chance.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitameshi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Let the Home Minister complete his speech first . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If this is the situation, then the Home Minister will not be able to express his views.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to sit to listen to him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, There are two matters which can be combined or taken separately. If you would have allowed Shri Rudy to speak first and then allowed the Home Minister then this situation would not have arisen. All the facts are yet not available with the Home Minister. He has yet to receive report from Intelligence and State Government, but Mr. Rudy is very much present here. If you would have listened to him first then this situation could have been averted. If members from treasury benches want to say something then we have no objection to it let them express their views and we will express ours.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now you have to decide, but let the Home Minister do not say any thing which creates unnecessary tension in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Member . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Why do you not hear the hon. Member, Shri Rudy ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Just a minute. Why is everybody trying to teach the Speaker how to conduct the House ? I cannot understand why such a senior Member is going on shouting like this . . . (Interruptions) The suggestion made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is that the hon. Member, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, who is present in the House, should be allowed first to make a statement as to the incident in which he was involved. I have no objection at all to that. Sir, you may allow him, in your wisdom, to speak. I will speak later on. I have no objection to that. Sir, let us hear him, if you like.

Sir, this incident was referred to by the hon. Member, Shri Chandra Shakhkar. As Shri Vajpayee has said, it is a fact that in my Ministry, up to now we have not received any detailed report or information regarding this incident.

If Shri Rudy can throw some light on it, I would welcome it personally. There is nothing wrong in that. I merely made a comment . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It is a sarcastic comment !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I merely made a comment, that is, it is a very shocking kind of a thing that seventeen bullets were fired at one Member. Is it a normal thing ? . . . (Interruptions) Please listen . . . (Interruptions)

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Bettiah) : You said that 17 bullets were fired at one person.

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So, Sir, if the House is anxious and you are anxious that we should first hear Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But this has nothing to do with the other part of the present issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I am dealing with a notice of Adjournment Motion. I am not dealing with an individual incident.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, not at this moment.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : About the other part relating to Adjournment Motion, all I have got to say is that I have listened very carefully to Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Fernandes and they have made out no case whatsoever for claiming that there is . . .

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai - North East) : Sir, it is for you to decide. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him argue. He has a right to argue his own case.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, that was about Shri Rudy. Do not try to be extra-clever. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. You do not have to reply to them. You can make your points.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is referring to Shri Rudy's case, I said, we have not received any intelligence report. But you are talking about a general collapse of law and order. Who says, we have no report ? We have got reports and on the basis of those reports, I want to say that there is no such situation there which can be described as a breakdown of law and order. There are disturbances going on of any kind. I do not wish to detail all those. I have got some reports of some of those detailed incidents also including group clashes, attacks on various officers and people and all that is going on. But humbly, Sir, I do not concede that all this adds up to a complete breakdown of law and order or a breakdown of the Constitution much less so. We have not received any report from the Governor of anything which substantiates the allegation that there has been a complete breakdown of law and order.

As for some of the other points you have mentioned, to my knowledge, I do not know if some people gheraoed or demonstrated in front of the High Court. We have no report that the normal functioning of the High Court was obstructed or impeded or not made possible to be carried on.

Secondly regarding the Press reports, the Press has reported that various threats have been issued. Statements have been made by people to whom Shri Jaswant Singh referred to, I think as the highest authority in the State. He is reported to have uttered certain threats, 'if somebody does like this, I will do like that and so on and so forth.' I say that whatever threat may or may not have been issued, those threats have not materialised. Nothing of that kind has happened. . .(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, he has nothing to do with those threats.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Nothing of that kind has happened (Interruptions) Nothing has happened, Sir. . .(Interruptions) Like in Kerala . . .(Interruptions) Nothing has happened to show that any directive given by the Centre, by the Union Government has been defied by the State Government. There is no such instance on record. There is nothing to show that the Central Intelligence Agencies or any other organ of the Central Government has been impeded from working or functioning there. Therefore, in view of all this, perhaps, Shri Jaswant Singh's claim has been a little premature. May be, I do not know, later on something may happen which will satisfy. Now at the moment it is premature and nothing has happened to show . . .(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : By what time, do you expect something to happen ?

MR. SPEAKER : Something to materialise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Union Government has not been challenged in any sense that no order or no directive given from here has been defied by the State Government. Are we to go by what people are reportedly to be said in statements ? I have not got, I do not know, for example, what was transpired in the conversation or discussion which reportedly took place between the Chief Minister of that State and the Governor.

They had some meeting. They had some discussion. I am not in a position to say what transpired between them . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Why not ask for the report from the Governor ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, of course the report will come. Naturally, I will get the report.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Suppose, something has appeared in the Press. Even then, was it not your duty to enquire what has happened there ?

SHRI KRISHNA LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether the Home Minister have any information about 17 rounds fired on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is why the report is being brought. . .(Interruptions) You were the Home Minister.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Yes. I have obtained reports within half-an-hour. I know how it can be done.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : For thirteen days.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHNA LAL SHARMA : He is still unaware that 17 rounds were fired on the 3rd.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway, Sir, as far as the relevant portion of this goes, I repeat that there is no ground on which you should give your consent for admitting this Adjournment Motion because no such situation has been created in the State of Bihar and, therefore, this should not be admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, before I go to the Motion, since during the submissions the incident and firing on hon. Member has been referred to and hon. Member Shri Chandra Shekhar has also made a very strong plea on that, I would feel that this is a serious matter. Government may enquire into this and report to this House. So, I dispose of that question.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati) : Sir, you give him security . . . (Interruptions) Government should provide security to him.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, the hon. Member should be heard.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, how can you do it without hearing me ? . . . (Interruptions) Please allow me. Sir, you are disposing of my matter without even hearing me.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, we should hear from the person who was a victim of all that happened. Please listen to him.

MR. SPEAKER : The point is that even if the hon. Member speaks now, the Home Minister will give the same reply that : 'I have to find the facts'.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, let the House know that has happened.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him find out the facts.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : MR. Speaker, Sir, the House should know all the facts . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. it should not be done.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rudy, let the Home Minister get the report first. I will give an opportunity for explanation at a later stage, not now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give an opportunity.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, my contention is . . . (Interruptions) I am prepared. But I must know. Something has happened there with me and the hon. Home Minister says : 'How did you escape 17 bullets ?' He must

be having an explanation how I escaped. I can only say one thing. I am not going into the facts or details. I can say that this House has been deprived of an opportunity to spend two minutes . . . (Interruptions). That is the only thing which he wanted to hear and he would have been happy talking here that only one bullet would have reached me and you would have been happy explaining. That is the point I would like to say. You have your own agencies. I do not trust you all any more. I do not believe what you all say. You have failed absolutely. You have your own agencies. The reports have been sent. They have been there. I would explain, Sir, when you permit me. But I am absolutely dumbfounded with the statements made by the Home Minister that : 'How did he escape ?' It was because of God and the good wishes of my friends that I escaped. It was not because of your protection . . . (Interruptions) I do have a vision and I know how to express myself.

Sir, I must say that the Home Minister is the heartless Home Minister of this country . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me come to the Motion now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. I think that is enough.

I have gone through the contents of the notice. I have also heard very carefully the submissions made by Shri Jaswant Singh followed by Shri George Fernandes. The notice speaks only about the total breakdown of law and order in the State of Bihar and it has explained how. It does not refer to any constitutional breakdown in the State. Shri Jaswant Singh referred to it. Shri George Fernandes, as usual, argued the case very vehemently.

Assuming for argument's sake that there is a breakdown of law and order situation, not conceding to it; I do not think that Article 256 or Article 257 or Article 365 applies.

The Constitution is very clear. If there is a breakdown of law and order and followed by a constitutional breakdown, the relevant article of the Constitution of India at the moment is 356. So, it has to be applied and therefore for the purpose of Adjournment Motion, I do not think that the question of breakdown of the constitutional machinery can be brought in.

Shri A.C. Jos, on his point of order, has drawn the attention of the House to Rule 58 (iii) where it is stated that the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence involving responsibility of the Government

[Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy]

of India. The rule is very clear that the matter relating to law and order is a State subject and the House cannot discuss the matter of law and order situation in the State. Therefore, I do not think, there is any justification for me to give consent to move the Adjournment Motion. I withhold the consent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice on an important matter. The Labour Party Government has come to power in United Kingdom.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Panigrahi, I do not think that the matter which you have raised fits into Zero Hour, because it is much more important than a matter to be raised in Zero Hour. You can raise it through some other method. The matter is regarding the question of the new Government coming into office in United Kingdom, their new policy and how it will affect the relationship with India. I think that this is a matter to be discussed in a different way, not in Zero Hour where the Government cannot respond.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, we welcome the Labour Party Government there. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No; I have gone through all the notice.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : Today's Zero Hour is already over. I will see tomorrow. Now, Matters under Rule 377. Shri Dada Baburao Paranjpe - Not present.

12.58 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) Need for Construction of An Airport at Ajmer, Rajasthan

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, Ajmer is a very important historical, religious, Educational, cultural and tourist place. The famous dargah of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Sahab is located here and Tirthraj Pushkar is also situated near Ajmer. Lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of the country and abroad visit these places. Famous military cantonment such as Nasirabad military cantonment and

Industrial towns like Beawa and Kishangarh are situated near Ajmer. There are two major group centres of Central Reserve Police Force (C.R.P.F.) in Ajmer which are frequented by senior officials. Famous Industrial and trade Centres of Bhiwara, Nagaur, Pali etc. are situated near Ajmer. But it is regretted that no Airport has been constructed in Ajmer so far. The State Government of Rajasthan have even allotted land near Suradhana for construction of Airport in Ajmer and Airport Authority of India have also conducted survey of this land.

The airport could not be constructed in Ajmer despite getting Union Government's approval in principle and assurances from several former Prime Ministers and honourable President in this regard. 786th urs of Sufi Saint Khwaja Sahab is to be celebrated in Ajmer where 20.25 lakhs of people will participate. A large number of foreigners will also come. Every year thousands of pilgrims from Bangla desh have to face a lot of difficulties as there is no airport at Ajmer. Several traders especially Sindhi traders of Ajmer, who reside in Hongkong, Philipines, Manila, Dubai, Muscat etc., also have to face a lot of inconvenience in visiting Ajmer.

Therefore, the Union Government is requested that an Airport should be constructed immediately at Ajmer and it should be linked with Other Airports of the Country.

13.00 hrs

(ii) Need for early clearance of the Proposal for setting up A University In East Delhi

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about eight colleges in East Delhi and one third population of Delhi resides in this area. With the increase in population the residential area of this part of Delhi has touched the boundary of a large state and a large number of students from the adjacent town also wish to join the colleges of East Delhi. But in absence of any University in that area, the citizens students and teaches are facing a lot of difficulties. Arrangements for land for setting up a University in Trans Yamuna area has already been made but approval of the Government for setting up a University is still awaited. Heavy resentment is prevailing among the citizens, students and teachers due to delay in approval for setting up a University in Trans-Yamuna.

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

The Union Government is request to accord approval

for setting up a University in East Delhi immediately.

(iii) Need to Release Adequate Funds for solving Acute Drinking Water Scarcity in Howrah, West Bengal

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNI (Howrah) : Sir, the crisis of drinking water and road communication problem in the district of Howrah, West Bengal and the urban conglomeration of the city of Howrah has almost paralysed the civic life. I have been drawing the attention of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and Government of West Bengal to respond to it urgently but till now there is no response. Summer is approaching very fast and till last week two-thirds of the city having a growing cosmopolitan population are still in darkness without any assurance of supply of fresh drinking water. The added area of the Corporation of Howrah which are included such as Sandra Gachhi, Bakshars area of Shibpur constituency are also in bad condition. The World Bank Project, CMDA projects are not figuring any where to respond to this crisis which might lead of a serious law and order problem which may affect the railway transport system and local transport system causing thereby serious loss of revenue to Government of India and other agencies.

I urgently draw the attention of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Planning Commission and especially the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter, so that adequate funds could be released for solving acute drinking water scarcity in Howrah.

(iv) Need to set up a High-Powered Commission to determine and recommend the realistic ratio between the price of Sugarcane and Sugar

[Translation]

SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAI (Salempur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers and the Sugar mills are two main agents involved in the production of Sugar. In 1948, after independence a committee was constituted to fix the share of both the agents in the price of Sugar. After intensive/deep study, this committee submitted a principle/formula which is known as 'Kidwai Formula'. Under this formula the price of Sugar is taken into account of determine the price of sugarcane. During 1948-49 the price of Sugar was Rs. 32 per 40 kgs and the price of Sugarcane was 32 annas i.e. two rupees per 40 kgs. The said prices were

effective for some days. In this way, the price of sugarcane of the farmers was 1/16th of the price of Sugar.

Now the situation has changed to a great extent. During that period, there was no value of molasses. Bagasse and Press mud was never used to be sold. Now a days the sugar mills are earning a lot from these items.

Under the changed circumstances a high power commission should be set up to determine the price of sugarcane as compared to sugar. Till a commission is constituted, it would be better to follow Kidwai Formula.

At present 40 percent sugar is sold at controlled price of Rs. 10.50 per kilo and 60 percent Sugar is sold in open market. Now a days the price is Rs. 15 per Kg. In this way average price of one quintal sugar comes to Rs. 1320 and 1/16th of the said price i.e. Rs. 82.50 is the price of one quintal Sugarcane.

Therefore, the Union Government is requested to set up such commission to determine the share of sugar cane in the price of of sugar and to lift ban imposed on Jaggery immediately.

(v) Need to Look into the problems of Telephone Consumers in Jahanabad, Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) Demand for telephones has been increasing in the country. In Jahanabad Parliamentary Constituency, 80 percent telephones are lying out of order since their installation under the Tri-MAAR Systems. Subscribers are fed up of visiting district telephone office located at Gaya. All the telephones installed in small towns such as Kurdha, Makhampur and Ghoshi are lying out of order. The condition of Arwal Computerised Exchange of Jahanabad district is worst the condition of Masaudi Exchange of Patna district is also very bad. The availability of cable is less than the demand. The telephones remain dead/out of order for a long time. The condition of District Headquarter town Bihar Sharif telephone Exchange is very bad. New Card has not yet been installed in the exchange resulting in a lot of inconveniences to the subscribers. The condition of cable there is also critical.

Therefore keeping in view the inconveniences caused to the consumers, the Union Government is requested to set up an enquiry committee to look into this and to initiate action immediately on receipt of the enquiry report. Till then, defects of telephones, Cables and Exchanges should also be rectified.

- (vi) Need to release special grant for all-round development in Shahabad, U.P.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : My Constituency Shahabad comprising the rural areas of Hardoi and Khiri districts of Uttar Pradesh, is the most backward one. There is scarcity of roads in the entire area. Normally there is one High School in a radius of 5 to 15 kilometres from the village roads. The main reason for this that neither the Planning Commission has ever paid any attention for the development of this area nor has the Union Government given any developmental grants for that purpose.

I urge upon the Union Government to make special grants for the construction of roads and bridges in this area to bring it at par with other areas. For that purpose I have already submitted a scheme to the Prime Minister after having it prepared by the PWD. I would request that the Scheme may be approved and funds may please be made available on that count.

- (vii) Need to release more funds for over all development of Bareilly as a counter magnet city under the national capital Territory.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Bareilly is a major industrial metropolitan city of Uttar Pradesh and earlier a decision was taken by the Union Government to develop it as a counter magnet city under the national capital region but the Union Government are yet to propose proper and adequate developmental works for Bareilly to ease out the pressure of increasing population industries and other offices from the national capital Delhi. The progress of the works being carried out under this plan is very slow. Therefore, I request the Union Government to take up the main schemes in this regard on priority, viz four laning of the national highway, construction of a bypass at Bareilly, construction of a railway over-bridge at Chopla (Badaun-Bareilly route), setting up a transport city and modernisation of the railway junction. The Government should come up with plan for early implementation of these schemes and provide adequate funds therefor during the Ninth Five Year Plan to ensure development of Bareilly.

1.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till 10 minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

BUDGET GENERAL 1997-98 – **DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Ministry of Human Resource Development

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos 48 to 51 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1998, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 48 to 51 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development."

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan to speak.

At 1410 hours quorum bell was rung. No quorum was made. At 1413 hours quorum bell was rung again and no quorum was made. At 1416 hours once again quorum bell was rung and no quorum was made. Thereafter, the Secretary-General made the following announcement.

"There is no quorum. The House, therefore, cannot meet; and we may not start the House till there is a quorum. Hon. Deputy-Speaker has directed that the House should re-assemble at 35 minutes past Fourteen of the Clock."

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants Budget (General) for 1997-98 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 20, 1997		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	Ministry of Human Resource Development				
48.	Department of Education	871,80,00,000	14,00,00	4359,02,00,000	67,00,000
49.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	26,25,00,000	31,00,000	131,23,00,000	1,154,00,000
50.	Department of Culture	36,70,00,000	-	211,20,00,000	-
51.	Department of Women and Child Development .	1,58,02,00,000	-	790,08,00,000	-

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir today we are going to have discussion on the Demands for grants of a very important Ministry around which revolves all the other Ministries. Although it carries the name of Human Resource Development Ministry it is the most neglected of all the Ministries. We consider the human being as the resources and through this Ministry the development of human beings or the country is to be achieved. Both kind of things have been said about it. Before we discuss, we must know that no ordinary resource, when we talk about human being, we must think of we have all along been doing for the human being during the last 50 years ? Have we all been thinking of in terms of vote banks ? All kinds of experiment are being made in the budget every year. Whether human beings have been reduced to objects for making experiments on or just a living being fit to be subjected to experiments in laboratories ? What do we think of human beings ? In fact, when we call ourselves human beings, we do not imagine ourselves merely as entities fit to gulp down foods and drinks. Going beyond that we talk of the all round development of the human being. Pt. Deeyan Dayal Upadhyaya propounded the theory of "Ekatmak Manavavada" and our concept of development involves development through promotion of education or through other means. The human being either goes in for accumulating more and more property or setting up industries. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya also emphasised that every single aspect of the human personality must be taken into account. Therefore, when we talk of human as a resource, we must think of him in terms of 'Ekatmak Manav' one way or the other.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they do talk of human resource development yet the budget presented by the Finance Minister looks like attempting a jugglery of figures, although a budget is not meant to be so. A budget envisages our policies about the items of work on which we want to spend money, it reflects our policies. We do feel that the Finance Minister has ignored the suggestions of the Members of Parliament. Three or four years back this House constituted the Parliamentary Standing Committees wherein the Budget proposals for different Ministries were considered. The Members presented their respective views in those Committees after a lot of contemplation but when we go through the Budget proposals we find that all the suggestions made by the Members have altogether been ignored. Apart from that, whatever announcements have been made by the Human Resource Development Ministry of the concerns of views expressed by the Members have not at all been shared by the Standing Committees. Not only this the budget does not reflect any policy initiative either in the field of education or sports or culture. The allocations made for various heads raise many questions. Many schemes were proposed and undertaken but it seems that they want to ignore even these schemes.

We talk of literacy. We had started a scheme for primary education. The subject is too lengthy to be discussed thoroughly. But we launched a scheme in 1995 for primary education for the children of the poor and backward regions in conformity with the constitutional obligation to provide free and compulsory education to all the children upto the age of 14. We were supposed to fulfil it within a period of 10 years but we could not and today we hear of dismantling even whatever little or inadequate system of education is available to us. A scheme

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

had been introduced under the name Nutritional Support to Primary Education. It was a scheme for Midday Meals to children in Primary schools. What we thought of the scheme was that it must have aimed at bringing forward even those poor children to get education who might not be attending their schools in order to earn their livelihood. Therefore, this scheme had been started with much fanfare. I remember that our Chief Minister also had gone to a school in Madhya Pradesh and participated in a midday meal. It was widely published in the newspapers under bold captions that Chief Minister will be taking part in the Midday meal so that the children from poor families may be able to gain physical strength in schools besides education. It is a concept of nutritious diet i.e. body leading to the growth of mental faculties. The scheme was started with these aims the view. Some targets were fixed in the first year with the allocations to the tune of about Rs. 1400 crores. This allocation has been reduced to 160 crores for the year 1997-98 but I fail to understand whether this scheme has been completed or not? As per the Government figures, this Midday Meal Scheme was started in 4426 blocks. If this scheme has to be completed then 1014 blocks still remain in the urban areas where this scheme is yet to be started or extended. If this is the case then, why the allocation has been reduced. Though the paucity of funds has been stated to be the reason. When I looked at the figures relating to other Ministries, I found that the budget for audio-visual publicity has been increased by about 10-12 crores in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. To which things we want to attach importance? We have to carefully think as to what are our priorities?

We always talk of formulating a national policy. Earlier in 1968, a national education policy had been framed. Then it was reviewed and again we formulated a national policy for education in 1986 wherein we enumerated certain reasons for the failure of the earlier policy. Those reasons can be summed up as resource crunch, paucity of funds and the absence of implementation of machinery. To me it seems that on a review of the same these very reasons will be repeated. Therefore, there is no point in discussing it. If budget lacking proper direction will continue to be made and we will continue to work irresponsibly then I would like to know how long we will allow it particularly when we have set before us the task of building up the future of this country through this parallel education, what we call human resources development. Hon. Minister must think over it.

We made the 1968 education policy with much fanfare but it could not take off properly and even where it took

off it is not being implemented. Meanwhile we also started opening Navodaya Vidyalayas. Even if that much is granted this concept of Navodaya Vidyalayas is not taking shape properly so far. At that we have not provided adequate funds for Navodaya Vidyalayas and the allocation of Rs. 250 crores made for them earlier has now been reduced to 220 crores. Thus we are reducing the allocations in all the fields of education. Then how would we be able to implement the policy in the same manner?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had launched the operation Block-board Scheme. This was a very good scheme. But today you can see that this scheme is in a very bad shape. In the original scheme it was thought to provide two rooms and two teacher. But today the schools are running in the rural areas without buildings. There is acute shortage of teachers and funds. Therefore, the operation black-board scheme has failed completely. Therefore, it needs to be attended to. There is no space to sit and no teachers to teach. But we still talk of new technology under which it was sought to provide TV and Radio sets in schools.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my own district a situation was allowed to develop in which 100 TV sets were provided but 100 government schools were not available. In most of the schools, there is no proper and safe room to place the TV sets. Therefore, these sets were not turned on for full one year. The condition of power supply is the same in all States. In my area, power is supplied hardly for one or two hours, the farmers think they are quite fortunate if they get two hour power supply. On the one hand we are not able to implement the blackboard scheme properly on the other, we are providing TV sets in the name of new technology. Where did the money meant for T.V. go? Either this money has been taken away for personal use or it has not been properly, utilised . . . (Interruptions). Commission is a different issue.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I come to the point related to Secondary education. Primary education which is very essential, has another aspect too. It is necessary to pay attention towards this side. Infact, the Govt. should make primary education compulsory but since the Government of has not been able to make such arrangement, a large number of private schools have come up in the country. We all are aware of it. I shall tell you later on about the condition of children studying there in. There are many loopholes in our Education Policy due to which we are not sure as to what shape we are going to provide to the future of our children.

The condition of Secondary education is also not good.

We are far behind the Schedule set for Eighth Five Year Plan. We had started 'Vocationalisation of Education' which is praise worthy but proper allocation was not made for this purpose in the Budget. Rs. 82 crore in 1995-96, Rs. 60 crore in 1996-97 and Rs. 62 crore in 1997-98 was provided for this purpose which shows that no increase has been made during the last three years under the Level 'Vocationalisation of Education'. The speed with which the devaluation of rupees is taking place, this Budget is not enough.

The condition of computerisation and promotion of science and laboratories is the same because Rs. 22 crore were allotted for this purpose in 1995-96, Rs. 20 crore in 1996-97 and Rs. 19 crore in the current year's Budget. It means that Budget allocation under this head is constantly decreasing Likewise, Rs. 27 crore were allocated for Educational Research and Training in 1995-96, Rs. 25 crore in 1996-97 and Rs. 23 crore in the current year. It means that allocation under this head also is constantly decreasing

As I said earlier, the concept of 'Vocationalisation of Education' was a good one but that too could not be implemented properly. We had set a target of providing vocational education to 10 percent of students in 1990 and 25 percent students till 1995 but so far, we have been able to achieved 2.5 percent of the target only. We should find out the reasons therefor. We will have to review it once but we have no tradition of reviewing our performance. We should also review the performance of our schemes.

Likewise, the condition of higher education is also not good. It seems that higher education has no concern with the society and the nation. We have 2500 universities and 10,000 Degree Colleges, but there should be a national plan for the students who complete their education so that they may take any occupation after completing their education but we have not conceived any such scheme so far. We have never bothered to assess the need of doctors, engineers, advocates or professors in the country so that planning can be made accordingly and the youth can be prepared for it and our resources can be properly utilised.

According to our economists around 10 crore youth i.e. almost 10 percent of India's total population are unemployed. I think there is some shortcoming in our higher education policy. Have we ever tried to find out whether our hospitals need so many doctors and nurses who complete their degree every year? Have we prepared the required set up? Are we properly utilising the human resources of the country? Have we chalked out any plan as to how we would like to develop our country during the

next 10 years? What type of people we would need for the development of the country? I think it is essential to be prepared. Such an outline. If we do not act in the manner. Every year a number of doctors and engineers will come out of having degrees and nobody is ready to become an ideal man. What are the reasons that compel our youngsters to acquire such education? Will we be able to utilize the knowledge acquired by them in the coming years? We are not paying our attention to this aspect.

Sir, it is necessary to think over these points. I shall raise two or three points and then conclude. We are going to Celebrate the Golden Jubilee of our Independence. I would like to quote as to how we commit mistakes, We have allocated Rs. 200 crore for the celebration of 50th year of our Independence. When I want to know the plan prepared for its celebration, I was told that no such plan had been prepared. On being asked as to when the plan was likely to be finalised, I was told that the plan was being prepared. It is like putting the cart before the horse as Mahadevi Verma has once said. The provision of money has been made but there is no plan for it so far. Rs. 50 crore, out of it is meant for science but how will Rs. 150 crore be utilised? I would like to suggest that this money should be spent for the development and enrichment of the language because 15th August is approaching and no plan has been prepared so far and in the end, the entire money will be spent without plan. I have seen many countries who have made progress by enriching their language and thus have made a place for them in the world. The name of China can be mentioned in this regard who enriched its language and made a place for itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, everybody is willing that 6 percent of GDP of the country should be spent on education, but unfortunately not even 4 percent of GDP is being spent on education at present. Our Finance Minister does not understand our language because he does not agree to what we say but if the same point is raised by the people of other countries, he readily agrees to it. For example, the IMF told yesterday that 5 percent of GDP should be spent on human resources, he readily agreed to it but in this case, we have reached 4 percent. Therefore, if the issue of education is raised by a Britisher, the hon. Finance Minister may perhaps agrees to it that 6 percent of GDP should be spent on education. This much amount is not being spent at present. If it is not being done, how should we do it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one more thing I would like to say in the end that only education is not enough for the development of man. Sport alongwith education is necessary for around development of human beings. At

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

present only .0001 percent amount of the Budget is being spent on sports. Due to it. Our condition in sports is very poor. The players have won one or two bronze medals not due to efforts of the Government, but by their own efforts. The condition of scholarship given in the fields of sports and that of play grounds is not good. At present, 85 percent schools do not have means of sports. 54 percent schools do not have playgrounds and the very small resources that they have been taken away by the T.V. Due to T.V., students are losing their relation with playgrounds. Discontinuation of relation with playgrounds means the discontinuation of relation with motherland and once it happens, they cannot have bright future. Therefore fore, I would like to give one suggestion that we should create an ISS (Indian Sports Service) in the country just like there are IAS, IPS and IFS Services because many a time the Chief of our sports are IAS or IPS officers. The Chief of sports should be a person who competes the highest test. I think, if it is made mandatory it would improve the condition of sports, and development of sports will take place and the talents will come to the fore.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this way, a centre of officers can be built. If the sports officers are appointed from this centre, they will have interest in sports and they would train and prepare promising players. The condition of all the department under the Ministry be it women and child Development, is the same. Therefore, we should shape the Ministry of Human Resource Development keeping in mind the over all development of a person.

I would like to give another suggestion. The money meant for celebration of 50th year of independence or millions of rupees being spent on adult education, is directly released to collectors. Some social organisations are good but some one registered in Delhi but operating in Arunachal Pradesh i.e. not working properly. Millions of rupees are being spent on adult education. If the funds are spent carefully and properly on it, the remaining amount can be diverted towards girl education because the required amount is not spent on girl education. They are not getting any facility. There are many other schemes, say-10 under women and child Development. It would be better to make one integrated scheme to boost the power of women. The department should adopt humanly approach towards imparting education. The students have stopped reading 'Ganesh' for 'G' in the school. I would like to suggest that

we should take care while preparing syllabi for the students. We are celebrating centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. A programme about his life was being aired on T.V. one day. When this programme was being telecast, a 10-12 year old boy was sitting beside me. When I asked him if he know about him, he replied in the negative. I asked him if he was aware of the fact that the country become independent, he replied in the affirmative. When I asked him as to who was Instrumental in India's independence, he replied - Mahatma Gandhi. I further asked him whether any other person was also instrumental in getting the independence, he showed his ignorance about any other person. It means a 10-12 year old boy does not know about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

One more thing. I use to tell stories to children. Many months ago, I told my children the story of Rana Pratap. While reading, the child asked me that the book mentions Akbar as the Akbar the Great; if akbar is great then why was Rana Pratap fighting against him? Such contrary Statements come very often. The Govt. should also see such things. A proper guideline should be there for children from the beginning to the end so that they can grow into an ideal person. They should not learn 'G' for 'Gadha' instead of G for Ganesh. Otherwise they will continue to carry heavy school bags loaded with text books in the same way an ox draws the plough. When the load of books, will tell upon his waist, he will take the shape of a camel. In such a situation, he cannot learn good things. If he neither plays nor understands the feelings like aesthetic sence, how can he become a good human being and if he does not become a good human being, how can he become a human resource and without becoming a human resources, how can be develop, what will be this power?

Therefore, I would like to say that this Ministry is very important, it should not be looked down upon. We should understand one thing that the person who is to be developed for the development of the nation and the person who will be instrumental in the development both are the same. He should grow into a good human being be endowed with humanly powers and have attachment with the land. A relation with the motherland should also develop through sports and the country should develop in the true sense. It would be better if we view this Ministry from this angle. I beg your pardon for taking more then the allotted time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to remind one thing to the Hon'ble Members. Their taking more time means that their party's time is consumed. To do justice to other members of their, parties, they may restrict them selves.

CUT MOTIONS

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : I beg to move :

"THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to make elementary education a fundamental right so as to attain hundred per cent literacy throughout the country.] (4)

"THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS BE REDUCED BY RS. 100"

[Need to create and strengthen sports infrastructure in the country so that performance in the Olympics, Asian Games and other international sports events improves.] (9)

[Need to organise and development more programmes for youth so as to enrich our social and cultural life and channelize the energies of the youth in various nation building activities] (10)

[Need to organise and restructure the Sports authority of India so as to make it a more effective Organisation.] (11)

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE : I beg to move that :

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to establish an engineering college at Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh with Central assistance on the pattern of R.E.Cs., particularly having degree courses in Computer and Electronics. (12)

Need to declare the Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) as a Central University. (13)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (PAGE 51) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100

Need to improve the working conditions of Anganwadi workers. (14)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I beg to move that:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT

OF EDUCATION BE REDUCED TO RE. 1.

Failure to achieve the target of free compulsory primary education. (43)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100

[Need to improve the standard of education and to fill up all the vacant posts of teachers in Kendriya and Navodayas Vidyalayas] (44)

[Need to provide more financial assistance to Rajasthan for achieving the target of cent per cent literacy and target of women education] (45)

[Need to open a Central University and a Sanskrit University in Rajasthan.] (40)

[Need to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas and a Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district of Rajasthan.] (47)

[Need to provide more funds to the Central Universities to improve their working conditions] (48)

[Need to give grants in aid to Institute of Regional Education, Ajmer for extending co-educational facilities] (49)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (PAGE 49) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100

[Need to provide more funds to State Government for Developing Play-fields, stadia and other sports activities.] (50)

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development which I consider to be the most important Ministry in the Government of India. My friend, Shri Bommai, with his vast experience, as Chief Minister and also as the Central Minister is handling this Ministry most efficiently. But I feel that he should get not only more resources but also more Ministers to help him because of the vastness of this Ministry.

I have had the privilege of analysing the working of this Ministry for about three years, first as a Member, and

[Shri P. Upendra]

then as the Chairman of the Standing Committee. Therefore, it would be difficult, in fact, for me to confine to certain aspects of this Ministry but in view of the constraints of time I would only touch upon some major issues relating to the four Departments of this Ministry.

Coming to education, Mr. Chairman, Sir, considering the low pace at the beginning of Independence, we have made good progress in literacy, in the spread of education, participation and equalisation of educational opportunities. Literacy rate has tripled since Independence, and a State like Kerala has achieved 100 per cent literacy. The percentage of illiteracy has definitely come down but the number of illiterates has increased because of the increase in population. It is very sad that even today 47.8 per cent of the population are still illiterate. Access to schooling has, no doubt, improved at the primary stage, 95 per cent of the rural population have access to schools within one kilometre radius. But the most striking failure is in regard to the commitment in the Constitution that we will give free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen years within a certain timeframe which we have not been able to fulfil till today.

Then, we have set a goal "Education for All by 2,000 A.D." and "Total Literacy by 2,005 A.D." The National Policy on Education of 1986 and the Programme of Action following it in 1992 also set several goals which remain to be fulfilled.

Regarding Operation Blackboard, I would like to say that only 55 per cent of the school buildings have so far been constructed. Now expenditure on education, both by the States and the Centre, accounts for only 3.7 per cent of the GDP. The erstwhile Prime minister had committed that six per cent of the GDP would be spent on education by 2,000 A.D. I do not know whether it would be possible to achieve this. It is because, now, on the basis of this six per cent GDP, we need Rs. 65,000 crore during the Ninth Plan. If we take the proportionate allotment this year, we should have provided Rs. 10,500 crore. But what has been allotted is only Rs. 4,000 crore and that itself shows that we will not be able to achieve this target of six per cent GDP on education. We have included education in the Concurrent List but the Centre is not, unfortunately, fulfilling its responsibility in this respect. It is because 91 per cent of the total Government expenditure on education comes from the States, and only nine per cent comes from the Centre.

While the States are spending 20 per cent of their Budget on education, the Centre gives hardly four per cent

to it. That itself shows the lack of interest shown by the Central Government in the promotion of education.

Then we have the problem of dropouts. Though the percentage has reduced both at the primary stage and otherwise, the problem still remains very serious. This has to be attended to. That is why this National Programme of Nutritional Support to primary education has been started from Class I to V, what is called the Mid-day Meal Scheme and eleven crore children are covered by this Scheme. But there are complaints about the implementation of this Scheme and the success varies from State to State. Some States, like Tamil Nadu, which had succeeded earlier are doing well, whereas other States are yet to show results.

Discrimination towards the girl child is still there. Female literacy is still low. It is as low as eight per cent in Barmer District of Rajasthan as compared to 94 per cent in Kottayam District of Kerala. That is why we should have more and more open schools and open university systems and that could be adopted as the policy for the future.

If you come to the basic postulate, I feel, the Government should take full responsibility for primary as well as secondary education and more and more private enterprises should be encouraged in higher education, both on the general side and on the technical side. That is why the Standing Committee had passed the Private Universities Bill and recommended it for adoption by Parliament.

Even today, we are spending 65 per cent of the Budget on Elementary education and more and more people are coming forward in the private enterprise to set up degree colleges, technical institutions, etc. We should encourage them and we can, of course, put some safeguards so that pure commercialisation does not creep into this. With regard to fees, standards, etc. There should be strict guidelines but private enterprises should be encouraged in this sector, including private universities.

There is no danger of some big businesses or somebody taking over this sector as I do not think many people would be interested in this. Even in private universities if the standards are so strict very few people could afford to create a corpus fund of Rs. 10 crore to start a private university. Even in countries like the USA, Japan and Germany where private enterprise is encouraged in higher education, only 25 per cent of the higher educational institutions are in the private sector, the rest of all are managed by the State. Therefore, that will not be a red-herring for anybody to think that those will be pure commercialisation of education.

The main thrust of education should be on the

comprehensive primary education and the load of the school bag because the Yashpal Committee made several recommendations in regard to reduction in the load of the school bag. But they have not been implemented. There is need for examination reforms and value based education including stress on the human rights in the country and elsewhere. There is also need to give stress on vocational education.

As Shrimati Sumjitra Mahajan has said, vocational education should be linked with industries and factories, and agriculture, fisheries and dairies where industries are not available.

Unless we take up this subject very seriously, vocationalisation will remain only on paper. Then also, physical education should be a part of the curriculum which has been accepted several years ago but till today, it has not yet been implemented.

Another point which I want to make and to give a little emphasis on is that whatever technology missions or literacy missions or whatever schemes The Department evolves, they cannot be uniform for the whole country. It is because the problems of States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are quite different from the problems in other States. There should be a separate project, a separate technology mission or a literacy mission for these States which are still backward in the educational field in many respects. Therefore, instead of evolving schemes uniformly for all over the country, we should take the backwardness of the States into consideration and evolve separate schemes for that.

Also, the non-governmental organisations and their role in the non-formal education are very important. Though there are some dubious and bogus institutions, others are doing very good work. Therefore, NGOs should be encouraged in the non-formal education.

The Panchayat should be involved not only in the spread of literacy but also in the promotion of educational activities and the best Panchayat which achieves good results, should be rewarded. There should be an award for such Panchayats.

Another point which I want to stress is that the educational technology is not being properly utilised. Even the grants given by the Centre to the States for educational technology, are not being spent properly. The electronic media have made rapid strides and why can you not utilise the electronic media for the spread of education, for preparing cassettes in various languages and for various

subjects? It was experimented once in Andhra Pradesh from class I to III and it was quite successful. Cassettes were made and the schools were given the videos. It was a good success. We should think of such a system also.

Also, there should be a separate channel for education on the TV. The educational channel is long overdue and the Department should press for it so that the channel can be started. The Navodaya school system has been evolved long time ago. Every district should be covered by that but only 350 districts have so far been covered and the remaining districts will have to be covered. Similarly, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan also is suffering from shortage of funds and 360 schools are still without buildings. Therefore, the educational field requires a lot of money and a lot of resources also.

Coming to the culture, in 1997-98, Rs. 368 crore have been allocated for this Department, which is roughly one per cent of the total Plan outlay. There was an approach paper on the National Culture Policy and it was approved by the Standing Committee in its 12th Report long time ago. But so far, no action has been taken and I am happy that only one suggestion has been implemented. A National Culture Fund has recently been started with a corpus fund of Rs. 19.5 crore in five years, but initial allotment of Rs. 2 crore is very low. Similarly, the private sector should be involved in getting more and more funds for cultural activities.

There is one point which I want to stress is that there is a multiplicity of organisations in the field of culture. We have the Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. We have Akademies. We have the ICCR. We have Zonal Cultural Centres. We have the State Governments. We have got the State Akademies, etc, etc. There is no coordination among all these organizations. There is a complete lack of coordination among various organizations and, particularly, the Zonal Cultural Centres are not fulfilling the object for which they have been started. The Ananthamurthy Committee has made recommendations after reviewing the functioning of the Zonal Cultural Centres and though the report was submitted as long back as January, 1996, it has not yet been implemented. A lot of money has been allocated to the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts. It is a very good institution. It is a very prestigious institution for the country and the Standing Committee was constrained to observe that the activities are not commensurate with the funds allocated.

Therefore, the work has to be speeded up there. The money is being allocated to them because of the importance of the institution

[Shri P. Upendra]

There is one organisation which requires special attention from the hon. Minister and it is the Archaeological Survey. There are 3,562 protected monuments. There is a lot of vandalism of the monuments and the temples. They have been pleading for a long time for 5,000 posts of Monument Attendants. But even today they have not been sanctioned and many of them are unprotected. The hon. Minister should also consider involvement of the private sector in the maintenance of these monuments. Some of them can be handed over to the private sector for maintenance and all that.

I belong to Andhra Pradesh and I am worried about the thefts taking place in the Salar Jang Museum. A lot of valuable artifacts have gone out. A committee was also appointed for that. However, since then some of the missing items have been recovered. A CBI inquiry also has been ordered, but so far nothing has come out. It should be speeded up and also the security should be beefed up there. There is a proposal for building annexes to the museum. They should also be completed as quickly as possible.

Similarly, there is a scheme for rural libraries. It is not progressing. The scheme is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission and in spite of repeated reminders, the Planning Commission has not approved this scheme. The Raja Rammohan Ray Foundation is to look after this scheme.

Another important point is about the Netaji Research Bureau. It was supposed to be given a Corpus Grant of Rs. 3 crore, but it has not yet been given. Though two hon. Prime Ministers had promised Rs. 6.5 crore out of the total project cost of Rs. 12.5 crore, yet that also has not been given.

Similarly, the multipurpose cultural complexes which were repeatedly recommended by the standing Committee have not been started. Rs. one crore was supposed to be allotted for each State for starting these complexes, but the scheme has not been implemented.

The Haksar Committee recommendations in regard to the working of the Academies have not been implemented. Though the Lalit Kala Academy has been rightly taken over by the Government, the functioning of the other Academies is also very unsatisfactory.

The 50th anniversary of the Independence is to be celebrated in a befitting manner. It should be properly planned so that the youths and the students are properly involved in the celebrations.

As far as the Women and Child Development is concerned, I would like to say that there are a number of schemes with identical activities and objectives. The Standing Committee also made repeated recommendations to review and revamp these schemes. But it has not been done. For example, the Indira Mahila Yojana. Some Pilot projects in 200 blocks were started in 1995-96. However, since then there has been no addition. Rs. 6.1 lakh per block was supposed to be released, but it is not fully released. Similarly, in the Mahila Samridhi Yojna, six crore accounts were supposed to be opened but only 2.2 crore accounts have been opened, i.e., 36.7 per cent of the target has been achieved in the Eighth Plan. Similarly as far as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is concerned, the targets were not reached at all. The National Commission for Women has started functioning. But it should have specific roles, duties and powers.

The National Commission for Women's Rights who was supposed to be appointed has not yet been appointed. This also requires the hon. Minister's attention.

Then Women's Development Corporations, which were supposed to be started in various States, have not been started.

Eight lakh Creches/Daycare Centres are required in the country. But we have only 14,000 so far and others have not yet been started. The National Creche Fund was supposed to be starting with Rs. 2000 crore Rs. 154 crore was proposed this year, but you have allocated only Rs. 94 lakhs. This sector also requires a lot of attention.

Similarly, the National Policy for Empowerment of Women requires to be streamlined though the Parliamentary Committee has just now been formed. This requires streamlining.

Then the legislations relating to women are needed to be reviewed.

Similarly, the problems of girl child and the child prostitution need to be reviewed.

I.C.D.S. blocks in all the 5,270 blocks were supposed to be started. But they have not yet been covered. Even after 27 years not all the blocks are covered. Five hundred new blocks were proposed to be started in 1996-97 and this year we are supposed to start 1,668. But with the resource constraint, I do not know whether you will be able to start so many. The impact of these blocks is also questionable. This requires to be looked into. It is now being evaluated by the National Council for Applied Economic Research and this should be completed.

One other point which I want to mention here is about *Anganwadi* workers. Their honorarium is so pittance that they get Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 P.M. There is a proposal to increase it substantially. But still it has not been done.

One important aspect which is repeatedly being ignored is hostels for working women. Now we have got only 787 hostels all over the country covering 54,000 working women. We need more and they are also not coming up. Out of 60 proposed to be opened last year, only 16 were opened. In spite of the grants being given also, many people are not coming forward. The Government should pay special attention to this.

Most of the money given to the Central Social Welfare Board is being spent on establishment charges and there is no real activity in this Social Welfare Board. There are many women's organisations working among the N.G.Os. which require to be strengthened and supported. The *Mahila Mandals* have to be started in all the blocks and even at lower level in villages also. The Government should come forward to assist these *Mahila Mandals*

The last Department which I cover is the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. The Standing Committee gave a very exhaustive report in its 34th Report as to why we are not able to do well in the international sports. I believe the hon. Minister is devoting his attention towards the implementation of this report. That requires immediate implementation because it is a big shame for this country of 95 crore people that only one bronze medal could be won in the Olympics

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : The Sports Minister is not here.

SHRI P. UPENDRA : How much are you giving for sports ? You are giving Rs 86 crore. This is 0.0001 per cent of the total Government Budget.

PROF. P J KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Do not go by percentages.

SHRI P. UPENDRA : Even then it is pittance. The Standing Committee said that you should at least give 0.5 per cent to start with. . .(Interruptions) There are various schemes which are implemented. We have made a review also of all these schemes and gave some suggestions. The hon. Minister should see that these suggestions are implemented.

One point which I want to mention is that there are 32 to 34 disciplines in the sports. Why should we send teams in all the disciplines where we do not have any chance of winning even any medal ? Therefore, it is better

to concentrate on certain disciplines where there is a potential of winning the medal instead of squandering our resources on all the events. This is a point which we have repeatedly been stressing but not implemented.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important discussion going on here regarding the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Minister of State for Sports for Youth Affairs and Sports is not present here. You see the importance we are giving to this type of discussion . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Even if the ex-Minister is present, it will do.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : He is also not here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERENDERA KUMAR) : The Minister of Youth Affairs missed his flight today The Cabinet Minister is here.

SHRI P. UPENDRA : Sir, we have been repeatedly stressing that sports should be included in the school curriculum. But that has not yet been done, as I mentioned earlier. There should be a sports school in each State Only two or three States, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and another, have such sports schools. I submit that there should be a sports school in each district. That should be our ultimate aim. We may not do it immediately. May be in Ninth Plan or Tenth Plan we can do it. There should be one sports school in each district by the end of the Tenth Plan. There should be one sports college in each State and a Sports University. We have a deemed University in Gwalior but that is not enough. We should have a full-scale sports University also.

There is one thing. There are not enough jobs There is no incentive for the sportsmen in this country I do not want to give all the details of the report. But, unfortunately, now even the Government is not coming forward to encourage the sportsmen in the Departments. When we analyse, only 25 people have been appointed in 25 years in the Ministries of the Government of India excluding Railways, Defence, paramilitary forces and the public sector units.

That means nobody is giving any importance to the appointment of sportsmen. Even when they are appointed, they are appointed as Ticket Collectors, clerks and Class IV employees. It is not any incentive to sportsmen. Even those who have won medals are not being given sufficient cash awards. Though the Government has started a cash award system and a pension scheme for former Olympians

[Shri P. Upendra]

etc., they are not enough. So, the pension amount should be increased.

Sir, the weakest point in the sports sector is the functioning of the federations. There is no law governing them. There are vested interests in those federations. The same person is continuing in some capacity or the other for decades together. When we went and asked an office bearer as to how long he was there in that position, he said that he was there for the last 35 years. That means they never vacate their positions. No elections are held and no proper accounts are maintained. Therefore, the Government should make a special study of the functioning of these federations, because they select the players, they send the players to international sports events and they coach them. So, unless this sector is improved, we cannot improve our sports as such.

Then, the Sports Authority of India is a big white elephant and so much money is being spent on that organisation. We do not need such a big bureaucratic set up here to oversee the sports sector. It should be decentralised. Originally, the Sports Authority of India was meant to look after the maintenance of the stadia relating to the Asian Games. But the stadia are also in a very bad shape. If you go and see inside the prestigious stadia, you will find that they are in a very bad shape. They say that they need Rs. 10 crore per year for maintenance itself. Therefore, the maintenance part of the stadia is also very bad.

Now, the Government has to involve the panchayats also in the promotion of sports at the grassroots level so that the rural sports and tribal sports are, given encouragement.

The Government has started the National Sports Development Fund. The Government should compel the public and private sector units to donate and also force these industrial units to adopt one particular sports so that aspects like recruitment, coaching and sponsoring of sportsmen internationally etc., are looked after by one industry for each sector.

As regards the issue of bringing sports into the Concurrent List, we have been able to convince a number of States. If one or two States are not coming along, the Government should go ahead with the proposal and include it in the Concurrent List.

As far as youth affairs are concerned, the Government should encourage more and more youth clubs in the rural

areas and the cities also. The State of Haryana has done very well in this regard. There are 924 youth clubs in Haryana alone. This is the best performance for any State. Now, only 49 youth hostels are functioning. We should have more youth hostels. Then, the assistance to voluntary organisations in the field of youth also should be increased. Adventure sports should be given encouragement. In the case of National Youth Awards, both the number as well as the award money should be increased. The Government has started Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development at Sriperumpudur and Rs. 16.3 crore has been allocated for this Institute. The progress of construction of the building is very slow. That building has to be completed as early as possible.

Finally, before I conclude, I would only say that most of the shortfalls – I do not blame the Ministry – are due to lack of resources. Therefore, more funds should be allocated for this important Ministry which deals with the development of human resources. I also suggest that Members of Parliament could be involved in the implementation of many of these schemes sponsored by the Central Government so that we can take more interest in these activities. You can also put them in the local committees at the district and local levels so that we can oversee the functioning of various schemes.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the targets of the freedom movement of India was to raise the standard of education in India. When we got independence, the condition of education was very serious. The educational system which we inherited had structural imbalances and at that time, only 14 per cent people were literate.

The condition of education is same today also which was at the time of independence. There has not been any drastic change in it. What is the condition of primary education today ?

National Education Policy was formulated in 1986 and the revised action plan was formulated in the year 1992. Its aim was to provide education to the children upto the age of 14 years free of cost by the year 2000. But this provision could not be implemented in letter and spirit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we belong to the rural areas. In the National Education Policy, it has been said that there must be at least three rooms and three teachers in primary schools. But we are constrained to say that there is no building in at least 25-30 per cent schools. You can understand that children cannot get education properly in

those schools, where there are no buildings. I want to say to give priority to allocate funds for the construction of buildings out of the MPLAD fund. But still most of the primary schools of India are without buildings even after 50 years of Independence. How can we raise the standard of education in the country when there is no building in the Primary schools ? This is really a serious issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if by chance there is a school, there is no teacher. If there is a teacher, there are no students. This is certainly our fault that the condition of primary and middle schools is pitiable. Our hon. Minister should ponder over it seriously. Those who have money, their children study in big convent schools, in English medium schools, but proper arrangements have not been made for the education of children of the farmers and small workers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a Black-Board Scheme was introduced some time ago, but no one knew about it at the district level. Its headquarters is in Darbhanga. The amount allocated for it has not been spent properly. No one knows, how much money has been pocketed by certain people from that scheme. Pucca building has not been constructed. When we want to know about it from the district officer, he says that it is beyond our powers. This is the scheme of the Union Government. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would request the Minister that an inquiry should be conducted in regard to this scheme not only in Bihar but wherever it has been running and it should be found out as to who has taken funds under this scheme for construction of building and that building has not been completed. We should seriously consider over that.

Basic education is really very important for all but under the National Education Policy, 1992, a new Primary Education district was created for making primary education easily available. But the condition of those primary schools is very bad. Today, even after 50 years of Independence, the school, children have not been receiving education properly. What are its reasons ? Hon'ble Minister should think over it. Today, schools children are being provided meals in rural areas. As far as I know, they are being provided wheat which is grabbed by teachers or officers. It is very unfortunate. Serious action is not being taken in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Union Government provides financial assistance to State Government for Vocational education for the students of 11th and 12th standard but common people do not know at which level and where that education is being imparted. I request that it should be propagated at State level so that common man may be benefited from it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are 29 crore unemployed

youths in this country. Former Prime Minister, Shri Deve Gowda had said that they would provide employment to 10 lac unemployed youth and our young Janata Dal leader, Shri Nawal Kishore Rai started movement in many parts of the country, but the manner in which it should have been propagated or consider over, was not done. What would happen to the country if there are 29 crore unemployed persons. Education should have been made vocational from the very beginning so that children might make their future better.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, NCERT was set up in the year 1961 but I do not know whether national objectives would be achieved through it or not ? Has any survey been conducted to ascertain as to what extent the programme being run by the Union Government or the State Governments have been successful ? Common people do not know in which states these schemes have been introduced I urge upon the Minister to make a precise mention in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon Minister that he is more eager and vigilant about Navodaya Vidyalayas He has also laid foundation stone for Navodaya Vidyalayas at many places. Through these Navodaya Vidyalayas the talented students of rural areas are to be brought forward.

Recently, hon. Minister laid the foundation stone of a Navodaya Vidyalaya in our area and provided 5 crores of rupees for that and it is running in our district. Our district is at the Indo-Nepal border. But it is very backward in education, its standard is very low. I, on behalf of myself and the people of my area, thank the hon Minister for laying the foundation stone of Navodaya Vidyalaya in this backward area. Mr. Chairman, Sir there is Forbisganj sub division at Indo-Nepal border. Railway employees, Government employees and Central Government employees live there. As per the rules of Kendriya Vidyalaya, you have received a proposal for setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya there. We should like to urge you to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Forbisganj for the betterment of this backward area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a strange thing about adult education The objective of adult education was to make literate the persons in the age group of 15 to 35 years and adults. But in many States, adult education is provided only on paper. Adult education programme is a good programme for the children of 15 years of age who could not go to schools due to poverty and unemployment or due to their parents. This scheme is run by the Union Government or World Bank. Only 10 to 15 percent of the amount allocated for the programme is actually spent in villages. The higher officers takes the money in the names

[Shri P. Upendra]

of fake children and adults on paper. Many people say that Adult Education is the scheme of World Bank. So, this amount should be spent on this scheme and properly. This money should not go in the pocket of some particular person. It should be considered seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Union Government has formulated this scheme to educate the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The population of Harijans and adivasis who are backward socially, educationally economically and culturally, is 16.33 percent as per the census of 1991. But only 20 to 25 per cent of SC/ST children go to primary schools in villages in our area. What are its reasons? Poverty is the main reason. But if only 20 to 25 per cent children go to schools in the villages even after 50 years of Independence, what would be the future of that country, that area and that State? The plight of SC and ST should be seriously considered. How many seats are for dalits out of them? Therefore, the hon. Minister will have to make special provision for the upliftment of this section of the society. As you have given opportunity to the talented children in the villages for raising the standard of education by setting up Navodaya Vidyalyayas in the rural areas, on the same lines, a schools should be set up in each district for SC/ST children. The Union Government should incur entire expenditure on education, medical care, clothes and books in those schools. I would like to urge upon you that if you want that the standard of the children of Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes is raised and they should be brought at the same footings. What would you do? There is only one idea in my mind that all the expenditure of the education from 1st standard to B.A. should be incurred by the Union Government so that that child may get the opportunity to compete with other children.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just now stated about primary schools that these are 20 to 25 per cent. But now I want to state about middle schools that middle schools are within the radius of 5-7 kilometres in our area. The number of SC and ST children in them is hardly 8 to 10 per cent. Similarly, Higher secondary schools are 2 or 3 in a block. Today, the number of educated children of SC and ST is not more than 2 or 3 per cent. Until we provide equal education for the children of each section of society, our country would not make progress and it would always be weaker and this impression would remain in the minds of the people in India and abroad that India is a backward country in education. I am happy that cent per cent people of Kerala are educated and we feel proud of it but on the

other hand, when our attention is drawn to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and the other regions of the country, we find ourselves far below the standard of Kerala. Therefore, we would have to pay special attention to the issue of education to the SC/ST children.

You see that where there are primary schools in the villages, there are no teachers there. Children do not even have slates and pencils or other facilities but on the other hand, the well off people spent 3 to 5 thousands of rupees per month on the education of their children, whether they are studying in Darjeeling, Delhi, Mumbai or Patna, We should make efforts to remove this inequality.

When the leaders of all the parties speak in this House, they talk about abolishing English medium schools and convent schools but they do not want so by heart. That is why we have not been able to take any unanimous decision in this regard. Merely speaking in the House and at public places would not serve any purpose. We will have to take a firm decision and implement a uniform education through out the country.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the chair*]

Madam Chair person please check the position with regard to education amongst minorities in the country. Frankly speaking their condition is miserable in the field of education. In the beginning of 1993-94 various schemes to educate the minorities were launched. An intensive programme was launched to educate the minorities, schemes were launched to provide financial assistance for the modernisation of education through 'Madarsas', where there are in sufficient primary schools, the schemes were formed to provide hundred percent education there by forming the basic education structure. Mr. Chairman Sir, my submission through you is that the area of Northern Bihar like Araria, Kishanganj and Purnia from where I come from the population of minorities is 60 to 80 percent but as far as education is concerned they are most backward and only 2 to 3 percent of them are educated. Their percentage of education is less than that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Madam Chairperson my submission through you is that they too are the citizens of this country and hon. Minister should prepare a special schemes for their upliftment. The schemes which were formed for the upliftment of these people, have been dumped in the cold storage. I am very well aware of the situation of the northern Bihar. There is no such scheme in our area to educate the minorities. We will have to seriously pay attention towards the

education of the minorities so that they too can come at par with the other classes of the society. I know that the Central Government give hundred percent assistance to set up middle schools, to provide scientific, forestry and vocational education to these people. This sort of arrangement is there in various states but I do not know if such an arrangement is there in Northern Bihar, where the minorities are given vocational education. There is the scheme of providing financial assistance for modernisation of 'madarsa' education. The financial assistance is being given for school syllabus, Science, Maths, Social studies, Hindi and English while hundred percent assistance is being given for appointment of teachers in schools.

16.00 hrs.

Madam Chairperson, we do not find these projects anywhere. It appears that all these projects are merely on files of the Ministry. Therefore, I would like to request that a committee should be set up to review the projects being run by the Central Government in the States and can give its report as to whether these projects are there in the States or not.

Madam, Chairperson, if we lag behind in the field of education, we would not command respect anywhere. As our country is known as a poor country all over the world and if we lag behind in the field of education we would not be honoured from the point of education also. Therefore, I urge upon the Govt. through you that proper steps should be taken in this direction so that our country may remain backward in the field of education.

Madam, with these words; I conclude and thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (Diamond Harbour) : Madam Chairperson, I rise here to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development with a painful heart because at a time when we are going to celebrate the 50th year of our Independence, we have illiteracy to the tune of 48 per cent of our population. If we compare the position of our country with that of other countries, then we can find that according to the report of several international agencies, India's position is 90th. Even some countries which are poorer than the poor, they are also more advanced than we are in so far as the literacy rate is concerned. I can give several data. Even Botswana's illiteracy is 26 per cent, Brazil - 19 per cent, Chile - 7 per cent and so on. I can cite many more examples. Even the underdeveloped countries do not have such a huge number of illiterate persons.

Now we are going to enter into the next century. But with whom ? With these more than 45 crores of illiterate people what kind civilisation can we build in the next century ? The name of this Department is Human Resource Development . My esteemed colleague Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan clarified as to why the Department has been so named. But the basic necessity for the development of this resource of humanity is to spread the literacy rate, is to spread education. But unfortunately our country is lagging behind.

There was a survey in 1995 which had been conducted by the UNDP. They have framed HDI, Human Development Index, which is being measured by taking into consideration of three key components - longevity, knowledge and income.

According to that survey, what is the position of India? They have surveyed about 174 countries and India's ranking is 135. Even Argentina, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Pakistan are ahead of us.

What kind of attention has been given in the past fifty years ? We are going through this poor condition so far as human resource development, education, youth affairs and sports are concerned. What was the emphasis of the Eighth Plan ? I can say that the Eighth Plan target was to achieve 100 per cent literacy among people in the age group between fifteen and thirty-five. It means, ten crores of additional people are to be educated. To educate this many number of people, 3.5 lakh non-formal educational centres were needed but only 2.80 lakh have been sanctioned till 1996-97.

We have completed the Eighth Plan Now, the approach paper to the Ninth Plan has been submitted and a declaration has been made that India would be fully literate by 2005 A.D. I want to know from the Government what their plan is. Or, is it a simple bluff as was done by the previous Government - that they would do this ? What is needed ? Six per cent of the GDP has to be provided within the year 2001 if we want to achieve this target. It means Rs. 131,000 crore is needed.

We know that education is on the Concurrent List. Shri P. Upendra stated that the Centre is not taking that kind of responsibility that it should. If it is on the Concurrent List, then, at least Rs. 65,000 crore is to be spent by the Centre to make our country fully literate by 2005 A.D. If we want to spend six per cent of the GDP, that amount has to be spent. But what is being spent now ? Only 3.7 per cent of the GDP is being spent for education, inclusive

[Shri Samik Lahiri]

of the expenditure of the State Governments and the expenditure of several other Departments of the Government.

The Department has its own calculation that if we want to achieve the target, an expenditure to the tune of six per cent of the GDP has to be incurred. Thus, in 1997-98, Rs. 10,500 crore is to be spent for the first year; for the next year, the Department has to spend Rs. 12,000 crore; and in the year next to that, they have to spend Rs. 13,000 crore; taking into consideration the fact that seven cent growth in the economy would be there in the future.

But what has been the allocation? It is Rs. 5,231.63 crore which includes both Plan and Non-Plan. If we want to draw the projection for the next five years, then it will come to the tune of only Rs. 25,000 crore, whereas the need is for Rs. 1,31,000 crore. How can we achieve the target of making everyone literate by 2005 AD?

Now I would come to the Budget of this year. I have already told that the allocation for education – both Plan and Non-Plan – is Rs. 5,231.63 crore. It is true that there is a hike in the allocation, if we compare it with the previous year. But the question lies here as to whether this hike would face the need of the hour and situation. This is the main question. The Government is repeatedly telling that it is considering to declare primary education as a Fundamental Right. If it does so, then they have to provide necessary infrastructure for that; they have to provide schools for them; they have to provide all other things also. What is the plan of the Government in this regard? Where is the allocation for them in the Budget?

I agree that there is a resource crunch. But I really cannot understand this thing; maybe, I am too young to understand this. The Government has reduced corporate tax and it is losing Rs. 5,000 crore. It is offering relief to the corporate houses. Can the Government not mobilise this extra amount from them? After mobilising that amount of money, can they not spend it on HRD on which the progress of our nation depends? I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government is in a position to fulfil its commitment which is declared in the CMP.

So far as non-formal education is concerned, it is true that the Budget allocation is nearly doubled this time. But what is the ground reality in non-formal education, specifically in the northern part of our country? There are no schools; if there are schools, there are no roofs; if there

are schools and roofs, there are no teachers; if there are schools, roofs and teachers, there are no blackboards. This is the kind of non-formal education which is going on.

So, a strong vigilance, a strong monitoring system is to be built by the Government. In this regard, the *Panchayats* must be involved. Unless and until the *Panchayats* are involved, we would not be able to mobilise the local resources even to the non-formal education centres.

Another point is about the mid-day meal scheme. This has been initiated on the 15th of August, 1990. What is the goal of this scheme? It is to increase enrollment, retention of pupils at schools, attendance and simultaneously to offer nutrition to children. But this year, as has been stated earlier by the other hon. Members, the expenditure on mid-day meal scheme has been reduced.

But what is the ground reality so far as Mid-day Meal Scheme is concerned? If there is food, there is no carrier; if there is carrier, there is no driver of that carrier; if there are food and carrier, there is no one to distribute it; if such a kind of coordination is being built, then there is no student. These kinds of things are going on and unless and until we involve all panchayats in this regard, we cannot make success in this scheme.

Another feature is drop-outs. It is a very serious thing. Specifically in the North-Eastern area and in the so-called Northern India, among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs, the rate of drop-outs is very high. So far, the rate of drop-outs of females is very high as compared to the males and excepting the Mid-day Meal Scheme, there is no such specific scheme to check drop-outs. The Government should look into as to how to check the problem of drop-outs.

As regards secondary education, everyone is surprised to see this Budget. There is a steep reduction in the allocation of secondary education. In 1996, the Budget Estimate was Rs. 713.41 crore and the Revised Estimates was Rs. 708.61 crore. In 1997-98, it is Rs. 684.29 crore. What is the intention of the Government? Do they want to close down the secondary schools? Have they no intention to expand education at the secondary level? What is the intention of the Government? What is the logic behind this reduction? No one can find any logic behind this reduction. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to please look into it. Do not reduce the allocation so far as secondary education is concerned.

My next point is regarding school education. A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Jaspal. It recommended that the load of the school bags

of children must be reduced. Madam, if you look at the school-going children, you cannot understand what kind of teaching is going on and what kind of teaching are we trying to give them or offer them. By this way of teaching, they will become a very good porter instead of becoming very good students. They carry big bags with lot of books, lot of *kathas* and on one subject, there are several copies and books. In English, for example, they carry four books and three reference books. What is the Government going to do regarding this? I think the hon. Minister will definitely reply to this point.

Another point is about private tuition. It is there even in the primary level and university level. Now, it is the time for schools and colleges. If you go there, you will not find a single student in the class room. Why? . . . (Interruptions) It is like Parliament. But we have no private tutor to teach us. You will not find any student there and they will say, "I have my tutor; I will go and learn from him." Who can afford private tuitions? Rs. 300 to Rs 500 or Rs. 1000 are taken from the students. A lot of people of our country are living below the poverty line. The Government has formed a scheme for those people living below the poverty line.

If these things go on, then how will the poor people afford education? So far as university education is concerned, there also is a very sorry state of affairs. The total Plan allocation this year is Rs. 359.10 crore and the non-Plan allocation is Rs. 450 crore. I do not know the reason. In the previous year, the allocation for the non-Plan sector for the UGC was Rs. 465 crore. It has been reduced to Rs. 450 crore this year. What is the logic? When there was a discussion for establishment of an Urdu University in India, I specifically urged upon the Government to establish the new university. You establish new Central universities. We welcome it. But should it be at the cost of the State universities? What is the condition of the several State universities? In the very near future, the students will enter into a classroom after wearing helmets because the roof might fall down. Such is the condition because the UGC cannot give them money. The UGC is not in a position to disburse money to several universities and to several undergraduate colleges. So, I urge upon the Government to look into it.

Another very important thing is commercialisation of education. Today, education is a commodity. You can purchase it. There may be merit to get into an engineering college or a medical college. But unless and until you pay money, you cannot get admitted into such colleges. One has to shell out five to ten lakh rupees as if auctions are going on. Those who can offer more money can get

admission. What is this going on? What does the Government intend to do to check this problem? If this thing goes on, how will the poor meritorious students get admission into medical and engineering colleges and other colleges? Here, I remember the words of Rabindra Nath Tagore :

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high and the knowledge is free."

'Free' means free for all. But in our country, so far as medical, engineering and other university education is concerned, it is not free from money. It is not free from commerce.

Now, many traders are entering into the business of education because we have to purchase education on cash basis. You cannot lend such kind of business here. We have to purchase it on cash basis. So, there is a very good profit. It is like a cash crop. Please do something to check it. Otherwise, the entire education system will be crushed like anything. On one side, we have a large number of illiterate students, while on the other to get admitted into a school is very difficult. If you get admitted into a school, you have to cross the hurdle of 'drop-out'. If you cross that hurdle, you have to face the load of school bag. If you are able to cross that hurdle also because of your merit, you cannot get into technical institutions or get into other colleges because you have no money.

Madam, therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government that whole education system, insofar as the commercialisation of education; insofar as attainment of total literacy by the year 2005 AD and insofar as allocation of six per cent of GDP in education are concerned, needs a review. It is because the United Front Government is committed to the development of the people and especially the poor people. It has very categorically been mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme that the Government would look into it.

I hope that the Government and the hon. Minister would look into the whole system as it prevails now. It is a system really which pains us; it is a system which makes our heads hang in shame. I am concluding my speech with the hope that the Government would try to reverse this system. I would also like to thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : Thank you, Madam Chairperson. I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Human Resources Development.

Madam, in India we are very fond of rechristening, renaming and offering different nomenclatures to our

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

existing institutions. The late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi gave a new name to the Ministry of Education and called it the Ministry of Human Resources Development, the Late Rajiv Gandhi was striving to take India into the 21st century at a very fast pace. We all are very happy that a new names has been given to this Ministry. Now the humans who are living in India, who are going to the schools and colleges to seek education would go there not only to seek education as a means of development but also – after this Ministry has been rechristened and renamed to be called as the Ministry of Human Resource Development – to develop as better human beings as well.

Madam, unfortunately Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is – he lost power before that – no longer there. He later on became the Prime Minister of India. He was the Minister for Human Resource Development during his regime. We have had two Prime Ministers within a span of less than one year. It is time now to take stock of what really has happened since we rechristened the Ministry to Education to be known as the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Madam, since the name was changed, has it really helped in the development of the country on the lines envisaged when this Ministry was renamed? I think, the Government owes an explanation to the people. Let us take stock and find out whether the laudable objectives spelt out then – when this Ministry was set up and rechristened – has been accomplished or not; whether it has really served the people or not. The results as shown in the Annual Reports or the results that we see in our day to day life do not really reflect what we wanted to achieve.

Now a days we have been talking about the New Economic Policy. In the New Economic Policy we are talking about the development of infrastructure as a means of development of the economy. We need physical infrastructures like roads, bridges, power generating units, railways and so on and so forth. These are really necessary. According to the Common Minimum Programme, India today needs an allocation of 200 million dollars towards development of infrastructures in various sectors. Are we prepared to consider education and health as an infrastructure for development? I remember, the World Bank has talked about infrastructure as a means of development. But it has failed to recognise – what to talk of the World Bank, the country as a whole has failed, the World Bank is only a small example – this as an important infrastructure for development and has not yet financed in these sectors to the extent to which it should have done.

Madam, Chairperson, we had plague in some parts of our country and the entire economic activity in the country almost came to a stand-still. It was because of some health hazard in a small city like Surat and this resulted in the economic activity of the country coming to a stand-still. Even lack of investment in social sectors like education and health could bring about economic chaos in times to come.

Madam, this is the time when the Common Minimum Programme talks about infrastructure investment as one of the key development parameters that I feel they could address themselves to this important segment of development of the country.

Madam, the Common Minimum Programme talked about an investment of six per cent of GDP in education. The other day while speaking during the Discussion on the General Budget, the hon. Finance Minister – fortunately he has come back as the Finance Minister – said that the Common Minimum Programme does not refer to six per cent of GDP at the Central level only. It seems that the Programme talks about total investment of education not only by the Central Government but also by the State Governments, and that the entire amount would be calculated as the amount that should go into the development of education. When I read it again, I never found that particular paragraph there. I had said at that time also that like in the *Animal Farm*, the manifesto which was written had so many riders. Probably, the Common Minimum Programme is now putting one more rider to investment by the States in education also to be computed for the purpose of finding out the investment of six per cent of the GDP. Probably, these are figures, these are the cliches one uses only to sidetrack the main issues confronting the people and the educational system.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has various Departments under it with various functions to perform. One of them is the Department of Education. We find that there are various schemes of the Government and there are various steps on which the pattern of education is built up. The real foundation of education is the primary education. There are three layers of education, the primary education, the secondary education, and the higher education. And there are various cross sections of views as to what should be the priority of the Government and where it should invest more. As we see, though we are talking about six per cent of the GDP, even if the entire amount were to be spent, probably we will not be able to do justice to all these three layers of education. So we have to really address ourselves to the basic foundation, that is, the primary education. I am glad that the

Government is now thinking on these lines. There were several Committees, I can say that there were at least more than 20 Committees, who had repeatedly said that the thrust should be on the primary education and not so much on the secondary or the higher education. The question that arises here is, "If the Government is going to concentrate on primary education, whose babies are the other two segments of education, namely, the secondary education and the higher education?"

I was glad that one of my esteemed colleagues, while speaking on this subject, drew the attention of the Government to this very important issue. It is time that the Government came out with a concrete policy, may be a White Paper, on who is going to look after these abandoned babies, the secondary and higher education. Is the private sector going to get involved in this? If so, at what cost and on what terms? Who is going to regulate the role of these agencies and institutions? Who is going to ensure the standard of education that these institutions need to impart? What mechanism is the Government contemplating to ensure that this happens? It is time that the Government came out with some sort of a policy on this.

An amount of Rs. 25 crore is supposed to be spent by the Government on residential primary schools during the current year of 1997-98. The target of the Government is to spend this amount in 100 districts of the country. If you are going to spend Rs. 25 crore on 100 districts, each district will get about Rs. 25 lakh. How many residential schools are going to be created to take care of this super-need of primary education at district level, and how is it going to be catered to? The Government owes an explanation as to how that amount is going to be spent.

The Sindhudurg District of Konkan area is the area that I represent here in Parliament. The name of the constituency is Rajapur but it consists of two Districts. Sindhudurg District is a district which was first declared as the fully literate district in the State of Maharashtra. We take honour and pride in saying this. This was the first district to be declared as such and not Latur.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : I am not claiming that.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Madam, this was the first district which was declared as the first fully literate district of the State. But I was surprised to see that this district is not included in these 100 districts for the purpose of the scheme of residential primary education. I see no reason why the District which proclaims itself and takes pride in saying that that is the first fully literate District of the State should get a penalty for being so and not be

included in the scheme.

I think the Government have the policy of penalising good and performing districts.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : No district has been cleared under that scheme.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, can I take it that this is going to be included?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It may.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Thank you, Sir.

The other point arising out of this fully literate district is that when we carried on this Literacy Mission, there were several districts or areas in the country which had reached the fully literate status. The point is that when we spend a lot of money, energy, attention, and time on making people fully literate, there has not been any follow-up action which had been taken and all those people became literate for a short period of time are now getting back into illiteracy! The functional literacy was available to those people for a short period of time. Now, they are getting back into illiteracy! The money that we spent, the credit that we took, the photographs that appeared in the newspapers, the media which were very proud in saying that a Minister has been distributing Awards for fully literate people who cannot, now, even read the Award that they had received, have gone waste. It is because they were made literate for a short period of time, but no follow-up action was taken with the result that the money spent on researches went waste. Therefore, I implore upon the Government to please look into this aspect and have a follow-up mechanism so that the scheme has an inbuilt feature thereby the money spent initially is not wasted and the people do not relapse into illiteracy after a certain period of time.

Madam, the other laudable scheme of the Government is the Shramik Vidyapeet. I compliment the Minister, now, for really doing something innovative. This insituation caters to the real need of the rural areas. The people who cannot go to schools and colleges or in fact they should not have been going to schools and colleges, go to Shramik Vidyapeet. They will be trained in various trades which are really needed in the locales of that area. I think this is a very good scheme. The amount that we have earmarked for this scheme also has been increased from the current year for which I again compliment him. But he must try to take into consideration the local needs of some of these areas and probably should not have a straight jacketed approach. He should, probably, have a very flexible approach whereby more amount could be spent wherever

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

it is needed instead of creating a straight jacketed scheme whereby not many people can really take advantage of this.

Madam, I am not supposed to speak on the various ills of education, but as a former student having gone to some schools and colleges sometimes I really wonder what is the real meaning of education. Madam, you understand the meaning of education better than all of us because you went to school much earlier than we went. We thought that education is a means of attaining some sort of an enlightenment. But, now, we have been told that education is meant only to obtain knowledge. This knowledge I think is very restricted. Even after you have supposedly got this knowledge what you are supposed to get is only a degree which is a means to get a job. So, ultimately, we have really reduced this education as a means of getting some productive jobs in the job market which is getting now more and more crowded. So, Madam, have you forgotten our old value system whereby we really wanted to impart education as a means of bringing about an enlightenment in our society? That is what I would like the Government to really spell out. Education is not a very limited means of offering just degrees to get jobs. So, this is the time when we must have different layers of education, different spheres of education. The real seekers of knowledge and enlightenment would go to a particular type of school and college or university. Those who really want a job-oriented training would go to a particular type of institution and those who really cannot pursue education to a level of B.A. or B.Com or B.Sc would go to a vocational training institution. This type of clear line demarcating different types of education system should be drawn. We have done it in a haphazard manner. We have created different institutions but we have really not drawn such lines right from the primary to the higher secondary level. In the absence of this, it always confuses one as to what really is the meaning of education. I would request the Government to really come out with this programme in a very clear manner.

Madam, the cause of women is very dear to your heart also. You tried very hard to bring about a legislation but, unfortunately it has not yet come before the House. Women constitute sixty per cent of the population in my Constituency. So I can proudly say that I am elected by women than by men.

I feel that it is my duty to really bring to your notice that there are not very specialised institutions in rural areas particularly the area that I represent which specialises in giving education to women, in the absence of which the

literacy in women is not as high as it should be and that is why I would request that with the primary schools and a little higher level residential schools that we are talking about, there is a need to have special schools for girls so that probably this could really be taken care of.

The District Primary Education Project of the Government has Rs. 650 crore during the current year. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that his Budget Document does not really spell out the details of that Programme that he intends to bring and the amount to be utilised for. If he can enlighten us, it would be a good thing for us to pursue.

The amount, under Grant 2202, allocated for nutritional support for primary education was Rs. 1400 crore for the year 1996-97. All of us are very happy about it. In fact, the Government has also taken credit for it. But the Revised Estimates had been reduced to Rs. 800 crore. There is a drop of Rs. 600 crore and we do not know why it had happened. What we may feel is that the nutrition deficient people have declined or the demand for nutritious food has declined or the Government is not able to reach to those people who really needed this. This is something which we need to know. In the current year, the amount that has been earmarked is only Rs. 960 crore. I think, the Government when it really came out with this figure of Rs. 1400 crore, there was a quantification of number of children who really deserved such high nutritious diet so that they can also go to school, not on empty bellies but without bothering about it. But now this education within this amount really means that we are not going to reach to those people who really deserve such a help.

Madam Chairperson, there is a scheme to universalise the education, Rs. 35 crore has been provided, for it so that as a fundamental right children below fifteen years of age would be forced to go to schools. That is what I understand when I read the meaning of it. But when you are going to use coercive measures to ensure that there is a due compliance of the scheme there have not been any statutory changes which have been affected by the Government. Can the Government bring about a forced implementation of such a scheme in the existing legal framework or does the Government need to implement or bring about a new legislative measure and if so when are they going to come? Otherwise, this scheme also will meet the same fate as other schemes which, I just mentioned, have already received.

Madam, the vocationalisation of education was another good scheme about which quite a few of my esteemed colleagues have already spoken. I would request you to

do it in this way that we should not confine to a scheme to be implemented and to be ended only when a certificate under the scheme is issued to a student. Rather than that there is a need to have an integrated approach. We can involve some NGOs and other institutions which could take them forward from that place and probably the person who has completed the training may start a job of his own or may get some money and start job with the help of NGOs or banks or some other institutions or is absorbed by some institution for doing something more concrete which he has already received in such a training.

We have got so many institutions in the country and probably, we have to read the names and be happy about it. One such institution is the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages. But sometimes it pains us when we listen to some people saying that Sanskrit should not be used in India. In fact, it is too late in the day but probably Sanskrit could have even been used as a link language for many of our States and probably could have solved a very major problem. But many a time it politicise many issues and so we may not like this concept. But even the mother language of Malayalam is also Sanskrit. I think, this could have been used as a very effective means of creating national integrity by really bringing about a uniform concept of knowledge spreading. I think the Government must spend more money on that. Rather than creating this as a main head of expenditure there should be a head in which probably more attention should be paid by the Government.

Madam, I would only request that when I talk about the White Paper, it is time that they must come out with a proper new education policy. We do not have to have an education policy and appoint committees. Probably, all these committees have already recommended. One must sit down, go to the points of the report and come out with a policy. We go to colleges and schools and at the end of the year, we appear for the examinations. The entire process of a year is used only when the exams are there. Probably, even the exams have become a farce, because they are not conducted in the atmosphere in which they should be conducted. But can we not move on to a system whereby a student goes to a school or college, learns a particular topic and immediately thereafter answers the question so that whatever he has learnt during that particular period, is absorbed in his own mind and probably, the knowledge he retains to be used only at the time of examination? Can we not think about a concept like this which is something which the Government must address itself to and should include this as a part of its White Paper policy.

The last point on education, I would like to request the hon. Minister, is to really address himself to this very important issue of the nexus that must be there between universities, research institutions and industry. They cannot work towards cross purposes. They cannot work in isolation. In fact we always cite United States as an example of how educational institution or the system should be developed. But we find that disintegration complete in this country and I feel that we must really now come out with a proper understanding of this important issue.

I have already moved a Cut Motion which I will take later on but I am just talking about this important subject, which is dearer to the heart of our esteemed friend, who is trying to increase India's participation at the international level in various sports.

I also represent one institution. I am a sports administrator and that is why, I would like to take up this, probably, in a smaller measure for whatever is going wrong in the sports arena.

Madam, this year, we are going to celebrate the 50th year of India's Independence and Rs. 200 crore have been earmarked for that purpose. So far, I do not know whether we are going to begin with the celebration of the new year on the 15th of the August or 15th of August is going to be the end. It is actually because there are some programmes being organised here which are part of the celebration of India's 50th Year of Independence. If this Rs. 200 crore is going to be spent during the year's time, it should not be spent on, maybe, some people going abroad to find out how other persons in the world perceive India's Independence from a distance, but it should be spent as real monument creation whereby this Rs. 200 crore will remain permanently in the memory of people for having spent it in that fashion. So, is the Government thinking of formulating a policy and taking the Parliament into confidence about how this huge amount of Rs. 200 crore is going to be spent? I would request, as a thought towards how it could be spent, to create an infrastructure for sports in rural areas.

Madam Chairperson, my constituency can again take a credit for producing the best of the sportsmen in the country or for that matter in the world. Shri Sachin Tendulkar, Shri Sunil Gavaskar, Shri Vinod Kambli, Shri Dileep Vengsarkar, all these players are from my constituency. They were born in my constituency. Of course, you have to give credit for that to them and not to me. But these players have been created by my region which has no sports facility. Can this Rs. 200 crore not be spent on the rural areas from where there is a real creation of talent which takes place in that area? So, can

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

we not utilise this money to be spent for creating rural infrastructure for sports in those areas ?

This year, we are going to spend only Rs. 125 crore on youth Affairs. Rs. 125 crore in a country of 950 million people, is something which, if not a farce, is a cruel joke played on the youth of our country. We always criticize our young people by saying that they have gone to drugs. There is an increasing percentage of young people getting afflicted by AIDS but are we doing enough to make sure that they engage themselves into creative and productive facilities and take good care of the youth of the country who are the backbone of our tomorrow's society ?

Madam, I had a good fortune of visiting GDR, the popularly known as East Germany and I was really surprised and very happy to see thousands of youth clubs there in the countryside.

Each neighborhood, each locality had a youth club which could offer the best of the facilities to the youth of those countries. Nowadays, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports is nothing but bureaucratisation and not of bureaucrats who are young in age but of those who have already passed it long time ago. Can we not really think about youth affairs as an activity which is of total commitment towards youth rather than creating this as a special Head of accounts in the books of the Government? We should treat it as a commitment towards the development of youth as a power.

Madam, there are about 49 youth hostels in our country of which there is only one in the State of Maharashtra. The State of Maharashtra which has a population of almost eight-and-a-half crore has only one youth hostel amongst the 49 that are there in the country! I think, this type of imbalances have to be removed and you must really encourage to have more youth hostels in the State of Maharashtra. They should be in other States also but a State which has such a high population cannot be ignored and can just have only one youth hostel.

The Nehru Yuvak Kendras, which are laudable, have been started. We must make sure that at least 80 per cent of the money of these Yuvak Kendras is spent on non-salaries and non-administration, but for the purpose for which these Kendras have been created. Then and then only will we be able to attain these types of activities.

Madam, I will finish very quickly by mentioning about the Department of Culture. The Department of Culture has produced probably the best Annual Report that any Ministry

or any Department can produce. I must compliment the hon. Minister as well as the persons who are responsible for bringing out such a wonderful Report. In fact, this Report should be sent to many other Departments as an example to show how a Report should be made. But such talent which is available within the Ministry should also be utilised for not only creation of report at one time, at the end of the year, but probably to carry out such activities during the year also. The Department of Culture should not just confine itself to it but should also focus to create good reports, but probably bring about good activities round the corner.

There are several folk arts of which we are proud of, which have remained and which could withstand the assault of cultural aggression of various types and could still be practised by people and they are not documented. I would only cite one example of Dashavtaar, a very popular folk art in the State of Maharashtra in the Sindhudurg District. It has withstood the assault for 550 years. In fact, the Yakshagaan, which is more popular and more famous, owes its origin to Dashavtaar and I feel that there is a need to have a Documentation Centre, otherwise this will be a loss forever to posterity and the Department of Culture must really address itself to this aspect.

Madam, I would like to say a very important point of which I am sure you will be definitely concerned with which is the Archaeological Survey of India. This has been created in 1861. It is supposed, to be maintaining 3,593 monuments in the country. But when we go to such monuments the only way we can feel that they are maintained by A.S.I. is by the board that is put there, which again cannot be read by many people. Are we really serious about maintaining these very important monuments which have remained in India for even thousands of years? I would say that it will really be the most callous attitude on the part of the Government not to maintain them in the same old fashion and to give the same old glory to the monuments. We must spend enough money on that and if we cannot do that we must ensure that they are handed over to such institutions who can take responsibility for their maintenance. Some of them could be maintained for tourist attraction and they also could be maintained in a better fashion. The Government can play a regulatory role to make sure that these institutions adhere to the rules which are prescribed by the Government and they must be maintained.

I was also surprised to know that there are 3593 protected monuments ! There are also unprotected monuments. I would request you to please make the difference between the two because then only we can

presume that the protected monuments are protected by the Government in a true sense of the term and the Government is responsible for any wrong thing that can happen to this and could be held responsible for this. If the hon. Minister could tell us and to the nation, we will be really happy that these monuments are going to be properly maintained.

Madam, I am absolutely on the last point of discussion.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Idukki) : You are speaking very well. Please continue.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Madam, the Department of Culture is supposed to be keeping a close liaison with UNESCO. I am aware that the maintenance of some of the monuments which were referred for proper maintenance by UNESCO has not been properly done. In fact, UNESCO has offered not only financial but also technical help to restore and maintain such monuments. There has been an instance when the Government of Japan wanted to donate a large amount of money to maintain certain historical monuments in Gaya, Bihar. But probably, the Government of Bihar as well as the Central Government looking after Bihar are busy in doing something else. So, they did not get time to look into these aspects. I request the hon. Minister to please make sure that all these monuments are properly maintained and the UNESCO programmes are implemented in a proper fashion. The UNESCO National Commission should not be used only as a bureaucratic method. There are more than 1,000 UNESCO Clubs in the country. You must involve them into the functioning of this important aspect.

Thank you very much. I am sorry Madam if I have taken longer time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ajay Chakravarty to speak now. I request all the hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Madam Chairperson, I will try to conclude my speech before the ringing of the warning bell.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is a very much vital Ministry of the Government of India. This Ministry was set up in order to promote and develop the potentiality of humans in the walk of education, culture, sports and other fields. Everybody must be unanimous that education is the backbone of our country. Without proper education we cannot achieve our goal. If there is no education, there is no progress. I am rather sorry to say that there is no proper and sufficient budgetary support given to the field of education as well as to the field of sports. More money should be allotted to the fields of

education, sports, culture and others.

I am rather compelled and sorry to say that after 50 years of our independence, large number of people of our country – at least near about 50 per cent of the people of our country – are illiterate. The maximum number of people of the developed backward region, and those belonging to the backward classes, poorer classes and poorer sections are living under the deep darkness of illiteracy. Not only that, there was a provision embodied by our Constitution makers for compulsory education up to the age of 14 years. If you take a survey, you can certainly come to an opinion that the aims and objects of our Constitution makers have been totally frustrated.

Now education is a purchasable commodity like health. Some Ministers and some M.Ps. and the people belonging to rich classes are obtaining better medical facilities. It is similar in the case of education. Boys and girls belonging to richer classes and upper middle classes are obtaining higher education, they have financial capacity to purchase the high-priced books. The prices of the books are hiking day by day. They have the capacity to provide private tutors in so many subjects. If we want to get better result from the school level to the university level, it is our experience that we have to purchase high-priced books and we have to provide private tutors from school level to university level for each and every subject.

17.00 hrs.

Without casting aspersion on anybody, particularly the teaching class and doctors of our country, I would like to say that the doctors are very much interested in private practice than properly attending their duties in the hospitals. Similarly, the teachers are also not properly attending the schools, colleges and universities in our country, but they are very much interested in private tutorial homes. But this is not the case with all the teachers and only some of the teachers are indulging in this practice. So, the boys and girls who are coming from the richer section of the society are able to purchase education. We find that the children belonging to the poorer section of the society who are living below the poverty line and children belonging to the Backward Classes and backward regions are working in hazardous industries instead of going to schools. They are passing their day since morning to night in some tea stalls and other shops. They are not able to go to schools in their childhood.

Then, as in the industries, there is privatisation in school level education also. Many big industrial houses and big business people are setting up schools. They build schools in big cities and towns and they are giving

[Shri Ajay Chakraborty]

lucrative offers to the guardians and the students for inviting them to attend their schools and colleges, so that the students belonging to the upper middle classes, upper classes and richer sections are able to purchase their education.

From our experience we all know that the boys and girls belonging to the poorer section of our society also have the ability to obtain higher education, obtain degrees and become engineers, doctors etc. But due to lack of money they are not able to get proper education, though they deserve it. This is the reality in our country.

If we go to the villages in various parts of our country, we will find that the condition of the primary schools is very bad. The boys and girls of our country start their education at the primary school level. The primary schools are the backbone of our country. The students of our country have to build up their future career from the primary schools. But the conditions of our primary schools are very bad. Most of the primary schools do not have any roof and there are no proper sheds in many primary schools. A maximum number of the primary schools in the rural areas of our country are like cow sheds. There are no benches, there are no tables, there are no chairs and there are no black boards in many of our primary schools. The students are sitting in open field and taking their education from the teachers. This is the condition of the primary schools in our country.

This plight is there not only in our primary schools, but irrespective of the State, I can say that the condition of the Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools is also very poor. There are no sufficient class rooms for the students in many of our Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. I have had the privilege of visiting many schools because the teachers and the members of the Managing Committee have come to me and invited us to visit their schools. They requested me to help them by way of giving some money from the MP's Local Area Development Fund to improve the facilities in their schools. I said that I have only Rs. One crore which would not serve their purpose.

I have had occasion to visit many schools and I found that there are books for the students and there are no library facilities. This is the condition of most of our Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the rural areas.

The Central Government has not yet taken any positive steps for providing compulsory education and for the removal of illiteracy from our country.

Some States like Kerala and West Bengal have taken some measures to remove illiteracy. They have obtained some good results. These States have set up some organisations and organised some campaigns. The outcome of those campaigns is good. But in maximum number of States in our whole country, I find that we have utterly failed in removing illiteracy and in imparting free and compulsory education throughout the country, particularly to the boys and girls of the poorest sections of the society. This is a reality.

The scenario concerning the education of females is more pathetic. We are seriously urging for 33 per cent reservation both in Parliament and in the State Assemblies, but we are not serious about female education. In the villages and in the urban areas, we have not encouraged the girls to attend schools and colleges. There is some sort of reservation in their families. Their guardians or their parents are not eager to send their girls to schools or colleges for higher studies. But the Government has not taken any measures, it has not started any campaigns to encourage the parents of the girls to send them to schools and colleges for higher education. The Government has not evolved any system for imparting free education to the girls up to the higher secondary level. No such step has yet been taken by the Government.

We want upliftment of the girls in the society because they are part and parcel of our society. They constitute more than 50 per cent of the total population of our country. But there is no effective system concerning the education of the girls. I am compelled to say that girls' education in our country, in comparison to other developing countries, is very much pathetic and miserable.

We know that some voluntary workers, who are called 'Anganwadi' workers, are working more than 12 hours a day among the female folk for the implementation of some programmes, but they are not getting their salaries. They are not getting their actual remuneration, which is supposed to be paid to them. I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Now, I will come to another aspect, that is, sports. We are all unanimous and we all agree that the condition of sports in our country is very much pathetic. Our young friends are not eager to go and play football in the field or take up athletics. They are very much interested in watching love stories and other sexual stories in cinema halls. There are so many T.V. channels today and they are all showing so many movies, so many programmes, which very much invite the youth. I can say that they are uncultured programmes. It is unfortunate that the youth,

especially the boys and girls, are very much interested in these programmes. We have not taken any steps, even after 50 years, in the field of sports. Sports are very much neglected in our country. Ours is such a big country – nearly 100 crores of people live in this country – whereas our performance in the field of sports is very much pathetic. So far as our performance in the ASIAD or in the Olympics or in any other international game is concerned, we have to cut a very sorry figure. Our performance is very much pathetic and miserable. No positive step has yet been taken by the Government of India or by the States for the promotion and development of sports.

I want to make some suggestions to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development and also to the Minister of State for Human Resource Development that in our educational syllabus, sports should be made compulsory.

In the results of the examinations, marks obtained in sports should also be included. There should be a playground in each and every school. If it is not possible, there should be at least one playground in the jurisdiction of every police station. One stadium should be constructed on behalf of the Central Government in each and every subdivision for the development of sports. There should be a coach in each and every school. The boys interested in football, athletics and hockey can join the respective games according to their choice. Hockey has a glorious past. Dhyani Chand was a wizard of hockey. But now we are not playing hockey and it is confined only to the museums. Our young men and younger generation have forgotten hockey. In hockey, India emerged triumphant in many games in Olympics and in many international games. A definite and constructive programme should be initiated by our Government for sports. Sports would improve the mental and physical abilities of our young men, but they are very much neglected.

I am sorry to say that in this present Budget, a very negligible amount has been allocated for sports. In comparison with countries like China, Japan, South Korea and even under development countries, we find that our allotment for sports is very much less. So, we should look into this matter and sports should be given top priority. I am sorry to say that it is unfortunate that some political leaders are the organisers of sports in our country. They are the leaders also of some football and Olympic Associations. The real coaches who play football and hockey are not the organisers. This is the irony of our country that we are lagging behind in comparison with other countries in the matter of sports. We are lagging behind in comparison with Sri Lanka also in sports. Big

businessmen and industrial houses sponsor cricket in our country from the point of view of their own profits and interests. But, they are not sponsoring football, athletics, hockey and volley-ball. Cricket is not a mass game. Cricket is the game of only a few countries, practically of some of the Commonwealth countries. But some big business houses are sponsoring cricket only, but not the other games.

I urge upon the hon. Ministers of Human Resource Development to look into this matter and to put emphasis on the development of sports in our country and to render all possible assistance for this purpose. We have many hon. Members here who can make very valuable speeches on the development of sports in our country. We can learn from their speeches.

I would like to conclude my speech by saying that I urge upon the Government of India to save our culture from the hands of some uncultured people. Our sky has been stolen by some multinationals and by some foreign investors. They have purchased our sky and they are showing TV programmes which are totally uncultured.

I urge upon the Government of India and our hon. Ministers to come forward and take steps to save our sky and our country from the hands of the uncultured persons so that the real cultural programme and the real cultural performance may prevail in our country. By doing that, we can promote the real cultural performance.

From the ancient period, our country has some reputation of culture in the spheres of music, theatre, cinema and so many other spheres of life. So, I again urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the matter and take steps to save the country from the hands of the uncultured persons and save the culture of this country.

With these words, I conclude. Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR CHAIRMAN : Now, I call Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat to speak. I have made a general appeal to all the Members to be brief. I thank Shri Ajay Chakraborty for paying heed to my suggestion.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Madam, from the Congress side, so far, only one Member has spoken.

MR CHAIRMAN : After Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Prof. Kurien is to speak. All cannot speak together. You must be brief. As I said, the next speaker is Prof. Kurien.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul) : Madam, kindly turn this side also. Our Members are waiting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The names of the Members from that side are also written here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : One hon. Member from our party has spoken. Now the second one is to speak where has the second one spoken ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Two have spoken.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman Sir, once our national poet, Maithili Sharan Gupta had said and had written in Bharat-Bharti :

"Hum Kya The, Kya Ho Gaye
Kya Honge Abhi, Aao Milkar Vicharen
Desh Ki Samasyan Sabhi"

Once upon a time India used to be the teacher of the entire world. The people from other countries used to come here for education. When we go through the pages of History we are surprised to learn that people from the whole world use to come to Nalanda and Takshila University and it is written in Manusmriti :

"Etad Deshe Prasutasya Sakashad
Agarajanmana Evam Swam Charitram
Shiksheren Vrathinayam Sarwamanam"

The people from all over the world used to come to learn the teachings of character and conduct but today after freedom due to slavery of hundreds of years, what sort of a situation our country has reached. I would say that out of the total population of the world 15 percent people live in India but out of the total illiterate people, 48 percent live in India and out of the 10 illiterate people in the world 5 are Indians and out of the 10 illiterate persons in India 7 are women and by 2000 A.D. around 55 percent illiterate would be in India. This makes us to using our head in shame.

Though the successive Governments have made efforts in the field of education but the importance which should have been accorded to education, by those who were holding the reins of power, lacked will power or the Maccaulaynisation of education had been done. Efforts were made to westernise the education. But unfortunately education was not properly promoted and the Character of the new generation, could not be build, which could have been useful for the country. Though the literacy rate in 1951 was merely 19.24 percent. The male literacy was 20 percent and female literacy was 2.83 percent. As per the

census of 1991 total literacy was 52.11 percent but the male and female literacy was 63.86 percent and 49.42 percent respectively. But there are many States where the rate of literacy is less than 35 percent and the drop out rate is 45.7 percent to 80 percent. It gives us a miserable picture of our education. When I look towards the budget, hon. Bommaji would pardon me, when he took oath as the Human Resource Development Minister, he had given an interview to the newspapers. At that time he had said that he was happy to take charge of this Ministry. On being questioned he replied that it is a Ministry of man-making i.e. human resources. Secondly, recollecting his work, he had said that he had the honour to be the disciple of Shri Manvendra Rai and therefore he would be happy to work in the field of education. The United Front Government has completed around one year, only the leader is changed and the rest of the others are the same there is no change in the policies and programmes. My submission is that you have not come upto the mark as per our expectations

First of all, glancing at the budget, I would like to submit that the United Front Govt. have backed out of the promises made by the previous Governments to the international community. At the time when Shri Narasimha Rao ji was the Prime Minister in 1993, a conference of the most populated countries was held in our country. It was resolved in it that upto 200 AD. 6 percent of the Gross Domestic Product would be spent on education but unfortunately, that resolution, declaration and the common minimum programme has been side lined and merely 3-4 percent has been allocated for this purpose. It is the biggest drawback of the budget. How can we provide education to all and primary education to all by it.

The makers of our Constitution have said on the directive principles to provide primary education to the children between 6 to 14 years of age written ten years. Those 10 years have passed long back. Today when we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of our freedom, that dream remains merely a dream. It seems that we are promoting illiteracy. It is right that increase in population is one of the reason. It is increasing rapidly as it is written in Ramayan :

Jas Jas Sursa Badan Badhawa
Tassudoon Kapi Roop Dikhawa

As Sursa spread her mouth likewise Hanuman ji increased his size. Likewise as the resources of education grow, the population and the number of education sectors are growing.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV (Gonda) : But the resources for education do not increase.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Yadav Ji is saying that the resources are not increasing and if the literacy is not changed mentally then it will take the shape of a

Nikle Kahan Jane Ke Liye,
Pahuchegen Kahan Yeh Maloom Nahi
is Rah Mein Bhatkne Walon Ko
Manzil Ki Disha Maloom Nahi

After all what is the purpose of education. Is for employment, education is for building a better human being, education is for self reliance, education is for character building and giving inspiration. But I would like to submit that this Government has backed out of its promise. The Government is backing out of the promise made to the international community to spend 6 percent of the Gross Domestic Product on it. I think that we would not be able to achieve this target by 2000. It is posing a big question.

There is one more proposal under consideration of the Union Cabinet, to make education a fundamental right. The United Front Government should recall its manifesto, they had announced it in the budget also. We would give them the fundamental right of education. At what stage it has reached ? How we would mobilise resources to impart education to all ? Please clarify it. The fact is that the Centre and the State Governments both are spending only 3.7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product on education, Saikiya Sahib, you had called a conference of Education Ministers under the directions of Bommai Sahib and a committee was also set up under your chairmanship. That committee had made some recommendations that a scheme would be evolved for achieving hundred percent literacy. What progress has been made in this regard ? When you are going to submit report in this regard Would you place the report in the House or before the Cabinet? Kindly enlighten us in this regard Only three years are remaining and how the promise would be kept ?there is no need at all to say that the promise made have to be kept. The people of the country want to know it from you. The amount allocated is 4094.13 crore which is half of target. How the Centre and the State Government would achieve the target ? The Central Government have not made the proper allocation. It can be well imagined as to how the States under heavy economic crisis would do so.

17.27 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

There is a lack strategy to make education accessible to all. How would you make education accessible to all.

There should be a concrete strategy in this regard. You have made a provision of sufficient amount under the operation black board but that amount is being misused. I do not want to repeat it. The target of constructing school buildings have not yet been achieved. The schools in villages would have 2-3 rooms or beside two rooms, a school would have three teachers and other arrangements would also be made. There is no exaggeration if I say that operation black board has not yet reached and this scheme has been facing failure. The teachers do not go the teach in the villages and remote areas. The teachers are called the makers of the nation, even after having the degrees of B.Ed and college etc. and even after having refresher courses they do not have the desire to teach the students.

The primary and secondary school teachers have to teach for 5-6 hours in schools but, professors and lecturers of universities and post graduate colleges getting fast salaries teach only for one to one and a half hour and go home. They do not have any accountability. Take the example of other countries like Korea, Japan or China. These countries have made progress and they have paid most of the attention to education.

But in our Country Education Sector has mostly been neglected. Why Operation Black Board has failed ? It was because the Government had asked the States to contribute 50 or 52 percent share Many States are not even in a position to give their share. Your ambitions scheme of 'Jilla Prathmik Shiksha Karyakram, i.e District Primary Education Programme also could not be implemented in all the districts in the country You had selected only some of the districts in initial stages and then your plan was to do something in some district and letter in some other districts Moreover, the time for implementation of the said programme in all the districts of the country has not been finalised and the required special efforts have also not been made in this regard. Our country has become dependent on foreign aid. We can't achieve our target till we remain dependent on the foreign aid, which we are receiving under various schemes.

I would like to tell one more thing. There is a big short-coming in the budget. The Government wants to achieve the target of incurring 6 percent expenditure in the Education Sector by the end of Ninth Plan i.e. 2001-02. It means expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.31 lakh crores would have to be incurred. The Union Government would bear the 50 percent expenditure and Rs. 65 thousand crores would be spent during the ensuing five years. According to the Ministry, provision has been made to spend Rs. 10,500 crores in 1997-98, Rs. 12 thousand crores in 1998-99, Rs 13 thousand crores in 1999-2000,

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Rs. 14 thousand crores during 2000-01 and Rs. 15500 crores during 2001-02. If this will be the position, then we can move towards achievement the target. But the Union Government have made a provision of Rs. 4094.13 crores to be spent on various educational schemes during 1997-98. This amount is not even half of the targeted amount. If in initial stages, this is the position then what will happen in future. It is a matter of regret that out of Rs. 4094.13 crores, 1/4th amount i.e. Rs. 960 crores is to be spent on Nutrition Food Scheme under which 3 Kgs of wheat is distributed in the interval to those students whose attendance is 80%. I would like to suggest that this scheme should be reviewed. It has to be checked/seen to what extent the attendance has increased in the Primary Schools in such states where this scheme has been implemented. It is also to be seen to what extent the number of boys and girls has increased, separately. I think It has also to be checked whether food grains are being properly distributed timely or not. I am sorry to say that when the case came before the standing committee, the then hon. Secretary also could not clarify as to how this target would be achieved or how much amount has to be spent on this scheme. I would like to say that a proper provision should be made for achieving targets by the Union Government and State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My request is that still 20 hon. Members have to speak hence, you please conclude your speech in 5-7 minutes. You have already taken 17 minutes.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I will complete my speech soon. I am talking about the budget. The Union Government and the State Governments should make a proper provision for achieving the target. The Government should have a clear strategy to achieve the targets of education, to fight economic crisis and to achieve the targets of Primary Education. The Government should also make efforts to furnish the details in this regard.

I would like to say something about higher education also.

[English]

The State of higher education in India has not delivered good results.

[Translation]

The Position of the country in regard to higher education is not good. Attention is not being paid towards foundation of Education and efforts are being made to

impart higher education without any foundation. I am sorry to say that many commissions such as Radhakrishna Commission, Ishwar Bhai Patel Committee, Sometimes New Education National Policy and sometimes Ramamurthy Commission have been set up for education but much efforts are not being made for promotion of education. In addition to that, from hon. President to junior leaders, everyone is talking about bringing in radical changes in the field of education. It appears that we still need radical changes in education sector. Maccaulay's, education policy imports only the theoretical education. There is a saying in Sanskrit 'Gyanam Bhaaram; Kriyanm Bina', which means knowledge without action is burden. I would recite few lines from a poetry in Hindi.

'Gyaan Door Kuch Kriya Bhinn Hai
Iccha Kyon ho Puri Man Ki
Dekhen Ek Doosre Sey Milna Saakey
Yahi Vidambana Hi Jeevan ki

Such a type of mere theoretical education does not inculcate dignity of labour in the minds of our new generation. Our new generation wants to work amidst comforts. Your Govt. have introduced vocational education sometimes at 10+2, 10+2+3 level and at other times at matric-intermediate level. I would like to ask that vocational education has been introduced at Senior Secondary level. What arrangements have been made at college level for continuing the vocational education ? There is a great importance and value of the degree of those who have passed ITI, Polytechnic and Engineering College examinations but the students who have received vocational education at Secondary school level, Senior Secondary level do not get admissions in colleges. There will be no vocational subject in the college. So, the student will not be able to continue vocational subject.

[English]

Rolling stone gathers no mass.

[Translation]

The student will neither receive, the vocational education nor any other education. You should enquire about the achievements made by those States which have been provided funds for this purpose.

[English]

The state of Higher Education in India has not delivered good results. The official document prepared by the Union Ministry states higher education has become warped, disoriented, dysfunctional, producing a number of unemployed young men and women, rapid expansion

without quality and shrinking resources, inadequate facilities and absence of value system.

[Translation].

As a result, there is nothing like sacrament, development of scientific outlook or change in mentality, feeling of patriotism in the minds of new generation. Sabotage, Gherao, strike, stabbing and copying is what do today new generation is indulging in. What is the reason behind all these things ?

The teacher plays an important role in moulding a student's character and career. As you sow, so shall you reap. We are talking the object and the way in which we should have moulded over new generation.

Sir, I would say a few words about the women education and then I will conclude my speech. A Committee was been constituted by National Council of Women Education under the chairmanship of Shri Bhakta Vatsalam way back in 1963 and the Committee had made several recommendations regarding women education though the percentage of literacy among women has increased but as the Education Commission had said in 1964-66 that female education is more important than male education. Therefore so more and more attention has to be paid towards the female education. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said that education in a male means educating on individual whereas educating a female will mean educating the whole family. I would like to say that the percentage of literacy among women in most of the northern states is very low and until and unless their condition is improved, the condition of the families and the society will not improve. If in practice, the required changes will not take place, the desired results cannot be achieved.

The United Nations had conducted a conference of the developing countries in September, 1996. At that time India had resolved to Celebrate World Literacy Day. The position of the country among the developing countries in the field of literacy is very deplorable. India had 52.21 percent literacy and the percent of women therein is very low.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the States like Kerala where the women literacy target is 90 percent and Kerala has achieved full literacy in respect of others. In my state Rajasthan, it is only 20 percent. The teachers are builders of the nation. Last year thousands of teachers from Bihar had assembled at Jantar-Mantar. All these were the lecturers of inter colleges. They did not have sufficient clothes to put on and they had not received their salaries for the last 20 months. They are in this occupation/profession for the last several years, the Government have recognised the colleges where they teach, but no

arrangement has been made for disbursement of their salaries. Sir, in the field of education Sanskrit is being grossly neglected. I would like to give an example. Around 2500 Urdu Teachers have been appointed in Madarsa etc. in Bihar but the fate of Sanskrit Schools is grim. There are many Sanskrit Schools under Vananchal area and the case for giving due recognition to Sanskrit Schools is under Consideration of 'Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan' but no decision has yet been taken in this regard. No arrangement is being made for providing grants, no posts of teachers are being created.

This is the condition all over the country.

Three language formula should have been implemented for the unity and integrity of the country. But it has been implemented. The Government had a proposal to enact a central legislation for Sports and Games and to bring it under the conversent test ? But what happened? First, we have to patch up all our differences arisen between the Sports Federation so that we could perform well in Olympics. The higher posts of the Sports Federations are being cornered. The Sports Authority of India is unable to take any decision in this regard. There is a need for improvement in our Education, Culture, Sport-Games, women education and child education.

There is a Sanskrit Couplet, which reads

"Maata Shatru, Pita Bairi Yen
Putroan Na Paathitam I
Na Shobhatey Sabha Madhye,
Hans Madhye Bako Yatha II"

It means that those parents who have not provided education to their children are not the well wishers but they are the enemies of their children. Therefore, I urge the Government to obtain the cooperation the parents and guardians to achieve the target of cent-percent literacy. The parents and guardians should know that their duty is to achieve cent-percent literacy. The day the national consciousness is awakened in the field of education and literacy, from that day we shall be able to remove our Social evils, blind faith and different types of national diseases.

With these words, I hope that the Government would make efforts to achieve the target of 6 percent education and will also make efforts to increase the funds for the said purpose.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I thank you very much for calling me to participate in the debate. This Ministry is very important

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

and so vital for the development of the nation. But I do not see that much importance being given by the Government to this Ministry. It is not only so by the Government but even when I see the attendance in this House. I feel that we are not giving this Ministry the importance that it deserves.

A nation is not built by the acrimony of the politicians in Parliament nor by the bureaucrats who push the files in the Government. It is built in the classrooms of our schools. There is a saying that the Battle of Waterloo was fought on the playgrounds of Eton. We should remember that our classrooms and schools are cradles for the new India that we are making. But unfortunately, I feel that we are not appreciating or giving that much importance to this Ministry and that is why, I have said so much about it.

I went through the Report. Our literacy rate in 1950-51 was only 18 per cent. According to the census of 1990-91, it rose to 52 per cent. I do not know the position today but I know that a large number of our population is still illiterate. We have set a target. Well, I do not think that by the scheme of things that the Government is pursuing with the Plan allocations which I am seeing from the documents, we are going to achieve the target of 100 per cent literacy. Perhaps, the target is eluding like a mirage because every year, a large number of people is added due to population explosion.

I would certainly say that the solution is the best effective population control method. But that is not my subject now.

Again, the increase in literacy is not reflected adequately when we consider the womenfolk of the country. It has only increased from nine per cent in 1950-51 to 39 per cent in 1981. That gap has marginally been built up. But the women of our country are yet to come into the mainstream. I think the previous speaker congratulated the State of Kerala for having the largest percentage of women literacy. I can only say that it is because of the concerted efforts by the Government and also by the private managements of a large number of private schools in Kerala. It is a joint effort. One hon. Member was criticising the private institutions. Yes, they should be criticised when they do some mischief. But the contributions of the private institutions should not be forgotten.

By the end of the Eighth Plan, our target was that all people between 15 and 35 years should be made literate. Where are we standing? We could not achieve that. When I see the allocation made for this year, I am

still disappointed. Today, the Budget allocation – taking together the States and the Centre – is 3.7 per cent of the GDP whereas our target is six per cent. This year, it is Rs. 4,903 crore for education whereas the target of 86 per cent is to be achieved. At least, you should give more than Rs. 10,000 crore this year and in the coming year, increasing it correspondingly. With this scenario, how are you going to make our population literate? How are you going to implement your programme of universalisation of elementary education? I am sorry about it. I am not painting a very pessimistic picture. But I am only saying about the bare reality that we are facing.

You have said that education will be made a fundamental right. What is the use of it? There is no use unless you allocate adequate funds. So, the law will remain on paper. That will not have any tangible effect in the country.

In 1986, the late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had enunciated the National Education Policy. I would like to know how far that Policy has been implemented. Later on, our former Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, also brought forward a Plan of action in 1992. I would like to know whether that is being implemented sincerely and seriously by this Government.

'Operation Blackboard' is one of the important items which have already been mentioned. So, I do not want to repeat it. But is the Operation Blackboard a success? As I understand it, it is not a success in many States. The reason is that we are asking the State Governments to take 50 per cent especially for construction of buildings. If the buildings are not constructed, how are you going to give assistance? Therefore, I would say that implementation of the Operation Blackboard should be the full responsibility of the Government of India. There are schools in remote tribal areas – not so many in Kerala – especially in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or at other places where, I have been told, there are no school buildings. Only a thatched building is available. There is not even one teacher for a hundred students. The teacher is also not well-trained. The teacher is most important. A building facility and a teacher are equally important. A building facility or any such thing is no substitute for a teacher because at the primary level, all the students depend on a teacher. I would even say that even if there is no building, a teacher is more important.

Where did Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore start his Viswa Bharati University? It was not housed in a big building. Building is important, but teachers are equally important. Are you giving such importance to the teachers? The teachers should have a status; they should get

adequate salaries, they should be well-trained. But I feel, those things are not being given to them. Good training should be given to the teachers. I understand from the report of our Ministry that you had a novel idea of imparting satellite based training to the teachers. It was pilot tested and was found successful as well. Yes, if it is successful then it should be implemented in other areas and other States. In the primary section, the teachers should be considered the most important.

Sir, the biggest problem that we face today is of the drop outs in the schools. I think today it is 40 per cent in the primary section. In the upper primary section the percentage of drop outs is 60 per cent. There are a large number of schemes for reducing the number of drop outs in the schools. I would like to know; How far have the Government succeeded in reducing the number of drop outs in the school? You have set a target for reducing the percentage from 40 per cent to 20 per cent? Have you succeeded in that? If not, why? What action do you propose to take in this regard?

Let us take the mid-day meal scheme. It was one incentive to prevent school drop outs. It was a deterrent to drop outs. But this scheme has not been well implemented. There are a lot of complaints about this scheme. I do not know whether this scheme has been implemented in your State or not. I think there are some areas where this scheme has to be implemented. This scheme was announced by our former Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao on August 15, 1995. It is a very good scheme. This should be implemented in all the schools. But I understand that you have reduced the Budget allocation on this head. Then, how would you implement it? Please increase the Budget allocation on this count and ensure that it is implemented in all the schools in the country. At the same time I would like to point out that I have come across some complaints also in regard to this scheme. I read about it somewhere. Some apprehensions have been expressed, about certain irregularities being committed in the form of pilferage or even in the form of supplying poor standard of food. Therefore, I would like to submit that this scheme should be implemented by ensuring that there is no irregularity in its implementation.

Sir, some points have already been made about non-formal education and I would not like to repeat those points. But I would like to make a point here. The Budget allocation for non-formal education for the year 1996-97 was Rs. 158 crore but the allocation for 1997-98 is Rs. 324 crore. While allocations in so many other sectors have been reduced, the allocation for non-formal education has been increased to more than 200 per cent. Well, I have no complaints

for increasing the allocation for non-formal education, but I am just asking. Now, this being non-formal education and are being run by other agencies, have you got some kind of a monitoring system? I would like to submit that before you increase the allocation on this count before you give additional grant to these institutions – well, I have no complaints for giving more grants to them – please ensure that there is a strict monitoring mechanism. Release the amount only after you get the report that the earlier allocations have been utilised to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Sir, one of the pathetic sights that we come across is that in the morning the children go to schools with a headload of books. The children are burdened with books. It is very unfortunate. There has already been a mention about the Yashpal Committee Report. Why is that Report not being implemented? Our motto should be to reduce their burden and save the children. I would like to request that it should be implemented. There is no point in burdening the students with a lot of subjects and books, especially the students of younger age. What is needed is a conducive atmosphere for their mental and intellectual development. Stock-piling the children with a lot of knowledge is not education. They should be allowed to freely interact with their friends, to play, to listen to music, to sing, to dance and that would only provide for their mental development and that is the basis of education.

Giving a lot of information, asking them to mug it up and then repeat like parrots, that is not education.

I would also like to mention the medium of instruction in the primary schools which has already been mentioned by one of my friends. It is a sin to ask the child in the lower classes to study in an alien language. The medium of instruction in the lower classes should be the mother tongue and mother tongue only. After Class-V, or after five years of education, you can change over to a common language like English, Hindi or even Sanskrit, I have no objection for that. But in the lower classes the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue. If you keep English or some such language as the medium of instruction in lower classes, you will end up in a situation where you can produce a lot of mediocrites.

I have heard people saying that some kind of a culture is developing in our country and that is, the 'daddy-mummy culture'. This 'daddy-mummy culture' will give you mediocrites. You may even get bureaucrats, the IAS people. You will get people who speak stylish English but you will not get excellence with this 'daddy-mummy culture'. We have had Ravindra Nath Tagore for excellence

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

in literature. We have had C.V. Raman and Homi J. Bhabha for excellence in science. If you want to have such excellence, give the milk of the mother to the child and not the milk of a stepmother. I would say that it is very important. I have no objection for their choosing another language after the primary stage.

Let me now go to secondary education. I am disappointed to see the callous treatment given to secondary education. The budget for this is reduced, I do not understand why. The Kendriya Vidyalayas are starving under a financial crunch. They have good reputation. We know the demand for admission into Kendriya Vidyalayas. At the same time funds are reduced for this. Then come the Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Minister himself has stated in the House in the morning that Navodaya Vidyalayas are doing better than the other schools in CBSE examinations. But grants are reduced for these schools. I do not understand as to why this kind of a shabby treatment is being given to secondary education. I have a personal complaint here. A Central School was sanctioned in my constituency some two years back. I do not know what happened after that. I request the Minister that it be started immediately.

I have a point to make about Kendriya Vidyalayas. Sanskrit is a compulsory subject there. It is very good, it gives good exposure to our cultural heritage. But then, why should it not be implemented in other schools also? Extending Sanskrit to other schools may be considered. Navodaya Vidyalayas is a novel idea formulated and first implemented by the late Rajiv Gandhi the then Prime Minister. That is the only way by which the poorer sections, the weaker sections, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas can be exposed to better education. I have visited some of the Navodaya Vidyalayas. I find that the students coming from rural areas, from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, from the weaker sections of the society are doing better than the other students there.

I have a question here. With regard to admission there is a stipulation that 25 per cent of the seats only should be given to students coming from urban areas and the rest 75 per cent seats should be given to rural and backward areas. I would like to know if this rule is strictly being followed.

Coming to higher education, I am sorry to say this again and again, the picture is disappointing. The budget allocation is reduced for higher education. While the University Grants Commission have asked for a provision

of Rs. 824 crore Plan and Rs. 644 crore Non-Plan, they are given the paltry sums of Rs. 359 crore and Rs. 450 crore respectively. I am amazed to see that the amount was reduced from last year's Rs. 464 crore to Rs. 450 crore this year.

18.00 hrs.

You are reducing it. How can the UGC function? If you ignore the UGC, I do not know that will happen. I do not know why the Minister and the officials are so antipathetic to higher education in the country. This approach is not good. In this connection I would like to know about the position of two universities, namely, Dr. Ambedkar University, Lucknow and Central University, Silchar, Assam. I am told that these universities are starved of funds. I would request the hon. Minister to please allocate adequate funds to these universities. I also have a complaint about the UGC. The principals and teachers of many colleges have told me that there is inordinate delay in sanctioning funds to the colleges by the universities, especially, the development grants.

SHRI A.C. JOS : There are no funds.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Then the Minister should give more funds.

Regarding technical education, I would like to say that we have many IITs, Regional Engineering Colleges, and a lot of other engineering colleges of good repute. Our IITs are of international repute. I am proud of our IITs. You have made a new arrangement for funding them. I have no complaint about funding arrangement also. But I have one complaint which must be taken very seriously. A large number of students of the IITs and the engineering colleges are going abroad. I have no complaint about their going abroad. There is a negative flow of resources from a developing country to developed countries which is called brain-drain. I am not against that also. But what I am saying is that you are spending so much money on those students who are going out of our country. Those countries get engineers and doctors without spending a pie.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, please sit down for a moment. Actually he is pointing towards the clock. I would like to tell you that the Business Advisory Committee has decided to sit one hour late daily.

[English]

We will be sitting one hour late. Up to 7 p.m. the House will sit.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I would like to submit that from my party, nobody else will speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From your party, there are five more Members who will be speaking.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I have been told by our Chief Whip that nobody else will be speaking. They are not here.

SHRI A.C. JOS : Sir, he is a Professor, let him speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I was talking about brain-drain. I hope the hon. Minister will appreciate that this is a very important point. Sir, I have seen that 50 per cent students of the IITs and the engineering colleges are from middle class and the upper middle class. It is a fact. They can afford to bear the entire cost of education but their education is subsidised. We spend Rs. 4 lakh or Rs. 5 lakh on one IIT student, but he pays only Rs. 20,000. Then, he goes to USA or any other country, and takes a monthly income of Rs. 1 lakh. My point is that he should refund the money. If he can afford to pay the entire money, let him pay. Subsidy should be given to poor and the weaker sections who cannot pay the money. Why do you give him subsidy ? Please consider it and advise some way out.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : We have a way.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : But the entire cost should be borne by them. The Government should give subsidy to the poor who are not able to afford.

Now I will come to a very serious problem. There is a menace of campus politics. I come from the State of Kerala where there is 100 per cent literacy. I had been a teacher for about sixteen years in a Post Graduate College. But I am sorry to say that year by year, there is moral degeneration.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Here also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Yes. There is no doubt about it. I am here for sixteen years. I find that there is a lot of degeneration. I know that. But Indiscipline in these colleges in higher education is causing great harm.

In my constituency, in a college called Pambakula, I am very sorry to say that three students were killed because of political clashes. There was a clash and in an attempt to save themselves, they jumped into the river without even knowing how to swim. But the pity is that some ladies who were taking bath, after seeing them when

they tried to save them with the help of their saris so that at least one could be saved, these killers prevented those ladies.

I do not want to say who did it. My friends on the left side and the sufferers were, I know my friends on the right side. When I condemned it, one of the leaders said, 'Why do you say like this ? They are people belonging to BJP.' This is the attitude. If three boys are killed, people are seeing whether they are from BJP or some other party. It happened in my constituency. This is not an isolated incident, it is being repeated again and again. Therefore, there has to be some solution for this.

The former Education Minister, the late Shri N.C. Chhagla said, 'Indiscipline is not a disease, it is only a symptom of the disease.' I agree with that. But I request the hon. Minister that education is a Concurrent subject. Therefore, a piece of legislation of banning campus politics should be brought.

Then I come to value education. Our universities are not real universities, unless they inculcate the feeling of compassion in the hearts of students. The universities are not meant to send out students who are technically skilled or professionally competent. They should imbibe in them the spirit of compassion and love for the suffering and for the humanity.

Why some of our educated people are unsympathetic to the cause of the poor ? Why even some of our bureaucrats and politicians have lost love for the poor ? The reason is to be sought in the education they had and the training they got. You revamp all the training system in the country.

What is the training you are giving to IAS people ? The legacy of the British trend. You give them the fork and knife culture. Who do you not consider this ? This is what is needed. IAS is the changed name of ICS. It is a changed nomenclature but it remains the same. There is no change.

Netaji Bose was ICS, but his heart was burning with patriotism, love for the poor and love for the country. I was told by one of my friends from Calcutta that they have submitted a proposal for setting up a Netaji Bhavan, which will cost Rs. 12 crore. This project was submitted to two former Prime Ministers, Sarvaferi Narasimha Raoji and Deve Gowdaji. Only Rs. 3 crore were sanctioned for this, which is only one-fourth of that. I would request the hon. Minister to sanction the whole amount of Rs. 12 crore required for this. This is for Netaji's remembrance, so I request you to consider that.

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

I was saying that Netaji was ICS, but his heart was burning with patriotism. I request the Government to change the training mode of the IAS. All IAS trainees should be asked to go to villages for three years. They should stay in the villages, cooperate with the villagers in the developmental work and understand where India lies. Gandhiji said, "India lives in villages." This is what is needed, if you want to change the attitude of the bureaucracy.

One hon. Minister had told me, 'What can I do? The bureaucrats do not listen to me.' The former Prime Minister had said in a public statement, 'What can I do? The bureaucrats are changing even in minutes.' The trouble is not here. The trouble is in the training that you are giving to him, in the education that you are giving to him. Please change that.

I quote what Dr Radhakrishnan had said :

"Our generation in its rapid travel has not achieved the habit of reading the great books and has lost the habit of being influenced by the great classics of our country."

What is the result? How can they read the great classics of the country? They cannot read them because they were written in Sanskrit and you will not teach them Sanskrit. The great classics of the country are the repositories of the greatest treasure, the legacy of our country. We will not teach them.

Sir, take the national policy of education enunciated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, your additional five minutes are already over.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I will take only two more minutes.

Sir, do you not agree with me on this point? If you agree with me on this point, then you have to allow me some more time . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS : Sir, he has not spoken anything about sports. Everybody is ignoring it. Sir, more money has to be given to sports. . . (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I will also come to that.

Sir, we should familiarise our students, our people with the great treasures available through Sanskrit but that is not being done. Who can be communal and fundamentalist

after reading and understanding the *Bhagwat Gita*? That will only inculcate a broad and universal outlook I have no doubt about it. We fight shy even of reading and studying about the sacrifices of our national leaders. We shun to study the history of our freedom movement and their sacrifices are taboo for us. We do not want even to read Rabindranath Tagore's books.

Sir, I was very happy when the former Prime Minister quoted Rabindranath Tagore here. Even though I did not agree with many of the things that he had said, I was happy that he had quoted from Tagore. What was that? It was: 'God is where the tiller is tilling the ground and the path-maker is breaking the stones.' At least if that poem is studied, is taught, you cannot be communal; your hearts will be filled with compassion for the suffering poor. But, unfortunately we ignore all these things.

Sir, I will also say about character. Richard Livingston had said : "Education is character training." Swami Vivekananda had said: "We want that education by which character is built and the strength of the mind is built". Sir, I now quote what Dr. Radhakrishnan had said :

"Character is the destiny. Character is that on which the destiny of nation is built. One cannot have a great nation with men of small character."

Sir, it is for us to see whether our higher education and the educational system accomplishes this great task. I call upon the Ministry. If necessary, to revamp the whole system, the whole educational system so that education produces men of great character and thereby a great nation.

Sir, now I come to sports I will take only one minute regarding sports.

In the beginning I gave a quotation : "The Battle of Waterloo was fought on the playgrounds of Eton." Sir, the strength of a nation lies in the playgrounds. I have only one request to the Minister in this regard. The hon. Minister has Rs. 200 crore for Independence Day celebrations. The hon. Prime Minister had said in a meeting that he would not build mansions with that but he would try to use for the upliftment of the poor. I have only one request to make. Please provide half of that money to sports. Please ensure that every school has a playground, not a stadium. Also please ensure that every Panchayat has a playground. At least if you do this, then you will be doing a great service to the nation.

Even though I have many more points to make, because you are staring at me, I am concluding my speech.

I thank you very much for giving me the time to speak.

With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

SHRI S.K. KARVENDHAN (Palani) : Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants for the year 1997-98 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is handled by three well-experienced Ministers, namely Shri S.R. Bommai, Shri Muhi Ram Saikia and Shri Dhanushkodi Athithan, even though this Ministry is not having sufficient funds. I want to mention to a couplet from Thirukkural written by Thiruvalluvar of Tamil Nadu 2000 years ago.

Iyantabhozhuthil Perithokkum Thun Manani
Santioen Ena Ketta Thai

That is to say, a mother feels extremely happy to here to that her son is a great scholar more than about this birth. Now our Indian mothers are happy about their sons.

So we have to think about the literacy rate of our country. According to the 1950-51 census, the literacy rate was 18 per cent. The literacy rate of males was 27.2 per cent and that of female was nine per cent. There is a gap between rates of males and females.

With respect to the 1990-91 census, it is only 52.2 per cent. The literacy rate of males was 84 per cent and the literacy rate of females was 39 per cent.

Nowadays, we are fighting for reservation for women. According to the directions of the late Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Raj, we have given powers to the women. They occupy the chair. But, without education they are struggling hard. During the Eighth Five Year plan, we targeted for one hundred per cent literacy between the age group of 15 and 35. If we were to achieve it, we have to think over it. Through the full time formal school and part-time non-formal school, we aimed at achieving the targets. But during the Eighth Five Year Plan, we had planned to open 3.5 lakhs on non-formal educational centres. But we had not completed. The Government spent only 2.80 per cent till the year 1996-97. the progress is very slow.

Moreover, according to the National Education Policy, 1992, the commitment was to declare the nation fully literate by the year 2005. For that, six per cent GDP will be earmarked by the year 2000 AD. Whether the Central Government allocates more money or the State Governments allocate more money for education, we have to think over it. But the expenditure for education incurred by both the Central and State Governments was only 3.7 per cent

GDP. So, this has to be raised by six per cent by the year 2000 AD.

The Central Government has to make a budgetary provision in the Ninth Five Year Plan. In our country, our illiteracy rate is 47 per cent. We have to keep this in mind. The development of elementary education is very important. A target of six per cent has been fixed in the Ninth Five Year Plan by the year 2002. We have to spend it. The Government has to allocate money.

According to our target, we would have spent in the year 1997-98, Rs. 10,500 crore. In the year 1998-99, we would be spending Rs. 12,000 crore; in the year 1999-2000, it will be Rs. 14,000 crore; in the year 2000-2001, it will be Rs. 15,500 crore. But during the year 1997-98, only Rs. 4,093.13 crore has been allocated.

The Government failed to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Committee which had recommended raising the allocation for education. It recommended an allocation of six per cent GDP within 20 years for education. The Centre and the States must allocate huge amounts for this.

Moreover, during the year 1996-97 budgetary allocation, our Finance Minister announced the intention to open residential primary schools in all rural areas.

Moreover, our previous hon. Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda has also announced the intention to open a residential school in all district centres. That has to be implemented.

As regards the non-formal education, most of the foreign countries are helping our Government. We are implementing some schemes through externally aided projects.

As a Member of the H.R.D. Committee, I visited Rajasthan a few months back. In Rajasthan we were able to see the *Siksha Karma and Lok Jumbish* scheme. It is aided 50 per cent by the Swedish Government, 25 per cent by the Government of India and 25 per cent by the State. It is a good scheme. It is serving the village people also. For example, I would like to say that in that village nobody is educated, all are uneducated. They are not able to get a teacher to conduct the school. Through this *Shiksha Karma and Lok Jumbish* scheme, they appointed local persons to give education. Moreover, in that scheme, Panchayat Presidents also involved themselves for the establishment of that kind of schools. This scheme has to be followed throughout the nation for the development of schools of education in the rural areas.

[Shri S.K. Karvendhan]

As far as the Mid-day meal scheme is concerned, as some of the hon. Members have mentioned, it was announced by the previous Government on 15th August, 1995. However, I would like to say that during the period of 1960-61 when our great leader Kamaraj was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, throughout India, he was the first leader to announce the noon-meal scheme. Tamil Nadu is a highly educated State, after Kerala, because of the great work done by our great leaders like Kamaraj and our revolutionary leader E.V. Ramasamy Periyar. The Central Government started the Mid-day meal scheme on the 15th August, 1995. That scheme is successful in Tamil Nadu. In all village centres, it used to reduced the dropout rate of students in the country. The scheme has to be implemented in all the States in a proper manner. Even in this scheme also, the Government of India has to take steps and implement the Mid-day meal scheme in all the Centres. Also, a Committee has to be formed for monitoring the scheme since there may be some mistakes and some unwanted things in that also. Foodgrains and other things should be supplied by the Government for the maintenance of the Mid-day meal scheme.

To reduce the dropout rate in schools when the late Kamaraj was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, all the elementary schools were controlled by the Panchayat Unions. If they are controlled by the Panchayat Unions, they can do very-well in matters like appointment of teachers, transfer of teachers, control of teachers and maintenance of the schools, etc. Under the Panchayati Raj Act also it is provided that the schools have to be given to Panchayats for the development of elementary education throughout India. So, more powers have to be given to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

I am sorry to mention about the private tutorial colleges. Now, they have become a big business. All the teachers working in the Government High Schools or elementary schools are mainly concentrating in private tuitions and they are not concentrating on the education which they have to impart in schools. For example, I can say, two or three weeks ago in Andhra Pradesh, one of the question papers was leaked before the examination. After investigation, they came to know that it was due to the tutorial colleges. They want to get more admissions. The private tutorial colleges and private tuition system are spoiling the minds of the young students. They have to be totally abolished.

Moreover, I would like to say a few words about the Sports and Youth Affairs. We are saying that the

Government of India is not taking proper steps for the development of Youth Affairs and Sports. I am sorry to say that only Rs. 86 crore was allocated. The Government of India has to allocate more money for the development of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Moreover, in all the Government high schools, the Government of India has to provide all facilities and all infrastructure for the development of sports. We have to consider the problem of hillside areas. In my constituency in Vetasindoor and Ottenchatram areas, there are at least six to seven kilometres of hill areas. More than 100 students are studying, but the teachers are not able to reach the place in the hill areas. The teachers are appointed from outside places. They are not able to reach the places. They must be appointed from the local areas. The Government has to concentrate on the development of education.

There is another thing. In most of the villages and towns people want to send their students to private schools. This has now become a fancy. Even at the village level, the Government schools are functioning, but they are not admitting their children in these schools. They want to send them to other places, the taluq centres. The facilities in the Government high schools are not sufficient. I request the Ministry of Human Resource Development and particularly the Department of Education to take steps to provide free computer education in all Government high schools. Even we recommended for it under the M.Ps. Local Area Development Scheme But they are making extraordinary delay to provide these computers.

I want to mention one thing about the All India Institute for Technical Education. Throughout India, everybody is afraid to go to this centre because they give an impression that they cater to only big business centres. For opening a technical college in big cities, they order to have forty to fifty acres of land. All kinds of malpractices are going on in this A.I.I.T.C. Government has to take steps in this regard. There are three provisions State Government's permission, University's approval and A.I.I.T.C.'s approval – to open a college. These are the three stages to open a college in the villages or rural centres. They have to spend more money. This system has to be abolished.

I also request the hon. Minister to stop the quota of the Chairman in engineering and medical colleges. Our leader, late Shri Kamaraj introduced the scheme for the poor students to become doctors or engineers or advocates. A poor student with 96 per cent marks is not able to get the seat but a student with Rs. 25 lakh who got only 60 per cent marks is able to get the seat on the

basis of quota system. That has to be abolished. The quota system has to be abolished. Only the merit system has to be followed throughout India. This has to be introduced.

Also, I want to request the hon. Minister of Education to take steps to develop the schools at the Union level itself in a great manner. Then only we can achieve our aim. The Government of India has to allocate more money for the development of education in rural centres. Then only we can develop the students. Today's good students are tomorrow's good citizens and tomorrow's good citizens are the leaders of the nation. This has to be considered. Government has to allocate more money for education.

With these words, I extend my support to the Demands for Grants presented by the Hon. Minister.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Some Political Parties did not get an opportunity to speak B.J.P. have still ten minutes more. One nominated member also did not get an opportunity to speak Therefore, I will call maximum four members to speak and then the hon. Minister will reply. I would also request the hon. members to take only five-minutes each.

[English]

Please Co-operate with me.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : It always happens with the person speaking last . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow, discussion has to be held on Energy Ministry also. If this is not passed by tomorrow, then it will create a problem.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before saying anything on the Ministry of Human Resource Development I would like to say that many shortcomings have been mentioned here. These shortcomings have been continuing since a long time. Bommai Saheb do less of leadership and pay more attention to his Department. I can say so on the basis of my personal experience. I would also say that he has done some work. But perhaps due to the congress support to the United Front, he does not dare that the funds which have been spent in a wrong manner here to face, how these funds could be utilised in a right manner. Kindly ponder over it. For example, this matter relates to the whole country that the schemes in the Ministry of Human Resource Development which are being run in the name of the National Literacy Mission, are a sheets waste. Upto 90

percent funds meant for these schemes goes in corruption. When such thing come to my notice, I pointed it out and also requested Shri Bommai to close down these schemes. Many urgent works could be undertaken with so much of funds. There has been some promotion of elementary education in our State Uttar Pradesh.

So far as higher education is concerned, since the Degree colleges are governed by the UGC, condition are not so bad these but in the senior secondary education which is under the State Government, the condition is such that a school which has been functioning for 12-14 years, is yet to be included in the aid list. 90 per cent funds goes in corruption in the National Literacy Mission Programme also. I think that at the time of the formulation of this scheme, officers interests might have been the sole criterion. An ordinary child could also understand this that the manner in which these schemes have been formulated, it is nothing but a sheer wastage of the country's property. The entire funds would be pocketed by the corrupt officials. Monograms could be seen on doors, walls, in cities, but nothing of this sort is being done anywhere in the field of National Literacy Mission or Adult education at the village level. The position is so bad that 10 per cent of funds are spent and remaining 90 per cent is pocketed by officers and employees through forged bills. I would request Shri Bommai that he should pay attention towards this. I would also tell Shri Rasa Singh Rawat is it is he who has said that even 6 per cent is not being spent on education. I would advised him not to get involved in the game of these figures and say how much funds are being spent or not being spent.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Much work has been done in our State in the field of illiteracy. The position in your State may not be good. 21 districts in my State have become fully literate.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : I am at a loss to understand as to what is the criterion of the Union Government of allocating funds. I have received the answer from the Ministry of Human Resource Development today itself that the funds which have been allocated under the National Literacy Mission and Adult Education for 1996-97, Rajasthan gets Rs. 13,04,62,000 out of that and Uttar Pradesh which is three and half times bigger than that State, has been provided Rs. 9, 43, 27, 000.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : After all work is being undertaken.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : No work is being done. On the other hand, the State of Kerala has achieved 100 per cent literacy. In that case what is the need of adult education

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

programme there but this State has been given Rs. 5,37,97,000 for this programme. I want to say that when there is 100 percent literacy in that State, then what is the need to provide so much of funds for this programme? . . . (Interruptions) I do not understand the basis for making this sort of arbitrary allocation by the officers sitting at the centre. There is a large population in Uttar Pradesh but it has been ignored and Rs. 13 crore has been allocated to Rajasthan whereas Uttar Pradesh has got an amount of Rs. 9 crore, a State which is three and half times as bigger as Rajasthan.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Rajasthan is your neighbouring state.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Funds are wasted in this manner. Similarly, the funds being given for the Anganbari scheme and women and child development scheme and mid-day meals are not spent in real terms. I want to say that the States where funds are not spent even to the extent of 50 percent; that scheme should be wound up forthwith. I want to tell that Ministry of Agriculture have set up societies under the social audit scheme has been introduced. They are awaiting their reports and if it is found in the report that such funds are being wasted, or less expenditure is being incurred, the Minister has said that such scheme would be closed. I would like that there should be inquiry in the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the social audit scheme in order to find out whether the allocated funds for similar schemes are being wasted or not. If it is wasted, the efforts should be made by the Government to prevent the same. Many a School could have been established with so much of funds, where education could be imparted, at least some work is being done there for the time being. There has been much pleading about installing T.V. in Schools. Sir, I would like to say to the Hon'ble Minister, through you that don't care for T.V. etc, education cannot be imparted through it. On the contrary whatever education is being imparted that too will come to a standstill. All children would be glued to T.V. sets.

Sir, our friend Paswanji has raised yet another point and said that the Union Government are not providing possibly even a single paisa to Madarasas. I want it to be taken on record. However, a chain was started in the name of madarasa for the preservation of urdu language and to some extent for the preservation of religions teaching when a feeling arose among Muslims that perhaps this language may extinct, they raised such a big network of education is the whole country by mobilising subscrip-

tions. Perhaps, it was beyond the capacity of any Government to open a school in each village, which is run only through subscription. The Government had not provided even a single paisa as contribution. However, education is certainly imparted there. The boys of these madarasas study upto primary level and they are sent to a Government school, after having passed the examination. There are some schools which are run upto junior high school level. So big is the network of these schools that lakhs of boys study therein. The Government has not invested even a single paisa in them. I would like that the Union Government, which is the Government of the existing United Front, which is the well-wisher of the minority communities or claim to be their well-wisher, should stop wastage of money of programmes to which I had referred to earlier and instead spend the money thus saved on these madarasas. If that is done, I would be possible to meet the needs required for literacy. If their money is given to Madarasas and to others who are running the Sanskrit schools. I think they would meet the needs of literacy. I would once again ask Bommai that the extent of money which is being wasted in the name of National Literacy Mission, Adult education and mid-day meals, that should be diverted to better use so that better results could be achieved. You perhaps think that thousands of people who are pocketing lakhs-crores of rupees in the process they would come on roads. There is no need to fear, rather the whole country would welcome him that he has saved that money which was being wasted. There is nothing to fear about and neither this will become a political issue. If the hon. Minister asks a person in the rural area, he would say that he has doubt about the wisdom of the Government in providing this money, why is it being provided, where this money is going. There is shortage of time, therefore with these words and in deference to your orders I conclude my speech.

*SHRI RANEN BARMAN (Balurghat) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in Bengali. On behalf of our party RSP, I stand here to speak on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Sir, we know that no nation can progress without education. Education is the basis for development of any nation. The vital growth of the country solely depends on advancement of education. But it is a matter of regret that even after 50 years of independence we have not been able to provide education to all. Moreover, I am sorry to state that although we are citizens of a free country, our educational set up suffers from discrimination. Discrimination can be seen between rural and urban

*Translation of the speech Originally delivered in Bengali

educational system, male and female education, the education of rich and the poor. About 85% of our population stay in villages. They spend their lives in utter poverty and hardship. Most of them live below poverty line. There is a vast gap between the rural and urban sector. I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister to pay adequate importance towards the educational needs of rural population. Mere lip service will not suffice. It is our misfortune that even in an independent country like ours only the privileged lot is getting all kinds of facilities to pursue their education. What about others? A large number of population residing in villages has not been provided with any substantial facility for education. So the rate of illiteracy is increasing day by day. After independence our leaders promised education and health for all. Their pledge was to reach the target of universalisation of elementary education by 1960 but that pledge has remained on paper only. It is my humble submission that budgetary allocation for education must be enhanced and people from the rural area must get opportunity for pursuing education. Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, discrimination is also prevailing between the education for male and female. Sir, we know education provides proper livelihood for males. For females education means advancement of the next generation because women play the important role of bringing up the children. An educated mother will be an asset for the overall development of the child. The vital growth and development of the children are the backbone for the development of the nation. I am sorry to say that we have failed in our plan for the advancement of female education. We must give importance to the fact that adequate measures must be adopted for female education.

I would like to highlight another point. The schools in the villages do not function smoothly due to lack of supervision and proper guidance. As mentioned by the previous speakers, many teachers are more interested in private tuitions and running tutorials. Such people cannot do justice to their work. Proper guidance and supervision are the need of the hour. Only when the teachers discharge their duties properly they can do justice to the students. Proper guidance alone can help them to get the better of the education. Keeping in view these factors I request the Hon. Minister to get the budgetary allocation for education increased so that proper justice can be meted out to each section of the society. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this important discussion.

SHRIMATI HEDWIG MICHAEL REGO (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to address this august House. While I support the Motion on the Demand for Grants, I

wish to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of the Anglo-Indian community regarding education and employment.

Under Article 338 of our Constitution, a National Commission was to be formed to protect and safeguard the rights of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes and also the Anglo-Indian community. Unfortunately for us, while the other communities retain their reservation, the withdrawal has led to a steady slipping away into educational, economic and social degeneration in the last 25 years. Twenty five years ago, we had distinguished ourselves in all Services as we are a Service-oriented community. We excel in Defence Services, medical services, education, Central Services — the railway, telegraph, nursing, teaching and secretarial work. We were second to none and we happened to be the community who produced the first person Norman Richard and who brought home to our country, the first two Olympic silver medals way back in 1900 for the 200 metre hurdle and 200 mts.

Today we are a struggling community. We are basically an urban community numbering not more than 1,25,000 in the entire country and a population of over 950 million people. We are struggling to survive, and to retain our culture, our language and our discipline which has touched all communities in this country. While large numbers are found in urban areas, we have 9 States where you can find us very prominently situated and in these States, we have Constitutional representation for Members in these Assemblies. As a representative of this community in this august House, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to three main problems that we face today. Those are closely connected and I will mention them very briefly, education, employment and housing. In education, Karnataka is the only State which has given the community educational concessions. Our community in Karnataka get their fees reimbursed up to the college level, and graduation level. We are also given the reserved seats, in medicine, engineering, polytechnic and nursing. Since education is a Concurrent subject, I request our Government to prevail upon all the other States to introduce similar concessions to our community. I ask for free and compulsory education for all Anglo-Indians up to the High School. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to private schools working under the Anglo-Indian code where the teachers are being exploited and very few Anglo-Indian children attend these schools. The TRAINER, the teacher, is neglected and the TRAINEES show remarkable progress, the students. The teachers administer the minds and hearts of students. Through very critical years, they instill values in them. Teachers must be treated as a part

[Shrimati Hedwing Michael Rego]

of management and they must be on a par with Junior Administrative Officers. They must get a decent living wage with all the allowances and benefits an Officer gets with regard to basic salary, current DA, housing, medical and pension facilities. I ask the Central Government to match grants given by the States equally in the field of education. Being basically an urban community, we are slowly being pushed out of the periphery of the cities and we are landing up at the borders due to economic pressure.

The students find it difficult to attend schools. Hence, we have many drop-outs. Therefore, I call upon this Government, Sir, to help us with housing programmes for the needy and the homeless with assistance to purchase houses over a period of time to help us live in regular homes with dignity. In all the State Housing Scheme, I ask for a small allotment to the community on a regular basis.

About employment, here again I call upon the Government to arrange special educational programmes to attract talent into the Armed Forces which was once our bastion where we proved our devotion to duty and allegiance to this country where many of our boys laid down their lives. I ask for resumption of seats in the Defence and Central Services, Medical Services, in the Teacher's Training Colleges, in Polytechnics. I only ask for a few seats since we are indeed of a microscopic community.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important problem – that of the MPLADS. Of the 545 Members of this august House, 543 of the hon. Members can identify their constituencies. But, for the two of us, who are the nominated-Members, the entire India is our constituency. We have to attend to the needs of the 1,25,000 people. How do we identify our weak spots and implement these scheme ?

I again call upon this benign Government to give us land in these urban areas where we have large pockets of the community so that the funds could be used to set up primary, middle and high schools for the students to appear for the State Board Examination, to construct old-age homes, medical centres, youth centres, hostels, sports centres and welfare centres where we can organise midday meals for our children. We can also arrange community activities and cultural programmes.

As of now, under the MPLADS we cannot buy land. So, our work is held up and the community suffers. May I take just a few minutes ? As I talk of the community, my heart goes out to the underprivileged of the Christian Community to which we belong. When I talk of them, I

mean the *Dalit Chirsians*. While the Scheduled Caste people, the Scheduled Tribe people and the Backward Classes still maintain reservation, these people, who have converted, only share the religious equality and nothing else. By virtue of the stigma of their birth, they are unable to come out of their castes and they suffer from real social indignities as they are social outcasts. I, therefore, once again call for social justice for all these deprived classes so that they are no longer exploited and they too can taste the fruits of this great country and they can live in dignity.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Still 10 minutes are left in the time allotted for the BJP. If Shri Mohle leaves 5 minutes than Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat will get a chance to speak otherwise he would not get a chance.

SHRI PUNNALAL MOHLE (Bilaspur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views while opposing the demands for Grants of the Ministry of the Human Resource Development.

Sir, under this Ministry, primary education, adult education, black board operation, Rajiv education mission and Nehru Youth Centre are various centres under the literacy mission. The teachers engaged for the literacy mission are paid Rs. 200 only per month which needs to be increased to Rs. 1000 per month. As far as the 'Operation Black Board' is concerned, the scope of literacy has been limited in it as these is nobody to look after the cultural material provided to it. No T.V. set provided there and if at all it is given, it is put either at the teacher's house or at the village Pradhan's house. No amount for electricity charges is being provided. The Rajiv Education Centre has become the centre for corruption and the Nehru Yuva Centre the place for the politicians which needs to be investigated. It has been observed that the politicians have given medals to the people at the centre where a lot of irregularities and corruption are prevailing. These centre incharge take tour at their will and spend a lot of Government funds in the name of propaganda and publicity. It should be investigated. There are no schools, no supporting material and no teachers. This amount should be sent on the payment and allowance of the teachers to enable them to implement the modern education system in a proper manner. The women child development centres and Anganwadi Kendras too in a bad shape. Due to prevailing untouchability in the rural areas the children do not sit together thus hampering the growth of the Anganwadi Kendras. Therefore, a Propaganda should be carried out in the education field. In Anganwadi

Kendras nutritious food is not given. Only ordinary meal is given. If we analyse it, it comes out to be Rs. one per child. Here we spend Rs. 10 for a mineral bottle and on the other we spend only one rupee on a child. What kind of a nutrition meal could be given to child with one rupee? It contains 100 gms rice and 10 to 25 gms. pulses. How could it be called a nutritious meal and how could it help the healthy, educational, mental and physical development? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that the nutritious food should be provided to them so that the teachers instead of overseeing the preparation of meals should concentrate on teaching.

I would also like to demand probe in the ongoing malpractices and corruption in the Rajiv Education Mission, Literacy Mission, Nehru Education Centre, Operation Black Board. Guru Ghasidash College in Bilaspur should be given the status of the Central University. That is a reserved consistency, developmental works should be carried out there. The Engineering college located in Bilaspur should impart technical education in electronics and computer. The computer education system should be implemented in all the blocks on the line it has been implemented in the Navodaya Vidyalayas so that the village boys could get computer and technical and professional education leading to the village development. With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU (Cuttack) : Thank you, Sir. I will just come to the point.

The fact is like this. The great lady Mrs. Gandhi thought of the sports policy. Shri thought of three-four very simple points - broad - basing of sports, having graded competition at different levels and sports management. These are the few things which she thought of and we have been thinking over that for the last 10 to 15 years.

So far as the infrastructural development is concerned, it is related to broad - basing of sports. But the most important factor now which needs the consideration of the hon. Minister is the sports management. Here I would only stick to that.

I would request him to kindly think of Sports Management. We have been thinking of different theories as to how sports should be managed. We have the Sports Authority of India which has a reputation of lording over different federations, associations and sports persons. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly think of revamping

the Sports Authority. It is not necessary that you should have many people in the Sports Authority and there should not be lateral induction into this Sports Authority. Persons of eminence in sports field should be brought into the Sports Authority of India. There is no necessity to have a Director-General of Sports when you have a Secretary in the Sports Department. There is no necessity to have a team-swing with some people, mostly from the Central Services, going there. What is the necessity of it? Take somebody who is a coach, who has excelled in management or sports field.

Now, so far as the graded competitions are concerned, you have thought of block level competition, district level competition, State level competition and national level competition. In order to make it strictly all right, have better coaches on contract basis.

19.00 hrs.

You would find now a days potellied coaches who do not know about a particular discipline and what is the improvement that is taking place in that field. Recently a coach from Germany had come to India and he was very critical of the coaching facilities and the coaching methods that are being given in Hockey. So, what I would like to impress upon you is that we must have people on the contract service. As in the case of the judiciary, if a man had been working as a lawyer for ten, fifteen or twenty years, give him good increment and appoint him as a Magistrate or a Judge. Similarly, so far as the coaches are concerned, keep them on contract basis for five ten or fifteen years and then make them permanent after they show excellence. You have created lots of Dronacharyas. You have given lots of awards for Arjuns. But not a single Arjuna has come. In the last Atlanta Meet also all that you got was a paltry bronze medal, that too in the individual capacity of the winner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU : I will take another two minutes. I am giving the points only.

In the national sports talent contest the battery of tests have to be changed. They are not proper. There must be anthropometric test for taking up interest in athletics. I would not dilate because there is not much time.

Education and sports should not get together. I would have told a story also. So far as the C.A.B.E. Committee Report is concerned - hon. Member Shri Singh Deo is here - it is for keeping India fit and strong. So far as sports is concerned, it is not necessary that you add education

[Shri Anadi Charan Sahu]

to that. When people at the secondary level show excellence, there should be simple arithmetic, simple literature, public hygienic facilities and that is all. Then they should be sent out and should be exposed to different types of competitions. I am sorry to say that the Sports Authority and the Government of India have been permitting different types of people to go abroad for taking part in competitions with a view to getting a job. That is not proper. I do not have time; otherwise I would have given the instances of people who have been sent out and when they came back they got a certificate and got a job.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Should I thank you now ?

SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU : Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, many of colleagues expressed their views on education. I was hearing the debate on the Human Resource Development but very few views have been expressed on the archaeological monuments, therefore, I would try to concentrate my views on it.

I hail from the city of Taj Mahal where tourists from various countries throng. Out of the total foreign tourist and domestic tourist, 33 per cent and 50 per cent respectively come to see Taj Mahal at Agra. Three world heritage of Archaeological survey of India are there in Agra i.e. Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikari. The Government of India has submitted an application to accord world level status of archaeological monuments to Sikandara and Atmouddola. It would not be wrong I say that Agra has the largest archaeological monument.

I would like to say the proper arrangements should be made for the proper maintenance of Taj Mahal and other historical monuments because large number of tourists come to see these places. Proper transport facilities should be made available there which would also boost tourism in such places. Therefore, proper arrangements should be made for the maintenance of all the monuments of Agra which should also include the provision of security of all such places. As large number of tourists come to Agra to see these places which also cause somewhat damage to these buildings therefore a comprehensive scheme should be formulated to keep them safe from environment point of view.

The condition of these historical buildings is deteriorating with the passage of time but the blame is put on the local residents and they are at this punished also. I

feel that the Taj Mahal is also gradually deteriorating. Recently a Secretary of the Government of India went to Agra and said "Agra is a dying city". We will perhaps kill Agra to save the Taj Mahal. I asked him as to what he meant by that if Agra dies, the Taj in the city where it is located would also die.

I would like to say that along with livelihood, bread and development, we will have to link these archaeological monuments. These could not be made means of exploitation and oppression.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Anti-pollution measures will be a part of the integrated scheme, Traffic, Transport and all these things will be prevented therein. I will suggest that to save Agra from Traffic pollution, metro train services should be introduced in Agra. Arrangement should be made for development of greenery in proper area by revival of the Fatehpur-Sikari Canal project.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Bommai Sahab, who is the Human Resource Development Minister today, was fortunately the member of our Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee and with his consent and consumers of all. The Public Account Committee had submitted a report to protect the Taj Mahal from environmental pollution. I would like to draw his attention that the recommendations made by him in that report may kindly be implemented.

I would like to submit that an integrated plan should be formulated jointly by the Department of Tourism, Archaeological Survey and Environment. Only then proper arrangement could be made to protect such archaeological monuments. A scheme should be chalked out for spreading out greenery. The life of these archaeological monuments of international level including the Taj Mahal is depreciating for want of greenery, therefore a comprehensive scheme should be formulated for that purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I suggest that a special permanent fund should be created by the Government of India for the preservation, maintenance, development and for all other things required for these archaeological monuments and the State Government should also cooperate in this work.

I want to thank the State Government also. It has recently created a fund named the Agra Heritage Fund. But by creating separate funds, whether under the direction of the Supreme Court or otherwise, it would be better that there should be comprehensive planning in place of that and funding should be made accordingly and there should be a permanent fund. The Planning Commission has also its role in it. It should also be associated with this work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a proposal under consideration to make Agra a heritage city. I would like to submit to the Hon'ble Minister that I am afraid lest this proposal may pose a threat to the very existence of the Agra city. There was some discussion about the Taj Mahal just now and there was a mention to remove those residential buildings which fall within 200 metres of the Taj Mahal. However, the Supreme Court gave an explanation. Similarly Agra may become a prey of the tragedy of this heritage city because the Archaeological Survey of India has also been misusing such provisions sometimes and that has been not used on humanitarian ground.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arrangement should be made for the safety and security of the temples of the Ajanta, Allora and Khajuraho Caves. I would like to give this suggestion that Bommai Saheb is also the Minister incharge of the Archaeological department and you are also the Minister of Human Resources. I, therefore, request to the Hon'ble Minister through you that a Institute of Environmental Studies should be established at Agra because there exist three big heritage of the world.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, giving a pause to my speech, I would like to say finally that attention should be given towards the low literacy rate in women and women education should be promoted. A cultural institution has invaded our country. It should be checked. There are folk-dances, folk-lore and other traditional fine arts, save the country by promoting all these from the Cultural Invasion. Improve the condition of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas so that children could get education in a right manner. I do not want to say anything about the Mid-Day Meals because my friends have said much about that how this scheme had been misused and children are not getting benefit from that.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, I have the proud privilege of coming from a place from where a gentlemen stood first in the ICS. I speak about Shri Ananda Shankar Roy, who was also Vice Chancellor of the Vishwa Bharati University. He was given a question : 'What is the difference between a station master and a school master ?' He said, 'One minds the train and the other trains the mind'.

About education, a lot has been spoken by my distinguished colleague, Prof. P.J. Kurien. I would not like to go into too much details but I would only comment the fifty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee consisting of 45 Members from all parties, where it has been mentioned about the gap between target and achievement, lack of

commitment, increase in dropouts and the District Primary Education Programme being in shambles. One Programme happens to have been sanctioned in my constituency. So, I am worried after reading this Report.

It says that the mid-day meal scheme is a hoax. It talks about the incentive for SC/STs. God alone knows whether the amount has been spent or not. These are not my words. The Standing Committee report says so.

For opening of Kendrya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya, about which Prof. Rawat was saying, Shri Madhavrao Scindia went and laid the foundation stone. The State Government has given 20 acres of land in Angul, Dhenkanal and Bamtals. More than two years have lapsed since Shri Madhavrao Scindia left the Ministry. But we have not seen anything in those green fields.

The Report further says that there is inadequate Budget allocation and infrastructure has not developed. The same is the case with vocational education. It is unsatisfactory; there is no guidance for CIVE; there is inadequate science equipment; they are not value based; and technical education is also in a Shambles.

The 58th Report talks about Culture. What is the aim? It is the basic component of development of national identity. One writes letters to high officials. At least the hon. Minister who happens to be an MP from my State, has been kind enough to reply. But for the last two years, I have not received a reply from any other official. The ASI from Bhubaneswar has been sending report after report. The State Government have also given recommendations; they have published it in the Gazette also; but the Central ASI does not take them on. These are Seventh Century, Eighth Century and Thirteenth Century temples. Once the heritage is lost, I do not think, we will get it back.

Birbal Sahani Institute of Palaeobotany of Lucknow has brought out the continental drift theory between India and Africa and they have found only fossils one in Maharashtra, one in Karnataka and one in my Constituency. I raised that matter under Matters Under Rule 377; I have raised it in my other speeches on the Finance Bill, Budget, etc. But till now, nobody from the Department of Culture has gone there. Those plant fossils are being used for building materials. These are in the deep forests of Handpa which was the capital of the Tribal king of Athrabik in Orissa.

Now, we are talking about Buddhist sites. I went through the Report of the Standing Committee. There is mention of development of sites only in Bihar. In Lalitgiri and Udaigiri in Orissa, seven Buddha vihars have been

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

dug up. They can be correlated with Taxila. Only in the year 1985, an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 was spent on excavation and relics have been found. Seven Buddha viharas have been found and nearly 400 to 410 relics have been found from inside. There is not even a site museum there and there is only a working shed. I have met, over the last five years, all the Culture Ministers and all the HRD Ministers. We have the Minister from Orissa; I do hope that he would look into Udaigiri and Lalitgiri. Otherwise, once these relics are lost, nothing can be done. Anyone can walk in there because there is only a little shed. This was started in 1985.

Then I come to the National Council of Science Museum. I did have a stint in the Culture Ministry in 1985. They were doing an extremely good work. What does the Standing Committee say about them? It says that the Department of Culture is based against the National Council of Science Museum. One hundred million dollars have been given by the Japanese Government for the Science City in Calcutta. I thank Dr. Manmohan Singh for this. When I wrote to him, he pressed the Japanese Government and we have got hundred million dollars for the Science City in Calcutta which is a tremendous success. But the Department of Culture, the one which is supposed to look after this, is biased. They have completed works worth Rs. 18 crore for this. But what is the Budget? It is Rs. 5 crore where will the National Council of Science Museum get another Rs 13 crore? Are they going to rob a bank? Are they going to do highway robbery? When I had raised it during a discussion on the Finance Bill, Shri Chidambaram asked: 'When we have not taken a look at the Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan, how do you say that we are not giving anything?'

Again, the Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Chavan Sahab who himself was Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Sports had said that the Department had tried to mislead the Committee. In fact, three of the Members were literally in tears because of the manner in which replies were given to them. One was a Vice-Chancellor, a Member of Rajya Sabha and two of them were former Ministers. Is this the culture? Is this a cultured way? And we want to show identity of the nation's culture, 500 years of Indian culture! I think charity begins at home and they must do some introspection.

The same is the question of sports. Allocations have been coming down and are quite inadequate. And therefore, there is no hope or chance of our ever showing that our standard is going up. In the socialist countries and even in the capitalist countries, sports is a vehicle of

national pride, national health and national unity. Whether it was the erstwhile Soviet Union or the present Russia, whether it is China or Cuba, they show their best in what they invest like in security of sportsmen, management of sportsmen, nurturing and culturing of sportsmen and spotting of talents. In the erstwhile East Germany, people are spotted at the age of three and they are profiled. They have sports medicine, sports psychology and sports sciences.

We are having the centenary celebrations of 400 years of Maharana Pratap and 100 years of Netaji. I would like to plead here that there was many people in this country who had suffered both at the hands of the British as well as the post independent Government because of their association with Netaji. I know about my own State. Orissa from where I come. People have been hounded, humiliated and harassed. I do hope when the Netaji centenary is celebrated, at least the Department of Culture will give some recognition for the sufferings which they and their families had gone through.

I have a 13-year old freedom fighter, I think, probably the youngest freedom fighter, Shri Baji Rout. He was immortalised by Jnanpeeth Award Winner, Shri Sachin Rautray. Now, he died in 1938 during the State People's agitation. Sir, your erstwhile colleague and my father-in-law was a student alongwith Shri, Biju Patnaik in Ravensha College, when he attended the funeral procession of Shri Baji Rao at Cuttack. But today, the publications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, All India Radio and the State Department of Information and Publications are making it out as 1942 Quit India. Four years earlier, he had died. So, a befitting memorial and the authenticity of Shri Baji Rao must be brought to the nation and this controversy of 1938 and 1942 must end. A befitting memorial would be completing the bridge starting during Shri Biju Patnaik's time, on the 8th December, 1994, the foundation stone for a bridge over river Brahmani was laid costing Rs. 21 crores. Till now, it has not seen the light of the day. That would be a living memory for Shri Baji Rao.

My last point is, on 27th October, 1947, the India's National Army fought for the preservation of India's freedom. The first person to die and get the Param Vir Chakra was Major Somnath Sharma from Fourth Kumaon at the Battle of Badgaun. Today, the Fourth Kumaon Regiment which is the apex of the Param Vir Chakra of the Gallantry Award winners who had laid down their lives for the preservation of this motherland is in Udaipur. If you want to do something for the 400th centenary year of Maharana Pratap, then let us do something for those 17 people epitomised by winning Mahavir Chakras and Ashok

Chakras. They were the soldiers who had given their lives and their todays for our tomorrow and we are forgetting them. If it were not your own intervention and by some of the Members here, the Government would not have associated itself with even the Vijay Diwas, the 25 years of 1971. It would have only been the Ministry of Defence – the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. So, they were also our citizens and they had preserved our freedom. I think, they deserve recognition and specially the winners of Param Vir Chakras.

We had gone to Chishui where at Rizangla, Major Shaitan Singh with the last grenade in his hand and hundreds of his men with the last bullets in their chambers had died so that that part of Kashmir remains in India.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : We two people want to speak two minutes each

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, not now, now not possible. Otherwise ministry stated for tomorrow will be left out. Bommai ji, now you speak please.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : It will be all over in five minutes. It is alright that a long time has elapsed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : A long time has elapsed, there should be a time-limit.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : We want to make this submission after taking permission of Bommai Saheb . . . (Interruptions) It will not be more than two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My own programme was for 7 0' clock, I am sitting here.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : You are the guardian.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Sir, how much time have I got?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You take your own time. I cannot fix any time-limit for you.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It is not that way. If I am to reply in detail, I have to take more time. Otherwise, I will be brief. The hon. Members will have to bear with me if I do not reply to each to them.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : You deal

with the main points. About other things, you write to all the hon. Members.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Members who have participated in today's debate and have given very constructive and positive suggestions and have also made a constructive criticism.

I also want to extend my thanks to the hon. Members and the Chairman of the Standing Committee who have gone in detail and in depth and have made very valuable recommendations.

As rightly expressed by most of the hon. Members, in my view also, that is the most important department of the Government of India. This is a department which has been reconstituted by the then Government under the Prime Ministership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi wherein education, culture, women and child development and youth and sports have been combined with a purpose of creating an integrated human being out of a child given birth by a mother.

I would like to express, in short, a slogan given by my political *Guru*: 'Educate or perish'. If we are not educated, we are going to be perished. That is what my political *Guru*, M.N. Roy, has said. Do not do anything else. First, educate the Indians. Education is a key to many of our problems. We need not search for an example outside our country. I refer to Kerala again. Prof. P.J. Kurien also referred to it. Kerala has been able to achieve full literacy.

Why has it not happened in the case of other States? If the State of Kerala could do it, why not the other States? The Government in Kerala is spending more than six per cent of the State's Domestic Product towards education. Twenty-seven per cent of the Budget of Kerala is devoted for education even today, which is higher than the amount spent by any other State in India. Moreover, as has been mentioned by Prof. Kurien, the voluntary organisations – the private sector – not the commercial sector – the Christian missionaries, the Nayar societies, the Gurunarine societies and the entire society as a whole for the last 70 years with the help of the lead given by the social reformers and the then Raja of Travancore in Cochin contributed largely to the cause of education.

I am only referring to what has happened in the State of Kerala over the last 70 years. It has turned into a people's movement there. In order to achieve full literacy, the Government, the people, the voluntary organisations, the entire leadership of the country would have to take it as a movement, just like the freedom movement. In my

[Shri S.R. Bommai]

view, this also is a freedom movement. We have got political freedom but in order to achieve real freedom we need to educate everyone in this country. This could be achieved only with the cooperation of the entire population and leadership irrespective of political and religious belongings. Therefore, my appeal would be that we have to take a decision as a nation and then only would we be able to achieve this objective.

Sir, after the United Front Government came into existence, it had very clearly stated in its Common Minimum Programme that six per cent of the GDP would be spent on education. I completely agree with the hon. Members when they say that now we are spending only 3.7 per cent of the GDP on education. With a view to achieving the objective of spending six per cent of the GDP on education and achieving full literacy by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan, a decision that top priority would be given to educate everyone was taken at the first meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States which was held in July, 1996.

We all are aware that according to the Directive Principles of State Policy, as enshrined in our Constitution, there should be free and compulsory education and within ten years there should be full literacy for the children between the ages of five to 10 years.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to achieve this even after 50 years of our Independence.

The Supreme Court has already held that primary education is a fundamental right. The Government is asked to reply to the Supreme Court by next month on the steps taken to implement the decision of the Supreme Court. Therefore, our Government called a meeting of Ministers of Education and educational experts. We appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of my colleague Saikiaji in which State Ministers were also members. They have submitted their report. Some friends asked about it here. The report is under consideration of the Cabinet. One of the recommendations of the Committee is to make education a fundamental right. A Cabinet note has already been drafted to this effect. It has been sent to different Ministries including the Law Ministry. The Cabinet Note will come before the Cabinet very soon. I have promised this House that the Bill will be introduced.

A provision of Rs. 35 crore has been made in the Budget for this purpose. To achieve full literacy, as recommended by the Saikia Committee, we require Rs. 40,000 crore. The magnitude of the expenditure is Rs.

40,000 crore. The country will have to find this money. Unless the benefit goes to the common man, all our liberalisation, all the economic growth we may achieve would be a futile exercise. Only a small percentage of people the upper class and the rich people are going to get the benefit of modernisation, liberalisation, or multinationals investing in this country. It will enrich only a small percentage of people unless we educate the other 70 per cent of the population who are living in rural areas.

We have to find a way out. I will have discussions with the leaders of all political parties. The budgetary allocations have to be increased, I do agree, and I will take up the matter with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. I have already taken it up; the details of which I will not go into now. Budget provisions are to be enhanced but that alone would not suffice. We may have to think of an education cess, if necessary, and find the resources so that everybody becomes a literate.

We are committed. There is no going back on two points. One of them is spending six per cent of the GDP on education. This year's allocations have to be increased so that we achieve our target by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan in a phased manner.

The Government has committed and steps will be taken in that direction.

Secondly, I will come to making education a fundamental right. It is a serious matter. Once we make it a fundamental right, it becomes justiciable. A citizen can go to the court and seek redress if there is no school or teacher or any shortcoming. The court can direct the State Government and the Central Government to act upon it. Once it is made a fundamental right, then it becomes the duty of the entire Central Government, the State Government, and also the society in a way to implement the order of the court.

Sir, I do not want to say that after Independence nothing has been done. There is an achievement. The number of schools has increased. The number of teachers has increased. The number of literate people has increased. But I must admit here that our target is not achieved because of one factor which we cannot forget and that is the growth of population. Population growth has definitely upset most of our Plan targets. It is a vicious circle. Unless you educate people, you cannot control population growth.

Kerala is the first State which has controlled population because of education. They have done it because of

literacy, particularly, of the girl child. That is how they have linked population growth and education. They have also linked this to find a solution to the unemployment problem. You can find Keralites not only in every State of this country but also abroad. It is because they are educated I would only say that education is the key to most of our problems. Therefore I attach more importance to this aspect of the functioning of the Government.

I will not go into the budgetary figures because many Members have narrated them. In the Budget 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 4095.14 crore has been allocated. There is an increase. According to me, it is not satisfactory. I leave the matter there. I will take up the suggestions made by the hon. Members with the Finance Ministry.

Many Members have criticised Operation Blackboard, Mid-Day Meal Programme, National Literacy Mission, higher education, secondary education, adult education, and technical education.

I have no time to go into the details of each of these subjects. I know, in the last year's Budget a sum of Rs. 1400 crore was provided for the Mid-day Meal Scheme and in the Revised Estimates it has been reduced to Rs. 800 crore. Why? It is not that we have no money. We pay to the Food Corporation of India, but the State Governments are not able to lift it.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Which States ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : All the States

SHRI A.C. JOS : Not Kerala.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : There is a shortcoming in lifting by Kerala also.

Some States have 50 per cent lifting, some have 40 per cent lifting, but some have 90 to 80 per cent lifting. I have got the figures. I have no time so I am not going into the details.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : You can lay that Statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I will give.

I do not blame the State Governments also. Under this scheme we give the foodgrains and we also provide transportation, but the State Governments say that it is not sufficient and unless they are able to get cooked food, the purpose is not served. To give cooked food, we have to spend a rupee per day on every student. Who is going to spend it? That is the problem. Therefore, foodgrains

are distributed.

In State like Nadu or Kerala or even in Delhi this scheme is going on quite well. Tamil Nadu is giving mid-day meals for the last fifteen years. In Delhi, they are giving bread. It is easy, so they lift the foodgrains and give it to the Modern Bakery. But it is not fully covered. Therefore, the Committee recommended that the cost of cooking the food should be shared by both the Central as well as the State Governments.

Wherever there are voluntary organisations, very good organisations or wherever there are good panchayats, they take it out and they are really successful. But I understand the criticism.

Similar is the case with Operation Blackboard. Yes, we give 50 per cent and 50 per cent must come from the States. Some States have implemented it very well, mostly, I must say, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. They are doing well. But States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are very backward States so far as literacy is concerned.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Their resources are very limited.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It is not that.

Now that the National Literacy Mission is there, I know in some places, it is implemented very well but in some places only bogus records are created. I am aware of it I have to check it and I am giving a serious thought to it as to what are the radical changes that we have to make in all these schemes. They require public awareness, involvement of the people's representatives, the panchayats, the zila panchayats, the municipalities and the corporations in monitoring the implementation of these schemes. All these things are necessary.

I accept the criticism but they are inherent in the system and in the society. That is the weakness of the society.

Secondary education, of course, is the responsibility of the State Government but we assist in certain aspects of improving the quality of secondary education. There is a reduction of a few crore of rupees this year. That will be corrected.

On higher education, though there is an increase from Rs. 367 crore to Rs. 403 crore this year, I agree that it is not sufficient. The number of Universities has increased. You must also know that 80 per cent of the funds allocated to UGC are spent on the Central Universities

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : They had talked about Central University in Bihar, but these is none.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Now, almost all the Central Universities are in Delhi in U.P. and two in the North-East.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : What about Bihar ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : In Bihar, there is no Central University. In Karnataka, there is no Central University. In Andhra Pradesh, there is no Central University. In Tamil Nadu, there is no Central University. In Maharashtra, there is no Central University. In Gujarat, there is no Central University. That is a different matter. We will consider that I am not saying that Bihar deserves it. But, as on today, 80 per cent of the funds are spent on the Central Universities. And the UGC must give funds to two hundred Universities out of 20 per cent. This anomaly will have to be corrected.

Then, Sir, on technical education and on vocational education, I would only say that the allocation has been increased from Rs. 257 crore to Rs. 390 crore this year. I do agree with the suggestion that it should be linked with the industry. Ultimately, after the vocational education, if a boy or a girl should be able to start his or her own industry or should be absorbed in some industry. That should be the objective of vocational education. In that direction we are making certain changes.

So far as Operation Blackboard is concerned, I have already mentioned that some States have done very well. They had taken advantage of one teacher to two teachers, two teachers to three teachers and built school buildings with the funds available from the Rural Development Department and also contributions from the public.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : I am giving a lot of money for construction purposes. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I did not know all that.

So far as education is concerned, I do not want to go into the details. I would only assure that whatever commitment the Government has made, we will only try to fulfil it with the cooperation of all concerned.

Now, I come to culture. Culture is a very important and a vital Department.

Man requires bread to live but man cannot live on bread alone. He must have cultural thought. Without culture, he cannot survive as a man. So far as India is concerned, I do agree with the hon. Members when they said that our culture is 5000 years old. We are proud of Indian culture. I have been saying it. The characteristic of Indian culture is assimilation, continuation and preservation of its individuality.

Sir, In Hindustan, Buddhism had come; Jainism had come; Sikhism had come; Islam had come; and Christianity has come. All the religions have come and in spite of invasion and foreign rule, India has retained its culture. It has assimilated whatever good is there in every religion. It has maintained its character because Indian culture was enunciated in the Vedas which said, [Translation] 'Sarve Jana Sukhhina Bhavam' [English] We never said, 'Hindu will be happy or Muslims will be happy or Buddhists will be happy or this country's people will be happy or that country's people will be happy.' We thought of [Translation] 'Vasudhev Kutambkam' [English] citizen of the world in those days and not today. Basically Indian culture is humanity. Therefore, it has survived all events. It is our bounden duty to preserve not only the prestigious heritages, but also monuments which require more money. Therefore, we have created a Cultural Fund for this year. We have allotted only Rs. 2 crore. The Government will be contributing Rs. 17 crore to Rs. 20 crore. But we would like to attract money from the industry, from the philanthropists who are interested in preserving Indian culture, music, arts, paintings and also monuments. We have to improve and maintain them. My friend, Shri K.P. Singh Deoji referred to monuments in Orissa. Rightly so. Once they are destroyed, we cannot create. We have to preserve it. We have seen in other countries. Go to France, Go to any country. Every historical or world heritages are preserved in such a manner as if they are new ones and by that they attract tourism and create resources. We have to invest such things. Then there will be tourist attraction. Then there is an income also. Shri Rawatji said about Taj Mahal. Therefore, we have decided to create a Cultural Fund and also levy visitors some such charges so that at least maintenance expenditure is recovered. We are thinking of a number of ways as to how to preserve our monuments and our culture.

Here, Sir, I must also mention that a reference was made by a number of hon. Members about the 50th year of Independence Day observance.

I am only informing the House that already a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, which has met twice. The

implementation committees have been there – one committee under the Ministry of Home Affairs and another committee under me. A secretariat has been set up, plans are being prepared; people are being contacted. We want to involve every citizen and every student of this country in these celebrations. Whether it is school, college, university or whatever it is, the youth activity will be spread throughout the year. I will shortly come out with the plan of action. The Committee is deliberating it. And not only all the political parties are involved but important citizens in every field have also been included in that Committee. So, every institution whether it is a university or a college – private or Government – should be involved. How to involve it is the main question. We will do that. We are planning to have the participation of every individual. The purpose of the celebrations is not only to have festivals – dance, music and all that. Let them be there. But the main centre of thought is also to rekindle the values of freedom struggle. We are forgetting it day by day.

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan while speaking narrated an incident of asking a boy about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. She said, "Do you know who got freedom for this country?" That boy said, "Mahatma Gandhi." She is lucky to have such a boy. At least, the boy remembers Mahatma Gandhi. Now, we are forgetting the Father of the Nation. It is at a low ebb. Therefore, we have to rekindle this patriotic spirit and value of freedom. That is the ultimate object of observance of the 50th year of our Independence. I will come before the House with the details later on.

I thank the hon. Member who said that the Report of the Culture Department is well brought up, complemented it. Yes, There are talents available in the Government also and we have to make use of them.

Now, as far as the Department of Women and Child Development is concerned, this Department has been rendering an immense service. The I.C.D.S., which number 5614 now, are the centres not only of child development but also of women development. The I.C.D.S. caters to the needs of the child as well as of women folk in the rural areas.

20.00 hrs.

I know adequate funds are to be provided for them. I will try to get them as far as possible by discussing with the Planning Commission as well as the Finance Ministry.

Sir, the condition of the *Anganwadi* workers is very bad. I have already announced that their honorarium will be enhanced from 1st of April. I have already moved it. The matter is pending with the Finance Ministry.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : But 1st of April is over.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Yes, it would be given effect to from 1st of April. The orders may be issued within a week or so.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : It should not be an 'April fool' thing.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : The matter is pending before the Finance Ministry. Shortly it will be cleared. My announcement will be fully honoured.

Then there are *Indira Mahila Yojana* and other things.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Please say something about sports. With your presence there, we have won one bronze medal.

SHRI. S.R. BOMMAI : I will come to that.

There are *Mahila Kosh*, *Mahila Samridhi Yojana*, etc. We have increased the amounts. They are serving very well. I must say that under *Mahila Kosh* we have already distributed Rs. 25 crore to the needy women and lakhs of women are benefited. The *Mahila Samridhi Yojana* has caught the imagination of the women. They collect funds. We will try to continue it also.

I have no time in going into all the details.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : What about *Kasturba Gandhi Shiksha Yojana* ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It is there. An amount of Rs 250 crore has been given. But it is under the Welfare Ministry. Therefore, I did not refer to it. They will be taking it up.

SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI (Belgaum) : If it is under Social Welfare Department, that work will not be taken up.

SHRI BASAVARAJ RAYAREDDI (Koppal) : I think he has had a bad experience with that Ministry . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI. S.R. BOMMAI : Please do not say so. They will be taking it up.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : What about the *Kendriya Vidyalayas* ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Yes. So far as the residential schools, *Navodaya Vidyalayas* and *Kendriya Vidyalayas* are concerned, we will take care of them.

[Shri S.R. Bommai]

Our Government has decided that the name of the mother also should be registered in the schools along with that of the father.

SHRI A.C. JOS : It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI. S.R. BOMMAI : We have already written to the State Governments.

SHRI A.C. JOS : There is only one lady Member in the House now.

Shri. S.R. Bommai : We have also suggested that whenever there is any allotment of a land or site, it should be done in the joint name of the husband and wife.

SHRI BASAVARAJ RAYAREDDI (Koppal) : Sir, the unwed mothers will thank you.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I express my heartiest thanks to the hon. Speaker who has appointed a committee regarding the empowerment of women under the chairmanship of hon. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I must thank him. Sir, I request you to please convey my thanks to him.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : The women's committee should be under the chairpersonship of a chairwomen.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I also thank you for what you said

Sir, about sports I will say a few words.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : What would you like to say about Mahatma Gandhi University, Vardha and Maulana Azad Urdu University Hyderabad.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : We have already provided Rs. four crore. They will commence next year. I did not go into the details because of lack of time.

Due to paucity of time I am not referring to it. But each University has already been provided with Rs. Four crore and if necessary we will give more funds. Both the Mahatma Gandhi Hindi University as well as the Maulana Azad Urdu University will commence work this year.

Now, I will say a few words about sports. So far as youth affairs and sports are concerned, already a Draft Youth Policy and a Draft Sports Policy have been prepared. They have been circulated to the State Governments and

also the sports organisations. Overall changes are necessary. As far as sports is concerned, it should not only be with the idea of winning medals in Olympics. That is all right. But every youth of this country should participate in sports activities so that he grows into a healthy and competent citizen who is capable to discharging his duties in a better manner.

SHRI A.C. JOS : There was a suggestion here that physical education should be made compulsory and yoga also should be made compulsory in schools. I would like to know whether these two items have been included in the Sports Policy.

Shri S.R. Bommai : I would like to make so many things compulsory.

No school or high school should be started without a playground. If there is no playground, where can the boys play ? If I have the full liberty I would have introduced compulsory yoga in NCC in all the colleges and high schools. It is absolutely essential.

SHRI A.S. JOS : Then, why do you not do that ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : There are so many constraints in doing that. That is why, I am saying that I have no liberty. But that is my idea. Therefore, I would seek your indulgence that no school or a high school or a college should be allowed to start without a playground. . . . (Interruptions) Physical Education Teacher and physical education come along with that. First we should have a playground in each school.

Sir, some hon. Members have mentioned about the commercialisation of education. Yes; now-a-days that tendency is there. Prof. Kurien said that mother tongue should be the medium of instruction at least in the primary level education. But today there is a mushroom growth of convents and English medium schools. They are charging arbitrary donations and fees. There are some good private institutions also. But there are more private institutions which are run on commercial lines. Therefore, the Government is thinking of bringing a law to regulate these private educational institutions. We are seeking the cooperation of the State Governments in this respect because they are more concerned with it. This is absolutely necessary.

As far as the suggestion regarding giving more and more encouragement to private sector is concerned, I do understand it and wherever there are very good private institutions they should be considered.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : What about the medium of

instruction at the primary level ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It should be in mother tongue.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will you bring a legislation for that ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I do not know whether legislation is a remedy. I am thinking of a proper remedy for that.

It is because in the name of minority, they will go to the Supreme Court. There are legal complications. Therefore, I have to overcome that.

So far as the sports is concerned, earlier it was the Railways which used to have good teams of hockey, football and everything, police used to have it, Army used to have it and even the private organisations used to have it. But now I do not know what has happened. When we think of new sports policy, all these matters will be taken into consideration. Though the Budget has been enhanced this year but according to me, it is not sufficient. Therefore, we have to take the help of the industry, trade, commerce and other Government Organisations to build up infrastructure for the sports.

I am extremely sorry that our country with 90 crore of people was not able to make a mark in the Olympic. That requires selection of talents at a young age. Then comes training, coaching and giving proper opportunity. For that a systematic training is necessary. China did not participate for 10 to 12 years in the Olympics. It imparted training.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, we must say that unless there is enough allocation of funds for coaching, we cannot achieve goods results. I can give you one instance. When I was the Minister of Steel, I paid Rs. 10 lakh to Leader Paes from the SAIL. He has become something in the world now. Similarly, I had sponsored four young golfers and now they are of world class. What the Government is doing is that it picks up the players one month before going to Olympics for coaching. You go to Russia and you will find that once the Olympics is over, the next Olympic team is being coached. So, we have got the talent. But there is no proper policy. As you very rightly said that the Railways and other Departments used to give preference to the sportsmen in recruitment. But that is not there now. There must be compulsory spending by public sector for sports development. You cannot provide all the funds. Some public sector undertakings should come forward and spend money. That should be in your sports policy. Otherwise, you cannot improve.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I agree with the hon. Member that not only the Government but also the other private organisations, trade, commerce and everybody should be involved. That is the idea of new sports policy. We are trying to make selection of talents and to give training at younger age. There are 49 centres. But is not sufficient. We are giving coaching, we are paying scholarship, we are paying the students for hostels and everything. We are also paying for schooling. But it is not sufficient. So, the entire country and particularly, industry, commerce and trade should be involved so that we get the right resources and right type of training. Sir, we got only bronze medal that too, as I said earlier, after 40 years. But during my time, we have got the bronze.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I was seeing the match when the last point was scored. I also saw you laughing. Let us laugh many more times like that and prepare accordingly.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : We will do that.

Sir, a number of hon. Members have raised so many points. I will try to write to them letters and I will place some documents on the floor of the House I am doing this due to time constraint.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, the tragedy is that 40 per cent of the Indian participants come from the Sports Authority of India Today, it is starved of funds.

In spite of the increase in the Budget, the budget of the Sports Authority of India, who are to sport, nurture and cultivate young talents from the boys' hostels, from the Armed forces as well as SAI, is going down. So, who is going to train them ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : There is a need for increasing their budget. There is an Olympic Federation. . . .
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please let him conclude now.

SHRI A.C. JOS : The only thing is that this authoritative body is starved of funds.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : When you have All India Civil Services, why can there not be All India Sports Services ? The IAS and the IPS officers do not know anything about sports.

SHRI. S.R. BOMMAI : I agree with you. There should be a plan to select people at a young age for giving coaching and training. I am sorry, I have not been able

[Shri S.R. Bommai]

to answer many of the points because of the constraint of time. I only appeal that the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resources Development be passed.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Sir, I just want to seek one small clarification. There was a proposal to start zonal institutes of education and training for Navodaya Vidyalayas. What has happened to that proposal ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I will get the information and write to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that his cut motions may be put to vote separately.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I appeal to the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : I do not mind it being clubbed if the hon. Minister would like to assure us – one of the cut motions pertains to sports – that in the next Olympics, the country would get ten gold medals.

PROF P.J. KURIEN : Sir, Shri Suresh Prabhu should

be sent to the next Olympics.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1998, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 48 to 51 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.”

The motion was adopted

The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 6, 1997/Vaisakha 16, 1919 (Saka)